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NOTES

Data for 2018 are normally preliminary, they reflect the results of the data processing closed by March 2019; data of earlier years are final where not otherwise indicated.

The administrative division of settlements is always in harmony with the existing situation. Activities have been listed according to the Hungarian Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, in force since 1 January 2008, where not otherwise indicated. Enterprises have been classified according to the classification by legal forms, in force since 15 March 2014, where not otherwise indicated.

Index numbers have been calculated at constant prices, unless otherwise stated.

Percentages and rates have been calculated on the basis of unrounded figures. The sum of individual figures may differ from the total due to rounding.

Status data refer to 31 December, unless otherwise noted.

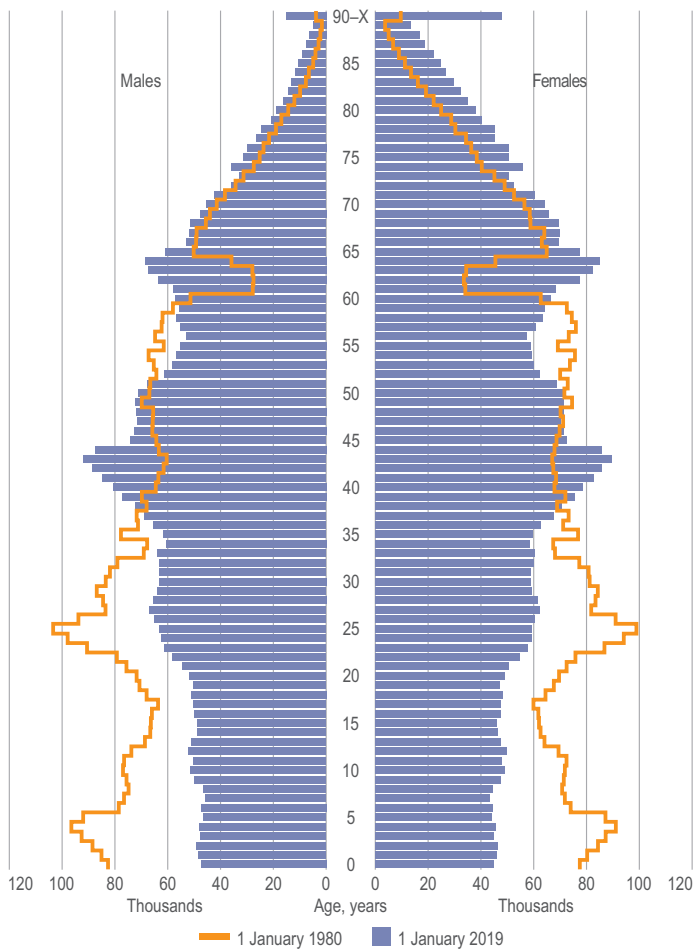
Source of data – if not otherwise indicated – is the data collection of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO).

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

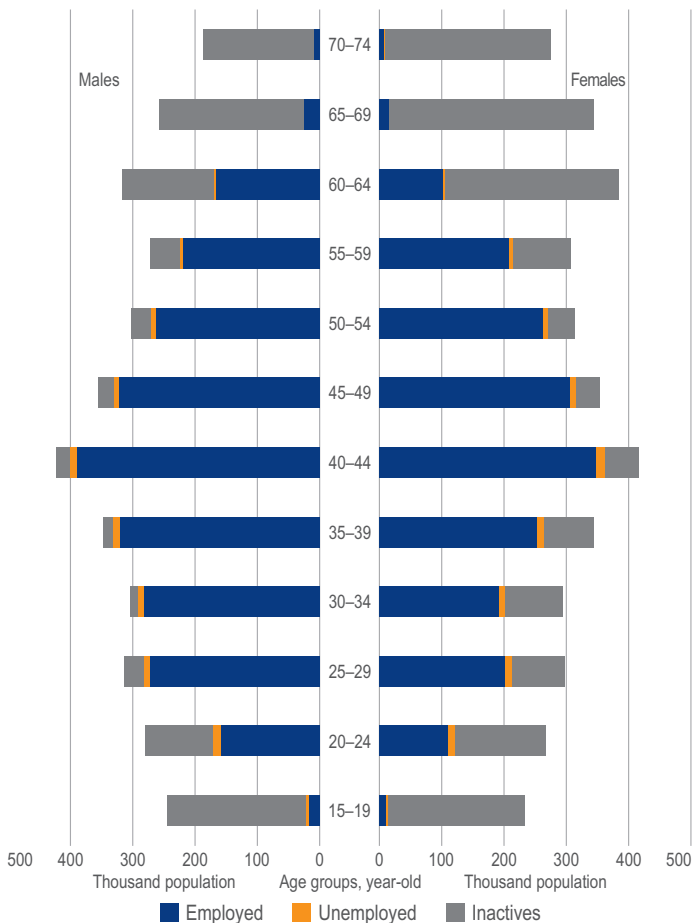
+	= Preliminary data.
–	= Non-occurrence.
..	= Not available.
...	= Confidential data.
x	= Not applicable.
0	= Less than half of unit.
—,	= Break in series (limited comparability).
R	= Revised data.
empty space	= Block of not applicable item

CHARTS

1. Population number by sex and age

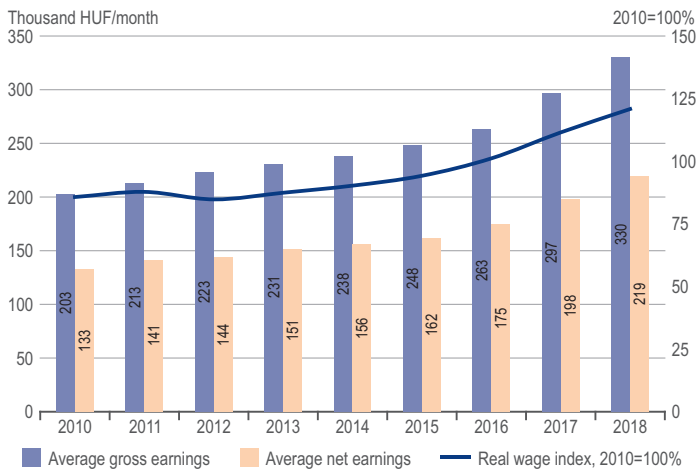


2. Labour market features by age groups, 2018

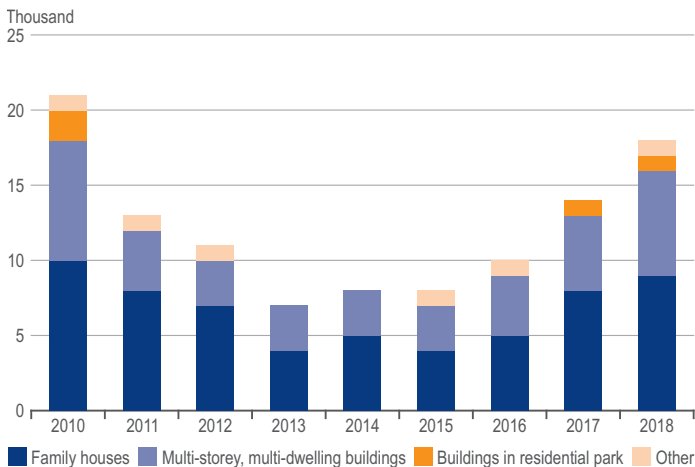


Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3. Earnings and real wage index



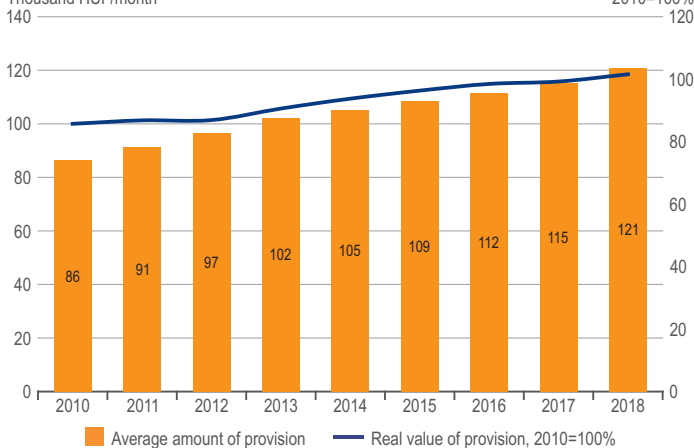
4. Dwelling construction by type of building



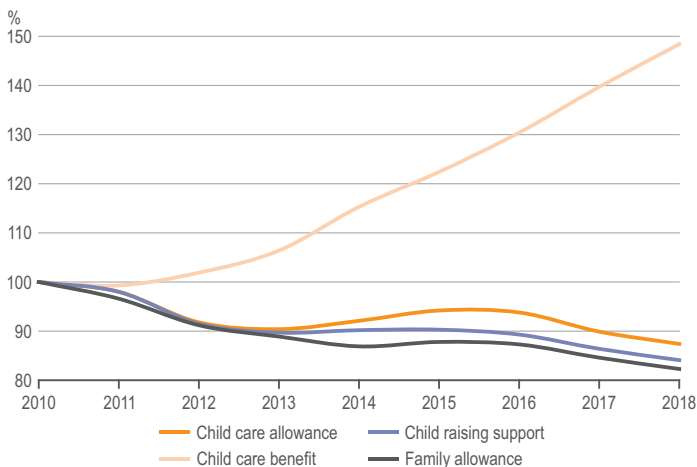
5. Changes in provisions for pension, benefit, annuity and other provisions

Thousand HUF/month

2010=100%

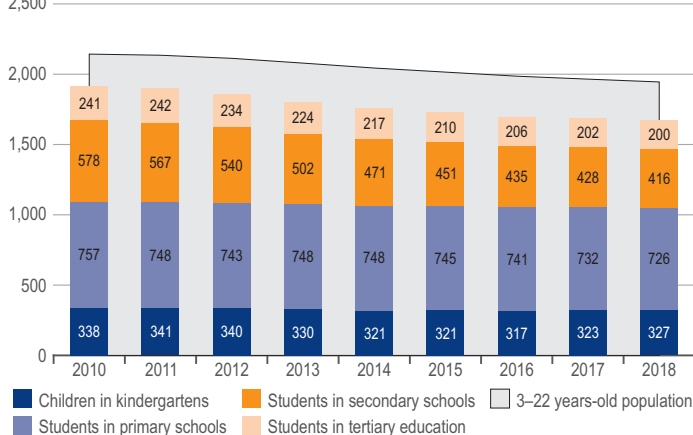


6. Real value of child raising benefits, 2010=100%



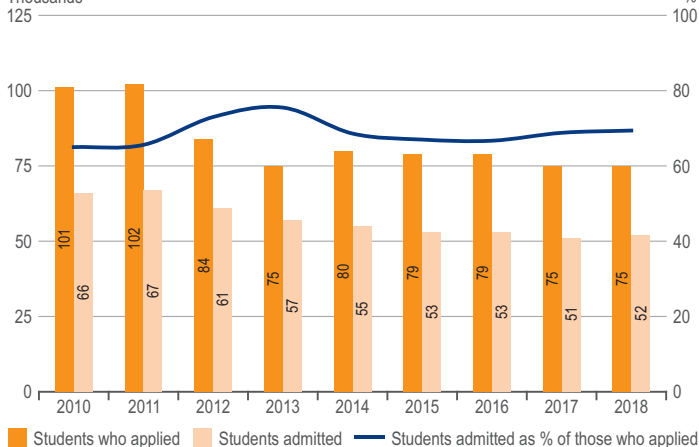
7. Children in kindergartens and students in full-time education

Thousands

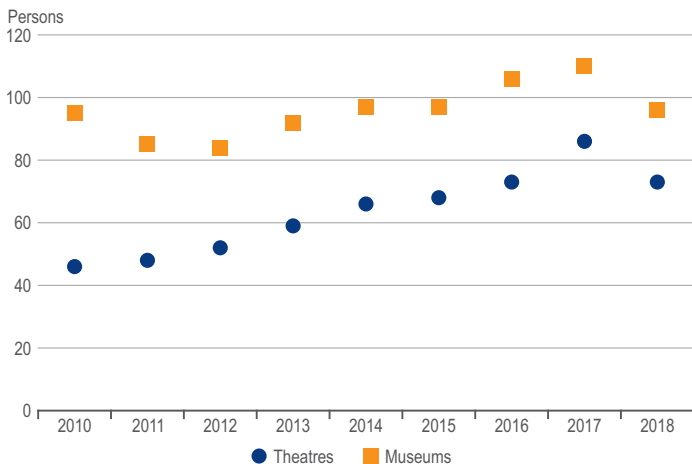


8. Number of applicants and admissions to full-time tertiary education

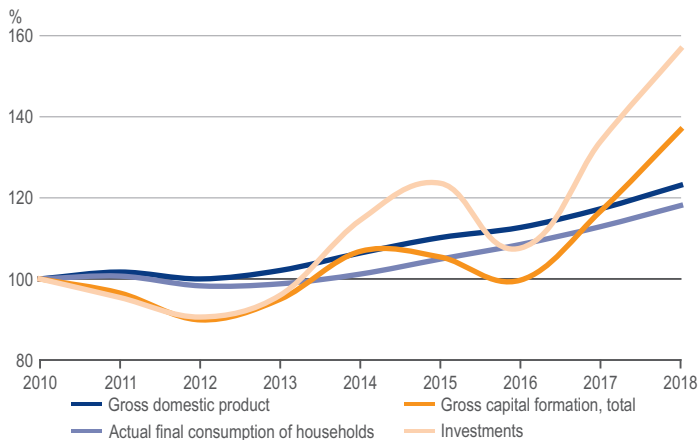
Thousands



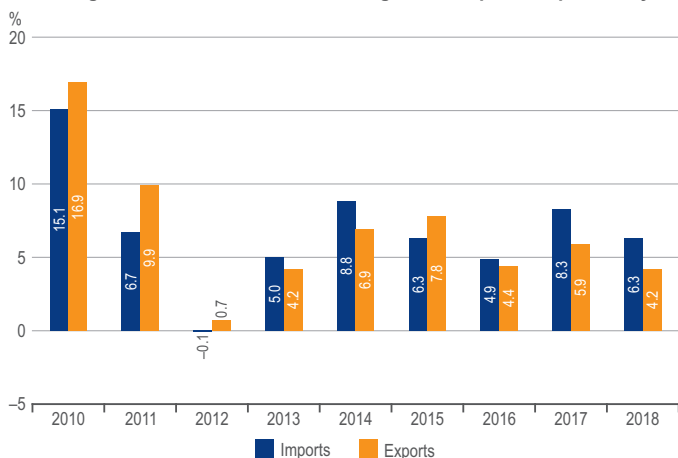
9. Visits at cultural institutes per one hundred inhabitants



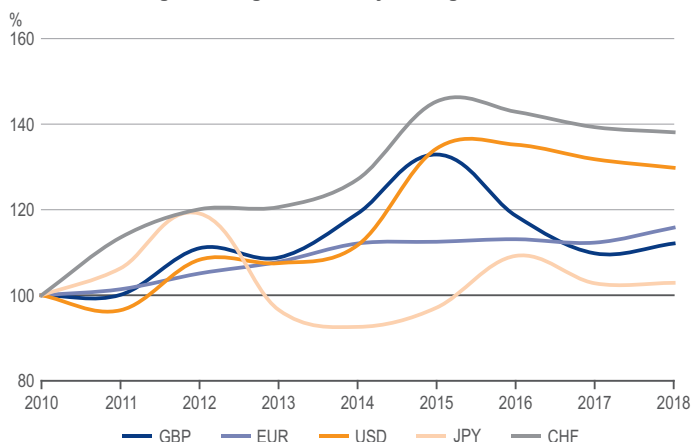
10. Use of gross domestic product and investments, volume indices, 2010=100%



11. Change in volume of external trade in goods compared to previous year

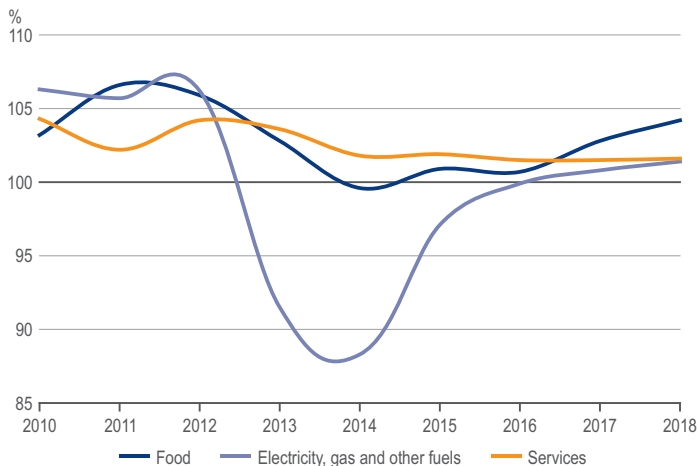


12. Annual average exchange rates of major foreign currencies, 2010=100%*

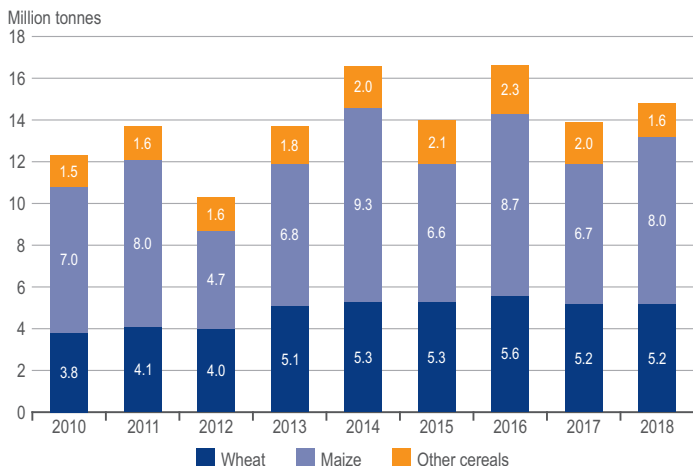


* Source: National Bank of Hungary.

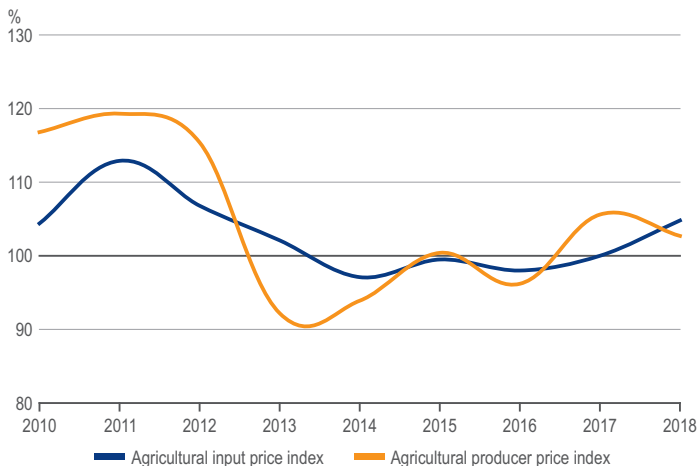
13. Consumer price indices, previous year=100%



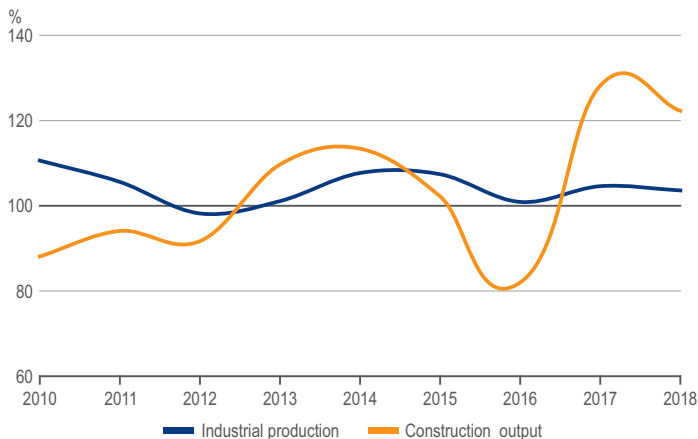
14. Cereals production



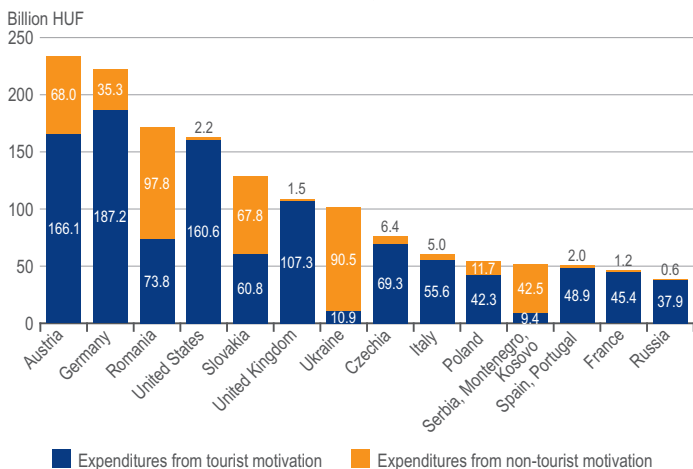
15. Agricultural price indices, previous year=100%



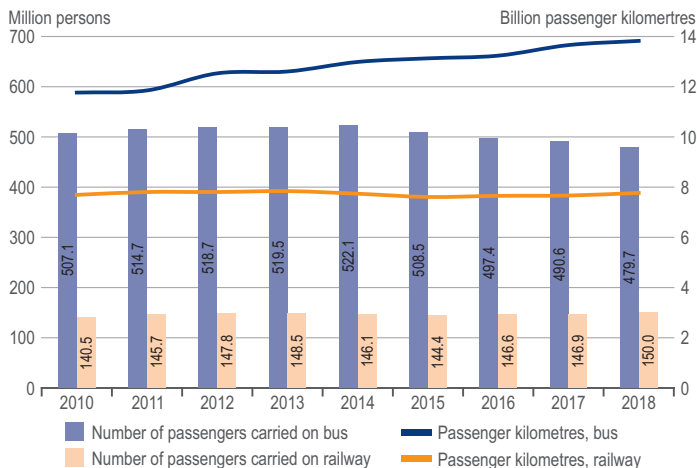
16. Volume of industrial production and construction output, previous year=100%



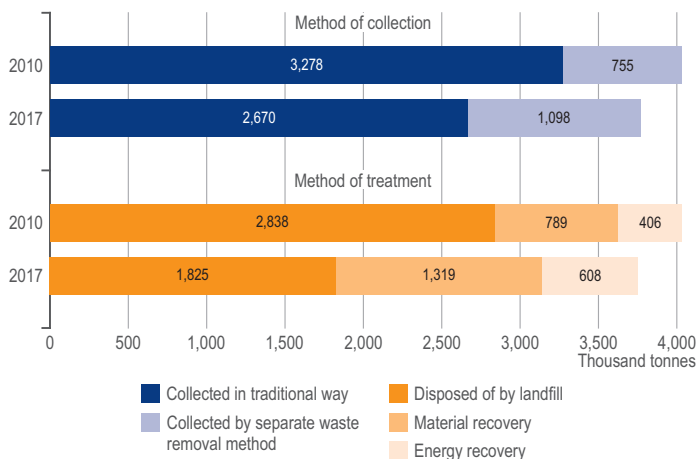
17. Expenditure of inbound trips by main sender countries, 2018



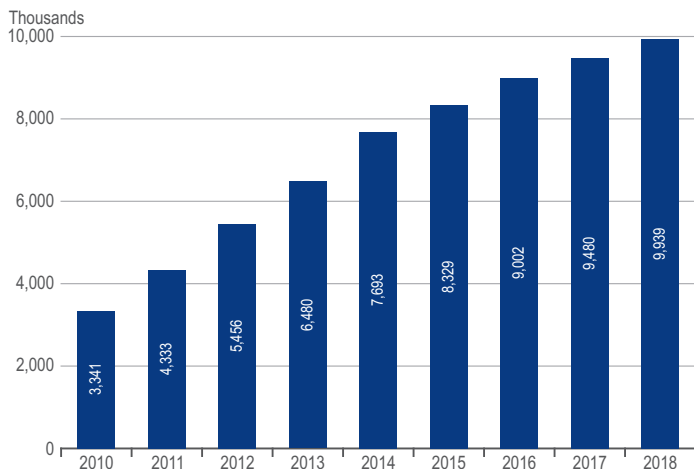
18. Interurban passenger land transport



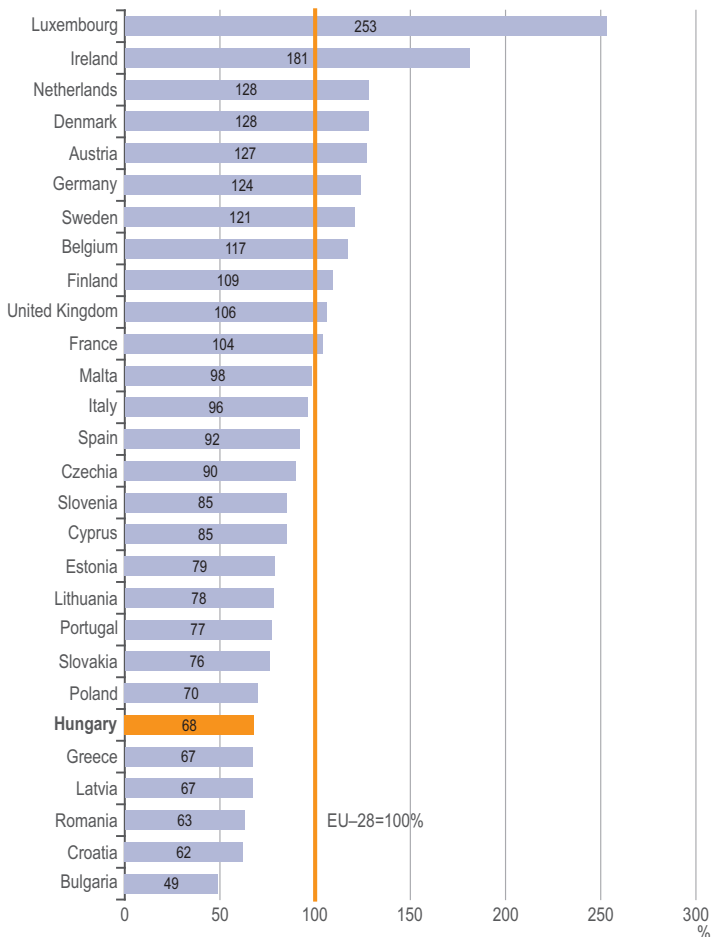
19. Quantity of municipal waste by method of treatment and collection



20. Number of internet subscriptions



21. Per capita gross domestic product of EU member countries, in purchasing power standard (PPS), 2017, EU-28=100%



1. MAIN INDICATORS

1.1. Social indicators

Denomination	2016	2017	2018
Population, thousand ^{a)}	9 798	9 778	9 764
Dependency rate, % ^{a)}	49.7	50.4	51.3
Ageing index, % ^{a)}	128.5	130.3	133.0
Per thousand population			
live births	9.5	9.4	9.2
deaths	12.9	13.5	13.4
natural increase or decrease (–)	–3.5	–4.1	–4.2
Employment rate, % ^{b)}	66.5	68.2	69.2
Unemployment rate, % ^{c)}	5.1	4.2	3.7
Monthly average earnings of employees, HUF/month			
gross	263 171 ⁺	297 017 ⁺	329 943 ⁺
net	175 009 ⁺	197 516 ⁺	219 412 ⁺
Real wage index, 2010 = 100.0%	118.0 ⁺	130.1 ⁺	141.0 ⁺
Consumer price index, 2010 = 100.0%	111.8	114.5	117.7
Per ten thousand population			
newly built dwellings	10.2	14.7	18.1
persons deceased or injured in traffic accidents	22.4	22.6	22.9
Expenditures on pensions, benefits, annuities and other provisions and sum of provisions as a percentage of GDP	10.0	9.4	8.9
Monthly average pension received by old-age pensioners, HUF/person ^{d)}	123 730	129 637	134 947
Students having passed final examination at secondary level as a percentage of 18 year-olds ^{e)}	62.9	63.5	62.1
Students having graduated at tertiary education as a percentage of 22 year-olds ^{f)}	33.1	31.9	33.5
Published books	12 291	11 857	12 877
Per hundred population			
theatre attendance	73	86	73
museum attendance	106	110	96
Registered crimes per hundred thousand population	2 963	2 314	2 045

a) 31 December.

b) Calculated for the population aged 15–64. **Source:** labour force survey, HCSO.

c) Calculated for the population aged 15–74. **Source:** labour force survey, HCSO.

d) In January of the year following the year of reference. Full provision, after pension increase.

e) Full-time education.

f) Full-time form.

1.2. Economic indicators

Denomination	2016	2017	2018
Volume index of gross domestic product (GDP), 2010 = 100.0%	112.7	117.3 ⁺	123.1 ⁺
GDP per capita			
thousand HUF	3 615	3 919 ⁺	4 306 ⁺
EUR	11 605	12 673 ⁺	13 503 ⁺
Volume index of investment, 2010 = 100.0%	107.6	133.9	156.7
R&D expenditures as a percentage of GDP	1.20	1.35	..
Balance of external trade in goods,			
billion HUF	3 029.2	2 500.5	1 764.5
Volume index of imports, 2010 = 100.0%	135.9	147.2	156.6
Volume index of exports, 2010 = 100.0%	138.7 ^R	146.9	153.1
Balance of current account, million EUR ^{a)}	7 035 ^R	3 451	640
Gross external debt as a percentage of GDP ^{b)}	68.9 ^R	60.6	..
Housing loan stock as a percentage of GDP	8.3	7.9	7.9
Volume index of agricultural output, 2010 = 100.0% ^{c)}	137.9	132.3	158.1
Volume index of industrial production, monthly average in 2015 = 100.0% ^{d)}	100.9	105.6	109.4
Industrial producer price index, 2015 = 100.0%	98.3	101.6	107.1
Share of exports in industrial sales, % ^{e)}	64.6	64.7	63.2
Volume index of construction output, monthly average in 2015 = 100.0%	81.1	105.2	128.6 ⁺
Volume index of retail trade turnover, 2015 = 100.0%	104.8	110.7	118.0
Outbound trips, thousands	18 895	20 297	22 805
Inbound trips to Hungary, thousands	52 890	54 962	57 667
Tourism nights at accommodation establishments, thousands	27 629	29 769	30 914
Transport performance index, 2010 = 100.0%			
goods transport by road ^{f)}	118.6	117.7	111.9
interurban passenger transport ^{g)}	107.5	113.8	120.0

a) Data according to BPM6 methodology.

b) Excluding intercompany loans. Data according to BPM6 methodology.

c) At basic prices.

d) All industrial enterprises. Excluding water and waste management.

e) Data on all industrial enterprises.

f) Based on freight tonne-kilometres.

g) Based on passenger kilometres.

POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

2. Population, vital events

2.1. Population by sex, population density, 1 January

Year	Males	Females	Total	Females per thousand males	Population density per km ²
	thousands				
1949	4 423	4 781	9 205	1 081	98.9
1960	4 804	5 157	9 961	1 073	107.1
1970	5 004	5 318	10 322	1 063	111.0
1980	5 189	5 521	10 709	1 064	115.1
1990	4 985	5 390	10 375	1 081	111.5
2001	4 851	5 349	10 200	1 103	109.6
2010	4 757	5 257	10 014	1 105	107.6
2015	4 696	5 160	9 856	1 099	106.0
2016	4 689	5 142	9 830	1 097	105.7
2017	4 675	5 122	9 798	1 096	105.3
2018	4 672	5 107	9 778	1 093	105.1
2019	4 670	5 094	9 764	1 091	105.0

2.2. Distribution of population aged 15 years and over, by marital status, 1 January

(%)

Marital status	Total				Of which:	
					males	females
	2010	2017	2018	2019		
Never-married	32.3	34.8	35.1	35.3	41.6	29.6
Married	45.7	42.1	41.9	41.9	44.2	39.8
Widowed	11.3	10.9	10.8	10.6	3.7	16.9
Divorced	10.7	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.5	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.3. Population by age group, 1 January

(thousands)

Age group, years	Total				Of which:	
					males	females
	2010	2017	2018	2019		
0– 4	490	462	465	468	240	228
5– 9	482	475	468	459	236	223
10–14	505	486	488	494	254	240
15–19	604	493	489	487	250	236
20–24	650	597	579	560	288	271
25–29	700	621	626	628	324	303
30–34	852	610	607	611	314	296
35–39	753	755	717	681	345	336
40–44	675	819	842	856	434	422
45–49	603	711	716	719	362	357
50–54	710	589	611	637	315	323
55–59	737	620	596	580	276	305
60–64	590	731	722	695	315	380
65–69	520	598	603	617	265	352
70–74	409	457	463	475	192	283
75–79	340	348	358	364	133	232
80–84	232	235	234	236	74	162
85–89	122	131	133	134	38	96
90–	40	59	61	63	15	48
Total	10 014	9 798	9 778	9 764	4 670	5 094

2.4. Internal migration by type of settlement

Year	Number of migrants, total	Population increase or decrease due to migration		
		in Budapest	in other towns	in villages
Permanent migration				
2010	202 158	2 225	-2 221	-4
2015	218 298	1 569	-1 369	-200
2016	255 126	-3 230	1 162	2 068
2017	265 383	-3 315	1 265	2 050
2018	279 500	-5 900	500	5 400
Temporary migration and remigration together				
2010	177 433	12 617	3 982	-16 599
2015	275 898	840	-82	-758
2016	297 019	-161	424	-263
2017	307 025	495	-803	308
2018	297 100	2 800	350	-3 150

2.5. Direction of permanent internal migration, 2018

Where \ From where	Migrants from			Total
	Budapest	other towns	villages	
To Budapest	–	23 100	9 300	32 400
To other towns	25 750	60 650	53 250	139 650
To villages	12 550	55 400	39 500	107 450
Total	38 300	139 150	102 050	279 500

2.6. Foreigners immigrating to and emigrating from Hungary, by age group

Year	–14	15–59	60–	Total
	years			
Immigrants				
1990	6 807	29 196	1 239	37 242
2000	1 988	16 160	2 036	20 184
2010	2 227	19 744	1 913	23 884
2015	2 813	21 289	1 685	25 787
2016	1 960	20 161	1 682	23 803
2017	2 456	31 723	2 274	36 453
2018	2 000	35 550	2 050	39 600
Emigrants				
1990	575	10 548	148	11 271
2000	101	2 027	80	2 208
2010	289	5 122	636	6 047
2015	575	8 043	1 755	10 373
2016	607	8 148	1 709	10 464
2017	751	10 602	1 519	12 872
2018	950	18 150	4 400	23 500

2.7. Foreign citizens residing in Hungary, by continent, country and sex, 1 January 2018*

Continent, country	Males	Females	Total
Europe	61 301	42 953	104 254
Of which:			
EU-28	46 055	31 942	77 997
within which:			
Romania	15 225	7 522	22 747
Germany	10 108	7 771	17 879
Slovakia	4 168	5 484	9 652
Austria	2 386	1 357	3 743
Poland	736	1 192	1 928
Ukraine	6 162	4 341	10 503
Serbia	2 461	895	3 356
Russia	1 949	2 841	4 790
Asia	23 801	20 891	44 692
Of which: China	10 008	9 897	19 905
America	3 138	2 753	5 891
Of which: United States	1 790	1 583	3 373
Africa	4 222	2 112	6 334
Other and unknown	376	262	638
Total	92 838	68 971	161 809

* Including the number of refugees.

2.8. People naturalized in Hungary, by country of previous citizenship and sex, 2017

Continent, country	Males	Females	Total
Europe	1 206	1 206	2 412
Of which:			
EU-28	1 067	959	2 026
within which:			
Romania	951	806	1 757
Slovakia	52	84	136
Germany	16	22	38
Croatia	5	7	12
Poland	3	19	22
Ukraine	53	133	186
Serbia	48	45	93
Russia	11	64	75
Asia	95	86	181
Of which: China	7	7	14
America	16	14	30
Of which: United States	8	2	10
Africa	102	61	163
Other and unknown	—	1	1
Total	1 419	1 368	2 787

2.9. Hungarians immigrating to and emigrating from Hungary, by age group

Year	–14	15–59	60–	Total
	years			
Immigrants				
2010	5	1 613	17	1 635
2015	1 935	28 354	2 268	32 557
2016	1 629	26 390	1 796	29 815
2017	1 492	28 585	1 540	31 617
2018	1 600	25 150	1 400	28 150
Emigrants				
2010	41	7 265	12	7 318
2015	434	32 158	260	32 852
2016	460	28 690	275	29 425
2017	679	25 979	299	26 957
2018	750	17 150	250	18 150

2.10. Rates of vital events

Year	Marriages	Divorces	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths per thousand live births ^{a)}
	per thousand inhabitants				
1949	11.7	1.4	20.6	11.4	91.0
1960	8.9	1.7	14.7	10.2	47.6
1970	9.3	2.2	14.7	11.6	35.9
1980	7.5	2.6	13.9	13.6	23.2
1990	6.4	2.4	12.1	14.0	14.8
2000	4.7	2.3	9.6	13.3	9.2
2010	3.6	2.4	9.0	13.0	5.3
2015	4.7	2.1	9.3	13.4	4.2
2016	5.3	2.0	9.5	12.9	4.0
2017	5.2	1.9	9.4	13.5	3.6
2018	5.2	1.7	9.2	13.4	3.4

a) Deaths under 1 year of age.

2.11. Marriages and ceased marriages

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Marriages	35 520	46 137	50 572	50 900
Of which:				
remarriages	11 748	14 510	15 573	15 500
Ceased marriages				
because of death	47 208	44 603	44 617	43 800
because of divorce	23 873	20 315	18 495	16 500
total	71 081	64 918	63 112	60 300
Divorces per thousand existing marriages	12.3	11.4	10.5	9.4

2.12. Marrying persons by age group and sex

Age group, years	Males	Females	Marriages per thousand unmarried			
			males		females	
			of corresponding age			
	2018		2010	2018	2010	2018
–19	320	1 090	0.9	1.3	3.3	4.6
20–24	3 290	6 570	7.4	11.5	18.2	25.4
25–29	11 590	15 690	30.3	40.7	48.8	66.7
30–34	12 570	10 950	41.5	56.9	42.2	63.1
35–39	8 310	6 100	29.7	40.9	24.3	35.9
40–44	5 850	4 100	18.6	27.2	13.5	21.2
45–49	3 090	2 370	12.3	18.6	9.4	15.0
50–54	2 070	1 640	9.7	15.9	6.0	12.1
55–59	1 350	990	9.1	12.5	4.3	7.4
60–	2 460	1 400	5.3	7.4	0.6	1.5
Total	50 900	50 900	17.2	23.2	13.7	19.2

2.13. Registered partnerships*

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Male	61	36	49	86
Female	19	29	38	44
Total	80	65	87	130
Mean age of partners at the time of formation of partnership, years	38.6	36.6	37.3	40.3
Average difference between the age of partners, years	8.1	7.7	6.3	8.2

* Act XXIX of 2009 on Registered Partnerships, which regulates the formation and termination of partnership between same-sex persons, entered into force on 1 July 2009.

2.14. Live births

Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Of which: proportion of	
				live births with weight under 2,500 grammes	extramarital live births
				%	
1960	75 788	70 673	146 461	9.2	5.5
1970	78 366	73 453	151 819	10.7	5.4
1980	76 115	72 558	148 673	10.4	7.1
1990	64 216	61 463	125 679	9.3	13.1
2000	50 242	47 355	97 597	8.4	29.0
2010	46 279	44 056	90 335	8.6	40.8
2015	47 130	44 560	91 690	8.5	47.8
2016	47 797	45 266	93 063	8.5	46.9
2017	47 070	44 507	91 577	8.3	45.1
2018	46 100	43 700	89 800	7.9	44.3

2.15. Live births per thousand females of corresponding age, total fertility rate

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Age group, years				
15–19	17.9	22.8	22.9	22.0
20–24	40.1	44.5	46.3	46.5
25–29	73.9	77.3	78.4	77.0
30–34	77.0	88.0	91.3	91.7
35–39	35.4	44.5	47.8	47.4
40–44	6.7	10.2	10.8	11.0
45–49	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
15–49	37.9	40.0	40.6	40.2
Total fertility rate (per female)	1.25	1.44	1.49	1.49

2.16. Foetal losses

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Foetal losses, thousands				
foetal deaths	16.7	16.8	16.5	16.3
induced abortions	40.5	31.2	28.5	26.9
total	57.2	48.0	45.0	43.2
Foetal losses per hundred live births				
foetal deaths	18.5	18.3	18.1	18.2
induced abortions	44.8	34.0	31.1	30.0
total	63.3	52.3	49.2	48.1
Foetal losses per thousand females aged 15–49 years				
foetal deaths	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.3
induced abortions	16.9	13.5	12.6	12.0
total	23.9	20.9	19.9	19.3
Induced abortions per thousand females of corresponding age, by age group (years)				
15–19	16.6	16.3	15.5	14.6
20–24	25.6	23.1	23.2	22.9
25–29	24.5	21.3	19.9	19.5
30–34	22.6	17.8	17.4	16.1
35–39	18.4	13.8	12.3	11.8
40–49	4.4	3.4	3.1	2.9

2.17. Average life expectancy

(years)

Year	At the age of								
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Males									
1949	59.3	57.3	48.2	39.7	31.2	23.1	15.8	9.8	5.3
1960	65.9	60.2	50.6	41.4	32.2	23.3	15.6	9.4	5.0
1970	66.3	59.5	49.9	40.7	31.5	22.9	15.2	9.2	5.1
1980	65.5	57.5	47.8	38.5	29.6	21.5	14.6	8.9	5.0
1990	65.1	56.5	46.8	37.5	28.8	21.1	14.7	9.5	5.3
2000	67.1	58.0	48.2	38.6	29.6	21.8	15.3	9.9	5.9
2010	70.5	61.0	51.2	41.5	32.0	23.5	16.8	11.1	6.3
2015	72.1	62.5	52.7	43.0	33.5	24.6	17.3	11.4	6.4
2016	72.4	62.8	53.0	43.3	33.7	24.7	17.4	11.6	6.6
2017	72.4	62.8	52.9	43.2	33.7	24.7	17.3	11.5	6.4
Females									
1949	63.4	60.5	51.3	42.6	33.7	25.1	17.1	10.4	5.6
1960	70.1	63.7	54.0	44.4	35.0	26.0	17.6	10.4	5.5
1970	72.1	64.8	55.0	45.3	35.8	26.7	18.2	10.9	5.7
1980	72.7	64.4	54.6	44.9	35.5	26.6	18.3	11.2	5.9
1990	73.7	64.9	55.1	45.4	36.1	27.2	19.0	11.8	6.3
2000	75.6	66.4	56.5	46.7	37.2	28.3	20.0	12.6	6.9
2010	78.1	68.6	58.7	48.8	39.1	29.9	21.6	13.8	7.4
2015	78.6	69.0	59.1	49.2	39.5	30.1	21.7	14.0	7.4
2016	79.2	69.6	59.7	49.8	40.1	30.7	22.1	14.4	7.7
2017	79.0	69.4	59.4	49.6	39.8	30.4	21.9	14.2	7.6
Total									
1949	61.4	59.0	49.8	41.2	32.5	24.2	16.5	10.1	5.5
1960	68.0	62.0	52.4	43.0	33.7	24.7	16.7	10.0	5.3
1970	69.2	62.2	52.5	43.0	33.7	24.9	16.8	10.2	5.5
1980	69.0	60.9	51.2	41.7	32.6	24.1	16.6	10.2	5.6
1990	69.3	60.6	50.9	41.4	32.4	24.2	17.0	10.8	5.9
2000	71.3	62.2	52.3	42.7	33.4	25.2	17.9	11.6	6.5
2010	74.4	64.9	55.0	45.2	35.7	26.9	19.4	12.7	7.0
2015	75.4	65.9	56.0	46.2	36.6	27.5	19.7	13.0	7.1
2016	75.9	66.3	56.4	46.6	37.0	27.8	20.0	13.3	7.3
2017	75.8	66.2	56.3	46.5	36.9	27.7	19.8	13.1	7.2

2.18. Deaths by sex and main group of diseases

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Males	65 137	63 545	64 025	64 000
Females	65 319	68 152	67 649	67 100
Total	130 456	131 697	131 674	131 100
Of which by cause of death:				
neoplasms	33 076	33 321	33 548	33 100
diseases of the circulatory system	65 819	65 493	65 598	65 000
diseases of the respiratory system	6 254	8 503	8 148	7 800
diseases of the digestive system	7 739	6 362	6 264	6 200
external causes	7 073	5 979	5 747	5 700

2.19. Deaths by age group and sex

Age group, years	Males	Females	Deaths per thousand			
			males		females	
			of corresponding age			
	2018		2010	2018	2010	2018
0	160	145	5.6	3.5	5.1	3.3
1–14	80	55	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–29	470	215	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3
30–34	320	125	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.4
35–39	490	240	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.7
40–44	1 040	480	3.8	2.4	1.5	1.1
45–49	1 630	790	7.7	4.5	3.2	2.2
50–54	2 820	1 240	13.4	9.2	5.5	3.9
55–59	4 530	2 160	19.7	16.3	7.7	7.0
60–64	8 210	4 250	26.7	25.6	10.9	11.0
65–69	9 010	5 460	35.5	34.4	15.3	15.7
70–74	8 790	6 440	51.6	46.4	25.9	23.0
75–79	8 670	9 180	74.1	66.2	44.7	39.9
80–84	7 850	12 290	113.0	106.6	82.4	76.2
85–89	6 300	13 110	168.3	166.2	143.5	137.4
90–	3 630	10 920	214.2	243.6	227.6	231.8
Total	64 000	67 100	13.7	13.7	12.4	13.2

3. SOCIETY

3.1. Labour

3.1.1. Main indicators of economic activity by sex

(%)

Year	Population aged 15–64			Population aged 15–74		
	employ- ment rate	unemploy- ment rate	partici- pation rate	employ- ment rate	unemploy- ment rate	partici- pation rate
Males						
1992	64.0	11.1	71.9	58.9	11.0	66.2
2000	62.7	7.1	67.5	56.8	7.0	61.1
2010	59.9	11.7	67.8	54.2	11.6	61.4
2015	70.3	6.6	75.3	62.7	6.6	67.2
2016	73.0	5.2	76.9	65.0	5.1	68.6
2017	75.2	3.8	78.2	66.9	3.8	69.6
2018	76.3	3.5	79.1	67.9	3.5	70.3
Females						
1992	52.3	8.8	57.3	46.6	8.7	51.0
2000	49.6	5.7	52.6	43.0	5.6	45.5
2010	50.2	10.7	56.3	43.6	10.7	48.8
2015	57.8	7.1	62.2	49.5	7.0	53.2
2016	60.2	5.1	63.5	51.3	5.1	54.1
2017	61.3	4.6	64.2	52.1	4.6	54.6
2018	62.3	4.0	64.9	52.9	4.0	55.1
Total						
1992	58.0	10.0	64.4	52.5	9.9	58.3
2000	56.0	6.4	59.9	49.6	6.4	53.0
2010	54.9	11.3	61.9	48.7	11.2	54.8
2015	63.9	6.8	68.6	55.9	6.8	59.9
2016	66.5	5.1	70.1	58.0	5.1	61.1
2017	68.2	4.2	71.2	59.3	4.2	61.8
2018	69.2	3.7	71.9	60.1	3.7	62.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.2. Economic activity

(thousands)

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Males aged 15–74				
Employed	1 992.5	2 283.5	2 417.3	2 446.2
Unemployed	261.8	161.9	95.7	88.1
Economically active	2 254.3	2 445.4	2 513.0	2 534.3
Economically inactive	1 419.6	1 195.9	1 099.5	1 070.5
Of which:				
pensioners	807.7	714.9	661.4	639.4
those receiving childcare provision	4.6	3.1	1.9	1.3
students in full-time education	410.3	345.1	322.9	315.9
Total	3 673.9	3 641.3	3 612.5	3 604.8
Females aged 15–74				
Employed	1 739.8	1 927.0	2 004.1	2 023.3
Unemployed	207.7	145.9	96.0	84.0
Economically active	1 947.5	2 072.9	2 100.1	2 107.3
Economically inactive	2 041.3	1 823.7	1 747.7	1 720.1
Of which:				
pensioners	1 111.4	1 045.6	1 004.3	972.7
those receiving childcare provision	271.6	236.9	231.3	230.8
students in full-time education	395.2	343.7	313.6	311.7
Total	3 988.8	3 896.7	3 847.8	3 827.4
Population aged 15–74				
Employed	3 732.4	4 210.5	4 421.4	4 469.5
Unemployed	469.4	307.8	191.7	172.1
Economically active	4 201.8	4 518.3	4 613.1	4 641.6
Economically inactive	3 460.9	3 019.6	2 847.3	2 790.6
Of which:				
pensioners	1 919.1	1 760.5	1 665.7	1 612.1
those receiving childcare provision	276.3	240.0	233.1	232.2
students in full-time education	805.4	688.8	636.5	627.6
Total	7 662.7	7 537.9	7 460.4	7 432.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.2. Economic activity (continued)

(thousands)

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Males aged 15–64				
Employed	1 975.0	2 264.3	2 389.7	2 411.5
Unemployed	261.6	161.3	95.7	88.0
Economically active	2 236.6	2 425.6	2 485.4	2 499.5
Economically inactive	1 062.3	797.3	691.6	661.6
Of which:				
pensioners	451.4	316.6	254.0	231.0
those receiving childcare provision	4.6	3.1	1.9	1.3
students in full-time education	410.3	345.1	322.9	315.9
Total	3 298.9	3 222.9	3 176.9	3 161.2
Females aged 15–64				
Employed	1 726.3	1 911.5	1 983.7	1 999.1
Unemployed	207.6	145.7	95.8	83.7
Economically active	1 934.0	2 057.2	2 079.5	2 082.9
Economically inactive	1 503.1	1 250.3	1 158.7	1 125.4
Of which:				
pensioners	578.8	475.4	418.5	381.0
those receiving childcare provision	271.6	236.9	231.3	230.8
students in full-time education	395.2	343.7	313.6	311.7
Total	3 437.1	3 307.5	3 238.2	3 208.3
Population aged 15–64				
Employed	3 701.3	4 175.8	4 373.4	4 410.7
Unemployed	469.2	307.0	191.5	171.8
Economically active	4 170.6	4 482.7	4 564.9	4 582.4
Economically inactive	2 565.5	2 047.7	1 850.3	1 787.1
Of which:				
pensioners	1 030.2	792.0	672.5	612.1
those receiving childcare provision	276.3	240.0	233.1	232.2
students in full-time education	805.4	688.8	636.5	627.6
Total	6 736.0	6 530.4	6 415.2	6 369.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.3. Economic activity of population aged 15–74 by age groups, 2018

(thousands)

Age groups	Employed	Unem- ployed	Economi- cally active	Economi- cally inactive	Of which: discour- aged workers
15–24	297.2	33.6	330.9	694.7	6.5
25–39	1 523.3	63.0	1 586.3	313.9	11.4
40–54	1 893.7	56.7	1 950.5	213.2	15.3
55–64	696.4	18.4	714.8	565.3	8.8
65–74	58.8	0.4	59.2	1 003.5	0.3
Total	4 469.5	172.1	4 641.6	2 790.6	42.3

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.4. Employed and unemployed aged 15–74 by highest educational qualification, 2018

Highest educational qualification	Employed		Unemployed	
	number, thousands	distribu- tion, %	number, thousands	distribu- tion, %
Less than 8 grades of primary school	19.5	0.4	5.4	3.1
8 grades of primary education	492.4	11.0	53.5	31.1
Secondary education without G. C. E. and with qualification	1 254.9	28.1	46.4	27.0
with G. C. E. and without qualification	537.4	12.0	21.7	12.6
with qualification	964.5	21.6	27.3	15.9
total	1 501.8	33.6	49.0	28.5
Tertiary education				
bachelor or equivalent	657.2	14.7	10.1	5.9
master or equivalent ^{a)}	543.6	12.2	7.7	4.5
total	1 200.8	26.9	17.8	10.3
Grand total	4 469.5	100.0	172.1	100.0

a) Including doctoral or equivalent.

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.5. Employed persons aged 15–74 by industries, 2018

Industries	Persons, thousands	Percentage distribution	Previous year = 100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	214.9	4.8	97.7
Mining and quarrying	10.5	0.2	114.0
Manufacturing	1 003.1	22.4	101.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	40.8	0.9	118.8
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	58.9	1.3	106.0
Industry total ^{a)}	1 113.3	24.9	102.4
Construction	332.6	7.4	109.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	548.6	12.3	99.7
Transportation and storage	289.2	6.5	98.5
Accommodation and food service activities	180.1	4.0	95.1
Information and communication	116.3	2.6	105.9
Financial and insurance activities	90.0	2.0	96.2
Real estate activities	26.3	0.6	101.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	153.0	3.4	97.6
Administrative and support service activities	149.6	3.3	97.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	424.2	9.5	92.1
Education	343.8	7.7	105.9
Human health and social work activities	306.1	6.8	107.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	79.0	1.8	112.5
Other activities	102.6	2.3	105.2
National economy total	4 469.5	100.0	101.1

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.6. Employed persons aged 15–74 by their regular weekly working hours

(thousands)

Regular weekly working hours	2010	2015 ^{a)}	2017	2018
1–29 ^{b)}	137.1	174.2	152.3	158.7
1–35 ^{c)}	246.8	273.2	241.2	244.3
36–40	2 912.2	3 348.0	3 661.1	3 737.0
41–	275.8	354.4	291.8	245.5
Very fluctuating	297.6	228.2	227.3	242.6
Total	3 732.4	4 210.5	4 421.4	4 469.5

a) Without those who participated in the public employment supplementary training programme.

b) Working hours of part-time workers for international comparison.

c) Working hours of part-time workers in Hungarian publications.

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.7. Unemployed persons aged 15–74 by job search duration

(thousands)

Length of job search, months	2010	2015	2017	2018
< 1	16.9	31.0	24.2	22.5
1– 3	65.4	43.1	29.9	26.7
4– 6	62.5	38.6	26.0	24.7
7–11	83.5	44.0	25.2	21.6
12	23.2	18.4	9.2	9.5
13–18	74.7	30.0	19.0	14.7
19–24	42.6	23.8	14.0	11.7
25–	93.7	70.0	35.8	30.7
Persons, who did not look for job, because have already found a job, and will begin to work in a new job within 90 days	7.0	8.9	8.4	10.0
Total	469.4	307.8	191.7	172.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

3.1.8. Number of employees by industries, 2018

Industries	Persons, thousand	Previous year = 100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	74.7	94.8
Mining and quarrying	3.7	112.1
Manufacturing	710.5	102.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	23.9	99.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	43.9	100.0
Industry total ^{a)}	782.0	102.1
Construction	128.8	105.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	381.7	103.6
Transportation and storage	215.8	102.4
Accommodation and food service activities	104.8	103.0
Information and communication	87.9	104.3
Financial and insurance activities	62.8	100.6
Real estate activities	29.0	104.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	113.9	103.0
Administrative and support service activities	179.2	104.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	281.4	99.8
Education	289.2	101.4
Human health and social work activities	319.9	92.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	43.0	104.8
Other service activities	22.7	102.4
National economy, total	3 116.8	101.2

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

Source: Interim institutional labour statistical surveys.

3.1.9. Number of full-time employees by industries, 2018

Industries	Persons, thousand	Previous year = 100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	66.8	94.2
Mining and quarrying	3.5	111.9
Manufacturing	653.5	102.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	23.5	99.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	41.7	99.9
Industry total ^{a)}	722.2	102.4
Construction	109.4	106.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	324.3	104.5
Transportation and storage	199.7	101.9
Accommodation and food service activities	74.0	104.0
Information and communication	82.2	104.1
Financial and insurance activities	56.6	101.2
Real estate activities	24.4	104.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.7	103.0
Administrative and support service activities	148.2	104.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	271.2	99.0
Education	265.0	100.9
Human health and social work activities	294.8	92.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	37.4	104.9
Other service activities	18.0	106.6
National economy, total	2 794.6	101.1

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

Source: Interim institutional labour statistical surveys.

3.1.10. Average monthly gross earnings and labour incomes by SNA concept of employees in the national economy**

Industries	Gross earnings, HUF per capita		Previous year = 100.0%	Income from work, HUF per capita
	2017	2018		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	230 638	255 664	111.5	265 636
Mining and quarrying	332 985	375 494	113.0	396 298
Manufacturing	311 879	344 495	110.7	363 540
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	498 280	546 640	109.7	579 538
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	269 090	300 387	111.7	318 845
Industry total ^{a)}	315 745	348 680	110.6	368 151
Construction	227 524	254 711	112.9	261 294
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	273 810	304 112	111.8	314 849
Transportation and storage	279 507	310 196	111.2	337 232
Accommodation and food service activities	189 489	211 984	112.6	222 891
Information and communication	510 675	561 443	109.5	583 194
Financial and insurance activities	561 576	608 234	108.3	635 530
Real estate activities	281 502	316 079	115.7	326 765
Professional, scientific and technical activities	431 838	462 814	107.9	481 240
Administrative and support service activities	246 072	277 744	114.0	290 070
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	358 569	392 840	109.5	425 997
Education	297 404	320 233	107.8	330 462
Human health and social work activities	185 037	218 184	117.7	225 045
Arts, entertainment and recreation	289 154	333 997	115.4	347 766
Other service activities	243 967	271 921	112.9	282 260
National economy, total	297 017	329 943	111.3	346 701

* Earnings data relate to full-time employees.

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

Source: Interim institutional labour statistical surveys.

3.1.11. Average monthly net earnings of employees in the national economy**

Industries	Net earnings, HUF per capita		Previous year = 100.0%
	2017	2018	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	153 374	170 016	111.5
Mining and quarrying	221 435	249 702	113.0
Manufacturing	207 399	229 089	110.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	331 356	363 516	109.7
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	178 945	199 757	111.7
Industry total ^{a)}	209 970	231 872	110.6
Construction	151 302	169 381	112.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	182 082	202 233	111.8
Transportation and storage	185 872	206 282	111.2
Accommodation and food service activities	126 008	140 967	112.6
Information and communication	339 599	373 359	109.5
Financial and insurance activities	373 447	404 475	108.3
Real estate activities	187 199	210 189	115.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	287 172	307 771	107.9
Administrative and support service activities	163 638	184 701	114.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	238 448	261 239	109.5
Education	197 773	212 955	107.8
Human health and social work activities	123 050	145 092	117.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	192 287	222 107	115.4
Other service activities	162 235	180 827	112.9
National economy, total	197 516	219 412	111.3

* Earnings data relate to full-time employees.

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

Source: Interim institutional labour statistical surveys.

3.1.12. Average monthly earnings of employees*

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Average gross earnings				
HUF per capita	202 525	247 924	297 017 ⁺	329 943 ⁺
previous year = 100.0%	101.3	104.3	112.9 ⁺	111.3 ⁺
Average net earnings				
HUF per capita	132 604	162 391	197 516 ⁺	219 412 ⁺
previous year = 100.0%	106.8	104.3	112.9 ⁺	111.3 ⁺
Real wages				
previous year = 100.0% ^{a)}	101.8	104.4	110.3 ⁺	108.3 ⁺
Minimum wage, HUF per capita ^{b)}	73 500	105 000	127 500	138 000

* Earnings data relate to full-time employees.

a) Based on net earnings.

b) On 1 January.

Source: Interim institutional labour statistical surveys, in case of minimum wage always the relevant government decree.

3.1.13. Number of employees and average monthly earnings in business sector

Denomination	2010	2015	2017 ⁺	2018 ⁺
Number of employees, thousand ^{a)}	1 826.7	1 920.3	2 042.1	2 139.0
Of which: number of full-time employees ^{a)}	1 631.7	1 698.6	1 813.9	1 895.4
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	206 863	262 731	308 994	341 540
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	133 764	172 091	205 480	227 124
Previous year = 100.0%				
Number of employees, thousand	100.3	102.9	102.9	102.7
Of which: number of full-time employees	100.0	103.3	102.8	102.9
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	103.3	104.0	111.6	110.9
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{b)}	107.6	104.0	111.6	110.9

a) See: Methodological notes, concepts.

b) Earnings data relate to full-time employees.

Source: Interim institutional labour statistical surveys.

3.1.14. Number of employees and average monthly earnings in budgetary institutions

Denomination	2010	2015	2017 ⁺	2018 ⁺
Budgetary institutions, total				
Number of employees, thousand	772.6	868.2	842.4	817.2
Of which: number of full-time employees	708.9	827.8	804.7	775.1
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	195 980	220 210	275 251	308 568
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	131 627	144 238	183 042	205 198
Budgetary institutions without fostered workers				
Number of employees, thousand	685.3	698.4	698.5	707.7
Of which: number of full-time employees	641.1	658.6	661.4	665.9
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	208 742	256 245	317 240	345 793
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	138 933	167 841	210 964	229 953
Previous year = 100.0%				
Budgetary institutions, total				
Number of employees, thousand	103.3	101.6	96.5	97.0
Of which: number of full-time employees	103.4	101.8	96.2	96.3
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	97.2	105.0	115.9	112.1
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	105.3	105.0	115.9	112.1
Budgetary institutions without fostered workers				
Number of employees, thousand	99.8	100.6	100.8	101.3
Of which: number of full-time employees	99.7	100.5	100.7	100.7
Gross earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	99.3	106.2	113.0	109.0
Net earnings, HUF per capita ^{a)}	107.4	106.2	113.0	109.0

a) Earnings data relate to full-time employees.

Source: Interim institutional labour statistical surveys.

3.1.15. Number of job vacancies and the job vacancies rate in the business sector by industries⁺

Industries	Job vacancies			
	number		rate, % ^{a)}	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	631	891	0.8	1.1
Manufacturing ^{b)}	19 581	22 881	2.8	3.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	256	363	1.1	1.5
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	312	472	1.0	1.5
Industry total ^{c)}	20 149	23 716	2.7	3.0
Construction	3 160	4 530	2.5	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6 101	6 312	1.6	1.6
Transportation and storage	3 167	4 268	1.5	2.0
Accommodation and food service activities	2 341	2 687	2.4	2.5
Information and communication	2 759	3 328	3.2	3.6
Financial and insurance activities	1 381	1 754	2.1	2.7
Real estate activities	242	399	0.9	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2 373	3 175	2.3	2.8
Administrative and support service activities	6 876	9 488	4.2	5.3
Education	109	37	2.2	0.8
Human health and social work activities	69	155	0.4	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	102	97	0.8	0.7
Other service activities	237	210	1.4	1.4
Business sector, total	49 694	61 047	2.3	2.7

a) See: *Methodological notes, concepts*.

b) With data of mining and quarrying.

c) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

Source: Interim institutional labour statistical surveys.

3.1.16. Registered jobseekers and their provisions*

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Registered jobseekers, thousands	591.3	337.5	254.7	241.9
Of which:				
career starters	53.2	37.6	24.7	21.5
below 25 years of age	87.8	49.9	37.6	34.2
with university/college degree	30.4	18.8	14.1	14.1
female	281.9	169.5	130.7	125.9
Recipients of jobseekers' allowance, thousands	115.8	38.3	37.7	37.7
Average monthly gross sum of jobseekers' allowance, HUF	48 645 ^R	74 077 ^R	86 801	100 124
Recipients of social benefit, thousands ^{a)}	181.7	113.7	80.2	70.8
Reported unfilled vacancies, thousands	11.7	59.4	77.3	72.1
Participants in active labour market programmes, thousands	47.6 ^R	254.9 ^R	218.9	180.9
Of which:				
labour market training	21.3	12.8	29.1	9.8
public employment ^{b)}	7.9	235.8	179.5	121.9

* Data on the closing date of December.

a) These data contain the recipients of regular social assistance and employment substitution support.

b) Since 2011 data of people employed in each type of the new public employment system have been included. From 2012, the number of people participating in training supplementing public employment is included as well.

Source: National Employment Service.

3.2. Income and consumption

(Household budget and living conditions survey)

3.2.1. Distribution of households' income by income sources, 2017

(%)

Denomination	In the per capita income categories		Active	Pensioner
	1 st decile	10 th decile	households	
Income from work	46.2	79.7	85.7	8.5
Social income	51.5	18.3	12.9	90.1
Other income	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.4
Gross income, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net available income, total	93.7	76.9	76.0	93.8

3.2.2. Distribution of income of households with children by income sources, 2017

(%)

Denomination	Single parent households with child(ren)	Two adults with			Other	Total of households with child(ren)
		one	two	three or more		
		child(ren)				
Income from work	70.7	88.3	85.7	78.5	82.9	83.8
Social income	20.9	10.5	12.8	20.2	16.2	14.4
Other income	8.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.7
Gross income, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net available income, total	79.4	74.6	76.5	78.8	77.9	76.7

3.2.3. Distribution of income of households without children by income sources, 2017

(%)

Denomination	Single person households	Two adults without children		Other households without child(ren)	Households without child(ren), total
		both adults are younger than 65 years	at least one of them is aged 65 years or older		
Income from work	53.3	86.2	30.4	81.4	64.0
Social income	44.6	11.5	68.7	18.2	34.5
Other income	2.1	2.3	0.8	0.3	1.5
Gross income, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net available income, total	81.7	76.1	89.8	76.9	80.7

3.2.4. Distribution of members of households with dependent children by activity status, 2018

(%)

Denomination	Single person, at least one	Two adults with			Other	Total of households with child(ren)
		one	two	three or more		
	dependent child(ren)					
Active earners	32.7	53.9	40.5	26.1	46.4	42.3
Pensioners	0.7	3.1	0.6	0.5	9.1	3.3
Unemployed	6.0	2.4	1.3	2.2	3.8	2.7
Disabled ^{a)}	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.0
Adults attending school	—	—	—	—	0.8	—
Other inactive adults	3.6	6.3	7.8	9.1	7.4	7.2
Children not attending school	7.2	11.6	18.4	21.5	9.0	13.9
Pupils, students, total	48.5	21.2	30.9	40.0	21.8	29.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a) Disabled and/or unable to work because of health reasons.

3.2.5. Distribution of members of households without dependent children by activity status, 2018

(%)

Denomination	Single person households	Two adult	Other	Total of
		households without child(ren)		
Active earners	35.8	48.0	67.0	49.3
Pensioners	55.6	42.2	19.8	40.5
Unemployed	2.4	23.0	5.7	3.8
Disabled ^{a)}	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.0
Adults attending school	—	0.3	1.3	0.5
Other inactive adults	0.6	1.2	2.1	1.3
Children not attending school	—	—	—	—
Pupils, students, total	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a) Disabled and/or unable to work because of health reasons.

3.2.6. Annual per capita expenditure of households according to COICOP classification, 2017*

(%)

Expenditures	In the per capita income categories		In all households
	1 st decile	10 th decile	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	30.6	19.7	24.7
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	4.8	3.0	3.4
Clothing and footwear	3.4	4.9	4.2
Housing, maintenance and household energy	25.0	16.7	20.0
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance	3.0	4.2	4.0
Health	3.5	5.0	5.0
Transport	8.0	14.6	11.6
Communication	6.4	6.6	7.1
Culture and recreation	4.2	10.1	6.7
Education	1.4	0.7	0.9
Catering and accommodation services	3.7	5.9	4.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.9	8.7	8.1
Household total consumption expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0

* National consumption (excluding consumption of foreigners).

3.2.7. Annual per capita food consumption of households, 2017*

Denomination	In the per capita income categories		Active	Pensioner
	1 st decile	10 th decile	households	
Bread and cereals, kg	81.1	89.9	80.2	109.8
Meat and meat products, kg	49.7	68.5	56.6	80.9
Fish and canned fish, kg	0.9	3.1	1.8	2.4
Milk, litre	43.2	60.3	48.8	69.5
Yoghurt, kefir, sour cream, litre	8.3	18.6	12.2	17.8
Cheese, cottage cheese, canned milk, milk powder, kg	4.6	11.9	7.2	9.6
Eggs, piece	128	140	133	208
Fruits, kg	30.1	70.4	43.9	72.5
Vegetables and potatoes, kg	69.8	88.5	72.4	120.7
Of which: potatoes, kg	33.2	24.7	25.9	41.7
Sugar, kg	10.9	15.5	13.3	23.6
Mineral water, litre	38.4	100.7	70.1	87.2
Carbonated soft drinks, litre	18.8	43.2	32.7	25.2
Fruit juices, litre	7.7	22.1	12.6	12.9

* Only the volume consumed by households.

3.2.8. Annual per capita food consumption of households with children, 2017*

Denomination	Total of house- holds with children	Of which:			
		single parent with child(ren)	two adults with		
			one	two	three or more
Bread and cereals, kg	68.6	79.4	72.8	65.8	65.2
Meat and meat products, kg	45.1	51.2	50.0	40.5	40.9
Fish and canned fish, kg	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2
Milk, litre	43.0	43.3	48.3	40.5	44.2
Yoghurt, kefir, sour cream, litre	10.2	12.6	11.8	10.5	8.7
Cheese, cottage cheese, canned milk, milk powder, kg	5.7	6.8	6.6	5.6	5.0
Eggs, piece	114	126	115	98	98
Fruits, kg	35.1	42.0	42.5	37.7	27.9
Vegetables and potatoes, kg	58.3	71.2	63.8	57.5	51.9
Of which: potatoes, kg	22.4	28.9	24.8	17.8	23.1
Sugar, kg	10.4	11.4	11.2	8.6	10.4
Mineral water, litre	53.4	51.4	65.7	55.9	39.1
Carbonated soft drinks, litre	29.0	33.4	31.2	30.7	22.6
Fruit juices, litre	11.9	9.7	13.9	15.1	10.9

* Only the volume consumed by households.

3.2.9. Number of consumer durable goods per hundred households, 2017

(piece)

Consumer durable goods	In the per capita income categories		In all households
	1 st decile	10 th decile	
Refrigerator	50	33	40
Deepfreezer	35	40	43
Refrigerator with deepfreezer	52	74	66
Microwave oven	78	94	89
Dishwasher	15	33	20
Washing machine, automatic and semi-automatic	68	91	85
Plasma, LCD, LED television	53	104	78
DVD	26	46	36
E-book reader	3	9	4
Digital photo-camera	24	53	34
Personal computer	39	54	44
Laptop	37	85	55
Palmtop	14	25	18
Mobile phone	193	192	194
Air-conditioning	5	18	8
Passenger car	44	94	66

3.3. Housing and public utilities

3.3.1. Dwelling stock, inhabitant density

Denomination	1 February 2001 ^{a)}	1 October 2011 ^{a)}	1 January 2018	1 January 2019
Dwellings, thousands^{b)}				
in Budapest	821	905	916	919
in other towns	1 864	2 230	2 297	2 306
in villages	1 380	1 254	1 227	1 230
total	4 065	4 390	4 440	4 455
of which: dwellings				
with 1 room	517	456	456	456
with 2 rooms	1 682	1 675	1 682	1 684
with 3 rooms	1 255	1 389	1 403	1 408
with 4 and more rooms	611	870	899	908
Inhabitants per hundred dwellings				
in Budapest	217	191	191	190
in other towns	257	232	224	223
in villages	263	242	235	234
total	251	226	220	219
Inhabitants per hundred rooms				
in Budapest	92	77	77	77
in other towns	100	85	81	81
in villages	99	84	82	81
total	98	83	81	80

a) Census data.

b) Occupied and non-occupied dwellings and occupied holiday houses together.

3.3.2. Construction of dwellings and holiday houses, cessation of dwellings

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Dwelling construction				
in Budapest	6 186	1 929	2 761	3 874
in other towns	10 544	4 208	8 923	10 289
in villages	4 093	1 475	2 705	3 518
total	20 823	7 612	14 389	17 681
of which:				
by natural persons	10 300	4 476	7 309	8 203
by enterprises	10 388	2 999	7 023	9 312
Average basic floor space per dwelling, m ²				
in Budapest	69	84	83	80
in other towns	96	103	100	100
in villages	118	121	118	118
total	92	101	100	99
Dwellings with				
1 room	1 527	439	742	786
2 rooms	5 064	1 527	2 571	3 265
3 rooms	6 166	2 035	3 679	4 527
4 and more rooms	8 066	3 611	7 397	9 103
Construction permits issued ^{a)}	17 353	12 515	37 997	36 719
Construction of holiday houses	806	282	317	318
Basic floor space of holiday houses, m ²	77	84	84	77
Ceased dwellings				
in Budapest	543	389	464	604
in other towns	1 293	1 133	1 344	1 175
in villages	713	478	427	370
total	2 549	2 000	2 235	2 149
of which: ceased due to dwelling construction	567	457	720	743

a) Including simple declarations from 2016.

3.3.3. Public utilities to dwellings

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Piped gas				
Households using piped gas, thousands	3 396	3 217	3 229	3 237
Consumption, million m ³	3 625	3 056	3 075	3 657
Consumption per household, m ³ /month	89.8	78.8	79.5	94.3
Electricity				
Consumers, thousands	5 078	5 052	5 058	5 073
Consumption, million kWh	11 034	10 672	10 720	10 972
Consumption per consumer, kWh/month	181.0	176.2 ^R	176.7 ^R	180.5
District heating				
Dwellings with district heating, thousands	648	649	649	650
Heat consumed, terajoule	22 577	17 025	18 033	18 654
Dwellings with hot water supply, thousands	599	600	599	600
Hot water supplied, thousand m ³	21 489	19 043	18 889	18 777
Drinking water supply and sewerage				
Public water pipe network, km	66 002	66 167	66 334	66 551
Dwellings with public water supply, thousands	4 127	4 189	4 213	4 228
Household water consumption, million m ³	341	335	335	341
Water consumption per inhabitant, m ³ /month	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Public sewerage, km	43 200	47 819	49 851	50 244
Dwellings connected to public sewerage, thousands	3 144	3 473	3 571	3 617

3.4. Health care, accidents

3.4.1. Health expenditure

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Denomination	2010	2015	2016 ^R	2017
Government schemes and compulsory health care financing schemes	1 373.8	1 634.2	1 723.0	1 826.2
Of which:				
social security fund (OEP)	1 121.5	1 360.2	1 507.9	1 611.9
Voluntary health care payment schemes	112.1	104.1 ^R	107.1	103.6
Household out-of-pocket payment	561.3	658.2 ^R	701.0	709.1
Total	2 047.2	2 396.5^R	2 531.0	2 638.8

3.4.2. Primary health care

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
General Practitioners' service				
Number of physicians	4 926	4 817	4 755	4 747
Number of registered inhabitants, thousands	8 594	8 745	8 710	8 724
Of which: 0–18 year-old	473	428	422	417
Number of inhabitants registered per GP	1 745	1 815	1 832	1 838
Number of cases cared in GPs' office, thousands	54 404 ^{a)}	55 459	55 348	54 982
Number of cases cared out of GPs' office, thousands	2 898 ^{b)}	1 731	1 594	1 402
Family paediatricians' service				
Number of physicians	1 525	1 460	1 444	1 426
Number of registered children, thousands	1 441	1 414	1 417	1 420
Number of registered children per family paediatrician	945	968	981	995
Number of cases cared in family paediatricians' office, thousands ^{c)}	10 042 ^{d)}	9 915	10 051	9 845
Number of cases cared out of family paediatricians' office, thousands	667 ^{b)}	453	450	412

a) Number of patients attending the GPs' office.

b) Number of home visits.

c) Since 2014 number of those who appeared at consultations of specialist included.

d) Number of patients attending the family paediatricians' office.

3.4.3. Outpatient service, 2017

(thousands)

Denomination	Cases of attendances	Interventions	Working hours performed	
			by specialists	by non-specialists
Clinical fields ^{a)}	40 948	139 448	15 345	815
Diagnostic imaging	7 014	17 126	2 118	94
Laboratory	15 105	185 621	721	448
Other diagnostics	986	2 496	289	102
Other therapy	7 325	44 260	317	2 130
Total	71 378	388 951	18 790	3 588

a) Data on basic and specialised dental care included.

3.4.4. Hospitals*

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Number of hospital beds in operation	71 216	68 613	68 301	68 263
Of which:				
internal medicine	8 775	8 162	8 211	8 209
surgery ^{a)}	6 813	4 528	4 452	4 415
obstetrics-gynaecology	2 667	3 181	3 176	3 161
neonatology and paediatrics	3 407	3 696	3 692	3 679
neurology ^{b)}	11 101	2 693	2 675	2 690
pulmonology	3 379	1 903	1 899	1 873
Hospital beds in operation per ten thousand inhabitants	71.3	69.8	69.7	69.8
Number of discharged patients, thousands	2 458	2 390	2 383	2 294
Average length of stay, days	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.9

* Since 2010 data of hospitals belonging to the Ministry of Interior are excluded. Due to the important structural changes carried out in July 2012, data of year 2012 and previous years cannot be compared.

a) Until 2011 surgery and traumatology.

b) Until 2011 psychiatry and neurology.

Source: National Health Insurance Fund Administration, since 2016 National Institute of Health Insurance Fund Management.

3.4.5. Pharmacies

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Pharmacies				
Public pharmacies	2 465	2 303	2 278	2 293
Public pharmacies'				
branch pharmacies	678	665	649	659
portable pharmacies	251	203	199	180
Institutional pharmacies	128	105	103	101
of which: prescription				
pharmacies in hospitals	76	73	76	76
Pharmacies handling				
 turnover directly for				
 the population, total	2 541	2 376	2 354	2 369
Pharmacies, grand total	3 522	3 276	3 229	3 233
Pharmacists				
Staff of the public pharmacies	5 401	5 496	5 530	5 572
Staff of the pharmacies of				
institutes	420	448	472	493
Total	5 821	5 944	6 002	6 065

Source: Office of the Chief Medical Officer since 2008 and Ministry of Human Capacities since 2015.

3.4.6. Gross prescription turnover of subsidized medicaments

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Turnover of subsidized				
medicaments, billion HUF				
paid by consumers	116.2	116.9	120.9	124.6
subsidy	382.3	324.6	341.7	352.8
gross consumer price	498.6	441.5	462.7	477.4
total gross consumer price	498.6	441.5	462.7	477.4
Share of reimbursement, %				
by consumers	23.3	26.5	26.1	26.1
from the budget	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.8
social security subsidy	73.0	70.4	71.0	71.1
Consumer price index of				
medicaments and				
therapeutical equipment,				
previous year=100.0%	105.6	102.2	102.1	102.6

Source: Ministry of Human Capacities.

3.4.7. Number of selected reported infectious diseases

(number of cases)

Disease	2010	2015	2016	2017
Varicella	39 602	41 620	37 843	33 381
Campylobacter enteritis	7 201	8 366	8 579	7 840
Salmonellosis	6 246	5 069	5 101	4 103
Rotavirus gastroenteritis ^{a)}	..	6 498	4 884	5 299
Scarlet fever	2 650	2 643	4 776	4 371
Viral hepatitis	337	1 214	992	662
Lyme-disease	2 355	1 420	1 338	1 480
Meningitis purulenta	189	211	244	224

a) Disease to be reported since 2012.

Source: Ministry of Human Capacities.

3.4.8. Number of influenza-like illnesses during the flu epidemic*

Epidemic period	Number of patients, thousands		Number of cases per hundred inhabitants	
	total	of which: in Budapest	total	of which: in Budapest
2005, 7 th –13 th week	291	51	2.9	3.0
2006, 10 th –14 th week	93	19	0.9	1.1
2007, 4 th –9 th week	200	33	2.0	2.0
2008, 2 nd –7 th week	231	31	2.3	1.8
2009, 3 rd –13 th week	323	60	3.2	3.5
2009, 41 st –2010, 5 th week	401	72	4.0	4.2
2011, 2 nd –10 th week	328	59	3.3	3.5
2012, 6 th –12 th week	199	34	2.0	2.0
2013, 5 th –11 th week	198	36	2.0	2.1
2014, 6 th –12 th week	141	31	1.4	1.8
2015, 3 rd –11 th week	504	77	5.1	4.4
2016, 4 th –11 th week	261	57	2.7	3.3
2017, 1 st –9 th week	466	72	4.7	4.0

* Estimated numbers.

Source: Ministry of Human Capacities.

3.4.9. Dispensaries

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Pulmonary screenings and care of patients with pulmonary disease^{a)}				
Pulmonary screening stations	147	117	114	110
Pulmonary screenings, thousand	2 173	1 563	1 532	1 518
Of hundred new patients with pulmonary TB found by screening	29	24	18	29
Pulmonary dispensaries	153	152	148	147
Patient turnover, thousand	1 476	1 513	1 472	1 412
Registered TB patients, thousand	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
Registered non-TB pulmonary patients, thousand	734	827	854	861
Care of patients with dermato-venereal diseases^{b)}				
Dispensaries ^{c)}	125	110	110	109
Patient turnover, thousand	1 246	1 188	1 207	1 085
Of which: consultations of skin diseases	1 155	1 081	1 121	1 013
Care of adult patients with psychiatric disorder^{b)}				
Dispensaries	139	138	137	134
Patient turnover, thousand	1 177	1 056	1 025	1 011
Registered patients, thousand	137	147	138	142
New patients taken in care, thousand	18	14	14	12
Care of juvenile patients with psychiatric disorder^{d)}				
Dispensaries	26	24	24	22
Patient turnover, thousand	100	100	82	76
Registered patients, thousand	14	13	15	17
Care of addictology patients (alcohol addicts)^{e)}				
Patient turnover, thousand				
attendance of registered patients	59	150 ^{f)}	102	70
attendance of new patients	15	6	10	9
total	74	157 ^R	112	79

a) **Source:** Koranyi National Institute for Tuberculosis and Pulmonology.

b) **Source:** from 2010 National Institute for Quality- and Organizational Development in Healthcare and Medicines, from 2014 National Health Insurance Fund Administration, since 2016 Ministry of Human Capacities.

c) From 2013 service providers performing tasks of caring of patients with skin and venereal diseases.

d) **Source:** from 2010 National Institute for Quality- and Organizational Development in Healthcare and Medicines, from 2014 National Health Insurance Fund Administration, since 2016 Ministry of Human Capacities.

e) **Source:** from 2010 National Institute for Quality- and Organizational Development in Healthcare and Medicines, from 2012 Office of the Chief Medical Officer, since 2016 Ministry of Human Capacities.

f) The high value is due to patients treated with methadone and included newly in the report.

3.4.10. Alcohol addicts*

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Number of registered alcohol addicts				
males	13 772	11 329	12 952	10 753
females	4 856	4 354	5 033	3 893
unknown	356	—	—	646
total	18 984	15 683	17 985	15 292
Registered alcohol addicts per ten thousand inhabitants	19	16	18	16
Estimated number of alcohol addicts, thousand	522	393	375	379

* Data of alcohol addicted persons registered at addictology and psychiatric dispensaries.

Source: since 2010 National Institute for Quality- and Organizational Development in Healthcare and Medicines, since 2012 Office of the Chief Medical Officer, since 2016 Ministry of Human Capacities.

3.4.11. HIV-infected persons and AIDS patients

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Newly registered HIV-infected persons^{a)}				
Males	142	196	171	148
Females	9	26	21	18
Anonyms	31	49	36	57
Total	182	271	228	223
Newly reported AIDS patients^{b)}				
Males	26	37	45	36
Females	2	6	8	16
Total	28	43	53	52
Persons died due to AIDS				
Males	10	10	9	3
Females	—	1	1	5
Total	10	11	10	8

a) In the year of verification by drawing of blood.

b) In the year of diagnosis.

Source: Ministry of Human Capacities.

3.4.12. National Ambulance Service

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Ambulance stations	230	253	253	254
Ambulances				
running ambulances	773	748	749	782
of which:				
emergency ambulances and mobile intensive care unit (MICU)	164	171	154	163
cars in reserve	140	195	247	283
total	913	943	996	1 065
Persons employed in the ambulance service	6 768	7 425	7 511	7 604
Of which:				
ambulance doctors	192	170	170	161
ambulance officers	655	782	798	825
Ambulance missions, thousand				
rescue	555	717	735	759
rescue transportation	332	273	246	244
protected transportation	88	97	90	83
delivery	18	18	18	17
mobile supervision	2	3	4	5
total	995	1 108	1 093	1 108

Source: *National Ambulance Service.*

3.4.13. Other ambulance services

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Ambulance stations	104	73	69	66
Ambulances				
running cars	485	485	486	483
cars in reserve	139	242	242	216
total	624	727	728	699
Patient transportation, thousands				
with nurse	856	784	790	794
without nurse	1 609	1 480	1 431	1 336
total	2 464	2 264	2 221	2 130
Rescue helicopters	7	7	7	7
Air ambulance missions	2 831	2 345	2 520	2 547

Source: Ministry of Human Capacities, Hungarian Air Ambulance Nonprofit Ltd.

3.4.14. Blood supply

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Number of examined donors volunteered for blood donation	485 197	475 324	456 105	458 801
Number of blood drawings ^{a)}	460 276	427 942	405 668	408 473
Of which: full blood	418 794	401 452	384 328	383 253

a) In units (1 unit = 450 ml ± 10 per cent full blood).

Source: National Blood Supply Service.

3.4.15. Road traffic accidents involving personal injury

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Number of accidents	16 308	16 331	16 489	16 757
Of which:				
drivers' fault	15 064	15 138	15 247	15 458
pedestrians' fault	1 003	909	961	966
technical defect	71	63	68	93
Accidents caused by drunken persons	1 883	1 577	1 402	1 425
Of which:				
drivers' fault	1 768	1 528	1 349	1 372
pedestrians' fault	111	49	52	53
Accidents between vehicle and pedestrian	2 678	2 497	2 476	2 536
Of which:				
drivers' fault	1 701	1 614	1 543	1 591
pedestrians' fault	975	883	929	940
Number of fatal accidents	649	585	575	563
Persons killed in accidents	740	644	625	629
Of which: 0–14 year-olds	20	11	9	6
Persons injured in accidents	20 917	20 899	21 451	21 742
Of which: 0–14 year-olds	1 788	1 515	1 587	1 621

3.4.16. Fires

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Number of fire cases	16 757	28 781	25 725	32 534
Of which:				
in industry, construction	540	606	628	635
in agriculture	4 298	4 807	6 509	3 275
in dwellings and in private real estates	5 137	7 730	8 782	7 696
Persons				
saved in fire cases	762	1 339	1 507	1 206
injured in fire cases	638	836	898	831
killed in fire cases	119	108	121	103

3.4.17. Accidents at work*

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Accidents at work				
number	20 123	21 165	23 027	23 387
per ten thousand employees ^{a)}	61.6	56.6	59.4	59.0
Of which:				
fatal accidents at work				
number	96	86	80	79
per hundred thousand employees ^{a)}	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.0

* Cases with more than three days of incapacity to work and fatal cases, in the year of reporting.

a) Calculated using employees data corrected on the basis of 2011 population census.

Source: Ministry for National Economy, data of the Hungarian Office for Mining and Geology are included until 2016.

3.5. Social care protection

3.5.1. Social protection benefits as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), by function

(%)

Function	2010	2015	2016	2017
Sickness/health care	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.1
Disability	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.1
Old age	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1
Survivors	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
Family/children	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.2
Unemployment	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3
Housing	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Social exclusion	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Social benefits, total	22.0	19.1	18.9	18.3

3.5.2. Average monthly number of family benefit recipients

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Infant care benefit ^{a)}	27 289	25 886	27 989	27 696
Maternity allowance	7 254	7 354	7 303	7 646
Child care benefit	94 682	85 970	97 470	102 512
Child care allowance	178 532	163 376	164 297	159 227
Child raising support	39 275	34 587	32 941	32 607
Family allowance, thousands				
families	1 224	1 108	1 091	1 083
children	1 994	1 797	1 771	1 759

a) Pregnancy and confinement benefit till 2014.

3.5.3. Expenditures on family benefits*

(million HUF)

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Infant care benefit ^{a)}	38 343	45 481	55 489	61 219
Maternity benefits	5 751	5 822	5 773	6 056
Child care benefit	92 804	113 098	151 516	176 019
Child care allowance	65 103	62 507	61 666	59 706
Child raising support	13 416	11 876	11 133	11 025
Family allowance	359 009	317 884	309 889	307 703
Total	574 426	556 668	595 465	621 728

* Data of infant care benefit and child care benefit are Health Insurance Fund's ledger data, the rest is statistical data. Data without postal charges.

a) Pregnancy and confinement benefit till 2014.

3.5.4. Child raising benefits

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Child care benefit				
Average monthly amount per capita	81 356	110 896	130 087	142 084
2010 = 100.0%	100.0	122.4	139.7	148.4
Previous year = 100.0%	98.5	106.2	107.1	106.2
Child care allowance				
Average monthly amount per capita	30 388	31 883	31 278	31 248
2010 = 100.0%	100.0	94.2	89.9	87.4
Previous year = 100.0%	94.3	102.4	95.8	97.2
Family allowance				
Average monthly amount per family	24 442	23 902	23 678	23 681
2010 = 100.0%	100.0	87.8	84.6	82.3
Previous year = 100.0%	95.0	101.1	97.0	97.3

3.5.5. Day care for infants*

Denomination	2017	2018
Infant nurseries		
institutions	754	765
active places	40 040	40 648
enrolled infants	37 977	38 223
infants not admitted during the year due to lack of place	2 201	2 934
Mini infant nurseries		
institutions	50	85
active places	354	625
enrolled infants	346	623
infants not admitted during the year due to lack of place	27	48
Workplace infant nurseries		
institutions	7	8
active places	49	56
enrolled infants	38	51
infants not admitted during the year due to lack of place	—	—
Family infant nurseries		
institutions	938	927
active places	6 032	5 840
enrolled infants	5 732	5 680
infants not admitted during the year due to lack of place	651	716
Day care for children		
institutions	138	122
children cared for	792	740

* *Changes in methodology from 2017, see Methodological notes, concepts.*

3.5.6. Minors under child protection or guardianship and of disadvantaged or multiply disadvantaged status

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Minors under child protection	24 027	23 321	28 307	29 004
Families in which minors under child protection live	12 374	12 289	14 518	14 849
Minors under child protection per thousand minors of corresponding age	13.4	13.6	16.5	17.0
Minors under guardianship	30 224	30 574	32 888	34 226
Minors under guardianship per thousand minors of corresponding age	16.8	17.8	19.2	20.0
Minors or adult children of registered disadvantaged status	..	78 624	106 174	102 974
Families in which minors or adult children of disadvantaged status live	..	39 997	51 558	49 681
Minors or adult children of registered multiply disadvantaged status	..	136 573	119 145	99 258
Families in which minors or adult children of multiply disadvantaged status live	..	58 023	49 570	44 549

Source: Records of guardianship authorities.

3.5.7. Adoption

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Approved adoptions	735	829	1 025	1 000
Of which:				
was in short-term and long-term foster care	369	476	654	659
by parental consent	291	353	371	341
for foreign citizens	146	149	234	256
disabled children	8	9	7	15
Dissolved adoptions	22	16	10	12

3.5.8. Sure start children's centres, 31 December

Denomination	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sure start children's centres	111	112	112	116
Families receiving regular care in sure start children's centres	2 211	2 334	2 221	2 076
Children receiving regular care in sure start children's centres				
0–2 year-old	1 832	1 975	1 790	1 822
3–5 year-old	631	603	656	449
total	2 463	2 578	2 446	2 271
of which:				
disabled	17	18	20	11
of different development	50	61	70	72
receiving meal	2 313	2 470	2 381	2 156
using washing opportunities	717	732	629	585
using laundering opportunities	735	729	714	704

3.5.9. Minors and young adults under professional child protection*

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
0– 2 year-old	1 459	2 045	2 442	2 579
3– 5 year-old	1 894	2 290	2 611	2 640
6–13 year-old	7 615	8 558	8 956	9 195
14–17 year-old ^{a)}	6 824	7 378	6 939	6 796
Minors, total	17 792	20 271	20 948	21 210
Of which:				
minors in children's homes	6 987	7 049	6 551	6 321
minors placed with foster parents	10 467	12 948	14 039	14 493
minors in social institution providing nursing and care	338	274	358	396
18 year-old and older^{b)}	3 626	2 873	2 417	2 324
Total	21 418	23 144	23 365	23 534

* Based on the register of the Child Protection Service.

a) Including persons aged 18 years and more not placed in after-care provision.

b) Persons in after-care provision.

3.5.10. Juveniles sentenced to placement in a reformatory with final court judgement or in pre-trial detention, 2018

Type of crime committed	12–13	14–17	18–21	Total	Of which: girls
	year-olds				
Against life, physical integrity or health	–	26	5	31	2
Threatening health	–	3	–	3	–
Against personal freedom	–	1	4	5	–
Against sexual freedom and sexual morals	–	14	5	19	1
Against human dignity and fundamental rights	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic offence	–	–	1	1	–
Against the environment and nature	–	–	–	–	–
Against justice	–	–	–	–	–
Corruption	–	–	–	–	–
Against public officials	–	3	1	4	–
Against public peace	–	10	4	14	4
Against public confidence	–	–	–	–	–
Violent crime against property	5	152	34	191	17
Against property	–	62	25	87	6
Other, belonging to a not indicated chapter of the Criminal Code	–	13	1	14	3
Total	5	284	80	369	33

3.5.11. Inmates entering reformatory with final court judgement or in pre-trial detention, 2018

Permanent place of stay before placement	12–13	14–17	18–21	Total
	year-olds			
Before entering reformatory				
placed with foster parents	–	3	–	3
placed in children's homes	1	111	2	114
placed in specialised children's homes	–	24	–	24
received after care provision	–	–	2	2
was under professional child protection provision	1	138	4	143
came from parents, birth family	4	143	70	217
came from adoptive parents	–	–	–	–
came from short-term foster care	–	1	–	1
came from other places	–	2	6	8
was not under professional child protection provision	4	146	76	226
Total	5	284	80	369
Of which: with special education needs	–	54	9	63

3.5.12. Social benefits*

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Recipients of regular social benefit for people with health impairment or engaged in full-time parenting ^{a)}				
monthly average number, thousands	36	14	18	20
average monthly amount per capita, HUF	26 786	28 517	26 164	26 893
Recipients of employment substitution support				
monthly average number, thousands	175	158	116	100
average monthly amount per capita, HUF	27 574	22 787	22 874	22 868
Recipients of nursing allowance ^{b)}				
monthly average number, thousands	57	55	54	53
average monthly amount per capita, HUF	28 567	37 459	37 931	40 385
Recipients of regular child protection allowance				
monthly average number, thousands	599	442	393	341
average monthly amount per capita, HUF	5 763	5 801	5 805	6 315

* See Methodological notes, concepts.

a) Regular social assistance until 2014. Regular social benefit for people with health impairment or engaged in full-time parenting was introduced on 1 March 2015, therefore data of 2015 refer to the period between March and December.

b) Including nursing allowance provided by local government on a discretionary basis until 2014.

3.5.13. Basic and day care

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Domestic care				
Cared	75 054	113 020	103 780	95 081
Cared at home per ten thousand inhabitants aged over 60 years	328	448	406	369
Domestic nurses ^{a)}	10 611	13 484	12 294	11 790
Social catering				
Recipients	146 443	170 688	173 876	176 407
Recipients per ten thousand inhabitants aged over 60 years	640	677	679	685
Day care				
Clubs for the aged sites	1 198	1 113	1 111	1 099
recipients ^{b)}	37 905	38 551	38 560	38 284
Day homes for disabled sites	235	288	294	297
recipients	6 116	7 468	7 732	7 722
Day care institutions for addicts sites	50	78	87	87
recipients	2 010	3 328	3 644	3 576
Day care institutions for psychiatric patients sites	56	87	96	96
recipients	2 131	3 239	3 633	3 666
Day care for homeless persons				
Soup kitchens number	44	116	254	371
average daily admissions	4 928	18 016	45 648	103 301
Day-shelters number	110	119	122	122
average daily admissions	10 499	8 949	8 808	8 503

a) From 2013 annual average staff number of employees.

b) From 2014 including senile demented.

3.5.14. Residential social institutions

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Long-term residential social institutions				
Sites	1 191	1 202	1 200	1 199
Authorized beds ^{a)}	79 145	80 776	80 523	80 677
Authorized beds per ten thousand inhabitants ^{a)}	79	82	82	83
Residents				
in homes for the aged	48 675	51 312	51 426	51 957
in homes for psychiatric patients	8 691	8 688	8 487	8 374
in homes for the disabled	16 191	15 510	14 999	14 743
in homes for addicts	2 007	1 985	1 940	1 887
in homes for the homeless	625	698	664	654
total	76 189	78 193	77 516	77 615
Short-term residential social institutions				
Sites	381	379	385	381
Authorized beds ^{a)}	13 278	14 149	14 282	14 164
Authorized beds per ten thousand inhabitants ^{a)}	13	14	15	15
Residents				
in temporary homes for the aged ^{b)}	3 061	2 897	2 813	2 813
in homes for psychiatric patients	84	114	109	95
in temporary homes for the disabled	200	231	269	236
in homes for addicts	144	85	123	114
at homeless shelters and night shelters	8 550	9 678	9 801	9 547
total	12 039	13 005	13 115	12 805

a) In 2010 operating beds.

b) Including residential clubs for the aged.

3.5.15. Pensions, benefits, annuities and other provisions

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Expenditures on provisions				
billion HUF	3 043.8	3 502.4	3 598.5	3 749.8
as a % of the GDP	11.2	10.2	9.4	8.9
Recipients				
average number, thousands	2 937	2 690	2 606	2 584
as a % of the population	29.3	27.3	26.6	26.5
Average provision per case				
HUF/month	86 361	108 518	115 083	120 910
as a % of the average net earnings	65.1	66.8 ^R	58.3	55.1

3.5.16. Number of recipients of pensions, benefits, annuities and other provisions and amount of provisions, January 2019

Type of entitlement	Number, persons	Average amount of full provision, HUF/month
Old-age pension	2 031 674	134 947
Age-related benefit	41 593	201 831
Disability benefit	284 642	77 585
Rehabilitation benefit	28 128	47 292
Miners' health impairment annuity	1 800	107 798
Widow(er)'s pension	66 168	73 809
Parents' pension	22	79 819
Orphan's benefit	58 758	40 267
Agricultural co-operative benefits	1 293	93 730
Accident annuity	6 350	25 911
Disability annuity	33 169	37 481
Spouse supplement	2 191	16 312
Other provision	15 090	15 865
Total	2 570 878	122 614

Source: Hungarian State Treasury.

3.5.17. Recipients of pensions by average amount of full provision, January 2019

(persons)

Monthly amount of full provision, HUF	Old-age pensioners	Recipients of survivors' pension benefit		
		widow(er)'s pensioners ^{a)}	recipients of orphan's benefit	total
– 9 999	12 222	5 214	1 994	7 208
20 000– 39 999	15 976	6 880	36 639	43 519
40 000– 59 999	53 877	7 131	9 969	17 100
60 000– 79 999	169 555	18 078	8 374	26 452
80 000– 99 999	332 822	17 165	1 259	18 424
100 000–119 999	401 579	7 216	307	7 523
120 000–139 999	299 812	2 789	108	2 897
140 000–159 999	216 554	828	36	864
160 000–179 999	158 699	379	35	414
180 000–199 999	115 621	234	13	247
200 000–219 999	82 969	134	10	144
220 000–239 999	54 865	69	2	71
240 000–259 999	37 546	37	7	44
260 000–279 999	25 458	8	5	13
280 000–299 999	17 307	6	–	6
300 000–	36 812	22	–	22
Total	2 031 674	66 190	58 758	124 948

a) Including recipients of parents' pension.

Source: Hungarian State Treasury.

3.6. Education

3.6.1. Key data by maintainers, 2018/2019

Denomination	Government	Church, denomination	Other	Total
School-sites				
Kindergartens	3 894	362	342	4 598
Primary schools	2 879	528	168	3 575
Vocational schools and special skills development schools	178	16	11	205
Secondary vocational schools	377	78	59	514
Secondary general schools	324	234	308	866
Vocational grammar schools	497	121	96	714
Tertiary institutions	28	23	13	64
Pupils, students in full-time education				
Kindergartens	288 908	25 583	12 097	326 588
Primary schools	599 376	109 152	17 738	726 266
Vocational schools and special skills development schools	6 281	509	369	7 159
Secondary vocational schools	58 863	7 146	2 854	68 863
Secondary general schools	123 683	48 506	15 410	187 599
Vocational grammar schools	129 427	18 261	5 105	152 793
Tertiary institutions	179 175	12 658	8 297	200 130
Teachers				
Kindergartens	27 566	2 362	1 385	31 313
Primary schools	63 801	10 677	1 983	76 461
Vocational schools and special skills development schools	1 448	78	38	1 564
Secondary vocational schools	5 297	599	215	6 111
Secondary general schools	11 305	4 732	2 527	18 564
Vocational grammar schools	15 002	1 881	652	17 535
Tertiary institutions	18 860	2 253	1 406	22 519

3.6.2. Education at kindergartens

Denomination	2010/2011	2015/2016	2017/2018	2018/2019
Kindergartens ^{a)}	4 358	4 564	4 579	4 598
Kindergarten places	370 136	379 671	379 324	381 430
Kindergarten children	338 162	321 012	322 741	326 588
Of which:				
children with special educational needs				
in integrated education	4 264	6 535	7 555	8 112
in special education	1 272	1 517	1 641	1 751
total	5 536	8 052	9 196	9 863
girls, %	48.3	47.9	48.1	48.1
Children-groups	14 560	14 895	14 907	14 980
Children per children-group	23.2	21.6	21.7	21.8
Teachers ^{b)}	30 359	31 484	31 476	31 313
Children per teacher	11.1	10.2	10.3	10.4

a) From 2013 changes in methodology. See Methodological notes, concepts.

b) From 2017 changes in methodology. See Methodological notes, concepts.

3.6.3. Education at primary schools

Denomination	2010/2011	2015/2016	2017/2018	2018/2019
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	3 306	3 594	3 585	3 575
Classrooms	37 045	36 659	36 850	36 924
Full-time students	756 569	745 323	732 491	726 266
Of which:				
students with special educational needs				
in integrated education	32 573	36 858	38 851	39 316
in special education	19 592	16 719	16 301	16 006
total	52 165	53 577	55 152	55 322
in the first grade	97 664	97 553	89 343	90 990
females, %	48.2	48.4	48.4	48.4
receiving after-school care, %	46.1	55.8	55.7	55.2
receiving catering, %	71.0	78.5	77.3	76.5
Classes in full-time education	37 475	37 086	36 716	36 503
Students per class	20.2	20.1	20.0	19.9
Teachers ^{b)}	73 565	77 120	77 093	76 461
Students per teacher	10.3	9.7	9.5	9.5
Students in adult education	1 997	2 293	2 405	2 440
Students having finished 8 th grade ^{c)}	107 105	91 685	89 872	89 119
Of which:				
in full-time education	106 626	91 164	89 480	88 719

a) From 2013 changes in methodology. See Methodological notes, concepts.

b) From 2017 changes in methodology. See Methodological notes, concepts.

c) Including graduates completed the 8th grade in secondary general schools.

3.6.4. Education at vocational schools and special skills development schools*

Denomination	2010/2011	2015/2016	2017/2018	2018/2019
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	151	134	200	205
Classrooms	737	658	685	719
Full-time students	9 816	7 146	7 169	7 159
Of which:				
in general training	5 277	2 558	2 831	3 056
in vocational training	4 539	4 588	4 338	4 103
females, %	39.9	40.6	40.0	39.9
living in students' hostels, %	20.9	19.3	19.8	20.4
Classes in full-time education	851	794	845	848
Students per class	11.5	9.0	8.5	8.4
Teachers ^{b)}	1 518	1 543	1 492	1 564
Students per teacher	6.5	4.6	4.8	4.6
Students in adult education	35	3	18	29
Students having passed vocational examination	1 354	1 286	1 214	1 278
Of which:				
in full-time education	1 339	1 286	1 214	1 278

* Till 2015/2016 education at special vocational schools.

a) From 2013 changes in methodology. See Methodological notes, concepts.

b) From 2017 changes in methodology. See Methodological notes, concepts.

3.6.5. Education at secondary vocational schools*

Denomination	2010/2011	2015/2016	2017/2018	2018/2019
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	651	598	552	514
Classrooms	3 956	3 656	3 546	3 377
Full-time students	129 421	80 493	74 104	68 863
Of which:				
in general training	50 462	968	5 726	5 197
in vocational training	78 959	79 525	68 378	63 666
females, %	36.4	36.2	36	35.9
living in students' hostels, %	7.2	8.3	9.0	9.4
Classes in full-time education	5 345	4 231	4 012	3 885
Students per class	24.2	19.0	18.5	17.7
Teachers ^{b)}	9 314	7 446	6 124	6 111
Students per teacher	13.9	10.8	12.1	11.3
Students in adult education	8 068	9 685	27 584	25 016
Students having passed final examination	–	–	2 430	3 880
Of which:				
in full-time education	–	–	1 314	2 035
Students having passed vocational examination	22 153	22 919	21 506	22 155
Of which:				
in full-time education	20 705	21 432	16 438	15 272

* Till 2015/2016 education at vocational schools. From 2016/2017 school year including programmes preparing for final examination at secondary level.

a) From 2013 changes in methodology. See Methodological notes, concepts.

b) From 2017 changes in methodology. See Methodological notes, concepts.

3.6.6. Education at secondary general schools

Denomination	2010/2011	2015/2016	2017/2018	2018/2019
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	876	860	892	866
Classrooms	7 649	7 234	7 424	7 559
Full-time students	198 700	180 966	184 525	187 599
Of which:				
in 5 th –8 th grades	25 511	24 922	25 498	26 103
in 9 th –12 th (13 th) grades	173 189	156 044	159 027	161 496
receiving scholarship, %	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.5
females, %	58.0	56.6	56.5	56.4
living in students' hostels, %	8.9	8.1	7.9	7.5
Classes in full-time education	6 952	6 477	6 540	6 633
Students per class	28.6	27.9	28.2	28.3
Teachers ^{b)}	18 292	17 937	18 259	18 564
Students per teacher	10.9	10.1	10.1	10.1
Students in adult education	43 172	32 103	31 537	28 046
Students having passed final examination	46 768	41 692	39 729	39 225
Of which:				
in full-time education	39 830	35 975	34 347	34 321

a) From 2013 changes in methodology. See Methodological notes, concepts.

b) From 2017 changes in methodology. See Methodological notes, concepts.

3.6.7. Education at vocational grammar schools*

Denomination	2010/2011	2015/2016	2017/2018	2018/2019
Schools – school-sites ^{a)}	939	893	772	714
Classrooms	8 266	7 551	7 043	6 882
Full-time students	240 364	182 529	162 216	152 793
Of which:				
in general training	172 421	135 781	121 549	119 728
in vocational training	67 943	46 748	40 667	33 065
receiving scholarship, %	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.5
females, %	48.2	47.6	47.2	47.2
living in students' hostels, %	9.3	10.6	11.1	11.3
Classes in full-time education	9 164	7 510	6 962	6 605
Students per class	26.2	24.3	23.3	23.1
Teachers ^{b)}	19 829	18 671	18 394	17 535
Students per teacher	12.1	9.8	8.8	8.7
Students in adult education	33 232	31 242	34 348	31 766
Students having passed final examination	40 476	30 775	26 096	25 690
Of which:				
in full-time education	38 127	29 388	25 364	25 459
Students having passed vocational examination	29 090	24 435	27 710	31 851
Of which:				
in full-time education	23 393	18 693	18 671	21 567

* Till 2015/2016 education at secondary vocational schools.

a) From 2013 changes in methodology. See Methodological notes, concepts.

b) From 2017 changes in methodology. See Methodological notes, concepts.

3.6.8. Number of applicants and admissions to full-time form of tertiary education*

Denomination	BA/BSc training			MA/MSc training		
	2010	2017	2018	2010	2017	2018
Students having applied	76 402	52 110	53 593	24 375	22 696	21 841
Students admitted	50 509	36 863	38 141	14 994	14 624	14 215
Students admitted as a % of those who applied	66.1	70.7	71.2	61.5	64.4	65.1

* Students having applied for and been admitted to BA/BSc, MA/MSc and undivided training. Students having applied for and been admitted in repeated, spring and autumn admission procedures altogether.

3.6.9. Students admitted to tertiary education as a percentage of first-place applicants, full-time form, 2018*

Field of training	BA/BSc training	MA/MSc training ^{a)}
Teacher training and education science	59.2	79.6
Arts	38.3	32.6
Humanities	77.1	66.2
Social sciences	84.1	62.5
Business and administration	71.8	66.4
Law	77.9	79.0
Science	94.5	66.5
Computing	74.0	68.9
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	80.1	72.1
Agriculture	73.1	60.5
Health and social welfare	72.2	57.8
Services	44.9	55.1
Total	71.2	65.1

* Students having applied for and been admitted in repeated, spring and autumn admission procedures altogether.

a) Including undivided training.

3.6.10. Tertiary education

Denomination	2010/2011	2015/2016	2017/2018	2018/2019
Institutions	69	66	64	64
Teachers	21 495	21 668	23 110	22 519
Students				
tertiary vocational programme ^{a)}	20 441	11 977	12 236	11 182
college level education	13 350	2 186	—	—
university level education	18 637	399	—	—
BA/BSc training	224 076	181 283	170 320	168 799
MA/ MSc training	31 567	37 182	34 854	34 043
unified, undivided training	30 389	38 479	41 834	42 922
postgraduate specialisation	15 720	16 487	16 430	16 950
PhD and DLA training	7 167	7 323	7 676	7 565
total	361 347	295 316	283 350	281 461
Full-time students				
tertiary vocational programme ^{a)}	17 129	8 829	8 614	7 929
college level education	3 455	99	—	—
university level education	16 432	246	—	—
BA/BSc training	157 315	138 780	129 200	127 100
MA/MSc training	16 402	23 302	21 549	20 669
unified, undivided training	24 453	32 992	36 335	37 509
postgraduate specialisation	483	279	247	509
PhD and DLA training	5 058	5 576	6 333	6 414
total	240 727	210 103	202 278	200 130

a) Including students in higher vocational programmes.

3.6.10. Tertiary education (continued)

Denomination	2010/2011	2015/2016	2017/2018	2018/2019
Tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training^{b)}				
Full-time students	218 057	195 419	187 084	185 278
Of which:				
new entrants	50 074	43 080	42 856	44 449
foreign students	15 090	23 038	28 677	31 293
females, %	51.7	51.6	51.4	51.3
financed by				
government, % ^{c)}	73.0	66.2	65.1	64.3
living in students' hostels, %	18.9	18.5	20.2	20.3
Part-time students ^{d)}	99 962	64 110	59 924	60 486
Students having graduated				
in full-time form	38 456	41 083	37 771	37 878
in part-time form ^{d)}	14 927	15 040	12 679	13 009

b) Including students in university and college level education and undivided training.

c) From the 2013/2014 school year including students obtaining full or partial scholarship.

d) Evening, correspondence courses, distance learning.

3.6.11. Students in tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training by fields of training, 2018/2019*

Field of training	Total	Of which: females, %	Full-time form	Of which: females, %
Teacher training and education science	28 658	80.0	16 839	75.9
Arts	6 507	62.9	5 885	63.2
Humanities	13 618	63.4	10 805	64.7
Social sciences	21 093	63.8	17 826	62.7
Business and administration	39 819	56.5	24 831	53.9
Law	11 655	61.4	6 797	58.4
Science	7 587	49.5	6 998	49.3
Computing	19 386	15.0	15 888	15.3
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	39 171	25.1	31 510	26.3
Agriculture	8 882	48.8	6 445	50.2
Health and social welfare	29 267	67.4	25 660	65.5
Services	12 371	53.0	8 652	58.0
Not classifiable	7 750	54.4	7 142	52.8
Total	245 764	52.9	185 278	51.3

* Including students in undivided training.

3.6.12. Number of students in tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training by maintenance, 2018/2019

Denomination	Government	Ecclesiastical	Other	Total
Full-time form				
BA/BSc training	112 970	7 419	6 711	127 100
MA/MSc training ^{a)}	52 725	4 610	843	58 178
Total	165 695	12 029	7 554	185 278
Part-time forms^{b)}				
BA/BSc training	32 870	4 819	4 010	41 699
MA/MSc training ^{a)}	15 189	3 342	256	18 787
Total	48 059	8 161	4 266	60 486

a) Including students in undivided training.

b) Evening, correspondence courses, distance learning.

3.7. Culture, sport

3.7.1. Book production

Character of books	2010	2015	2017	2018
Books, pieces				
Scientific	106	172	59	96
Educational	1 046	1 467	1 112	1 093
Special works	4 649	4 071	3 767	4 202
Literary	3 023	3 294	3 353	3 815
Juvenile	1 062	1 423	1 417	1 391
Textbook	2 085	1 616	1 550	1 724
Other	509	529	599	556
Total	12 480	12 572	11 857	12 877
Number of copies, thousands				
Scientific	122	109	49	93
Educational	3 890	3 692	2 467	2 369
Special works	5 364	3 577	3 346	4 224
Literary	8 605	6 656	6 648	8 784
Juvenile	3 237	3 995	3 864	4 087
Textbook	11 719	9 461	9 207	10 397
Other	715	614	603	630
Total	33 652	28 104	26 184	30 584

3.7.2. Scientific, educational and special books

Subject	2010	2015	2017	2018
Books, pieces				
Generalities	144	154	119	150
Philosophy, psychology	583	786	742	954
Religion and theology	55	66	42	25
Social science	1 211	1 150	867	993
Linguistics, philology	238	188	100	102
Natural science, mathematics	258	291	244	247
Applied sciences	1 055	1 158	990	1 015
Fine arts, sports, games	951	752	688	711
Literature	264	269	259	247
Geography, history	1 042	896	887	947
Total	5 801	5 710	4 938	5 391
Number of copies, thousands				
Generalities	175	166	179	195
Philosophy, psychology	1 150	1 699	1 197	1 481
Religion and theology	39	43	25	20
Social science	1 090	778	646	751
Linguistics, philology	316	209	84	111
Natural science, mathematics	411	504	410	473
Applied sciences	1 845	1 720	1 342	1 368
Fine arts, sports, games	1 902	1 015	852	955
Literature	247	170	204	176
Geography, history	2 201	1 074	923	1 156
Total	9 376	7 378	5 862	6 686

3.7.3. Literary books by genre and their authors

Character of books, author	2010	2015	2017	2018
Books, pieces				
Poetry, anthology	526	513	577	514
Novel, short stories	2 142	2 409	2 395	2 936
Plays	76	32	35	57
Other literary works	279	340	346	308
Total	3 023	3 294	3 353	3 815
Of which (author):				
Hungarian	1 605	1 670	1 835	1 868
American (USA)	861	1 002	1 009	1 297
British	138	139	164	188
Number of copies, thousands				
Poetry, anthology	306	225	401	294
Novel, short stories	7 715	5 873	5 724	7 853
Plays	123	42	51	72
Other literary works	461	516	472	566
Total	8 605	6 656	6 648	8 784
Of which (author):				
Hungarian	2 594	2 127	2 121	2 802
American (USA)	4 441	3 214	3 362	4 613
British	520	399	460	481

3.7.4. Press products of wide circulation

(average number of issued copies, thousands)

Press products	2010	2015	2017	2018
National daily papers				
Lokál	–	–	150	153
Blikk	252	171	144	116
Bors	122	98	81	74
Nemzeti Sport	90	68	56	51
Népszava	31	27	19	35
Magyar Nemzet	56	46	26	26
Magyar Hírlap	27	14	15	16
Metropol	291	316	–	–
Népszabadság	88	50	–	–
Regional daily papers				
Kisalföld	79	63	57	52
Kelet-Magyarország	49	40	39	35
Vas Nép	52	44	38	34
Zalai Hírlap	51	44	36	32
Észak-Magyarország	45	36	35	32
Délmagyarország ^{a)}	29	24	35	31
Hajdú-bihari Napló	41	33	33	29
Napló	44	38	31	26
Fejér Megyei Hírlap	41	35	30	24
Új Dunántúli Napló	37	24	21	18
Petőfi Nép	17	19	16	15
Somogyi Hírlap	27	18	15	13
Békés Megyei Hírlap	24	17	14	13
Új Néplap	24	17	14	13
Tolnai Népújság	17	12	10	9
24 Óra	18	12	10	8
Heves Megyei Hírlap	16	11	9	8
Délvilág ^{a)}	19	15	–	–

a) In 2016, Délmagyarország and Délvidék were merged.

3.7.4. Press products of wide circulation (continued)

(average number of issued copies, thousands)

Press products	2010	2015	2017	2018
Weekly papers				
Nők Lapja	301	271	263	256
Kiskegyed	238	242	233	222
Story	315	216	212	201
Színes RTV	264	196	192	191
Meglepetés	124	124	123	115
Best	154	107	105	97
Kéthetes RTV Műsormagazin	138	136	104	97
TVR Hét	198	120	101	96
Blikk Nők	164	85	90	89
HOT magazin	114	90	82	83
Fanny	100	95	84	81
Szabad Föld	107	89	77	69
Füles	82	61	59	57
HVG	88	49	44	43
Poénvadászat	48	40	35	32
Vasárnap Reggel	178	63	43	30
168 Óra	33	30	22	21
Magyar Demokrata	26	19	19	19
Heti Válasz	32	24	21	18
Magyar Narancs	17	17	17	17
Élet és Irodalom	16	15	14	14
Telehold	41	26	19	–
Hölgyvilág	50	14	–	–

3.7.4. Press products of wide circulation (continued)

(average number of issued copies, thousands)

Press products	2010	2015	2017	2018
Monthlies				
Patika Tükör	140	152	152	152
Patika Magazin	212	153	149	138
Gyógyhír Magazin	231	211	114	100
Glamour	75	69	74	70
Joy	84	65	62	59
Ügyes	88	51	46	42
FORBES	–	23	29	40
Praktika Magazin	59	47	41	39
Kiskegyed Konyhája	84	40	38	37
Szép Házak	63	46	44	35
National Geographic	56	42	38	35
Természetgyógyász Magazin	50	40	36	34
Cosmopolitan	56	50	38	29
Lakáskultúra	54	31	28	28
Marie Claire	36	29	30	27
ELLE	40	30	29	26
Autó Bild	51	36	26	25
Otthon	46	27	25	25
Magyar Konyha	27	20	20	22
Az Autó	38	21	19	18
Kópé	63	26	22	17
Ötlet Mozaik	27	18	19	17
Képmás Magazin	22	14	16	17
Playboy	29	20	17	16
Csók és Könny	27	17	16	15
Autó Magazin	21	16	15	15
Diéta és Fitnes	22	20	15	14

3.7.4. Press products of wide circulation (continued)

(average number of issued copies, thousands)

Press products	2010	2015	2017	2018
Kismama	29	13	11	11
Bravo	38	15	12	10
Garfield	21	13	10	10
Családi Lap	20	14	13	9
Jó Vicc!	21	11	11	9
Motorrevü	15	11	11	9
Shape	17	9	5	9
Adókérdő	22	10	8	6
Adó	19	9	7	6
Reader's Digest	109	32	19	–
Ifjúsági Magazin	43	14	–	–
Bravo Girl	35	11	–	–

3.7.5. Museums

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Museums	647	700	686	632
Of which: in Budapest	79	85	81	80
Exhibitions organised by the museums	4 085	4 292	4 325	3 575
Of which: in Budapest	887	866	768	695
Attendances, thousands	9 457	9 563	10 782	9 389
Of which: in Budapest	3 752	3 524	3 735	3 238
Attendances per hundred inhabitants	95	97	110	96

3.7.6. Libraries

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Special national and other national libraries				
Libraries	13	13	12	12
Total stock, thousand library units	14 855	17 786	17 333	16 644
Registered users, thousands	56	62	60	59
Library units lent, thousands	833	784	611	564
Public libraries				
Libraries	3 474	3 671	3 574	3 450
Total stock, thousand library units	43 806	44 056	45 129	42 737
Registered users, thousands	1 540	1 482	1 514	1 482
Library units lent, thousands	26 527	22 531	21 853	20 996
Other special and work-place libraries				
Libraries	903	746	802	812
Total stock, thousand library units	41 811	40 925	40 286	39 424
Registered users, thousands	738	760	637	546
Library units lent, thousands	5 706	4 103	3 804	2 794
School libraries				
Libraries	3 305	2 956	2 948	2 972
Total stock, thousand library units	51 981	51 323	51 864	53 427
Library units lent, thousands	9 107	6 767	7 253	7 907

3.7.7. Public cultural institutes*

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Number of institutes	2 924	5 457	5 735	5 717
Educational programmes				
number	25 073	50 224	47 913	45 713
participation, thousands	1 078	1 503	1 502	1 516
Creative cultural communities				
number	10 805	16 177	13 658	13 154
participants, thousands	241	361	252	248
Clubs, circles, study circles				
number	8 350	14 508	13 405	13 444
participation, thousands	568	554	358	433
Exhibitions				
number	12 767	20 622	18 881	18 151
visits, thousands	5 037	7 130	5 540	6 754
Entertainment programmes				
number	22 879	32 967	35 149	36 867
visits, thousands	5 486	7 532	8 102	9 156
Communal programmes				
number	46 588	71 209	72 560	69 803
visits, thousands	7 291	12 255	10 787	12 448
Trainings				
number	4 137	5 004	5 033	5 064
participants, thousands	91	98	98	97

* All organisations performing public culture as basic task (public organisations, associations, foundations, companies, enterprises, etc.).

3.7.8. Theatres*

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Theatres	143	170	169	151
Of which: in Budapest	85	92	95	85
Full-time employees	5 629	6 278	6 813	6 183
Of which: in Budapest	3 196	3 579	3 828	2 223
Performances	19 188	26 473	32 322	29 736
Of which: in Budapest	9 448	14 203	17 535	12 758
Attendances, thousands	4 580	6 736	8 378	7 097
Of which: in Budapest	2 561	4 373	5 500	4 275
Theatre season tickets, thousands	310	400	425	..
Of which: in Budapest	109	107	93	..
Attendances per hundred inhabitants	46	68	86	73

* Excluding data of summer open-air theatres but including data of alternative theatres.

3.7.9. Concerts

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Performances	3 654	4 730	6 435	5 745
Of which: in Budapest	911	2 067	3 218	2 366
Attendances, thousands	994	1 902	2 388	1 931
Of which: in Budapest	290	1 041	1 215	751
Attendances per hundred inhabitants	10	19	24	20

3.7.10. Dance ensembles

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Ensembles	38	58	61	49
Of which: in Budapest	24	44	37	33
Performances	1 514	1 908	2 159	1 970
Of which: in Budapest	900	1 382	1 480	1 097
Attendances, thousands	455	633	748	734
Of which: in Budapest	242	383	422	468
Attendances per hundred inhabitants	4	6	8	7

3.7.11. Programme of public service broadcasting

(hours)

Broadcasting	2010	2015	2017	2018
Radio broadcasting^{a)}	30 653	35 051	43 800	43 800
Of which:				
news, politics, economics, information, education	9 435	8 086	5 743	6 250
literature, arts, science and humanity, culture, entertainment	4 474	1 108	11 337	11 169
music	15 786	24 021	25 072	24 353
Television broadcasting^{b)}	25 888	47 012	60 517	60 473
Of which:				
news, politics, economics, information, education	8 998	11 305	13 475	13 043
literature, arts, science and humanity, culture, entertainment	11 229	24 643	30 041	30 022
music	1 989	2 516	2 872	2 816

a) Since 2016 including data of national minorities broadcasts.

b) Since 2011 including data of Duna World Television. Since 2016 including data of M5 Television.

3.7.12. Overall medal table of the 2018 World Wrestling Championships (Budapest)

Ranking	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	Russia	10	1	2	13
2	Japan	5	1	4	10
3	United States	4	3	5	12
4	Turkey	1	4	4	9
5	Azerbaijan	1	2	2	5
6	Bulgaria	1	2	1	4
	Hungary	1	2	1	4
8	China	1	1	5	7
9	Georgia	1	1	4	6
10	Ukraine	1	1	3	5
11	Canada	1	1	2	4
12	Cuba	1	–	4	5

Source: *United World Wrestling.*

3.8. Justice

3.8.1. Registered criminal cases*

Crimes	2010	2015	2017	2018
Total	447 186	280 113	226 452	199 830
Of which:				
intentional and completed				
homicide	131	99	91	84
wilful assault	14 316	12 353	10 495	8 395
causing a road accident	3 069	2 792	2 807	2 706
driving under the influence of				
alcohol or narcotic drugs	9 916	12 998	16 155	16 673
endangering of a minor ^{a)}	1 972	1 590	1 212	1 008
rape	246	23	11	5
sexual violence	–	355	364	327
trafficking in human beings	152	662	179	215
ruffianism	13 279	12 689	10 547	9 386
misuse of narcotic drugs	5 781	817	55	102
drug trafficking and drug				
possession	–	4 984	6 458	8 018
forgery ^{a)}	1 970	593	543	587
smuggling	337	47	16	5
larceny	185 161	111 446	78 311	62 349
fraud	32 137	31 976	22 197	19 180
robbery	3 396	1 443	853	710
vandalism	17 658	7 297	6 478	6 051

a) Inter-temporal comparability of data is restricted because of the changes in the Hungarian criminal law in 2013.

Source: Ministry of Interior, Office of the Prosecutor General.

3.8.2. Number of registered perpetrators of certain crimes

Crimes	2010	2015	2017	1 st semester 2018 ^{a)}
Committed by adults (over 18 years of age)	111 280	91 133	83 894	48 498
Committed by juveniles (aged 12–17 years)	11 248	7 815	6 458	3 389
Total	122 528	99 018^{b)}	90 369^{b)}	51 896^{b)}
Of which:				
intentional and completed homicide	130 ^R	111 ^R	101	56
wilful assault	6 429	4 750 ^R	3 995	2 194
causing a road accident	2 974	2 626	2 649	1 536
driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotic drugs	9 459	12 574	15 622	8 463
endangering of a minor ^{c)}	784	609	565	337
rape	121	10	4	2
sexual violence	—	224	203	114
trafficking in human beings	212	853	346	134
ruffianism	13 552	13 891	11 391	6 087
misuse of narcotic drugs	5 220	855	51	85
drug trafficking and drug possession	—	4 646	6 481	4 706
forgery ^{c)}	248	49	69	30
smuggling	298	21	4	—
larceny	29 712	19 187	16 174	8 702
fraud	7 199	4 135	3 038	2 017
robbery	1 845	1 077	804	405
vandalism	1 891	1 129	1 067	615

a) Due to changes introduced to the data collection on 1 July 2018, only data from the 1st semester of 2018 is comparable to the figures of earlier years.

b) Including perpetrators of unknown age.

c) Inter-temporal comparability of data is restricted because of the changes in the Hungarian criminal law in 2013.

Source: Ministry of Interior, Office of the Prosecutor General.

3.8.3. Number of victims of certain crimes*

Crimes	2010	2015	2017	2018
Total	248 170	184 809	140 352	116 737
Of which:				
intentional and completed				
homicide	136	112	167	87
wilful assault	14 269	12 374	10 469	8 428
causing a road accident with negligence	3 179	3 051	3 080	3 008
endangering of a minor ^{a)}	1 994	1 615	1 235	1 022
rape	245	23	11	5
sexual violence	—	357	362	326
ruffianism	11 331	10 129	8 730	7 185
larceny	151 745	96 004	65 508	52 968
robbery	2 959	1 364	824	698

* Known natural victims.

a) Inter-temporal comparability of data is restricted because of the changes in the Hungarian criminal law in 2013.

Source: Ministry of Interior, Office of the Prosecutor General.

3.8.4. Number of persons in law enforcement institutions

Type of arrest	2010	2015	2016	2017
Persons in pre-trial detention	4 803	3 978	3 646	3 401
Persons convicted	11 241	13 027	13 519	13 390
Persons sentenced to forced therapy	174	162	165	185
Assigned to custody	110	239	328	367
Total	16 328	17 449^{a)}	17 658	17 343

a) Including 43 detainees.

Source: Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

4. General economic indicators

4.1. Macro-economy, GDP

4.1.1. Gross domestic product (GDP)

Denomination	2010	2015 ^R	2017 ⁺	2018 ⁺
Gross domestic product				
Value, at current prices, billion HUF	27 224.6	34 378.6	38 355.1	42 072.8
Volume index, previous year = 100.0%	100.7	103.5	104.1	104.9
Value of per capita gross domestic product at current prices				
HUF	2 722 454	3 492 685	3 918 599	4 305 796
EUR ^{a)}	9 885	11 270	12 673	13 503
PPS ^{b)}	16 480 ^R	19 804	20 334	..

a) At the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Hungary.

b) Value expressed in purchasing power standard, which means a value calculated in euro on the basis of purchasing power parity. It is indicated in PPS (purchasing power standard).

4.1.2. Gross value added by institutional sector

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Sector	2010	2015	2016	2017 ⁺
Non-financial				
corporations	13 705.7	17 916.1 ^R	18 365.1	20 022.1
Financial corporations	1 083.3	963.2 ^R	1 011.2	1 122.8
General government	3 965.7	4 817.7 ^R	5 154.7	5 496.9
Households	4 037.9	4 833.1 ^R	5 090.6	5 393.5
Non-profit institutions serving households	261.4	347.7	381.8	423.2
Institutional sectors, total	23 054.0	28 877.9^R	30 003.4	32 458.4
Gross value added, at basic prices	23 054.0	28 877.9 ^R	30 003.4	32 458.4
Net taxes on products	4 170.6	5 500.7	5 470.8	5 896.7
Gross domestic product (GDP), at purchasers' prices	27 224.6	34 378.6^R	35 474.2	38 355.1

4.1.3. Gross value added by industry

(%)

Industry	Volume index, previous year = 100.0%		Distribution
	2016	2017 ⁺	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	113.2	91.9	4.4
Mining and quarrying	98.4	133.0	0.2
Manufacturing	100.1	104.1	23.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	108.6	94.9	1.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	109.7	99.3	1.0
Industry total	101.0	103.4	26.0
Construction	89.7	117.0	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100.9	107.6	10.3
Transportation and storage	105.0	103.4	6.3
Accommodation and food service activities	100.2	111.5	1.9
Information and communication	105.8	111.0	5.1
Financial and insurance activities	104.0	104.1	3.6
Real estate activities	103.2	102.7	8.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	106.9	110.7	5.9
Administrative and support service activities	105.9	111.1	3.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.9	97.4	8.3
Education	101.8	99.6	4.7
Human health and social work activities	102.3	99.9	4.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	104.3	103.5	1.4
Other service activities	101.2	103.2	1.5
Activities of households	108.8	105.8	0.0
Gross value added total, at basic prices	102.5	104.1	100.0
Net taxes on products	x	x	x
Gross domestic product (GDP), at purchasers' prices	102.3	104.1	x

4.1.4. Use of gross domestic product (GDP)*

Denomination	At current prices, billion HUF		Volume index, previous year = 100.0%	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Final consumption expenditure				
household (1)	18 280.8	19 877.7	104.7	105.3
government (2)	7 765.3	8 029.9	101.3	99.5
non-profit institutions serving households (3)	700.6	767.7	108.9	106.3
Total (4=1+2+3)	26 746.7	28 675.3	103.8	103.7
Social transfers in kind				
from government (5)	3 912.5	4 115.9	100.7	101.0
from non-profit institutions serving households (3)	700.6	767.7	108.9	106.3
Total (6=3+5)	4 613.1	4 883.6	101.9	101.8
Actual final consumption of households (7=1+3+5)	22 893.9	24 761.3	104.1	104.6
Actual final consumption of government (8=2-5)	3 852.8	3 914.0	102.0	97.9
Actual final consumption, total (9=4)	26 746.7	28 675.3	103.8	103.7
Gross fixed capital formation (10)	8 528.1	10 720.5	118.2	116.5
Changes in inventories (11)	108.8	599.9	x	x
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (12)	70.1	65.9	x	x
Gross capital formation, total (13=10+11+12)	8 707.1	11 386.3	117.1	117.2
Domestic use, total (14=4+13)	35 453.8	40 061.6	106.8	107.0
Exports (goods and services) (15)	33 848.2	36 405.1	104.7	104.7
Imports (goods and services) (16)	30 946.9	34 393.9	107.7	107.1
External balance of goods and services (17=15-16)	2 901.3	2 011.2	x	x
Gross domestic product, total (18=14+17)	38 355.1	42 072.8	104.1	104.9

**4.1.5. Contribution to GDP growth (production approach),
calculated from indices compared to corresponding period
of previous year**

(percentage points)

Denomination	2010	2015	2017 ⁺	2018 ⁺
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.7	-0.1 ^R	-0.3	0.2
Industry total	1.6	2.0	0.8	0.7
Of which: manufacturing	1.8	1.9	0.8	0.7
Construction	-0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8
Services, total	0.0	1.0^R	2.5	2.4
Of which:				
wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, accommodation and food service activities	-0.1 ^R	0.5 ^R	0.8	0.8
transportation and storage	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
information and communication	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3
financial and insurance activities	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
real estate activities	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3
professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	0.1	0.3 ^R	0.9	0.5
public administration and defence; compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities	0.2	0.1 ^R	-0.2	0.0
arts, entertainment and recreation, other services	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Net taxes on products	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8
GDP, total, at purchasers' prices, %	0.7	3.5^R	4.1	4.9

**4.1.6. Contribution to GDP growth (expenditure approach),
calculated from indices compared to corresponding period
of previous year**

(percentage points)

Denomination	2010	2015	2017 ⁺	2018 ⁺
Household final consumption expenditure	-1.4	1.9 ^R	2.2	2.5
Social transfers in kind from government	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Social transfers in kind from NPISHs	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Actual final consumption of households	-1.8	2.2 ^R	2.5	2.8
Actual final consumption of government	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Actual final consumption, total	-1.5	2.2^R	2.7	2.6
Gross fixed capital formation	-2.2	1.0 ^R	3.6	3.7
Changes in inventories	3.1	-1.4 ^R	-0.2	0.3
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross capital formation, total	0.9	-0.3^R	3.4	3.9
Domestic use, total	-0.6	1.9^R	6.1	6.5
Exports (goods and services)	8.4	6.3 ^R	4.2	4.2
Imports (goods and services)	7.1	4.7 ^R	6.2	5.7
External balance of goods and services	1.3	1.6 ^R	-1.9	-1.5
Gross domestic product (GDP), total, %	0.7	3.5^R	4.1	4.9

4.1.7. Income accounts and capital accounts of households sector, at current prices

(million HUF)

Economic transactions and balancing items	2010	2015	2016	2017 ⁺
Generation of income account				
Value added, net	3 172 376	3 879 188	4 116 572	4 365 265
Compensation of employees (uses)	431 766	629 597	628 704	672 854
Other taxes less subsidies on production	129 360	212 650	150 926	152 934
Operating surplus, net	818 058	894 677	920 428	997 337
Mixed income, net	2 051 912	2 567 564	2 718 366	2 848 008
Allocation of primary income account				
Compensation of employees (resources)	12 150 126	15 024 781	16 153 689	17 324 119
Balance of property income	814 212	1 223 690	1 184 653	1 039 432
Balance of primary incomes, net	15 834 308	19 710 712	20 977 136	22 208 896
Secondary distribution of income account				
Current taxes on income and wealth	1 840 136	1 900 568	1 922 284	2 143 463
Net social contributions	3 996 762	5 045 667	5 409 021	5 488 529
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	4 437 069	4 662 846	4 730 629	4 881 511
Other current transfers, net	-39 108	40 479	59 277	100 202
Disposable income, net	14 395 371	17 467 802	18 435 737	19 558 617

4.1.7. Income accounts and capital accounts of households sector, at current prices (continued)

(million HUF)

Economic transactions and balancing items	2010	2015	2016	2017 ⁺
Redistribution of income in kind account				
Social transfers in kind	3 411 384	4 036 474	4 242 706	4 613 064
Adjusted disposable income, net	17 806 755	21 504 276	22 678 443	24 171 681
Use of income account				
Disposable income, net	14 395 371	17 467 802	18 435 737	19 558 617
Adjustment for changes in pension entitlements	497 650	84 292	95 044	109 843
Final consumption expenditure	13 885 374	16 428 447	17 033 080	18 280 826
Saving, net	1 007 647	1 123 647	1 497 701	1 387 634
Capital account				
Saving, net	1 007 647	1 123 647	1 497 701	1 387 634
Fixed capital formation, gross	1 052 914	998 419	1 109 936	1 351 382
Changes in inventories	7 211	-1 043	9 249	7 265
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	14 334	24 689	30 886	35 778
Consumption of fixed capital	865 549	953 950	974 005	1 028 201
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced assets	202	-8 133	105 496	128 522
Balance of capital transfers	47 527	774 324	119 244	142 890
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-)^{a)}	846 062	1 837 989	1 335 383	1 035 778

4.1.8. Savings of households

(billion HUF)

Denomination	2010	2015 ^R	2017	2018
Cash (forint and foreign currency)	2 160.0 ^R	3 606.2	4 117.2	4 792.1
Forint and foreign currency deposits	7 798.4	7 877.8	8 569.8	9 736.8
Securities other than shares	1 590.8	3 755.5	5 306.5	6 017.3
Loans	926.9 ^R	1 259.5	1 451.5	1 521.6
Shares and other equity	11 252.7 ^R	17 634.5	20 980.5	22 628.7
Insurance technical reserves	6 045.9 ^R	3 656.4	4 123.0	4 148.8
Other accounts receivable	1 067.1	4 265.1	4 653.4	4 815.5
Financial derivatives	0.2	0.7	2.6	10.7
Gross financial assets of households	30 842.0^R	42 055.7	49 204.4	53 671.6
Accounts payable of households	11 761.6 ^R	8 519.1	8 505.5	8 874.5
Net financial assets of households	19 080.3^R	33 536.6	40 698.9	44 797.1

Source: National Bank of Hungary.

4.1.9. Social transfers at current prices, 2017⁺

(million HUF)

Denomination	General government sector	Other ^{a)}	Total
Compulsory social security transfers	3 867 990	19 279	3 887 269
Of which:			
pensions by own right above retirement age	2 800 096	19 279	2 819 375
disability and accident benefits below retirement age	298 844	—	298 844
survivor's benefit	371 237	—	371 237
infant care benefit	55 489	—	55 489
child care benefit	151 514	—	151 514
sick-pay (compulsory)	9 289	—	9 289
other sickness benefits	100 188	—	100 188
unemployment benefit	84 286	—	84 286
returned benefits	-2 986	—	-2 986
Other social security transfers	18 595	172 500	191 095
Social assistance transfers in cash	785 078	18 070	803 148
Of which:			
temporary, regular and other benefits to people with reduced working capacity	34 219	—	34 219
family allowance	312 847	—	312 847
child care allowance, child raising support	72 167	—	72 167
regular and ad hoc social assistance	127 605	—	127 605
subsidy on interest on housing investments	25 622	—	25 622
Social transfers other than social transfers in kind, total	4 671 662	209 849	4 881 511
Social transfers in kind, total	3 912 501	700 563	4 613 064
Social transfers, total	8 584 163	910 412	9 494 575

a) Financial and non-financial corporations, non-profit institutions serving households and rest of the world.

4.1.10. Per capita quantity of available food, beverages, tobacco and nutrients

Products, nutrients	2010	2015	2016	2017
Food				
Meat, total, kilogrammes	56.7	63.9	66.4	71.2
Fish, kilogrammes ^{a)}	3.5	6.0 ^R	6.0 ^R	6.4
Milk and dairy products, kilogrammes ^{b)}	156.8	165.6	169.0	165.5
Eggs, pieces	235	229	234	238
Fats and oils, total, kilogrammes	34.6	36.3	37.3	37.3
Of which:				
butter, kilogrammes	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.0
edible oil, margarine, kilogrammes	20.1	20.9	21.2	21.4
Flour, kilogrammes	83.2	79.3	82.8	85.0
Rice, kilogrammes	5.1	4.5	5.6	5.4
Potatoes, kilogrammes	60.5	60.6	59.4	57.1
Sugar, kilogrammes	28.7	30.2	30.8	32.1
Beverages, tobacco				
Coffee, kilogrammes	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6
Wine, litres	23.4	25.3	26.9	24.8
Beer, litres	66.4	67.1	67.4	67.8
Spirits, litres ^{c)}	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.1
Tobacco, kilogrammes	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Daily nutrients				
Kilojoules ^{d)}	12 750	13 099 ^R	13 517 ^R	13 695
Proteins, grammes	95.8	100.1 ^R	103.2 ^R	106.5
Fat, grammes	136.1	143.7 ^R	148.1 ^R	149.0
Carbohydrates, grammes	363.2	362.7	375.0	380.4

a) From 2014 the quantity of fish calculated in live weight. See Methodological notes.

b) Excluding butter.

c) Converted into spirit with 50% alcoholic content.

d) 1 kilojoule = 0.2388 kcal.

4.2. Business units and non-profit organisations, investments

4.2.1. Number of registered business units

Legal form	2016	2017	2018
Private limited liability companies (113)	385 938	380 082	376 304
Limited companies (114)	6 518	6 783	7 083
General partnerships (116)	3 540	3 299	3 096
Limited partnerships (117)	131 795	126 825	122 126
Business associations with legal entity (11=113+114+116+117)	527 791	516 989	508 609
Co-operatives (12)	4 817	4 865	4 539
Other enterprises with legal entity (13)	6 172	5 991	6 074
European enterprises with legal entity (14)	33	36	35
Enterprises with legal entity (1=11+12+13+14)	538 813	527 881	519 257
Business associations without legal entity (21)	466	389	333
Other enterprises without legal entity (22)	1 306	1 338	1 413
Business partnerships without legal entity (21+22)	1 772	1 727	1 746
Business partnerships (1+21+22)	540 585	529 608	521 003
Entrepreneurs (23)	1 156 651	1 189 993	1 236 486
Of which: private entrepreneurs (231)	420 671	450 901	493 958
Enterprises, total (1+21+22+23)	1 697 236	1 719 601	1 757 489
Budgetary units and entities (3)	12 636	12 704	12 683
Non-profit organisations with legal entity (5)	85 820	85 167	83 830
Of which: non-profit business association (57)	3 988	4 045	4 157
Non-profit organisations without legal entity (6)	43 789	45 138	46 531
Non-profit and other not profit oriented organisations (5+6)	129 609	130 305	130 361
Other institutions (7+921+931+932+961)	6 620	7 805	8 275
Total	1 846 101	1 870 415	1 908 808

4.2.2. Registered enterprises by industries and legal forms, 2018

Industries	Total	Of which:			
		private limited liability companies	limited companies	limited partnerships	entrepreneurs
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	471 930	9 090	343	1 903	458 928
Mining and quarrying	608	496	20	38	46
Manufacturing	74 212	31 033	668	8 471	32 840
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2 859	1 937	102	18	794
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2 659	1 397	74	172	925
Industry total ^{a)}	80 338	34 863	864	8 699	34 605
Construction	102 004	40 166	394	8 925	51 687
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	181 731	92 342	762	23 105	63 722
Transportation and storage	38 111	14 132	155	2 847	20 771
Accommodation and food service activities	72 156	19 696	102	3 986	47 957
Information and communication	61 964	20 685	591	10 700	29 618
Financial and insurance activities	35 490	5 842	665	2 100	26 764

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

4.2.2. Registered enterprises by industries and legal forms, 2018 (continued)

Industries	Total	Of which:			
		private limited liability com- panies	limited com- panies	limited partner- ships	entre- preneurs
Real estate activities	228 944	34 332	980	3 987	189 294
Professional, scientific and technical activities	198 605	56 648	1 712	27 460	106 380
Administrative and support service activities	70 328	22 224	345	6 730	40 188
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	148	101	3	27	—
Education	58 706	4 886	46	4 686	48 835
Human health and social work activities	40 911	9 158	46	9 995	21 470
Arts, entertainment and recreation	51 909	6 152	47	3 823	41 703
Other service activities	64 151	5 987	28	3 153	54 503
Other activities	63	—	—	—	61
Total	1 757 489	376 304	7 083	122 126	1 236 486

4.2.3. Registered business partnerships by industries and staff categories, 2018

Industries	0–9	10–49	50–249	250 or more	Total
	employees				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11 378	1 337	257	30	13 002
Mining and quarrying	478	69	14	1	562
Manufacturing	33 710	5 546	1 680	436	41 372
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 946	54	46	19	2 065
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1 459	189	55	31	1 734
Industry total ^{a)}	37 593	5 858	1 795	487	45 733
Construction	46 222	3 793	286	16	50 317
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	110 015	7 104	784	106	118 009
Transportation and storage	15 113	1 781	379	67	17 340
Accommodation and food service activities	21 374	2 587	220	18	24 199
Information and communication	31 001	1 129	171	45	32 346
Financial and insurance activities	8 350	249	85	42	8 726

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

4.2.3. Registered business partnerships by industries and staff categories, 2018 (continued)

Industries	0–9	10–49	50–249	250 or more	Total
	employees				
Real estate activities	38 809	781	53	7	39 650
Professional, scientific and technical activities	89 692	2 260	237	36	92 225
Administrative and support service activities	27 666	1 839	516	119	30 140
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	139	4	4	1	148
Education	9 701	161	9	–	9 871
Human health and social work activities	18 973	427	34	7	19 441
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9 880	283	40	3	10 206
Other service activities	9 269	328	45	6	9 648
Other activities	2	–	–	–	2
Total	485 177	29 921	4 915	990	521 003

4.2.4. Registered non-profit business associations by legal forms, sectors and staff categories, 2018

Denomination	Non-profit business associations total	Of which:			
		private limited liability companies	limited companies	general partnerships	limited partnerships
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35	33	2	–	–
Manufacturing, mining and other industry, construction	366	348	14	–	4
Services	3 756	3 598	72	4	81
Total	4 157	3 979	88	4	85
Of which:					
0 person employed and unknown	1 728	1 665	13	1	48
1–9 persons	1 543	1 476	27	3	37
10–49 persons	576	558	18	–	–
50–249 persons	260	240	20	–	–
250 and more persons	50	40	10	–	–

4.2.5. Newly registered business units and deaths of business units

Legal form	Newly registered		Deaths of	
	business units			
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Business partnerships	26 663	27 556	37 689	36 200
Of which:				
private limited liability companies	22 783	24 252	28 616	27 951
limited companies	560	546	293	249
general partnerships	9	13	234	206
limited partnerships	2 547	2 171	7 573	6 990
Entrepreneurs	94 105	98 098	61 253	52 162
Of which:				
private entrepreneur	68 594	74 998	42 929	35 750
Enterprises, total	120 768	125 654	98 942	88 362
Budgetary units and entities	516	105	212	98
Non-profit organisations				
with legal entity	2 989	2 530	4 120	4 011
Non-profit organisations without legal entity	1 502	1 544	172	173
Other institution	1 645	1 018	477	436
Total	127 420	130 851	103 923	93 080

4.2.6. Annual structural indicators of enterprises by size class, 2017

Denomination	Micro-enterprises			Small-sized	Medium-sized	Enterprises not classified as SMEs
	0	1	2–9			
	person(s) employed			enterprises		
Number of enterprises	35 565	473 897	169 660	33 620	5 286	6 365
Number of persons employed, thousand	–	474	592	543	376	1 058
Net turnover, billion HUF	111	4 161	8 959	14 105	14 408	56 830
Value added at factor cost, billion HUF	28	1 075	2 105	3 113	2 897	11 876
Turnover from export sales, billion HUF	5	174	352	1 559	3 223	27 959

4.2.7. Foreign direct investment enterprises*

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Number of enterprises	29 760	25 687	24 271	22 177
of which:				
only foreign participation	22 850	20 873	19 749	18 123
Foreign direct investment, billion HUF ^{a)}	18 954.9	24 322.4	23 700.6	23 460.4
FDI per enterprise, thousand HUF ^{a)}	636 924	946 875	976 497	1 057 870

* Data according to BPM6 methodology.

a) Including other investment that cannot be broken down.

4.2.8. Number of non-profit organisations by operational features and organisation type, 2017

Organisation types	Having revenues, expenditures	Raising funds, no expenditures	Using reserves, having only expenditures	Operating without funding	Total
Foundation	17 389	130	1 199	153	18 871
Public foundation	985	6	64	1	1 056
Association	32 123	404	1 117	1 098	34 742
Public law association	270	—	—	5	275
Trade union	744	7	9	34	794
Professional, employer organisation	1 863	15	72	60	2 010
Non-profit enterprise	3 221	2	116	4	3 343
Professional association	55	—	4	1	60
Total	56 650	564	2 581	1 356	61 151

4.2.9. Main indicators for volunteers at non-profit organisations by form of management, 2017

Organisation types	Volunteers		Full time equivalents of volunteers	
	number	estimated duration of work, million hours	number	estimated wage saving, million HUF
Foundation	113 047	15.6	7 502	19 665
Public foundation	2 792	0.2	90	236
Association	228 116	26.7	12 833	33 639
Public law association	508	0.1	32	84
Trade union	3 590	0.3	143	374
Professional, employer organisation	7 571	0.6	302	792
Non-profit enterprise	8 771	1.0	500	1 312
Professional association	12	0.0	0	1
Total	364 407	44.5	21 402	56 102

4.2.10. Output value and volume indices of investments by legal forms

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
At current prices, billion HUF				
Enterprises ^{a)}	3 092.7	4 095.0	4 986.8	6 026.3
Budgetary units and entities, non-profit and other not profit oriented organisation ^{b)}	741.8	1 378.3	1 026.2	1 421.3
Individual (non-market oriented) economic activity	671.3	593.5	865.0	1 047.4
National economy, total	4 505.7	6 066.8	6 878.0	8 495.0
Previous year = 100.0%				
Enterprises ^{a)}	94.4	101.0	119.9	113.2
Budgetary units and entities, non-profit and other not profit oriented organisation ^{b)}	128.6	133.6	155.7	139.9
Individual (non-market oriented) economic activity	75.7	111.0	122.2	113.9
National economy, total	95.0	107.9	124.4	117.0

a) It contains categories of legal forms classification by code 1, 2 and 7.

b) It contains categories of legal forms classification by code 3, 5 and 6.

4.2.11. Output value and volume indices of investments – according to new methodology*

Denomination	At current prices, billion HUF		Volume indices, previous year = 100.0%	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Enterprises and non-profit business associations together ^{a)}	5 053.8	6 208.1	117.9	114.9
Budgetary units and entities, non-profit and other not profit oriented organisations (without non-profit business associations) ^{b)}	959.1	1 239.6	179.6	132.6
Individual (non-market oriented) economic activity	865.0	1 047.4	122.2	113.9
National economy, total	6 878.0	8 495.0	124.4	117.0

* See: Methodological notes, concepts.

a) It contains categories of legal forms classification by code 1, 2, 572, 573, 575, 576 and 7.

b) It contains categories of legal forms classification by code 3, 5 (without 572, 573, 575, 576) and 6.

4.2.12. Investments by material and technical composition

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Output value, at current prices, billion HUF				
Construction	2 651.8	3 257.3	3 552.6	4 741.2
Machines	1 790.2	2 733.2	3 243.8	3 671.0
Volume indices, previous year = 100.0%				
Construction	93.5	108.4	131.7	122.2
Machines	97.0	107.6	118.3	111.4

4.2.13. Investments of the national economy by industries, 2018

Industries	Value, at current prices, billion HUF	Share, %	Volume indices, previous year = 100.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	347.7	4.1	108.3
Mining and quarrying	48.6	0.6	180.7
Manufacturing	2 233.1	26.3	106.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	324.9	3.8	138.7
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	133.1	1.6	116.7
Industry total ^{a)}	2 739.7	32.3	110.6
Construction	144.9	1.7	122.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	444.8	5.2	102.6
Transportation and storage	1 429.4	16.8	133.5
Accommodation and food service activities	85.8	1.0	123.4
Information and communication	230.9	2.7	101.5
Financial and insurance activities	59.2	0.7	119.7
Real estate activities	1 407.3	16.6	117.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	143.7	1.7	117.5
Administrative and support service activities	245.2	2.9	119.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	560.0	6.6	134.7
Education	200.6	2.4	114.4
Human health and social work activities	119.5	1.4	131.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	261.4	3.1	108.9
Other service activities	75.0	0.9	174.1
Total	8 495.0	100.0	117.0

a) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

4.2.14. Number, turnover, value added and number of persons employed of foreign-controlled affiliates, 2016*

Denomination	Enterprises	Persons employed	Turnover	Value added
			billion HUF	
Intra-EU controlled affiliates	11 493	466 750	27 796	5 657
Extra-EU controlled affiliates	4 724	220 409	16 500	3 400
Total	16 217	687 159	44 296	9 057
As a proportion of active enterprises in Hungary, %				
Intra-EU controlled affiliates	2.1	17.5	32.3	32.1
Extra-EU controlled affiliates	0.9	8.2	19.2	19.3
Total	2.9	25.7	51.4	51.4

* By residence of ultimate owner. NACE Rev.2: B–N (excl. section K)+S95.

**4.2.15. Top five countries by the number, turnover,
value added and persons employed of foreign affiliates,
2016***

Position	Country	Number of enterprises	Position	Country	Turnover, billion HUF
1.	Germany	2 638	1.	Germany	13 724
2.	Austria	2 568	2.	United States	7 430
3.	United States	1 407	3.	Austria	3 341
4.	Slovakia	825	4.	France	2 662
5.	Switzerland	825	5.	United Kingdom	2 564
Top five countries, total		8 263	Top five countries, total		29 720

* By residence of ultimate owner. NACE Rev.2: B–N (excl. section K)+S95.

**4.2.15. Top five countries by the number, turnover,
value added and persons employed of foreign affiliates,
2016* (continued)**

Position	Country	Value added, billion HUF	Position	Country	Number of persons employed
1.	Germany	2 752	1.	Germany	199 444
2.	United States	1 827	2.	United States	100 226
3.	Austria	694	3.	Austria	69 041
4.	France	571	4.	United Kingdom	55 738
5.	United Kingdom	547	5.	France	37 695
Top five countries, total		6 392	Top five countries, total		462 144

* By residence of ultimate owner. NACE Rev.2: B–N (excl. section K)+S95.

4.2.16. Number and share of foreign affiliates by the top five divisions, 2016*

Position	Divisions	Number of enterprises	Share, %
1.	Real estate activities	3 437	21.2
2.	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3 416	21.1
3.	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 553	9.6
4.	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	734	4.5
5.	Food and beverage service activities	461	2.8
Top five divisions, total		9 601	59.2

* By residence of ultimate owner. NACE Rev.2: B–N (excl. section K)+S95.

4.2.17. Turnover and share of foreign affiliates by the top five divisions, 2016*

Position	Divisions	Turnover, billion HUF	Share, %
1.	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	7 820	17.7
2.	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6 459	14.6
3.	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3 856	8.7
4.	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	3 551	8.0
5.	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 998	4.5
Top five divisions, total		23 685	53.5

* By residence of ultimate owner. NACE Rev.2: B–N (excl. section K)+S95.

4.3. Science and technology

4.3.1. Principal data on research and development (R&D)

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
R&D institutes and other budgetary research units	190	135	125	119
R&D units in higher education	1 409	1 253	1 311	1 346
R&D units of business enterprises	1 384	1 413	1 291	1 644
Number of R&D units	2 983	2 801	2 727	3 109
R&D staff number in headcount, thousands	54.0	56.2	54.6	60.9
Of which:				
researchers	35.7	38.4	38.9	42.7
within which: females	11.4	11.8	12.0	13.0
Calculated R&D staff number, thousands	31.5	36.8	35.8	40.4
Of which:				
researchers	21.3	25.3	25.8	28.4
R&D expenditure, million HUF^{a)}	310 211	468 390	427 192	517 258
R&D expenditure as % of gross domestic product (GDP)	1.14	1.36	1.20	1.35

a) Including the honorarium and salary supplements based on scientific degrees, and paid by government, and the amounts of state scientific scholarships.

4.3.2. R&D staff number and expenditure

Field of science	R&D staff number, headcount		R&D expenditure, million HUF	
	2010	2017	2010	2017
Natural sciences	12 347	14 290	75 551	114 582
Engineering and technology sciences	16 829	23 265	154 090	300 990
Medical sciences	7 771	7 795	23 050	39 570
Agricultural sciences	4 247	4 041	20 505	24 901
Social sciences	7 033	6 258	19 824	18 480
Humanities	5 764	5 283	11 797	13 353
Not detailed by field of science	—	—	5 394	5 383
Total	53 991	60 932	310 211	517 258

4.3.3. Expenditure on and financial sources of R&D

(million HUF)

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
R&D expenditure				
Current R&D costs	269 321	403 378	372 459	436 307
R&D capital expenditure	35 496	59 589	49 163	75 569
Total^{a)}	310 211	468 390	427 192	517 258
Financial sources				
Business enterprises	146 957	232 869	241 052	272 493
Government ^{a)}	122 030	162 176	112 118	164 975
Non-profit	2 902	3 316	3 176	2 844
Funds from abroad	38 322	70 030	70 845	76 947
Total^{a)}	310 211	468 390	427 192	517 258

a) Including the honorarium and salary supplements based on scientific degrees and paid by government and the amounts of state scientific scholarships.

4.3.4. R&D expenditure by type of activity

Type of activity	Value, million HUF ^{a)}	Distribu- tion, % ^{b)}	Value, million HUF ^{a)}	Distribu- tion, % ^{b)}
	2010		2017	
Scientific research				
basic research	67 863	22.3	98 397	19.2
applied research	98 285	32.2	116 150	22.7
total	166 148	54.5	214 546	41.9
Experimental development	138 669	45.5	297 329	58.1
Total	310 211^{c)}	100.0	517 258^{c)}	100.0

a) Calculation based on the sectoral distribution of current costs of research themes.

b) The calculation of distribution excludes the honorarium and salary supplement based on scientific degrees, and also the amounts of state scientific scholarships.

c) Including the honorarium and salary supplements based on scientific degrees, and paid by government and the amounts of state scientific scholarships.

4.3.5. Patent activities

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Domestic patent applications	646	569	616	490
Foreign patent applications	50	64	49	42
Patent applications, total	696	633	665	532
Granted patents ^{a)}	3 031	3 947	4 366	5 366
Patents valid at end of year ^{a)}	13 853	21 851	23 782	26 225

a) Including patents filed in the national way and validated European patents.

Source: Hungarian Intellectual Property Office.

4.4. External trade

4.4.1. Main data on external trade in goods

Year	Value, at current prices		Value index calculated from data in		Volume index
	billion HUF	million EUR	HUF	EUR	
			previous year = 100.0%		
Imports					
2010	18 174.3	65 933.7	117.1	119.0	115.1
2015	25 348.6	81 864.9	105.1	104.6	106.3
2016	25 931.2	83 265.4	102.3	101.7	104.9
2017	28 633.4	92 602.4	110.4	111.2	108.3
2018	31 654.3	99 327.3	110.6	107.3	106.3
Exports					
2010	19 690.0	71 448.8	118.8	120.8	116.9
2015	28 013.5	90 460.2	107.5	107.0	107.8
2016	28 960.5	92 989.9	103.4	102.8	104.4
2017	31 133.9	100 680.0	107.5	108.3	105.9
2018	33 418.8	104 884.8	107.3	104.2	104.2

4.4.2. External trade in goods by group of countries, 2018

Group of countries	Value at current prices, billion HUF	Value at current prices, million EUR	Volume indices, previous year = 100.0%
Imports			
European Union (EU-28)	23 942.8	75 086.0	104.8
Non-EU countries	7 711.5	24 241.3	111.3
Of which:			
European countries	2 673.7	8 403.0	..
American countries	715.2	2 251.6	..
Asian countries	4 213.5	13 242.7	..
other countries	109.0	344.0	..
Total	31 654.3	99 327.3	106.3
Exports			
European Union (EU-28)	27 008.6	84 702.5	105.5
Non-EU countries	6 410.2	20 182.3	99.0
Of which:			
European countries	2 834.8	8 925.6	..
American countries	1 447.4	4 552.6	..
Asian countries	1 693.4	5 335.5	..
other countries	434.6	1 368.6	..
Total	33 418.8	104 884.8	104.2

4.4.3. Volume indices of external trade in goods, by main group of commodities

(previous year = 100.0%)

Main group of commodities	2010	2015	2017	2018
Imports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	105.4	105.0	103.0	105.3
Raw materials	128.0	104.1	109.2	103.4
Fuel, electric energy	100.0	90.8	112.1	95.2
Manufactured goods	113.2	108.1	107.9	108.4
Machinery and transport equipment	120.7	108.6	108.8	107.1
Total	115.1	106.3	108.3	106.3
Exports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	113.5	104.6	106.8	96.3
Raw materials	114.4	91.9	107.8	100.4
Fuel, electric energy	112.8	90.4	121.6	102.7
Manufactured goods	115.5	106.5	107.2	105.4
Machinery and transport equipment	118.3	110.7	104.3	104.8
Total	116.9	107.8	105.9	104.2

4.4.4. External trade in goods by main group of commodities, in HUF

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Main group of commodities	2010	2015	2017	2018
Imports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	901.0	1 309.5	1 513.2	1 635.4
Raw materials	382.1	538.3	640.0	676.6
Fuel, electric energy	1 948.6	2 071.7	2 222.4	2 588.3
Manufactured goods	5 790.1	9 010.1	10 376.7	11 653.5
Machinery and transport equipment	9 152.5	12 419.0	13 881.1	15 100.6
Total	18 174.3	25 348.6	28 633.4	31 654.3
Exports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	1 365.3	2 040.2	2 239.7	2 267.3
Raw materials	477.4	636.1	732.4	751.9
Fuel, electric energy	558.6	643.5	776.1	942.9
Manufactured goods	5 435.5	8 693.8	9 999.9	10 835.6
Machinery and transport equipment	11 853.4	15 999.9	17 385.7	18 621.1
Total	19 690.0	28 013.5	31 133.9	33 418.8
Balance				
Food, beverages, tobacco	464.2	730.7	726.4	631.9
Raw materials	95.3	97.9	92.5	75.3
Fuel, electric energy	-1 390.0	-1 428.2	-1 446.3	-1 645.4
Manufactured goods	-354.7	-316.3	-376.8	-817.9
Machinery and transport equipment	2 700.8	3 580.9	3 504.6	3 520.6
Total	1 515.7	2 664.9	2 500.5	1 764.5

4.4.5. External trade in goods by main group of commodities, in EUR

(at current prices, million EUR)

Main group of commodities	2010	2015	2017	2018
Imports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	3 269.7	4 226.4	4 892.7	5 129.3
Raw materials	1 385.3	1 738.6	2 069.6	2 123.4
Fuel, electric energy	7 063.7	6 698.5	7 190.8	8 116.4
Manufactured goods	21 014.1	29 092.6	33 558.3	36 562.0
Machinery and transport equipment	33 201.0	40 108.8	44 891.1	47 396.1
Total	65 933.7	81 864.9	92 602.4	99 327.3
Exports				
Food, beverages, tobacco	4 954.6	6 585.1	7 244.0	7 112.5
Raw materials	1 732.2	2 054.2	2 368.2	2 359.8
Fuel, electric energy	2 024.4	2 079.4	2 510.7	2 952.7
Manufactured goods	19 723.6	28 075.4	32 337.2	34 015.4
Machinery and transport equipment	43 014.0	51 666.2	56 220.0	58 444.6
Total	71 448.8	90 460.2	100 680.0	104 884.8
Balance				
Food, beverages, tobacco	1 685.0	2 358.7	2 351.3	1 983.1
Raw materials	346.9	315.6	298.6	236.3
Fuel, electric energy	-5 039.3	-4 619.1	-4 680.1	-5 163.8
Manufactured goods	-1 290.5	-1 017.2	-1 221.1	-2 546.7
Machinery and transport equipment	9 813.1	11 557.4	11 328.9	11 048.5
Total	5 515.2	8 595.3	8 077.6	5 557.5

4.4.6. External trade in goods by main partner country, 2018

(at current prices)

Country	Imports		Exports		Balance, billion HUF
	billion HUF	previous year = 100.0%	billion HUF	previous year = 100.0%	
Austria	1 935.3	109.6	1 582.3	104.9	-353.1
Belgium	757.8	117.2	722.8	123.3	-35.0
Croatia	196.6	108.2	531.4	109.0	334.8
Czechia	1 602.4	114.3	1 491.1	111.4	-111.3
Denmark	203.2	113.1	241.5	103.0	38.2
Finland	93.6	108.4	110.6	107.9	17.1
France	1 179.3	102.4	1 451.4	106.2	272.0
Germany	8 213.0	107.9	9 107.0	106.4	894.0
Italy	1 482.8	109.0	1 731.3	108.1	248.5
Netherlands	1 624.4	112.0	1 159.8	109.0	-464.6
Poland	1 831.7	114.4	1 410.5	109.9	-421.2
Romania	876.5	105.6	1 719.3	107.3	842.8
Russia	1 240.9	125.7	491.8	92.7	-749.1
Slovakia	1 579.7	102.8	1 737.0	117.9	157.3
Slovenia	474.8	120.6	363.8	110.5	-111.0
Spain	522.0	108.3	926.3	106.0	404.3
Sweden	256.9	106.9	501.9	116.7	245.0
Switzerland	191.9	97.0	287.3	111.3	95.4
Ukraine	483.3	95.8	603.6	113.3	120.3
United Kingdom	584.2	103.4	1 231.8	114.0	647.5
China ^{a)}	1 715.8	117.6	631.2	85.9	-1 084.6
Japan	403.0	102.5	190.3	95.3	-212.8
Korean Republic	576.7	163.4	117.2	88.2	-459.6
Brazil	49.2	94.1	65.7	101.7	16.5
United States	575.5	93.7	953.4	108.4	377.9

a) Excluding Taiwan and Hong Kong.

4.4.7. Main data on external trade in services

Year	Value, at current prices		Value index calculated from data in		Volume index
	billion HUF	million EUR	HUF	EUR	
			previous year = 100.0%		
Imports					
2010	3 218.1	11 678.9	97.1	98.6	95.9
2015	4 433.8	14 299.7	109.1	108.6	108.0
2016	4 608.3	14 798.5	103.9	103.5	100.6
2017	4 922.7	15 918.0	106.8	107.6	105.3
2018	5 303.7	16 619.0	107.7	104.4	105.9
Exports					
2010	4 057.7	14 723.9	108.6	110.3	105.7
2015	6 320.5	20 390.4	109.6	109.2	108.0
2016	6 918.1	22 214.6	109.5	108.9	110.7
2017	7 415.4	23 983.6	107.2	108.0	106.2
2018	8 021.5	25 133.2	108.2	104.8	106.3

4.4.8. External trade in services by group of services, in HUF, 2018

(at current prices)

Group of services	Imports		Exports		Balance, billion HUF
	billion HUF	previous year = 100.0%	billion HUF	previous year = 100.0%	
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	72	120.8	616	104.8	544
Maintenance and repair services	168	85.6	181	122.0	13
Travel	711	105.7	1 872	110.5	1 162
Transport services	1 169	113.7	2 031	111.6	863
Business services	3 143	107.7	3 285	105.0	141
Of which:					
telecommunications services	62	93.9	47	83.3	-15
construction services	65	98.9	108	102.7	43
insurance services	62	118.4	9	120.6	-52
financial services	111	92.8	131	113.0	20
computer and information services	395	106.8	690	112.9	295
charges for the use of intellectual property	406	93.0	478	103.5	72
other business services	1 896	115.3	1 679	106.1	-217
other personal, cultural and recreational services	147	89.2	142	75.6	-5
Government services	41	86.7	36	100.4	-5
Total	5 304	107.7	8 022	108.2	2 718

4.4.9. External trade in services by group of services, in EUR, 2018

(at current prices)

Group of services	Imports		Exports		Balance, million EUR
	million EUR	previous year = 100.0%	million EUR	previous year = 100.0%	
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	225	117.1	1 935	101.8	1 709
Maintenance and repair services	528	83.0	568	118.3	40
Travel	2 223	102.1	5 855	106.8	3 632
Transport services	3 662	110.2	6 368	108.2	2 706
Business services	9 853	104.4	10 296	101.8	443
Of which:					
telecommunications services	193	91.0	148	80.7	-46
construction services	204	96.0	337	99.5	134
insurance services	193	114.9	29	116.4	-164
financial services	348	90.1	410	109.6	62
computer and information services	1 238	103.6	2 165	109.5	927
charges for the use of intellectual property	1 273	90.2	1 498	100.3	225
other business services	5 942	111.8	5 263	102.8	-680
other personal, cultural and recreational services	461	86.3	447	73.3	-15
Government services	128	84.0	111	97.3	-17
Total	16 619	104.4	25 133	104.8	8 514

4.4.10. External trade in services by group of countries, in HUF, 2018

(at current prices)

Group of countries	Imports		Exports		Balance, billion HUF
	billion HUF	previous year = 100.0%	billion HUF	previous year = 100.0%	
European Union (EU-28)	4 017	111.3	5 686	108.6	1 669
Non-EU countries	1 287	98.0	2 335	107.1	1 048
Of which:					
European countries	373	98.5	798	103.0	425
American countries	561	95.4	756	110.7	196
Asian countries	304	101.2	677	108.2	373
other countries	50	106.8	104	107.3	54
Total	5 304	107.7	8 022	108.2	2 718

4.4.11. External trade in services by group of countries, in EUR, 2018

(at current prices)

Group of countries	Imports		Exports		Balance, million EUR
	million EUR	previous year = 100.0%	million EUR	previous year = 100.0%	
European Union (EU-28)	12 584	107.8	17 817	105.2	5 233
Non-EU countries	4 035	95.1	7 316	103.7	3 281
Of which:					
European countries	1 170	95.6	2 502	99.8	1 332
American countries	1 758	92.5	2 368	107.1	611
Asian countries	952	98.1	2 120	104.8	1 169
other countries	156	103.7	326	103.9	169
Total	16 619	104.4	25 133	104.8	8 514

4.5. Energy management

4.5.1. Primary energy balance*

(petajoules)

Supply, use		2010	2015	2017	2018
I	Production	496.9 ^R	473.1	474.5	452.9
	of which:				
	coal	66.7	63.6	53.7	47.6
	oil and petroleum products	45.6	36.3	43.9	43.9
	natural gas	93.6	57.3	59.1	61.0
	combustible renewables and wastes	111.6	133.7	130.5	116.8
	nuclear	172.5	173.6	176.5	172.1
	hydro	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
	wind	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.2
	other non-combustible renewables	4.4	5.4 ^R	7.3	8.6
II	Imports ^{a)}	789.2 ^R	757.2 ^R	1 011.1	1 019.3
	of which:				
	coal and coal products ^{b)}	59.1	46.4	52.7	52.2
	oil and petroleum products	358.3	391.9	408.8	448.1
	natural gas	331.2	237.7 ^R	467.4	444.7
	combustible renewables and wastes	4.9	9.5	10.8	7.3
	electricity ^{c)}	35.6	71.8	71.3	67.0
III	Exports ^{d)}	156.4	189.4	312.0	376.5
IV	Changes in stocks	-9.9	21.4	-48.6	11.7
V	Primary use (I+II-III+IV)	1 119.8	1 062.3^R	1 125.0	1 107.4

a) Imports of all energy sources from abroad.

b) Including briquette and coke.

c) Physical imports.

d) Exports of all energy sources; including electricity exports (physical trade).

Source of data: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

4.5.2. Structure of primary energy use

(%)

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Coal and coal products ^{a)}	10.2	9.3	8.3	8.1
Oil and petroleum products	25.4	27.6	28.3	29.7
Natural gas	36.7	29.5	31.8	31.2
Combustible renewables and wastes	10.1	11.8	10.8	9.7
Nuclear	15.4	16.3	15.7	15.5
Hydro	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wind	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other non-combustible renewables	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
Electricity imports, net	1.7	4.6	4.1	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Import dependency	56.5	53.4 ^R	62.1	58.0

a) Including briquette and coke.

Source of data: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

4.5.3. Structure of final energy use of households

(by quantity of energy)

Energy source	Distribution, %				Peta-joules
	2010	2015	2016	2017	
Coal and coal products ^{a)}	2.2	1.6	2.0 ^R	2.3	5.9
Petroleum products ^{b)}	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	3.1
Natural gas	49.0	44.0	45.7	47.3	124.4
Renewable energy sources ^{c)}	23.7	29.7	28.1	26.0	68.4
Electricity	14.5	15.6	15.3	15.4	40.5
District heat	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.9	20.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	263.2

a) Including briquette and coke.

b) Excluding motor fuels.

c) Biomass and thermal energy produced by solar collectors.

Source of data: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

4.5.4. Electricity balance

(million kilowatt hour)

Supply, use	2010	2015	2017	2018
Production	37 371	30 360 ^R	32 871	31 841
Of which:				
combustible fuels	20 887	13 395 ^R	15 363	14 663
nuclear	15 761	15 834	16 098	15 733
Imports ^{a)}	9 897	19 935	19 803	18 613
Supply, total	47 268	50 295^R	52 674	50 454
Own use in electricity generation	2 758	2 210 ^R	2 195	2 091
Network and transformer losses	3 801	3 695	3 456	3 357
Domestic use	36 007	38 141 ^R	40 098	40 741
Exports ^{a)}	4 702	6 249	6 925	4 265
Use, total	47 268	50 295^R	52 674	50 454

a) Physical data.

Source of data: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.**4.5.5. Final energy use by sector***

Sector	Petajoules				Distribution, %
	2010	2015	2016	2017	
Industry ^{a)}	108.9	165.7	169.5 ^R	182.1	24.2
Transport ^{b)}	172.6	176.6	181.0 ^R	188.7	25.1
Households	278.2	249.9	257.7	263.3	35.0
Commercial and public services ^{c)}	127.6	93.5	92.9 ^R	91.7	12.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20.6	24.4	27.1	25.6	3.4
Total	707.9	710.1	728.2^R	751.4	100.0

* Excluding use for basic materials and non-energetic use.

a) Sections B, C and F according to TEÁOR'08, except for activities related to energetics and for C33 (Repair and installation of machinery and equipment).

b) Irrespective of TEÁOR'08 all energy used for transport is taken into account here (motor fuels, electricity, compressed natural gas).

c) TEÁOR'08 classification of business units taken into account within commercial and public services: C33, E, G–S.

Source of data: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

4.6. Financial statistics

4.6.1. Functional balance of general government (on cash basis)*

(billion HUF)

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
General public services	1 558	2 418	2 485	2 771
Defence	257	251	293	402
Protection of public order, public safety	563	737	949	1 230
<i>State operational functions, total</i>	<i>2 378</i>	<i>3 405</i>	<i>3 727</i>	<i>4 402</i>
Educational activities and services	2 071	2 456	2 302	2 376
Health	2 397	2 755	2 815	2 948
Social insurance and welfare services	5 672	5 575	5 428	5 826
Matters of housing, settlements' and communal activities and services	463	570	394	497
Entertainment, cultural, religious activities and services	424	693	1 189	1 347
<i>Welfare functions, total</i>	<i>11 028</i>	<i>12 049</i>	<i>12 126</i>	<i>12 995</i>
Combustible, fuel and energy supply functions	14	31	33	55
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	339	491	234	303
Mining and industry	140	19	9	12
Transport and telecommunications activities and services	881	1 598	1 467	1 795
Other economic activities and services	780	1 342	1 912	2 016
Environment protection	308	1 288	535	754
<i>Economic functions, total</i>	<i>2 461</i>	<i>4 769</i>	<i>4 190</i>	<i>4 935</i>
<i>Government debt management, general government</i>	<i>1 146</i>	<i>1 256</i>	<i>1 175</i>	<i>1 151</i>
<i>Items that cannot be listed under functions</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>69</i>
Expenditures, total	17 463	21 568	21 249	23 551
Revenues, total	16 342	20 345	20 709	22 236
Balance	-1 122	-1 224	-540	-1 315

* As laid down in Act on execution of budget.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

4.6.2. Central government revenues and balance*

(million HUF)

Revenues, balance	2010	2015	2017	2018
Payments of economic units	1 125 798	1 503 125	1 572 079	1 429 809
Of which:				
corporate taxes	323 370	548 843	624 945	380 435
simplified business tax	181 880	89 406	63 641	54 117
other central payments	44 056	391 532	456 079	507 467
special tax on financial institutions	182 308	149 596	64 214	53 299
Taxes on consumption	3 200 145	4 597 968	4 878 921	5 411 666
Of which: value added tax	2 313 582	3 285 700	3 525 270	3 928 686
Payments of households ^{a)}	1 860 476	1 876 499	2 147 343	2 425 307
Of which: personal income tax	1 767 865	1 688 600	1 919 964	2 177 428
Budgetary units and chapter-administered appropriations	1 878 151	3 247 694	3 947 839	2 390 014
Of which: revenues of budgetary units	891 047	1 937 208	2 332 912	2 180 053
Payments from general government sub-systems	76 952	130 425	109 118	285 225
Of which: payments from central budgetary units	57 325	29 826	42 922	30 432
Payments related to state property	66 362	165 826	265 519	184 517
Other revenues	256 772 ^{b)}	32 732	40 793	16 432
Interest revenues	—	232 497	104 266	120 559
Revenues from European Union programmes	—	—	—	1 053 813
Other revenues from the EU	—130	39 348	112 599	276 644
Revenues, total	8 464 525	11 826 113	13 178 476	13 593 984
Balance of central budget	—835 726	—1 195 895	—1 763 018	—1 368 776

* As laid down in Act on execution of budget.

a) Including personal income tax ceded to local governments.

b) Including revenues related to debt service.

Source: Hungarian State Treasury.

4.6.3. Central government expenditures*

(million HUF)

Expenditures	2010	2015	2017	2018
Individual and normative subsidies	201 406	305 354	326 287	381 606
Support to public service broadcasting	45 765	69 928	70 165	71 263
Social policy subsidies for fares	—	97 826	94 506	90 371
Housing grants	147 403	109 302	184 651	193 158
National Family and Social Policy Fund	632 409 ^{a)}	708 052	653 023	641 344
Of which:				
family benefits	460 823	416 578	407 071	401 418
provisions below retirement age	—	136 405	94 720	92 857
Budgetary units and chapter-administered appropriations	4 204 713	8 470 275	10 258 074	10 387 431
Of which: expenditures of central budgetary units	2 371 470	4 443 263	5 220 307	5 693 950
Transfers to general government sub-systems ^{b)}	2 424 411	1 366 191	1 409 348	1 430 959
Of which: transfers to local governments	1 259 387	667 405	700 467	746 840
Transfers to non-profit organisations	4 991	3 810	3 807	9 737
Interest expenditures	1 136 362	1 205 808	1 091 252	1 048 362
Expenditures related to state property	80 823	284 713	450 979	283 493
Extraordinary government expenditures	9 086	4 004	3 113	2 767
Other expenditures	41 954	78 158	106 566	93 309
Redeemed government guarantees	33 351	12 586	17 915	12 491
Contribution to EU budget	230 187	306 002	260 395	316 470
Expenditures, total	9 300 251	13 022 008	14 941 494	14 962 760

* As laid down in Act on execution of budget.

a) Family benefits, social allowances.

b) Including personal income tax ceded to local governments.

Source: Hungarian State Treasury.

4.6.4. Current account balance*

(million EUR)

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Goods and services	5 260	8 979	9 236	6 240
goods, net	2 616	4 052	1 909	–1 400
credit	66 130	78 477	85 555	89 153
debit	63 514	74 425	83 646	90 553
services, net	2 644	4 927	7 327	7 640
of which: travel, net	2 416	3 148	3 307	3 617
Primary income, net	–4 623	–4 939	–5 075	–5 060
Secondary income, net	–364	–913	–710	–540
Current account balance	274	3 127	3 451	640

* Data according to BPM6 methodology.

Source: National Bank of Hungary.

4.6.5. External debt service indicators of Hungary (based on balance of payments, excluding SPEs)*

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Gross external debt as a percentage of GDP ^{a)}	110.7	74.2	68.9 ^R	60.6
Gross external debt denominated in foreign currencies as a percentage of GDP ^{a)}	93.5	54.8	50.8 ^R	43.8
Net external debt as a percentage of GDP ^{a)}	54.0	24.6 ^R	19.2	13.6
Net external debt denominated in foreign currencies as a percentage of GDP ^{a)}	39.7	9.7 ^R	4.0 ^R	-0.3
Gross interest expenditures as a percentage of GDP ^{b)}	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.1
Debt Service (TDS) denominated in foreign currencies as a percentage of GDP ^{c)}	18.1	14.3	11.6 ^R	10.6
External financing capacity as a percentage of GDP	2.1	7.4 ^R	6.2	3.9

* Data according to BPM6 methodology. External debt as defined in IMF's „External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users“, equity and financial derivative instruments are excluded.

a) Excluding direct investment debt instruments.

b) Excluding direct investment debt instruments. Forint denominated debt interests are excluded.

c) Excluding direct investment debt instruments. (TDS) Long-term debt amortisation and gross interest expenditures.

Source: National Bank of Hungary.

4.6.6. Foreign exchange rates

(per unit, in HUF)

Period	GBP	EUR	USD	JPY ^{a)}	CHF
Annual average exchange rates^{b)}					
2010	321.40	275.41	208.15	237.75	199.94
2015	427.10	309.90	279.46	230.87	290.59
2017	352.87	309.21	274.27	244.45	278.51
2018	360.40	318.87	270.25	244.55	276.19
Monthly average exchange rates^{c)}					
2018 January	350.10	309.28	253.61	228.66	263.80
February	352.79	311.67	252.19	233.67	269.94
March	353.63	312.38	253.31	238.90	267.52
April	357.37	311.56	253.58	235.78	262.17
May	360.66	316.61	267.77	244.21	268.54
June	367.23	322.69	276.36	251.21	279.26
July	366.16	324.76	278.00	249.37	279.49
August	360.15	322.91	279.59	251.71	282.88
September	363.58	324.85	278.53	248.80	287.76
October	367.10	324.02	282.07	249.99	283.98
November	365.62	322.31	283.79	250.35	283.48
December	359.64	322.90	283.74	252.15	285.85

a) Per hundred units.

b) Annual average medium rates quoted by the National Bank of Hungary, weighted with the number of operating (calendar) days.

c) Monthly average of the medium rates quoted by the National Bank of Hungary, weighted with the number of operating (calendar) days.

Source: National Bank of Hungary.

4.6.7. Housing loans

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Stock of housing loans, 31 December				
Stock, number	818 502	651 115	644 618	675 475
Of which:				
loans with subsidies	318 830	220 487	190 172	173 093
foreign exchange loans	355 314	1 382	799	495
Sum of stock, million HUF	4 284 182	2 997 157	3 014 540	3 323 906
Of which:				
loans with subsidies	1 229 776	751 395	639 698	590 966
foreign exchange loans	2 818 290	6 771	4 314	3 510
Rating of housing loans, distribution of number, %				
Problem-free	86.3	85.7	93.0	94.9 ^{a)}
Under special watch	7.8	4.8	2.5	—
Below average	2.5	1.3	0.4	—
Doubtful or bad	3.3	8.2	4.0	5.1 ^{b)}
Rating of housing loans, distribution of amount, %				
Problem-free	84.1	77.2	90.6	95.2 ^{a)}
Under special watch	10.1	7.1	2.6	—
Below average	3.1	1.9	0.5	—
Doubtful or bad	2.7	13.8	6.3	4.8 ^{b)}
Approved housing loans				
Housing loans, number	41 584	68 434	95 607	108 004
Of which:				
loans with subsidies	2 274	8 299	13 401	9 074
foreign exchange loans	9 443	8	...	...
Sum of housing loans, million HUF	208 713	360 063	642 402	852 939
Of which:				
loans with subsidies	9 598	44 921	94 166	66 953
foreign exchange loans	57 338	84	...	...
Transferred housing loans and subsidies				
Total, million HUF	240 183	361 282	604 701	822 636
Average loans, million HUF	4.1	4.8	5.8	7.6
Of which:				
construction	2.8	4.4	4.3	4.8
buying used flat	5.0	5.4	6.7	8.9
modernising, enlarging	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.9
Average term, year	14.6	13.9	14.8	15.3
Of which:				
construction	17.7	15.8	17.4	17.5
buying used flat	14.8	14.8	15.4	15.8
modernising, enlarging	10.6	11.6	11.9	12.7

a) Performing exposure.

b) Non-performing exposure.

4.7. Prices

4.7.1. Consumer price index by main group of expenditure

(%)

Main group of expenditure	Previous year = 100.0%			Weight
	2016	2017	2018	
Food	100.7	102.8	104.2	25.409
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	102.3	104.8	105.6	9.811
Clothing, footwear	100.4	100.5	100.5	3.805
Consumer durables	100.5	99.7	99.6	7.241
Electricity, gas and other fuels	99.9	100.8	101.4	7.557
Other goods incl. motor fuels and lubricants	97.8	103.6	103.8	18.474
Services	101.5	101.5	101.6	27.703
Total	100.4	102.4	102.8	100.000

4.7.2. Consumer price index according to classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)

(previous year = 100.0%)

Denomination	2016	2017	2018
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.3	102.6	104.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	102.1	105.1	106.1
Clothing and footwear	100.5	100.5	100.6
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.6	101.1	101.8
Furnishings, households equipment and routine households maintenance	100.6	100.2	101.0
Health	102.2	103.4	103.2
Transport	97.1	104.0	104.4
Communication	100.8	97.0	94.4
Recreation and culture	101.5	101.9	100.6
Education	100.3	101.6	102.2
Restaurants and hotels	102.7	103.5	104.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	101.0	101.4	102.3
Total	100.4	102.4	102.8

4.7.3. Average consumer prices

Product, service	2010	2015	2017	2018
Food				
Spare ribs, boneless, kilogramme ^{a)}	1 060	1 240	1 380	1 430
Pork leg, without bone and hoof, kilogramme	1 110	1 300	1 220	1 210
Prime ribs, with bone, kilogramme	1 440	1 810	1 910	1 960
Chicken ready to cook, kilogramme	729	791	659	678
Pre-packed winter salami, kilogramme	5 090	6 910	7 160	7 410
Sausage, „Bologna” type, kilogramme	1 030	1 290	1 360	1 440
Fresh eggs, 10 pieces	318	384	389	428
Pasteurised ESL milk, 2.8% fat contents, litre ^{b)}	201	230	216	250
Sour cream, 20% fat content, 140–175 grammes, cup	124	130	141	154
Lard (pork), 500 grammes ^{c)}	534	353	358	389
Sweet bacon, smoked, kilogramme	1 170	1 470	1 480	1 530
Cooking oil, sunflower-seed, litre	405	453	489	488
Plain flour, kilogramme	122	135	137	145
Husked rice, unpolished, kilogramme	301	303	318	323
White bread, kilogramme	244	270	279	294
Granulated sugar, kilogramme	192	197	266	207
Potatoes, kilogramme ^{d)}	140	142	170	184
Onion, kilogramme	205	177	165	196
Apple, kilogramme	205	278	303	335
Orange, kilogramme	348	411	453	467
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco				
White table wine, 1.5–2 litres, bottle ^{e)}	451	586	565	574
Lager beer, 0.4–0.5 litre, bottle ^{f)}	172	191	194	203
Sopianae cigarettes, multifilter, short, 20 pieces, packet ^{g)}	602	968	1 080	1 150
Clothing				
Men's shoes, leather, man-made sole	12 830	16 050	17 560	18 070
Men's shirt, cotton, cotton substitute, long-sleeved	5 520	5 890	6 000	6 140
Women's pullover, acrylic, thin, long-sleeved	4 870	5 110	5 650	5 680
Women's shoes, leather, man-made sole	11 680	14 260	15 530	16 130
Children's trainers, leather, man-made sole, 23–26	7 350	8 800	9 660	10 150

a) With bone until 2015.

b) Pasteurised fresh milk until 2017.

c) Kilogramme until 2011.

d) Late-season potatoes.

e) 2 litres between 2008 and 2015.

f) 0.5 litre until 2015.

g) 19 pieces until 2017.

4.7.3. Average consumer prices (continued)

Product, service	2010	2015	2017	2018
Consumer durables				
Automatic washing machine, front loader, for washing 6–8 kilogrammes of clothes ^{h)}	77 410	89 110	95 300	96 840
Fridge-freezer, net capacity: 200–225 litre fridge, 75–100 litre freezer, with 2 doors	92 560	99 940	104 460	106 800
LCD-LED television, 76–82 centimeters ⁱ⁾	123 440	80 890	78 710	76 190
Hi-fi tower with CD player and loudspeaker, minitower	32 170	28 340	31 760	32 620
Motor fuels				
Petrol, unleaded, 95-octane, litre	336	358	355	381
Fuel and power				
Electricity, 10 kWh, general	466	366	366	366
Electricity, 10 kWh, conducted	293	233	233	233
Natural gas, piped, 10 cubic metres	1 150	1 010	1 010	1 010
Butane and propane gas, 11.5-kilogramme, bottle	4 280	4 580	4 230	4 590
Services				
Rents for municipal dwelling with all modern conveniences, square metre	300	358	370	371
Water charges, cubic metre	301	296	296	296
Sewage disposal charges, cubic metre	327	363	364	364
Charges for local public transport				
single fare ticket	243	305	305	306
general monthly pass	6 710	7 930	7 910	7 910
Full-fare ticket				
bus, piece	361	370	370	370
train, piece	3 320	3 410	3 410	3 410
Standard-size letter, inland, up to 30 grammes, piece	80	115	120	120
Cinema ticket, multiplex cinema, saturday evening	1 270	1 450	1 520	1 560

h) 4–4.5 kg until 2011, 6–7 kg until 2016.

i) LCD until 2013.

4.7.4. Price index and terms of trade of external trade in goods by group of countries

(previous year = 100.0%)

Group of countries	2016	2017	2018
Price index of imports (I)			
EU-28	98.4	101.4	104.0
non-EU	94.4	103.7	103.9
Total	97.5	101.9	104.0
Price index of exports (E)			
EU-28	98.9	101.4	103.3
non-EU	99.4	101.9	101.9
Total	99.0	101.5	103.0
Terms of trade (E/I)			
EU-28	100.5	100.0	99.3
non-EU	105.3	98.3	98.1
Total	101.5	99.6	99.0

4.7.5. Price index of external trade in goods by main commodity group

(previous year = 100.0%)

Main commodity group	2016	2017	2018
Imports			
Food, beverages, tobacco	102.3	105.0	102.7
Crude materials	97.1	108.7	102.2
Fuels, electric energy	82.2	120.0	122.4
Manufactured goods	97.9	102.0	103.6
Machinery and transport equipment	99.2	98.8	101.6
Total	97.5	101.9	104.0
Exports			
Food, beverages, tobacco	100.1	102.5	105.1
Crude materials	98.4	105.2	102.3
Fuels, electric energy	85.7	120.8	118.3
Manufactured goods	98.5	102.9	102.8
Machinery and transport equipment	99.7	99.9	102.2
Total	99.0	101.5	103.0

4.7.6. Agricultural price index

(previous year = 100.0%)

Product group	2016	2017	2018
Crops and horticultural products	94.3	103.3	105.8
Live animals and animal products	99.4	109.3	97.8
Agricultural products, total	96.2	105.6	102.7
Goods and services currently consumed in agriculture	97.4	99.4	104.6
Investment	101.7	103.1	105.7
Input price index	98.0	100.0	104.8
Agricultural terms of trade	98.2	105.6	98.0

4.7.7. Average procurement price of agricultural products

(HUF)

Product	2010	2015	2017	2018
Wheat, tonne	39 241	48 652	43 650	48 971
Maize, tonne	37 591	42 494	43 662	46 111
Barley, tonne	29 316	41 891	36 142	43 199
Sunflower, tonne	90 439	112 654	100 006	97 213
Potatoes, kilogramme	69	67	70	80
White cabbage, kilogramme	76	77	66	87
Onion, kilogramme	76	71	63	91
Tomato, kilogramme	79	87	64	62
Apple, kilogramme	33	40	61	26
Sour cherry, kilogramme	106	119	210	93
Peach, kilogramme	56	75	67	77
Wine-grape, kilogramme	73	98	90	86
Cattle for slaughter, kilogramme	367	416	410	414
Pigs for slaughter, kilogramme	297	346	405	364
Chickens for slaughter, kilogramme	214	263	250	256
Sheep for slaughter, kilogramme	666	764	724	780
Cow's milk, litre	72	82	96	97
Hen's eggs, piece	19	19	23	24

4.7.8. Average producer market price of agricultural products

(HUF)

Product	2010	2015	2017	2018
Potatoes, kilogramme	147	160	161	194
Dry beans, kilogramme	854	1 095	1 185	1 232
Onion, kilogramme	187	194	178	231
Tomato, kilogramme	464	444	437	529
White cabbage, kilogramme	161	200	181	244
Cucumber, kilogramme	307	335	318	360
Water melon, kilogramme	120	146	133	169
Apple, kilogramme	185	245	254	274
Sour cherry, kilogramme	373	435	488	477
Peach, kilogramme	304	397	346	532
Cow's milk, litre	172	197	207	211
Hen's eggs, piece	29	39	43	44

4.7.9. Industrial price index

(previous year = 100.0%)

Denomination	2016	2017	2018
Domestic output	97.0	104.7	106.0
Non-domestic output	99.0	102.6	105.2
Producer prices	98.3	103.3	105.5

4.7.10. Industrial price index by group of branches, 2018

Group of branches	Producer	Domestic	Non-domestic
		output	
	price index, previous year = 100.0%		
Mining and quarrying	105.8	105.3	109.8
Manufacturing	105.0	105.9	104.7
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	102.5	102.5	102.4
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	104.6	104.4	104.7
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	105.0	104.1	105.9
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	119.8	118.7	122.4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	106.0	108.6	104.4
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	100.4	100.5	100.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	104.4	104.6	104.2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	108.3	107.1	109.1
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	101.9	101.6	101.9
Manufacture of electrical equipment	104.4	104.3	104.4
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	102.6	105.3	102.3
Manufacture of transport equipment	105.9	103.7	106.1
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	102.8	103.2	102.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	108.3	106.6	117.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	101.1	100.7	104.7
Industry, total	105.5	106.0	105.2

4.7.11. Construction price index

(previous year = 100.0%)

Denomination	2016	2017	2018
Construction of buildings division	104.3	108.4	112.1
Civil engineering division	101.7	103.0	107.0
Specialised construction activities division	102.9	105.3	109.6
Construction	102.8	105.2	109.5

4.7.12. Services producer price indices (SPPIs)*

(previous year = 100.0%)

Denomination	2016	2017	2018
Freight transport by road removal services	99.0	100.7	103.7
Warehousing and storage	102.1	100.1	102.5
Cargo handling	99.7	99.8	102.3
Postal and courier activities	100.9	106.2	103.8
Other postal and courier activities	100.0	104.6	103.7
Observed transportation and storage services, total	99.2	100.3	103.8
Telecommunications	97.1	94.1	89.9
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	100.9	101.1	101.3
Information service activities	100.8	101.4	101.1
Observed information and communication services, total	99.1	98.0	96.5
Legal and accounting activities; management consultancy activities	100.0	100.7	101.9
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	100.7	101.7	103.4
Advertising and market research	99.6	98.8	98.0
Observed professional, scientific and technical services, total	100.2	100.9	102.1
Employment activities	102.8	104.2	105.6
Security and investigation activities	101.4	105.1	107.2
Cleaning activities	101.1	102.4	103.2
Observed administrative and support service activities, total	101.9	104.1	105.6
Observed services, total	99.7	100.2	101.3

* The producer price indices of services provided to all customers (business to all – B–All) are disclosed.

5. ECONOMIC BRANCHES

5.1. Agriculture

5.1.1. Labour input in agriculture*

(AWU)

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Non-salaried	334 981	310 966	292 848	276 851
Salaried	109 176	130 936	128 567	127 956
Total	444 157	441 903	421 415	404 807

* Measured in annual work units (AWU). 1 AWU=1,800 working hours.

5.1.2. Land area, 1 June

Denomination	Area, thousand hectares		Distribution, %
	31 May 2010	1 June 2017	1 June 2018

By land use category

Arable land	4 322.1	4 334.3	4 333.7	46.6
Kitchen gardens	81.5	47.3	45.4	0.5
Orchards	93.7	93.4	94.0	1.0
Vineyards	82.8	73.4	71.5	0.8
Grassland	762.6	803.8	799.3	8.6
<i>Agricultural area</i>	<i>5 342.7</i>	<i>5 352.3</i>	<i>5 343.8</i>	<i>57.4</i>
Forests	1 912.9	1 939.3	1 939.7	20.8
Reeds	65.4	41.5	35.5	0.4
Fishponds	35.5	37.1	36.6	0.4
<i>Productive land area</i>	<i>7 356.4</i>	<i>7 370.2</i>	<i>7 355.6</i>	<i>79.1</i>
Uncultivated land area	1 947.0	1 933.2	1 947.8	20.9
Total	9 303.4	9 303.4	9 303.4	100.0

By legal form

Agricultural enterprises	3 778.2	3 358.3	3 365.0	36.2
Private holdings	3 016.4	3 412.5	3 470.1	37.3
Area unidentifiable with holdings	2 508.7	2 532.6	2 468.3	26.5
Of which: area not agriculturally utilised	1 144.1	1 659.2	1 668.0	17.9
Total	9 303.4	9 303.4	9 303.4	100.0

5.1.3. Land rents and agricultural land prices by land use category

(HUF/hectare)

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Land rents				
Arable land	28 900	45 700	49 400	52 300
Grassland	14 200	22 700	25 000	25 800
Vineyards	42 000	71 200	78 800	85 100
Orchards	34 500	52 400	60 500	65 700
Forests	13 800	25 700	27 600	29 600
Agricultural land prices^{a)}				
Arable land	519 300	1 040 400	1 302 400	1 350 600
Grassland	251 600	487 300	527 400	578 600
Vineyards	913 300	1 563 300	1 838 000	2 137 700
Orchards	721 200	1 336 400	1 444 000	1 611 800
Forests	400 400	553 300	611 900	685 100

a) Based on data of National Tax and Customs Administration of Hungary.

5.1.4. Sown area, 1 June

(thousand hectares)

Crops	2010	2015	2017	2018
	31 May		1 June	
Cereals	2 772	2 735	2 426	2 414
Of which:				
wheat	1 066	1 036	969	1 036
maize (corn)	1 161	1 165	1 000	956
barley	302	297	269	248
triticale	125	129	94	91
oats	58	47	37	26
rye	38	40	32	32
rice	3	3	3	3
Potatoes	23	18	15	14
Dried pulses	23	26	20	18
Oilseeds	859	950	1 111	1 062
Of which:				
sunflower	524	625	704	628
rape	265	226	307	343
Tobacco	6	5	4	4
Sugar beet	15	15	19	16
Rough fodder	253	275	340	364
Of which:				
lucerne	136	137	200	207
silage maize	74	84	63	65
red clover	5	3	4	4
green maize	2	1	1	1
Vegetables ^{a)}	77	77	90	91
Of which:				
sweet corn	25	27	33	36
green peas	16	17	23	23
green pepper	2	2	2	2
onion	2	2	2	2
tomato	2	2	2	2

a) Excluding Hungarian red paprika.

5.1.5. Total harvested production and average yield of crops grown on arable land

Crops	Average of 2006–2010	Average of 2011–2015	2017	2018
Total harvested production, thousand tonnes				
Maize (corn)	7 144	7 092	6 739	7 963
Wheat ^{a)}	4 432	4 773	5 246	5 246
Silage maize	2 428	2 310	1 777	1 991
Sunflower seed	1 187	1 466	2 022	1 832
Barley	1 114	1 146	1 416	1 141
Sugarbeet	1 255	941	1 172	942
Lucerne hay	654	549	971	978
Rape seed	520	561	932	1 000
Triticale	410	428	374	330
Potatoes	572	531	341	305
Soyabeans	74	101	179	..
Oats	137	127	95	59
Rye	89	97	87	84
Average yield, kilogrammes/hectare				
Maize (corn)	6 220	5 910	6 820	8 440
Wheat ^{a)}	4 050	4 600	5 430	5 100
Silage maize	25 070	24 820	25 740	31 000
Sunflower seed	2 250	2 450	2 910	2 960
Barley	3 600	4 140	5 280	4 670
Sugarbeet	50 090	56 280	62 830	59 300
Lucerne hay	4 760	3 850	5 020	5 050
Rape seed	2 290	2 910	3 080	3 020
Triticale	3 210	3 680	3 960	3 760
Potatoes	21 270	23 150	21 490	22 750
Soyabeans	2 220	2 100	2 370	..
Oats	2 420	2 590	2 540	2 610
Rye	2 220	2 670	3 290	3 260

a) Including durum wheat.

5.1.6. Fruit production

Denomination	Average of 2006–2010	Average of 2011–2015	2016	2017
Total area, thousand hectares	98	91	91	94
Of which: productive area	84	82	83	83
Planting, thousand hectares ^{a)}	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Felling, thousand hectares ^{a)}	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total harvested production, thousand tonnes	743	801	755	723
Of which:				
apple	470	565	497	474
sourcherry	60	71	74	70
plum and greengage	55	45	48	43
peach ^{b)}	54	35	40	38
pear	25	22	23	23
apricot	30	21	24	24
elderberry	10	12	15	17
cherry	7	9	11	11
walnut	5	5	6	8
strawberry	6	5	6	5
currant ^{c)}	7	3	5	4
raspberry	7	2	1	1

a) Data of agricultural enterprises.

b) Including nectarine up to 2010.

c) Total of red, white and black currant.

5.1.7. Viticulture

Denomination	Average of 2006–2010	Average of 2011–2015	2016	2017
Total area, thousand hectares	82	81	76	73
Of which: productive area	75	72	68	67
Planting, thousand hectares ^{a)}	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
Grubbing up, thousand hectares ^{a)}	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total harvested production, thousand tonnes	496	427	476	530
Average yield, kilogrammes/hectare	6 570	5 930	7 000	7 900
Grape sold as fruit, thousand tonnes	16	14	14	12
Wine production (drawn of once), million litres	298	272	302	358

a) Data of agricultural enterprises.

5.1.8. Fertiliser supply

Denomination	2010	2015 ^R	2017	2018
Fertiliser supply in active ingredients, thousand tonnes^{a)}				
nitrogen	281	339	393	348
phosphorus	46	80	110	107
potassium	58	75	108	99
total	385	494	611	554
Active ingredients in fertilisers per hectare of agricultural area, kilogrammes	72	92	119	104

a) Direct sales to agriculture and forestry by organisations engaged in the trade of agricultural capital goods.

Source: HCSO, Research Institute of Agricultural Economics.

5.1.9. Livestock, 1 December

(thousand heads)

Animals	2010	2015	2017	2018
Cattle	682.3	820.5	869.7	884.8
Of which: cows	309.2	367.6	394.7	402.8
Horses	64.8	59.7	52.7	52.1
Sheep	1 180.5	1 189.7	1 146.3	1 108.8
Of which: ewes	844.3	848.7	810.2	797.5
Goats	75.4	72.0	79.5	65.3
Pigs	3 168.9	3 124.4	2 870.0	2 871.6
Of which:				
breeding sows	219.3	196.8	171.5	177.9
Chickens	31 848.4	32 431.9	31 844.0	30 657.7
Of which: laying hens	12 570.6	12 389.5	11 187.9	11 161.4

5.1.10. Production of animals for slaughter and animal products

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Animals for slaughter, total, thousand tonnes	1 329	1 507	1 496	1 596
Of which:				
cattle for slaughter	81	87	91	97
sheep for slaughter	19	19	19	19
pigs for slaughter	553	587	571	583
poultry for slaughter	650	783	783	866
rabbits for slaughter	11	16	14	14
Animal products				
cow's milk, million litres	1 641	1 890	1 916	1 925
raw wool, tonnes	4 070	3 840	3 744	3 744
hen's eggs, million pieces	2 732	2 555	2 441	2 502
honey, tonnes	16 500	30 700	32 000	..
Milk production per cow, litres	6 696	7 501	7 820	7 923
Wool production per sheep, kilogrammes	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
Eggs production per hen, pieces	218	218	227	230

5.1.11. Meat production

(thousand tonnes)

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Meat production				
beef and veal	28	27	29	28
horse meat and mutton	1	1	1	2
pork	301	303	307	314
poultry meat	376	490	515	493
goat, game, and rabbit meat	12	15	14	14
edible offal	32	33	33	34
total	749	869	898	885
Lard	127	128	127	131
Poultry fat	16	22	24	17

5.1.12. Gross production index of agricultural products*

Year	Crop and horticultural products	Live animals and animal products	Total production
Average of 2011–2015 = 100.0%			
2016	122.3	107.0	117.4
2017	116.2	105.4	113.0
2018	119.3	110.8	117.0
Previous year = 100.0%			
2016	116.1	99.8	110.2
2017	95.1	98.5	96.2
2018	102.7	105.1	103.6

* At previous years' prices.

5.1.13. Structure of production of agricultural products

(at current prices, %)

Products	2010	2015	2017	2018
Crop and horticultural products				
cereals (including seeds)	29.6	28.8	26.3	29.0
industrial crops	10.2	13.4	16.0	13.9
forage plants	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
horticultural products	9.8	10.0	9.1	9.2
potatoes	2.0	1.2	0.9	1.0
fruits	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.5
other crop products	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.3
total	61.4	64.2	63.0	63.4
Live animals and animal products				
animals	24.6	22.9	22.5	22.8
animal products	14.0	12.9	14.5	13.8
total	38.6	35.8	37.0	36.6
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.2. Industry

5.2.1. Value and distribution of industrial production by staff categories*

(at current prices)

Staff category, employees	Value, billion HUF		Distribution, %	
	2010	2018	2010	2018
4 and less	1 004	1 263	4.7	3.8
5– 9	346	471	1.6	1.4
10– 19	455	698	2.1	2.1
20– 49	980	1 694	4.6	5.1
50–249	3 559	5 933	16.6	17.8
250 and more	15 122	23 295	70.4	69.8
Total	21 466	33 354	100.0	100.0

* All industrial enterprises. Excluding water and waste management.

5.2.2. Value and volume indices of industrial production and sales*

Year	Production	Sales		
		domestic	export	total
At current prices, billion HUF				
2010	21 466	12 177	13 718	25 895
2015	28 494	11 701	20 430	32 131
2017	30 578	11 890	21 790	33 679
2018	33 354	13 516	23 235	36 751
Previous year = 100.0%				
2010	110.6	97.0	116.9	106.6
2015	107.4	102.8	109.8	107.2
2017	104.6	103.3	105.1	104.4
2018	103.6	106.8	101.4	103.3

* All industrial enterprises. Excluding water and waste management.

5.2.3. Production and sales in the industry by sub-sections, 2018

(at current prices, billion HUF)

Section, sub-section	Production	Sales		
		domestic	export	total
Mining and quarrying	148	142	7	148
Manufacturing				
manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	3 236	1 972	1 259	3 231
manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	446	84	358	442
manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	1 044	523	514	1 037
manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	1 590	1 122	456	1 578
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1 731	557	1 173	1 730
manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	877	140	716	857
manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	2 728	1 031	1 686	2 718
manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	2 659	1 050	1 590	2 639
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	3 652	170	3 457	3 628
manufacture of electrical equipment	1 400	180	1 209	1 389
manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1 804	320	1 456	1 776
manufacture of transport equipment	8 557	770	7 678	8 449
other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	925	421	502	923
manufacturing, total	30 649	8 340	22 055	30 395
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 294	3 802	1 142	4 944
Industry, total^{a)}	32 091	12 284	23 204	35 488
Industry, total, including small enterprises^{a)}	33 354	13 516	23 235	36 751

a) Excluding water and waste management.

5.2.4. Volume indices of production and sales in the industry by sub-sections, 2018

(previous year = 100.0%)

Section, sub-section	Production	Sales		
		domestic	export	total
Mining and quarrying	154.2	166.0	65.8	155.1
Manufacturing				
manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	104.9	106.2	102.6	104.8
manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products	96.3	101.2	94.2	95.5
manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	107.2	109.1	104.2	106.6
manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	106.6	114.2	91.3	106.5
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	105.8	109.6	105.4	106.7
manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	99.7	104.3	97.0	98.2
manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	114.9	125.1	109.6	115.0
manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	106.8	110.0	105.7	107.3
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	106.8	96.0	106.6	106.0
manufacture of electrical equipment	108.9	107.4	108.7	108.5
manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	91.9	101.3	92.1	93.7
manufacture of transport equipment	99.9	110.0	97.8	98.8
other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	98.3	119.0	86.0	98.4
manufacturing, total	103.7	110.6	100.9	103.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	96.7	97.9	112.0	100.8
Industry, total^{a)}	103.5	106.7	101.4	103.2
Industry, total, including small enterprises^{a)}	103.6	106.8	101.4	103.3

a) Excluding water and waste management.

5.3. Construction

5.3.1. Construction output by sections and divisions, 2018

Denomination	The value of production, million HUF	Previous year = 100.0%	Distribution, %
Sections			
Buildings	1 820 020	116.0	54.4
Civil engineering	1 526 996	131.4	45.6
Total	3 347 016	122.3	100.0
Divisions			
Construction of buildings	996 133	124.2	29.8
Civil engineering works	939 393	135.6	28.1
Specialised construction activities	1 411 491	113.6	42.2
Total	3 347 016	122.3	100.0

5.3.2. Construction activity of enterprises in construction by staff categories

(at current prices)

Staff category, employees	Value, billion HUF		Distribution, %	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
4 and fewer	659.8	958.1	26.9	28.6
5– 9	305.8	351.5	12.5	10.5
10– 19	385.5	423.1	15.7	12.6
20– 49	421.4	478.0	17.2	14.3
50–249	480.7	814.5	19.6	24.3
250 and more	202.2	321.7	8.2	9.6
Total	2 455.4	3 346.9	100.0	100.0

5.3.3. Value and volume indices of construction activity by contractors

Year	Construction	Non-construction corporations	Construction by households	Total
At current prices, million HUF				
2010	1 786 611	130 689	122 473	2 039 773
2015	2 153 389	117 520	57 425	2 328 334
2017	2 455 341	113 530	100 732	2 669 603
2018	3 347 016	..	..	..
Previous year = 100.0%				
2010	88.1	81.8	65.2	85.9
2015	102.2	107.1	93.0	102.2
2017	128.2	137.9	159.0	129.6
2018	122.3	..	..	..

5.4. Internal trade

5.4.1. Number of retail shops, national tobacco shops*

Type of shops	Number of retail shops		Of which: units operated by entre- preneur
	2017	on 30 June 2018	
Predominantly food and beverages	20 608	20 177	7 610
Food, beverages	19 352	19 086	6 393
<i>Specialised and non-specialised food shops, total</i>	<i>39 960</i>	<i>39 263</i>	<i>14 003</i>
Manufactured goods in non-specialised shops	4 667	4 638	1 176
Textile shops	1 412	1 381	606
Clothes shops	15 542	15 190	5 101
Shops for footwear and leather goods	2 710	2 651	706
Furniture, household and lighting equipment shops	3 652	3 573	793
Electrical household articles shops	2 560	2 508	519
Paint, ironware, do-it-yourself and building material shops	8 826	8 673	1 815
Book, newspaper and stationery shops	3 858	3 719	827
Shops for other non-food products	30 124	29 615	11 336
Shops for cosmetic articles	2 436	2 402	543
Orthopaedic goods shops	916	911	49
Pharmacies for pets	190	195	25
Second-hand shops	5 979	5 889	3 083
<i>Specialised and non-specialised non-food shops, total</i>	<i>82 872</i>	<i>81 345</i>	<i>26 579</i>
Automotive fuel	2 077	2 044	90
Total retail shops	124 909	122 652	40 672
Motor vehicle shops	3 071	3 133	572
Shops for motor vehicle parts	4 029	3 898	1 086
Shops for motorcycle and parts	499	494	145
<i>Motor vehicles and vehicle parts</i>	<i>7 599</i>	<i>7 525</i>	<i>1 803</i>
Grand total	132 508	130 177	42 475
National tobacco shops	5 923	5 910	2 677

* See: Methodological notes, concepts.

5.4.2. Sales of retail shops by type of shop

Type of shop	Billion HUF		Volume indices, previous year = 100.0%
	2017	2018	
Predominantly food and beverages	3 619.2	3 900.4	104.8
Food, beverages and tobacco	1 116.4	1 200.3	101.7
Specialised and non-specialised food shops, total	4 735.6	5 100.7	104.1
Manufactured goods in non-specialised shops	356.5	434.0	119.8
Textiles, clothing, footwear	674.3	689.9	101.7
Furniture and electrical goods	944.7	1 020.2	106.8
Books, computer equipment and others	707.3	760.9	107.5
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics articles	692.5	742.6	105.0
Second-hand goods	43.7	44.8	103.0
Mail order and internet	408.5	524.1	129.8
Non-food shops, total	3 827.4	4 216.6	109.3
Total retail sales except automotive fuel	8 563.1	9 317.3	106.4
Automotive fuel sales	1 639.9	1 901.6	107.5
Total retail sales	10 203.0	11 218.8	106.6
Motor vehicles and vehicle parts sales	570.5	628.3	108.5

5.4.3. Retail trade by commodity groups*

(billion HUF)

Denomination	2015	2016	2017	2018
Food	2 379.7	2 524.7	2 732.6	2 883.1
Alcoholic beverages	305.7	308.2	341.7	346.6
Non-alcoholic beverages	263.7	271.3	300.8	321.7
Coffee	84.5	87.5	88.4	103.9
Tobacco	560.8	587.6	624.7	681.8
Pharmaceutical and medical goods	466.2	480.6	483.6	505.3
Cosmetic and toilet articles	331.7	372.4	398.8	443.2
Textiles, clothing goods	462.7	509.4	574.5	653.2
Footwear, leather goods	187.6	206.3	232.1	237.5
Furniture	121.6	137.8	157.6	188.5
Household articles of textile materials	66.3	70.5	79.7	93.6
Lighting equipment	55.8	54.4	62.2	74.1
Household articles	93.1	99.4	108.7	115.3
Durable electrical household appliances	84.4	97.0	111.6	129.5
Small domestic electric appliances	72.3	71.2	77.5	88.5
Radio, TV and video equipment	72.8	76.9	84.7	96.0
Audio, video tapes and discs	11.9	10.8	9.3	7.7
Hardware	150.1	142.5	136.3	156.7
Sanitary equipment	69.9	70.0	72.6	71.8
Do-it-yourself materials and equipment	66.3	71.3	81.5	91.3
Building materials	287.8	284.9	307.5	354.4
Paints, resins and lacquers	62.6	66.7	74.5	82.1
Books, news, stationery	146.0	145.8	138.3	141.4
Information processing equipment	95.4	96.9	97.3	109.4
Photographic, optical and precision equipment	45.2	48.1	47.8	50.7
Wallpapers	4.7	5.1	5.4	6.1
Floor coverings	18.8	23.1	28.0	33.1
Household fuel	20.2	22.1	23.9	24.7

* See: *Methodological notes, concepts.*

5.4.3. Retail trade by commodity groups* (continued)

(billion HUF)

Denomination	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cleaning materials	178.2	181.6	180.5	189.4
Second-hand goods	32.3	34.0	33.3	33.9
Phones	59.7	67.8	86.7	132.2
Watches, clocks and jewels	31.6	33.9	36.4	40.2
Sports articles, games and toys	124.8	135.7	150.2	168.1
Automotive fuel	1 490.6	1 461.2	1 606.8	1 853.0
Other	371.0	404.3	443.2	494.7
Retail trade, total	8 875.9	9 261.0	10 018.6	11 002.4
New motor vehicles	355.2	402.2	422.4	478.2
Second-hand motor vehicles	94.1	93.4	99.7	109.3
New and second-hand motorcycles	7.5	8.4	8.7	8.8
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	231.5	219.0	224.1	248.4
Retail sale of motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, total	688.4	723.0	754.9	844.7

* See: Methodological notes, concepts.

5.4.4. Shopping centres, hypermarkets

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	on 30 June 2018
Number of shopping centres	114	121	121	121
Number of retail shops operating in shopping centers	6 672	6 582	6 215	5 999
Number of hypermarkets	166	163	164	165
Number of retail shops operating in hypermarkets	2 516	2 506	2 515	2 433

5.5. Tourism, catering

5.5.1. Number of inbound trips to Hungary and related expenditures by motivation*

Motivation	2010	2015	2017	2018
Number of inbound trips, thousands				
Recreation, amusement	1 980	2 936	4 838	4 767
City trip, round trip	2 653	4 740	5 605	6 755
Visiting relatives, friends	4 240	5 929	4 897	5 187
Spa, wellness, dental, medical, plastic, surgical and other medical treatment ^{a)}	1 811	2 786	2 496	2 866
Business	1 635	1 329	1 190	1 270
Attending cultural, sport and other events	571	733	1 056	701
Hiking	221	536	663	824
Hunting	25	48	158	106
Religious purpose	226	131	150	120
Shopping	9 881	8 870	10 214	10 173
Studies	288	399	429	426
Work, private business	2 012	2 425	2 937	3 387
Transit	14 094	15 863	18 242	18 873
Other purpose, visiting own property (house or holiday house etc.) temporarily	267	1 622	2 088	2 212
Total	39 904	48 345	54 962	57 667

* Excluding lorry drivers.

a) In 2010 spa and wellness.

5.5.1. Number of inbound trips to Hungary and related expenditures by motivation* (continued)

Motivation	2010	2015	2017	2018
Spending of inbound trips, million HUF				
Recreation, amusement	213 275	186 095	290 722	350 029
City trip, round trip	150 756	402 425	520 025	656 698
Visiting relatives, friends	133 511	223 842	155 711	166 201
Spa, wellness, dental, medical, plastic, surgical and other medical treatment ^{a)}	135 586	186 463	171 507	199 039
Business	156 408	158 908	124 871	124 153
Attending cultural, sport and other events	27 357	49 032	85 676	32 761
Hiking	7 056	4 252	6 497	8 259
Hunting	2 939	5 578	7 886	6 751
Religious purpose	1 153	1 428	1 943	3 435
Shopping	139 321	133 718	177 219	180 530
Studies	32 603	39 758	26 447	21 016
Work, private business	92 743	101 061	122 160	134 965
Transit	93 747	94 646	116 220	144 677
Other purpose, visiting own property (house or holiday house etc.) temporarily	3 364	20 460	25 530	38 265
Total	1 189 819	1 607 668	1 832 412	2 066 780

* Excluding lorry drivers.

a) In 2010 spa and wellness.

5.5.2. Consumption structure of expenditures related to inbound trips to Hungary*

(million HUF)

Kind of expenditure	2010	2015	2017	2018
Accommodation with meal	171 053	243 897	253 987	296 250
Accommodation	101 078	102 044	134 895	144 865
Restaurant	142 084	197 909	195 572	197 021
Food, beverages	151 233	154 656	187 430	237 998
International travel	70 710	170 856	184 193	226 081
Interurban transport in Hungary	16 183	18 100	26 174	39 505
Car rental	3 064	1 553	2 050	3 795
Fuel	62 752	55 043	72 629	91 694
Cultural programmes	18 245	47 199	55 101	74 469
One-day excursion paid in Hungary	4 881	2 517	3 902	11 958
Spa, wellness	66 001	70 896	79 849	91 876
Medical treatment	18 907	34 886	33 198	53 332
Entertainment	34 498	63 985	81 489	81 246
Sport, fitness	2 972	5 607	9 235	6 131
Insurance	172	141	914	2 146
Valuable and durable consumer goods	–	36 224	49 321	66 489
Souvenir etc.	237 870	282 281	347 090	296 030
Studies	6 051	327	900	1 518
Other	82 064	119 546	114 481	144 377
Total	1 189 819	1 607 668	1 832 412	2 066 780

* Excluding lorry drivers.

5.5.3. Expenditures on inbound trips to Hungary by main sending countries, 2018*

(million HUF)

Main sending countries	Expenditures from tourist motivation	Expenditures from non-tourist motivation	Total
Total	1 576 350	490 429	2 066 780
Of which:			
Austria	166 143	68 035	234 178
Germany	187 204	35 341	222 545
Romania	73 762	97 797	171 559
United States	160 635	2 228	162 863
Slovakia	60 840	67 775	128 614
United Kingdom	107 303	1 503	108 807
Ukraine	10 858	90 531	101 388
Czechia	69 278	6 418	75 696
Italy	55 578	5 031	60 609
Poland	42 344	11 736	54 080
Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo	9 380	42 536	51 916
Spain, Portugal	48 899	2 010	50 909
France	45 394	1 181	46 575
Russia	37 875	572	38 446
Netherlands	34 453	769	35 222

* *Excluding lorry drivers.*

5.5.4. Number and distribution of inbound trips to Hungary by region, 2018*

Tourism region	Number of foreign visitors, thousands	Share of foreign visitors, %
Budapest – Central Danubia	7 922	45.1
Budapest	7 363	41.9
Central Danubia	559	3.2
Northern Great Plain	588	3.4
Western Transdanubia	3 985	22.7
Northern Hungary	590	3.4
Balaton	1 835	10.5
Lake Tisza	274	1.6
Central Transdanubia	775	4.4
Southern Great Plain	1 748	10.0
Southern Transdanubia	277	1.6
Total	17 552	100.0

* *Overnight visitors. Respondents could have marked several regions.*

5.5.5. Outbound trips: number and expenditure by motivation, 2018

Motivation	Number of trips, thousands	Expenditure, million HUF
Holiday, recreation, sport	6 346	433 096
Visiting friends and relatives	4 421	137 442
Medical treatment	107	3 035
Wellness	379	7 194
Conference, congress	99	11 348
Business trip, exhibition, fair	626	57 129
Cultural, sport event	237	6 555
Hunting	27	517
Religion	177	1 757
Shopping	5 166	140 730
Study	285	4 978
Work	3 557	57 246
Private business	1 323	24 918
Other	55	1 783
Total	22 805	887 728

5.5.6. Outbound overnight trips: number of trips and length of stay by motivation, 2018

(%)

Motivation	Number of trips	Length of stay
Holiday, recreation, sport	46.6	51.0
Visiting friends and relatives	33.4	31.4
Medical treatment	0.0	0.0
Wellness	0.6	0.5
Conference, congress	1.0	0.7
Business trip, exhibition, fair	4.2	2.9
Cultural, sport event	1.4	1.0
Hunting	0.3	0.1
Religion	0.5	0.4
Shopping	1.0	0.6
Study	0.4	1.2
Work	0.5	0.3
Private business	0.2	0.2
Other	10.2	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0

5.5.7. Overnight domestic trips by motivation, 2018

Motivation	Number of trips, thousands	Length of stay, thousand days	Average length of stay, days	Travel expenditure, million HUF
Recreation	6 799	32 754	4.8	253 494
Visiting relatives, friends	5 948	20 894	3.5	53 096
Study trip	160	875	5.5	3 566
Spa, wellness	455	2 127	4.7	20 342
Business trip, conference	228	644	2.8	5 555
Attending cultural or sport events	256	826	3.2	6 198
Hobby work	451	1 910	4.2	3 927
Others	89	267	3.0	1 243
Total	14 386	60 296	4.2	347 421

5.5.8. Distribution of time spent on overnight domestic trips by motivation, 2018

(%)

Motivation	2–4 day trips	5+ day trips	Trips with overnight stay, total
Recreation	42.7	67.3	54.3
Visiting relatives, friends	46.1	21.9	34.7
Study trip	0.6	2.4	1.5
Spa, wellness	3.2	3.9	3.5
Business trip, conference	1.7	0.4	1.1
Attending cultural or sports events	1.7	1.0	1.4
Hobby work	3.3	3.0	3.2
Others	0.7	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.5.9. Main data of commercial accommodation establishments

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Country total				
Number of units ^{a)}	2 957	3 321	3 411	3 447
Number of bed-places, thousands ^{a)}	311	374	352	345
Tourist arrivals, thousands				
domestic	4 011	5 474	6 234	6 570
international	3 462	4 929	5 650	5 936
total	7 473	10 403	11 884	12 506
Tourism nights, thousands				
domestic	9 941	12 925	14 827	15 607
international	9 614	12 962	14 942	15 306
total	19 555	25 887	29 769	30 914
Of which: Budapest				
Number of units ^{a)}	244	312	330	329
Number of bed-places, thousands ^{a)}	44	51	52	52
Tourist arrivals, thousands				
domestic	391	536	619	677
international	2 167	3 269	3 654	3 823
total	2 558	3 805	4 273	4 500
Tourism nights, thousands				
domestic	843	1 017	1 225	1 327
international	5 216	7 751	8 847	9 044
total	6 059	8 768	10 072	10 371
Balaton tourism region				
Number of units ^{a)}	528	547	582	581
Number of bed-places, thousands ^{a)}	88	122	93	91
Tourist arrivals, thousands				
domestic	908	1 203	1 357	1 400
international	325	370	431	441
total	1 233	1 573	1 788	1 841
Tourism nights, thousands				
domestic	2 618	3 331	3 784	3 896
international	1 614	1 747	1 975	1 954
total	4 232	5 078	5 759	5 850

a) 31 July.

5.5.10. Commercial accommodation establishments by type, 2018

Type of accommodation	Units	Bed-places	Tourist arrivals	Tourism nights
	on 31 July		thousands	
Country total				
Hotels				
five-star	9	3 421	239	605
four-star	229	52 463	3 535	8 798
three-star	167	24 751	1 363	3 585
two-star	28	3 361	117	256
one-star	6	361	8	22
without category	610	63 555	4 429	9 828
total	1 049	147 912	9 692	23 095
From hotels: spa hotels	39	12 936	804	2 574
Boarding houses	1 257	34 100	1 012	2 254
Camping sites	232	85 041	545	1 946
Bungalows	450	25 039	458	1 412
Community accommodation	459	52 597	800	2 207
Total	3 447	344 689	12 506	30 914

Of which: Budapest

Hotels				
five-star	3	1 778	138	330
four-star	61	17 890	1 403	3 482
three-star	33	5 196	450	1 036
without category	105	19 208	2 084	4 435
total	202	44 072	4 074	9 282
From hotels: spa hotels	3	1 805	155	392
Boarding houses	45	1 362	71	160
Camping sites	5	419	15	77
Bungalows	4	257	4	19
Community accommodation	73	6 164	336	832
Total	329	52 274	4 500	10 370

5.5.11. International tourism nights at commercial accommodation establishments

(thousand tourism nights)

Countries	Total	Of which: hotel	Total	Of which: hotel
	2017		2018	
Total	14 942	12 307	15 306	12 533
Of which:				
Austria	860	684	845	670
Belgium	222	162	207	153
Czechia	888	716	934	737
United Kingdom	1 025	896	1 050	923
France	457	385	446	376
Netherlands	443	245	389	228
Croatia	85	74	86	74
Poland	750	428	753	398
Germany	2 073	1 519	2 083	1 542
Italy	710	641	690	614
Russia	675	644	682	639
Romania	568	457	609	480
Spain	420	382	471	427
Switzerland	207	180	203	173
Sweden	251	233	226	209
Serbia	146	128	150	128
Slovakia	481	372	473	365
Slovenia	69	51	67	50
Ukraine	265	231	375	308
United States	747	678	842	763
Canada	113	95	133	110
Israel	401	389	456	436
Japan	151	139	152	140
China	367	353	421	405
Republic of Korea	216	191	258	227

5.5.12. Gross average price of hotel rooms, accommodation fee per available hotel room (REVPAR) and per tourism night in hotels, 2018

(HUF)

Month	Average price	Accommodation fee per available room (REVPAR)	Accommodation fee per tourism night		
			domestic	international	total
January	17 739	7 943	8 732	11 278	10 101
February	16 337	8 308	7 549	11 070	9 390
March	17 852	10 116	7 852	11 693	9 917
April	20 155	12 331	8 489	13 617	11 467
May	21 292	13 537	8 778	14 500	12 210
June	21 256	13 775	8 299	14 775	11 932
July	22 268	16 136	8 872	13 795	11 303
August	22 884	17 339	9 317	13 634	11 466
September	22 341	14 970	9 074	15 823	13 138
October	22 458	14 182	9 100	15 883	12 798
November	19 375	11 278	8 757	13 487	11 270
December	22 024	11 463	9 828	13 797	11 924
Year total	20 819	12 759	8 780	13 821	11 515

5.5.13. Data of non-profit collective and recreational accommodation establishments

Type of accommodation	Number of					
	units	bed-places	tourist arrivals		tourism nights	
			thousands			
	on 31 July 2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	
Bungalow	341	12	207	207	691	695
Bungalow for children	15	1	6	8	23	30
Villa	12	0	1	2	6	8
Campsite for youth or children	215	18	137	155	459	507
Tentsite	17	2	2	4	8	14
Cottage	32	1	16	14	35	30
Cottage without housekeeping	107	3	22	25	52	60
Mattress place	16	1	3	4	9	10
Workers hostel	29	1	5	6	14	62
Guest hostel	85	2	21	25	80	75
School dormitory	177	27	110	126	283	347
Total	1 046	67	531	575	1 662	1 840

5.5.14. Number of catering units and wine-growers' taverns

Type of units	2010	2015	2017	30 June 2018
	31 December			
Catering units				
Public catering units				
restaurants, buffets, confectionaries	28 021	28 932	28 866	29 053
taverns, music clubs	21 511	18 199	16 886	16 638
total	49 532	47 131	45 752	45 691
Workplace, event and mass catering units	5 533	5 536	5 988	6 070
Total	55 065	52 667	51 740	51 761
Wine-growers' taverns	2 006	2 565	2 602	2518
Number of units operated by entrepreneurs				
Public catering units				
restaurants, buffets, confectionaries	9 636	8 712	8 725	8 876
taverns, music clubs	10 554	8 011	7 396	7 301
total	20 190	16 723	16 121	16 177
Workplace, event and mass catering units	1 104	1 037	1 065	1 071
Total	21 294	17 760	17 186	17 248
Wine-growers' taverns	1 046	1 175	1 195	1 198

5.5.15. Sales of catering units

(million HUF)

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Public catering units	596 266	782 406	1 005 802	1 180 625
Workplace catering units	108 762	121 229	119 643	119 071
Total	705 028	903 635	1 125 445	1 299 696

5.5.16. Sales of catering by major commodity groups

(%)

Type of shops	2010	2015	2017	2018
Food	70.6	73.2	73.3	73.1
Alcoholic beverages	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.0
Non-alcoholic beverages	10.8	11.0	10.6	10.9
Coffee	3.2	3.9	4.0	4.3
Tobacco	2.8	—	—	—
Other	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.6. Transport

5.6.1. Transport of goods by type of traffic

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Quantity of goods transported, thousand tonnes				
Railway	45 794	50 333	53 415	52 323
Road	199 848	198 743	188 259	206 107
Inland waterway	9 952	8 163	8 414	6 926
Air	16	22	44	64
Pipeline	24 410	26 666	38 028	39 233
Total	280 021	283 926	288 160	304 653
Freight-tonne-kilometres, millions				
Railway	8 809	10 010	11 345	10 581
Road	33 721	38 352	39 687	37 740
Inland waterway	2 393	1 824	1 992	1 608
Air	20	29	50	44
Pipeline	5 623	5 305	7 430	7 589
Total	50 565	55 519	60 504	57 563

5.6.2. Transport of goods by direction and type of traffic, 2018

Denomination	Domestic traffic	International traffic	Total
Quantity of goods transported, thousand tonnes			
Railway	15 781	36 542	52 323
Road	169 325	36 783	206 107
Inland waterway	184	6 743	6 926
Air	–	64	64
Pipeline	15 750	23 482	39 233
Total	201 039	103 614	304 653
Freight-tonne-kilometres, millions			
Railway	1 985	8 596	10 581
Road	13 139	24 602	37 740
Inland waterway	5	1 602	1 608
Air	–	44	44
Pipeline	2 012	5 577	7 589
Total	17 141	40 421	57 563

5.6.3. Interurban passenger transport

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Passengers carried, thousands				
Railway	140 519	144 396	146 924	149 984
Coach	507 135	508 511	490 622	479 721
Ship	641	730	681	683
Aircraft	4 512	3 234	4 638	5 501
Total	652 807	656 870	642 864	635 889
Passenger kilometres, millions				
Railway	7 692	7 609	7 666	7 770
Coach	11 766	13 130	13 658	13 825
Ship	14	9	10	9
Aircraft	5 586	4 875	7 194	8 468
Total	25 059	25 623	28 528	30 072

5.6.4. Urban passenger transport*

(millions)

Means of transport	2010	2015	2017	2018
Bus	1 152	1 122	1 101	1 151
Tram	449	453	467	484
Metro, underground railway	302 ^R	413	411	321
Trolleybus	95 ^R	95	102	102
Suburban railway	70 ^R	80	73	73
Total	2 067	2 162	2 154	2 131

* Excluding taxi.

5.6.5. Public railway network and rolling stock

Denomination	2010	2015	2016 ^{a)}	2017
Railway network, kilometres				
Length of railway operated, total	7 352	7 197	7 811	7 918
Of which:				
with double track or more	1 335	1 205	1 250	1 219
electrified line	2 929	2 963	3 018	2 627
Length of rail tracks operated	9 178	9 358	11 424	10 884
Rolling stock, pieces^{b)}				
Locomotive	1 077	1 153	1 170	1 167
Rail cars	431	515	498	500
Passenger-carriage	2 788	2 526	2 186	2 147
Freight wagon	11 357	8 916	9 070	9 043

a) From 2016, MÁV Zrt. counts not only the lines operated but also the maintained ones to determine the length of operated lines. Vehicles owned by MÁV Zrt. but not being in operation are excluded from the vehicle fleet.

b) Inventory stock at the end of the year.

5.6.6. National public roads

(kilometres)

Public roads	2010	2015	2017	2018
Concrete	121	140	142	138
Asphalt and bitumen	30 068	30 424	30 533	30 647
Stone and glazed tile	24	23	18	17
Macadamized	1 136	1 061	1 037	989
Unmetalled (earth) roads	281	276	277	279
Total	31 628	31 925	32 006	32 070
Of which:				
motorways	1 067	1 168	1 173	1 197
motor-roads	205	263	300	312
trunk roads	2 155	2 163	2 165	2 156
secondary main roads	4 461	4 798	4 815	4 831

5.6.7. Number of road vehicles registered for the first time in Hungary

(units)

Vehicles	2010	2015	2017	2018
Passenger cars	61 324	199 906	271 720	295 420
Buses, coaches	657	1 623	1 694	1 723
Motorcycles	6 408	8 613	10 045	11 238
Lorries and special-purpose motor vehicles	16 004	33 662	38 653	43 201
Road tractors	4 074	8 842	9 089	9 304
Motor vehicles, total	88 467	252 646	331 201	360 886
Slow vehicles	2 674	4 410	4 363	3 449
Swap body ^{a)}	8 610	15 755	19 125	20 594
Grand total	99 751	272 811	354 689	384 929

a) Trailers, semi-trailers and caravans together.

Source: Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services, from 2017 Ministry of Interior.

5.6.8. Stock of vehicles

(thousand units)

Vehicles	2010	2015	2017	2018
Passenger cars	2 984	3 197	3 472	3 642
Buses, coaches	18	18	19	19
Motorcycles	142	163	167	176
Lorries and special-purpose motor vehicles	417	444	481	504
Road tractors	48	64	73	77
Motor vehicles, total	3 609	3 886	4 212	4 418
Slow vehicles	120	131	131	133
Swap body ^{a)}	394	413	434	448
Grand total	4 123	4 430	4 776	4 999

a) Trailers, semi-trailers and caravans together.

Source: Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services, from 2017 Ministry of Interior.

5.6.9. Stock of passenger cars by make

Make	Thousand units				Average age, years
	2010	2015	2017	2018	
Total	2 984.1	3 196.9	3 472.0	3 641.8	14.2
Of which:					
Alfa Romeo	11.9	15.1	18.3	20.0	14.8
Audi	53.6	80.4	99.6	108.9	14.6
BMW	47.1	84.3	105.9	116.0	13.3
Chevrolet	36.0	38.9	40.4	41.5	11.8
Citroën	80.5	87.7	94.0	97.2	14.0
Dacia	12.0	22.8	32.9	40.7	5.8
Daewoo	70.9	65.5	61.8	59.2	17.5
Fiat	132.5	126.8	127.1	127.2	16.0
Ford	226.8	256.2	285.0	300.7	12.7
Honda	48.3	56.9	67.8	74.3	13.2
Hyundai	18.7	26.6	35.9	43.3	9.5
Lada, Zsiguli	117.3	63.0	45.8	40.6	26.5
Maruti	9.7	6.4	4.9	4.1	26.5
Mazda	35.8	47.7	63.1	70.1	12.9
Mercedes	54.2	80.2	99.5	110.3	14.4
Mitsubishi	26.3	28.0	32.0	34.1	14.6
Nissan	49.7	58.9	67.1	72.0	12.4
Opel	429.6	451.3	475.5	487.8	15.3
Peugeot	120.4	128.9	136.8	140.9	14.3
Polski Fiat	16.6	7.0	4.0	3.5	31.9
Renault	190.9	204.8	216.3	220.1	14.2
Seat	63.8	66.8	70.1	71.5	14.9
Skoda	162.7	171.5	184.1	194.6	11.8
Suzuki	404.1	404.7	415.8	422.9	14.7
Toyota	122.0	139.8	165.0	183.4	12.1
Trabant	41.8	20.8	13.3	11.8	31.2
Volkswagen	261.8	304.0	337.2	355.5	15.6
Volvo	27.3	36.7	42.5	46.1	12.1
Wartburg	27.4	12.3	7.5	6.3	31.2
Zastava	4.0	1.6	1.1	1.0	32.3

Source: Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services, from 2017 Ministry of Interior.

5.6.10. Network of local passenger transport*

(kilometres)

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Tram	188.3	206.0	215.1	215.1
Of which:				
in Budapest	153.8	158.6	159.8	159.8
in Debrecen	5.9	9.6	17.5	17.5
in Miskolc	11.3	12.7	12.7	12.7
in Szeged	17.3	25.1	25.1	25.1
Trolleybus	98.1	101.4	101.4	101.4
Of which:				
in Budapest	66.0	66.9	66.9	66.9
in Debrecen	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
in Szeged	16.5	18.9	18.9	18.9
Metro	30.5	37.3	37.3	37.3
Underground	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Suburban railway	115.3	115.3	114.9 ^R	114.9
Bus	4 293.7	4 474.8	4 490.1	4 507.1
Of which: in Budapest	926.3	1 018.0	1 018.0	1 017.7
Number of settlements with local bus traffic, piece	101	94	87 ^R	86

* *Length of lines: data of enterprises with at least 50 employees.***5.6.11. Transport by pipeline**

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Length of pipeline network				
total, kilometres	7 786	8 088	8 179	8 109
Of which:				
petroleum	848	848	848	848
gas	5 577	5 873	5 964	5 873
Quantity of material transported, total, thousand tonnes	24 410	26 666	29 659	38 028
Of which:				
petroleum	7 785	6 996	6 574	7 250
gas	10 467	15 084	18 617	25 566
Freight tonne-kilometres, total	5 622.7	5 304.6	5 850.0	7 429.9
Of which:				
petroleum	2 415.2	1 806.1	1 626.9	1 648.3
gas	2 409.0	2 839.8	3 570.3	5 046.8

5.6.12. Traffic of Ferenc Liszt International Airport by destination, 2018

Denomination	Number of flights		Number of passengers, thousands		Quantity of freight and mail, tonnes	
	arrivals	depar- tures	disem- barked	em- barked	un- loaded	loaded
Commercial services	53 594	53 610	7 367	7 462	55 044	46 368
Of which:						
Amsterdam	1 470	1 467	225	227	331	312
Barcelona	947	952	172	174	—	—
Berlin/Schönefeld	1 068	1 068	172	172	—	—
Brussels/Charleroi	980	979	179	182	—	—
Copenhagen	717	716	122	120	17	1
Dubai/International	365	365	108	113	5 626	4 700
Dublin	680	681	119	119	38	95
Eindhoven	655	657	134	134	—	—
Frankfurt	2 377	2 378	327	335	1 083	710
Helsinki	955	955	120	127	170	221
Istanbul/Atatürk	1 235	1 240	141	137	2 986	4 396
London/Heathrow	1 310	1 309	180	184	147	616
London/Luton	1 508	1 511	280	284	—	—
London/Stansted	1 223	1 223	213	215	29	—
Madrid/Barajas	801	798	140	142	9	36
Milan/Malpensa	630	645	120	121	—	0
Moscow/Sheremetyevo	1 260	1 250	120	120	986	1 677
Munich	1 571	1 566	168	170	611	215
Paris/Charles-de- Gaulle	1 753	1 753	228	235	1 578	1 991
Rome/Fiumicino	831	830	135	139	37	33
Tel Aviv	1 264	1 266	216	215	170	1
Warsaw	1 835	1 821	129	133	166	115
Zurich	1 047	1 046	114	120	509	424
Non-commercial services	3 921	3 903	20	18	1	2
Total	57 515	57 513	7 387	7 480	55 044	46 369

5.6.13. Freight traffic of inland ports by volume of goods loaded and unloaded, 2018

(tonnes)

Port	Volume loaded	Volume unloaded	Total volume loaded and unloaded
Baja National Public Port	234 631	112 117	346 749
Csepel National Public Port	246 080	672 129	918 209
Győr-Gönyű National Public Port	34 428	71 219	105 647
Other inland ports	2 269 752	1 559 229	3 828 981
Total	2 784 891	2 414 695	5 199 586

Source: National Statistical Data Collection Programme (OSAP), Ministry for Innovation and Technology based on data collection No. 1857 titled „Freight and vessel traffic of ports”.

ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

6. Environment

6.1. Forests

Denomination	2010	2015	2016 ^R	2017
Forest area, 31 December, hectares				
Stocked forest area				
1– 10 years old	263 229	202 968	186 441	178 209
11– 50 years old	994 335	1 033 451	1 043 518	1 046 615
51–100 years old	518 103	531 241	534 274	535 256
101 years old and older	86 334	101 667	104 956	109 133
total	1 862 002	1 869 327 ^R	1 869 189	1 869 213
Forest area, total	1 922 108	1 940 720	1 939 342	1 940 052
Of which:				
used for production ^{a)}	1 205 530	1 199 028	1 191 467	1 197 512
used for protection	688 949	719 402	726 144	720 940
Area for forest management, total	2 046 394	2 060 819	2 058 728	2 057 273
Growing stock, logging, 31 December				
Growing stock, thousand m ³	359 065	378 587 ^R	381 912	386 041
Logging, thousand m ³	7 424	7 354	7 340	7 576
Logging rate, %	56.5	56.4	56.4	58.3
Afforestation, plantation, regeneration, hectares				
Afforestation and plantation	5 960	452	300	694
Regeneration ^{b)}	16 433	20 232	21 260	18 532
Health state of forests on the basis of defoliation, %^{c)}				
Free of symptoms	49.3 ^R	50.5	33.8	29.9
Damaged				
slightly	28.9 ^R	25.5	31.6	29.1
moderately	14.7 ^R	16.2	26.3	30.9
significantly	4.4 ^R	5.3	5.8	8.0
total	48.0 ^R	47.0	63.7	68.0
Dead	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.1

a) Excluding tree plantations.

b) Including completion.

c) According to international methodology (ICP Forests) and categories of damage from 2007.

Source: National Food Chain Safety Office, Forestry Directorate.

6.2. Local-government-owned green areas, 31 December 2017

Settlement	Parks	Forests	Public gardens	Green area		Green area as a proportion of area of settlement, %
				total ^{a)}	of which: well-kept	
Békéscsaba	125.3	3.0	43.5	171.7	57.9	0.9
Budapest	1 671.6	312.3	373.0	2 359.0	2 229.7	4.5
Debrecen	170.8	10.9	3.9	185.7	182.6	0.4
Eger	81.7	2.7	61.0	145.5	118.4	1.6
Győr	155.7	0.0	56.9	212.6	210.5	1.2
Kaposvár	136.3	0.9	13.0	150.1	120.4	1.3
Kecskemét	101.6	126.2	73.3	301.1	251.3	0.9
Miskolc	227.4	110.4	1.3	339.0	304.6	1.4
Nyíregyháza	130.3	51.9	8.0	190.1	169.9	0.7
Pécs	212.0	634.6	214.3	1 062.6	1 016.1	6.5
Salgótarján	39.7	15.0	39.3	93.9	65.4	1.0
Szeged	291.1	4.6	64.1	359.9	311.8	1.3
Székesfehérvár	289.4	0.9	5.8	296.0	292.4	1.7
Székszárd	34.9	3.1	8.1	46.2	46.2	0.5
Szolnok	126.2	15.1	11.9	153.1	112.9	0.8
Szombathely	103.4	0.0	33.8	137.1	137.1	1.4
Tatabánya	133.2	9.7	27.9	170.9	44.8	1.9
Veszprém	62.5	0.1	31.8	94.4	86.3	0.7
Zalaegerszeg	105.6	62.9	42.0	210.5	210.2	2.1
Rest of towns	4 360.4	1 069.5	1 459.1	6 889.0	6 113.0	X
Villages	4 210.8	768.0	5 103.4	10 082.2	9 440.8	X
Total	12 769.7	3 201.5	7 675.5	23 650.6	21 522.0	0.3

a) Including arboreta.

6.3. Local-government-owned green areas

(hectares)

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Parks	12 287.2	10 704.6	11 457.5	12 769.7
Forests	2 566.9	3 239.4	3 195.5	3 201.5
Public gardens	2 362.8	2 821.8	3 414.4	7 675.5
Total^{a)}	17 301.6	16 791.2	18 094.1	23 650.6
Of which:				
well-kept	11 858.8	15 269.0	15 833.0	21 522.0

a) Including arboreta.

6.4. Protected natural areas and values, 31 December 2017

Protected natural areas	Area, thousand hectares	Of which: highly protected
Areas and relics of national significance	849.1	127.2
national parks		
Aggteleki	20.2	3.4
Balaton-felvidéki	57.0	11.8
Bükk	42.3	8.1
Duna–Dráva	49.8	14.9
Duna–Ipoly	60.7	8.4
Fertő–Hanság	23.9	7.7
Hortobágyi	81.0	8.7
Kiskunsági	50.6	17.6
Körös–Maros	51.2	6.5
Őrségi	44.0	3.1
total	480.7	90.2
landscape protection areas	336.9	35.0
nature conservation areas	31.4	2.0
natural monuments	0.1	–
total^{a)}	849.1	127.2
Areas of local significance ^{b)}	42.7	–
Grand total	891.8	127.2

a) Their number is 308, 10 of which are national parks, 39 landscape protection areas, 171 nature conservation areas and 88 natural monuments.

b) Their number is 1803.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

6.4. Protected natural areas and values, 31 December 2017 (continued)

Protected natural values	Number	Of which: highly protected
Caves	4 152	146
Protected animal species		
vertebrates		
mammals	58	18
birds	359	95
reptiles	15	5
amphibians	18	1
fishes	31	7
cyclostomates	2	2
total	483	128
invertebrates	695	57
<i>grand total</i>	<i>1 178</i>	<i>185</i>
Protected plant species		
angiosperms	611	79
gymnosperms	1	1
pteridophytes	44	7
mosses	77	—
<i>total</i>	<i>733</i>	<i>87</i>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

6.5. Emissions of air pollutants

(kilogrammes/capita)

Air pollutant	2010 ^R	2015 ^R	2016 ^R	2017
Greenhouse gases				
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂ , gross)	5 221	4 748	4 841	5 077
Carbon dioxide from biomass (CO ₂)	1 196	1 298	1 281	1 243
Dinitrogen oxide (N ₂ O)	1	1	2	2
Methane (CH ₄) ^{a)}	32	30	30	31
Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) ^{b)}	120	224	168	184
Perfluorocarbon (PFC) ^{b)}	0	0	0	0
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) ^{b)}	9	12	13	12
Acidifying gases				
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x) ^{c)}	15	13	12	12
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	3	2	2	3
Ammonia (NH ₃)	8	9	9	9
Ozone precursors				
Non methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC)	15	15	14	14
Carbon monoxide (CO)	52	45	45	43
Particulate matter				
Particulate matter with a diameter of 10 µm or less (PM ₁₀)	7	7	7	7
Particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 µm or less (PM _{2.5})	5	5	5	5

a) A greenhouse gas and also an ozone precursor.

b) CO₂ equivalents.

c) Acidifying gases and also ozone precursors.

Source: Hungarian Meteorological Service.

6.6. Public waste water treatment

(million cubic metres)

Denomination	2010	2015	2016 ^R	2017
Waste water treated collected by waste water collecting system	551.2	482.5	544.6	537.7
transported directly to the treatment plant	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.6
altogether	553.4	484.0	546.1	539.3
of which:				
treated only mechanically	17.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
treated also biologically	280.8	63.7	66.0	48.5
treated also with advanced treatment technology	255.0	419.5	479.6	490.2
Waste water collected by waste water collecting system and discharged without treatment	5.1 ^{a)}	12.4	17.2	14.8
Waste water, total	558.5	496.4	563.3	554.1

a) Estimated data.

6.7. Generation of waste

Denomination	2010	2015	2016	2017
Municipal waste, thousand tonnes	4 033	3 712	3 721	3 768
Of which:				
removed by public services	3 310	2 861	2 957	3 054
Municipal waste, kilogramme/capita	403	377	379	385
Municipal waste disposal sites	69	77	75	68
Hazardous waste, thousand tonnes	569	498	551	616
Other, non-hazardous waste, thousand tonnes				
agricultural and food industrial	773	681	645	613
industrial and other economic	5 806	5 900	5 818	5 951
construction and demolition	4 167	4 738	4 718	6 942
total	10 746	11 319	11 181	13 506

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology, Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

6.8. Extreme weather values, 1901–2018

Observatory	Maximum temperature		Minimum temperature	
	time of measurement	value, °C	time of measurement	value, °C
Budapest	2007	40.1	1929	−23.4
Debrecen	1946	39.2	1942	−30.2
Kecskemét	2007	41.7	1942	−33.0
Miskolc	2007	38.6	1929	−30.0
Pécs	1950	41.3	1942	−27.0
Siófok	2012	38.2	1942	−32.2
Szeged	2007	39.8	1942	−29.1
Szombathely	2013	39.7	1929	−29.3
Hungary	2007	41.9	1940	−35.0

Source: Hungarian Meteorological Service.

6.8. Extreme weather values, 1901–2018 (continued)

Observatory	Wettest year		Driest year	
	time of measurement	value of precipitation, millimetres	time of measurement	value of precipitation, millimetres
Budapest	1937	988	2011	291 ^R
Debrecen	1970	953	1961	321
Kecskemét	1915	882	1983	334
Miskolc	2010	1 166	1917	329
Pécs	2010	981	1971	398
Siófok	2010	894	2011	284
Szeged	1940	867	2000	203
Szombathely	1915	924	2003	413
Hungary	2010	997^R	2011	420^R

Source: Hungarian Meteorological Service.

7. INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION

7.1. Postal services

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Postal service provider place with own operation	2 031 ^{a)}	2 385	2 431	2 437
Postal service provider place with sub-contractor operation	714 ^{b)}	327	248	245
Total	2 745	2 712	2 679	2 682
Of which:				
in Budapest	170	165	156	161
in other towns	783	800	789	797
in villages	1 792	1 747	1 734	1 724
Settlements supplied with mobile post service	1 106	1 122	1 125	1 136
Number of consignments posted inland, million				
Letter post consignments	868.0	621.6	596.9	571.8
Of which:				
common letters	742.8	509.6	493.9	476.8
registered	125.9	112.0	103.0	95.0
Parcels	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.0
Postal transfer order	40.1	30.6	27.7	25.7
Telegrams	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transferring and paying of cheques	283.4	227.7	214.2	204.8
Delivered newspapers	52.0	66.7	53.6	48.5

a) Post offices and post sub-offices

b) Postmasters and postal agencies

Source: Ministry of National Development.

7.2. Postal and courier consignments

(million pieces)

Denomination	2015	2016	2017	2018
Inland address from total consignments posted inland	38.0	46.2	54.4	54.6
Of which:				
courier and express consignments	23.3	27.6	32.8	30.9
Foreign address from total consignments posted inland	3.9	4.4	4.8	4.3
Of which:				
courier and express consignments	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.3
Arriving consignments from abroad, delivered inland, total	4.4	4.6	5.6	5.5
Of which:				
courier and express consignments	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5

7.3. Telephone calls

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Outgoing calls from fixed networks				
Number, million calls	1 678	1 061	857	761
Of which:				
local	753	394	328	289
long distance	888	650	513	460
within this:				
to mobile network	289	231	238	226
international	34	17	15	13
Duration, million minutes	5 261	4 433	4 006	3 700
Of which:				
local	2 456	1 790	1 653	1 495
long distance	2 640	2 560	2 282	2 140
within this:				
to mobile network	555	620	843	801
international	125	82	70	65
Average duration, minutes ^{a)}	3.1	4.2	4.7	4.9
Outgoing calls from mobile networks				
Number, million calls				
to own mobile network	4 982	4 718	4 372	4 404
to other mobile network	2 481	2 799	2 843	2 864
to fixed network	457	433	406	381
international calls	152	191	278	296
total	8 071	8 140	7 898	7 945
Duration, million minutes				
to own mobile network	11 496	12 250	12 551	12 816
to other mobile network	4 737	6 740	7 822	8 163
to fixed network	885	1 063	1 062	1 027
international calls	345	533	941	1 226
total	17 462	20 586	22 377	23 232
Average duration, minutes	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.9

a) Including internet calls.

7.4. Number of fixed telephone lines and mobile telephone subscriptions

Type of network	2010	2015	2017	2018
Number of fixed lines, thousands^{a)}	2 933	3 082	3 120	3 082
Of which:				
number of conventional lines	2 481	2 739	2 866	2 853
number of ISDN channels	452	343	254	229
Number of mobile subscriptions, thousands				
Prepaid	6 465	5 044	4 207	3 940
Postpaid	5 547	6 821	7 531	7 891
Total	12 012	11 865	11 738	11 831
Fixed lines per 100 inhabitants	29.4	31.4	31.9	31.6
Mobile subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	120.3	120.8	119.8	121.2

a) Including service lines.

7.5. Number of connected fixed lines and calls by type of subscribers, 2018

Denomination	Number of connected fixed lines, thousands	Number of calls, million	Duration of calls, million minutes
Total	3 082	761	3 700
Of which:			
individual	2 672	536	3 251
business	397	220	444

Source: Ministry of National Development.

7.6. Duration of radio and television programme broadcasting

(thousand hours)

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Radio programmes	1 245	4 304	4 249	4 361
Of which:				
regional programmes	99	18	26	26
national programmes	1 073	4 278	4 214	4 326
Television programmes	3 163	40 866	42 060	43 292
Of which:				
national programmes	3 140	40 866	42 060	43 292

7.7. Internet

Denomination	Internet access subscriptions, thousand units		Net revenue of internet access services, million HUF	
	2010	2018	2010	2018
Wired network	1 934	2 974	101 058	125 113
Of which:				
xDSL	790	736	49 703	22 630
cable-tv	893	1 482	37 288	65 776
optical	218	741	4 427	27 560
Wireless	1 407	6 965	34 460	124 274
Of which:				
mobile internet	1 307	6 830	28 830	116 555
Total	3 341	9 939	135 518	249 387

7.8. ICT usage of households*

(%)

Denomination	2010	2015	2017	2018
Access to ICT devices (household level)				
Households having internet connection	58.4	75.6	82.4	83.3
Households having broadband internet connection	50.5	74.9	82.0	82.9
Computer and internet use (individual level)				
Individuals who have ever used a computer	69.6	80.0	82.9	..
Individuals who have actually used a computer (real user) ^{a)}	63.3	72.3	74.6	..
Individuals who have ever used the internet	66.9	78.8	83.0	83.9
Individuals who have actually used the internet (real user) ^{a)}	61.3	72.8	76.8	76.1
Individuals who have ever ordered goods or services over the internet	22.1	40.3	43.8	47.2
Individuals who have actually ordered goods or services over the internet (real buyer) ^{b)}	10.2	23.0	26.2	28.8

* Important notes on the methodology used: Target population: households with at least one member aged 16 to 74. Gross sample size: 10 000 households and one individual aged 16 to 74 per household. The data are weighted and grossed up on the basis of 2011 population census.

a) Real user: who has used it during 3 months before the theoretical date (0 hour, 1 April) of the survey.

b) Real buyer: who has bought during 3 months before the theoretical date (0 hour, 1 April) of the survey.

7.9. ICT usage at enterprises*

(%)

Indicators	2010	2015	2017	2018
Proportion of enterprises using computers	91.2	92.5	94.8	93.5
Proportion of enterprises using the internet	89.5	90.4	93.2	91.2
Proportion of enterprises having a website	56.5	64.4	68.6	65.7
Proportion of enterprises with fixed broadband connection to the internet	..	87.4	87.2	90.7
Proportion of enterprises having mobile broadband connection to the internet	21.6	63.9	69.9	77.6
Proportion of enterprises using ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) software package	8.2	17.2	14.3	..
Proportion of enterprises that received orders via website	10.5	12.8	12.6	..
Proportion of enterprises that received orders via EDI-type messages	3.2	3.9	3.6	..
Proportion of enterprises that placed orders via website	31.6	35.9	40.6	..
Proportion of enterprises that placed orders via EDI-type messages	5.5	6.0	6.8	..

* Data are published according to the reference year of the given indicator and not according to the time of the survey, this is why the reference year of the different indicators coming from the same survey may vary. According to EU recommendations data relate only to the C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M and N NACE activity categories.

7.10. Need for ICT specialists and skills in enterprises using computers*

(%)

Denomination	2015	2016	2017	2018
Enterprises employing ICT specialists	27.5	27.4	28.7	27,9
Enterprises providing training for their ICT specialists	8.1	8.5	8.1	..
Enterprises providing training for other employees to develop their ICT related skills	13.3	14.1	14.3	..
Enterprises recruiting or trying to recruit ICT specialist	10.7	11.5	11.8	..
Enterprises having difficulties to fulfill vacancies for ICT specialists	5.7	6.3	7.0	..

* Data are published according to the reference year of the given indicator and not according to the survey. So the reference year of the different indicators coming from the same survey may vary. According to EU recommendation data are related to C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M and N NACE activity categories

8. REGIONAL DATA

8.1. Population, vital events, 2018

Region	Population at end of year, thousands	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase or decrease (-)	Infant deaths under 1 year per thousand live births
		per thousand inhabitants			
Budapest	1 749	8.6	12.3	-3.7	2.7
Pest	1 278	9.6	11.7	-2.0	2.4
Central Hungary	3 027	9.1	12.0	-3.0	2.6
Central Transdanubia	1 057	8.7	13.7	-5.0	2.3
Western Transdanubia	989	8.4	13.0	-4.6	3.9
Southern Transdanubia	879	8.4	14.6	-6.2	4.3
Transdanubia	2 925	8.5	13.7	-5.2	3.4
Northern Hungary	1 126	10.3	15.1	-4.8	5.7
Northern Great Plain	1 450	10.0	13.3	-3.3	3.2
Southern Great Plain	1 236	8.7	14.4	-5.7	3.2
Great Plain and North	3 812	9.6	14.2	-4.5	4.0
Total	9 764	9.2	13.4	-4.2	3.4

8.2. Main indicators of economic activity, 2018

(%)

Region	Population aged 15–64			Population aged 15–74		
	employment rate	unemployment rate	participation rate	employment rate	unemployment rate	participation rate
Budapest	73.1	3.1	75.4	63.4	3.1	65.4
Pest	70.6	2.3	72.2	61.7	2.2	63.2
Central Hungary	72.0	2.8	74.1	62.7	2.7	64.5
Central Transdanubia	70.9	2.2	72.5	61.6	2.2	63.0
Western Transdanubia	73.0	2.0	74.5	63.2	2.0	64.5
Southern Transdanubia	64.5	5.6	68.4	55.5	5.6	58.7
Transdanubia	69.7	3.1	72.0	60.3	3.1	62.2
Northern Hungary	65.6	4.8	68.8	56.9	4.7	59.7
Northern Great Plain	65.8	6.7	70.6	57.8	6.6	61.9
Southern Great Plain	68.8	3.4	71.2	59.3	3.3	61.3
Great Plain and North	66.7	5.1	70.3	58.0	5.0	61.0
Total	69.2	3.7	71.9	60.1	3.7	62.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

8.3. Economic activity of population aged 15–74 years, 2018

(thousands)

Region	Employed	Unem- ployed	Econo- mically active	Econo- mically inactive
Budapest	833.8	26.6	860.4	455.0
Pest	595.2	13.6	608.8	355.2
Central Hungary	1 429.0	40.2	1 469.2	810.2
Central Transdanubia	499.1	11.3	510.4	300.0
Western Transdanubia	481.9	9.9	491.7	270.2
Southern Transdanubia	374.0	22.1	396.1	278.2
Transdanubia	1 355.0	43.2	1 398.2	848.4
Northern Hungary	485.3	24.0	509.3	343.5
Northern Great Plain	639.7	45.4	685.2	422.6
Southern Great Plain	560.5	19.3	579.7	365.9
Great Plain and North	1 685.4	88.7	1 774.1	1 131.9
Total	4 469.5	172.1	4 641.6	2 790.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, HCSO.

8.4. Number of employees, 2018*

(thousands)

Region	Number of		Total
	manual	non-manual	
	employees		
Budapest	419.1	661.9	1 080.9
Pest	195.9	128.2	324.2
Central Hungary	615.0	790.1	1 405.1
Central Transdanubia	192.6	114.6	307.2
Western Transdanubia	172.0	104.8	276.8
Southern Transdanubia	119.7	89.0	208.8
Transdanubia	484.3	308.5	792.7
Northern Hungary	150.5	103.7	254.2
Northern Great Plain	216.7	136.5	353.2
Southern Great Plain	184.3	127.3	311.6
Great Plain and North	551.5	367.5	919.0
Total	1 650.7	1 466.1	3 116.8

* Data refer to locations of headquarters.

Source: interim institutional labour statistical surveys.

8.5. Average monthly gross and net earnings of employees, 2018*

(HUF/person)

Region	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Within:	
			manual	non-manual
			employees	
Budapest	413 944	275 273	175 873	500 839
Pest	298 755	198 673	152 090	399 852
Central Hungary	387 787	257 878	168 246	484 704
Central Transdanubia	315 303	209 677	171 116	410 245
Western Transdanubia	312 076	207 530	174 785	391 178
Southern Transdanubia	279 019	185 547	141 537	364 101
Transdanubia	304 695	202 622	165 233	390 454
Northern Hungary	271 606	180 618	139 162	359 506
Northern Great Plain	256 412	170 513	131 845	344 331
Southern Great Plain	272 860	181 451	147 377	342 817
Great Plain and North	266 179	177 008	138 968	348 134
Total	329 943	219 412	157 387	429 931

* Data relate to full-time employees and refer to locations of headquarters.

Source: interim institutional labour statistical surveys.

8.6. Registered jobseekers and their provisions, 2018*

Region	Registered jobseekers		Recipients of job-seekers' allowance	Recipients of job-seekers' assistance before retirement	Recipients of social benefit ^{a)}
	total	of which: career starters			
Budapest	14.3	0.5	3.5	2.1	2.1
Pest	18.6	1.0	3.6	2.5	4.5
Central Hungary	32.9	1.5	7.1	4.6	6.6
Central Transdanubia	17.9	1.2	4.2	2.9	3.2
Western Transdanubia	13.6	0.9	3.3	2.4	2.7
Southern Transdanubia	31.6	3.1	4.1	3.0	10.4
Transdanubia	63.1	5.2	11.5	8.2	16.2
Northern Hungary	54.5	5.5	6.1	5.3	20.3
Northern Great Plain	62.3	6.7	7.7	6.1	21.1
Southern Great Plain	29.1	2.5	5.3	3.8	6.6
Great Plain and North	145.9	14.8	19.1	15.2	48.0
Total	241.9	21.5	37.7	28.0	70.8

* Data sorted by the place of registration refer to the end of the period.

a) These data contain the recipients of regular social assistance and employment substitution support.

Source: National Employment Service.

8.7. Dwelling stock, dwelling construction, 2018

Region	Dwelling stock, thou- sands	Inhab- itants per hundred dwell- ings	Dwellings built		
			per ten thou- sand inhab- itants	with four and more rooms, %	average basic floor space, m ²
	31 December				
Budapest	919	190	22.1	34.2	80
Pest	491	260	37.5	69.8	110
Central Hungary	1 410	215	28.6	53.8	97
Central Transdanubia	457	231	12.6	53.8	114
Western Transdanubia	439	225	33.0	47.6	92
Southern Transdanubia	410	214	12.4	38.7	90
Transdanubia	1 306	224	19.4	47.4	97
Northern Hungary	510	221	6.3	46.3	109
Northern Great Plain	625	232	8.0	60.7	119
Southern Great Plain	604	205	12.0	49.0	104
Great Plain and North	1 739	219	8.8	52.5	110
Total	4 455	219	18.1	51.5	99

8.8. Public water supply and sewerage, 2017

Region	Water consumption per inhabitant ^{a)} , m ³	Primary ^{b)}	Secondary ^{c)}	Waste water collected by waste water collecting system, million m ³
		public utilities scissors		
		metres	percentage points	
Budapest	47.6	838	4.2	174.7
Pest	36.5	858	12.2	55.6
Central Hungary	43.0	851	7.0	230.3
Central Transdanubia	34.4	816	12.8	62.5
Western Transdanubia	34.3	807	13.8	54.0
Southern Transdanubia	31.1	646	22.5	39.3
Transdanubia	33.4	755	16.2	155.8
Northern Hungary	25.2	671	14.1	41.1
Northern Great Plain	29.7	813	19.1	63.4
Southern Great Plain	33.2	647	18.5	61.8
Great Plain and North	29.5	712	17.4	166.3
Total	34.8	755	13.8	552.5

a) Without hot water supply by district heating.

b) Length of public sewerage network per one kilometre of public water pipe network.

c) The gap between the ratios of dwellings with public water supply and of those connected to public sewerage.

8.9. Health care, pharmacies, 2017

Region	Inhabitants per			Hospital beds in operation per ten thousand inhabitants ^{c)}	Pharmacies ^{b)}
	active physician ^{a)}	GP and family paediatrician	pharmacy ^{b)}		
Budapest	151	1 441	4 237	105.5	413
Pest	343	1 881	4 816	27.0	262
Central Hungary	197	1 598	4 462	72.6	675
Central Transdanubia	369	1 637	4 511	69.3	234
Western Transdanubia	281	1 656	4 784	72.2	206
Southern Transdanubia	256	1 440	3 890	75.7	228
Transdanubia	298	1 578	4 383	72.2	668
Northern Hungary	372	1 579	4 540	74.7	250
Northern Great Plain	273	1 663	4 067	65.8	359
Southern Great Plain	251	1 490	3 648	67.2	341
Great Plain and North	287	1 578	4 041	68.9	950
Total	250	1 584	4 264	71.0	2 293

a) **Source:** National Healthcare Services Center.

b) **Public pharmacies.**

a) **Source:** National Institute of Health Insurance Fund Management.

8.10. Road traffic accidents involving personal injury, 2018

Region	Number of accidents	Of which: accidents caused by drunken persons	In accidents	
			killed	injured
			persons	
Budapest	3 556	173	48	4 345
Pest	1 858	132	95	2 467
Central Hungary	5 414	305	143	6 812
Central Transdanubia	1 887	164	102	2 491
Western Transdanubia	1 709	164	72	2 220
Southern Transdanubia	1 373	119	61	1 811
Transdanubia	4 969	447	235	6 522
Northern Hungary	1 717	180	66	2 277
Northern Great Plain	2 562	249	87	3 469
Southern Great Plain	2 095	244	98	2 662
Great Plain and North	6 374	673	251	8 408
Total	16 757	1 425	629	21 742

8.11. Number of persons receiving basic and day care, 2017*

(persons)

Region	Domestic care	Social catering	Day care recipients	
			total	of which: care for old-aged people ^{a)}
Budapest	4 863	10 555	8 629	6 720
Pest	3 015	6 591	2 050	1 403
Central Hungary	7 878	17 146	10 679	8 123
Central Transdanubia	7 515	13 355	3 137	2 180
Western Transdanubia	6 340	14 245	3 545	2 500
Southern Transdanubia	8 997	16 815	5 233	4 131
Transdanubia	22 852	44 415	11 915	8 811
Northern Hungary	14 093	32 254	6 228	5 014
Northern Great Plain	31 430	45 606	13 453	8 808
Southern Great Plain	18 828	36 986	10 973	7 528
Great Plain and North	64 351	114 846	30 654	21 350
Total	95 081	176 407	53 248	38 284

* By the site of social services.

a) Including senile demented.

8.12. Number of children and students in full-time education, 2018/2019*

Region	Kinder- garten children	Students of		
		primary schools	vocational schools and special skills development schools	secondary schools ^{a)}
Budapest	54 429	121 844	1 597	95 199
Pest	48 373	102 782	338	31 525
Central Hungary	102 802	224 626	1 935	126 724
Central Transdanubia	35 215	78 031	864	41 112
Western Transdanubia	30 656	70 452	809	41 775
Southern Transdanubia	28 009	62 586	767	34 574
Transdanubia	93 880	211 069	2 440	117 461
Northern Hungary	39 267	88 335	737	47 327
Northern Great Plain	51 654	114 065	845	63 435
Southern Great Plain	38 985	88 171	1 202	54 308
Great Plain and North	129 906	290 571	2 784	165 070
Total	326 588	726 266	7 159	409 255

* By place of school-sites.

a) Secondary vocational schools, secondary general schools and vocational grammar schools together.

8.13. Number of students in tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and postgraduate (MA/MSc) training, 2018/2019*

Region	Full-time	Evening	Correspon- dence	Distant teaching
	form			
Budapest	32 044	688	10 617	905
Pest	21 921	304	7 329	535
Central Hungary	53 965	992	17 946	1 440
Central Transdanubia	15 246	143	5 725	356
Western Transdanubia	15 198	87	4 485	254
Southern Transdanubia	13 653	79	4 329	128
Transdanubia	44 097	309	14 539	738
Northern Hungary	16 533	133	6 609	175
Northern Great Plain	23 659	229	8 973	175
Southern Great Plain	20 167	138	6 444	384
Great Plain and North	60 359	500	22 026	734
Outside the borders of the country	26 847	12	1 222	24
Unknown	10	—	4	—
Total	185 278	1 813	55 737	2 936

* By permanent place of residence. Including students in undivided training.

8.14. Culture

Region	Registered users at public libraries	Participants at educational programmes ^{a)}	Theatre	Concert	Museum
	thousands		visits per hundred inhabitants		
	2017		2018		
Budapest	328	245	244	43	185
Pest	148	83	13	12	61
Central Hungary	476	328	147	30	133
Central Transdanubia	138	193	60	6	101
Western Transdanubia	136	167	52	8	92
Southern Transdanubia	120	159	32	58	64
Transdanubia	394	519	49	23	87
Northern Hungary	198	158	32	7	120
Northern Great Plain	186	198	22	12	51
Southern Great Plain	228	313	45	9	59
Great Plain and North	612	669	32	10	74
Total	1 482	1 516	73	20	96

a) At cultural institutes.

8.15. Registered crimes and perpetrators

Region	Crimes ^{a)}		Perpetrators ^{b)}	
	cases	per hundred thousand inhabitants	persons ^{c)}	of which: juveniles ^{d)}
	2018		1 st semester 2018	
Budapest	60 094	3 436	13 302	423
Pest	18 640	1 468	4 339	265
Central Hungary	78 734	2 608	17 641	688
Central Transdanubia	15 868	1 503	4 728	285
Western Transdanubia	16 333	1 655	3 997	282
Southern Transdanubia	16 379	1 855	4 329	311
Transdanubia	48 580	1 660	13 054	878
Northern Hungary	22 510	1 990	6 460	700
Northern Great Plain	25 520	1 754	7 976	784
Southern Great Plain	23 678	1 910	6 600	321
Great Plain and North	71 708	1 874	21 036	1 805
Total	199 830^{e)}	2 045^{e)}	51 896^{f)}	3 389^{f)}

a) By location of crime.

b) By place of residence.

c) Due to changes introduced to the data collection on 1 July 2018, only data from the 1st semester of 2018 is comparable to the figures of earlier years.

d) Including punishable perpetrators younger than 14 years.

e) Including crimes committed abroad and at unknown location.

f) Including perpetrators of foreign nationality and those whose place of residence is unknown.

Source: Ministry of Interior, Office of the Prosecutor General.

8.16. Gross domestic product (GDP), 2017⁺

Region	Gross domestic product		Gross domestic product per capita	
	at current market prices, billion HUF	as a percentage of national total	at current market prices, thousand HUF	as a percentage of national average
Budapest	14 132.2	36.8	8 070	205.9
Pest	3 879.7	10.1	3 092	78.9
Central Hungary	18 011.8	47.0	5 992	152.9
Central Transdanubia	3 819.8	10.0	3 618	92.3
Western Transdanubia	4 074.9	10.6	4 140	105.6
Southern Transdanubia	2 312.4	6.0	2 597	66.3
Transdanubia	10 207.1	26.6	3 483	88.9
Northern Hungary	3 009.6	7.8	2 641	67.4
Northern Great Plain	3 645.7	9.5	2 490	63.5
Southern Great Plain	3 480.8	9.1	2 789	71.2
Great Plain and North	10 136.2	26.4	2 632	67.2
Total	38 355.1	100.0	3 919	100.0

8.17. Number of registered enterprises, 2018

Region	Total	Of which:			
		business partner-ships	private limited liability companies	limited partner-ships	10 or more employ-ees
Budapest	405 382	212 094	158 887	43 041	12 772
Pest	210 134	81 346	58 005	21 350	5 052
Central Hungary	615 516	293 440	216 892	64 391	17 824
Central Transdanubia	156 554	40 612	28 764	10 256	3 542
Western Transdanubia	170 093	37 635	26 798	9 294	3 423
Southern Transdanubia	152 823	32 147	21 913	8 641	2 460
Transdanubia	479 470	110 394	77 475	28 191	9 425
Northern Hungary	148 134	31 789	21 737	8 196	2 471
Northern Great Plain	268 960	42 499	29 875	10 735	3 773
Southern Great Plain	240 462	42 880	30 325	10 613	4 229
Great Plain and North	657 556	117 168	81 937	29 544	10 473
Country total	1 757 489^{a)}	521 003^{a)}	376 304	122 126	37 722

a) It includes the foreign-based businesses.

8.18. Foreign direct investment enterprises, 2017*

Region	Number of enterprises	Of which: only foreign participation	Foreign direct investment, billion HUF	FDI per enterprise, thousand HUF
Budapest	13 942	11 793	11 148.5	799 631
Pest	2 119	1 619	2 143.1	1 011 358
Central Hungary	16 061	13 412	13 291.5	827 565
Central Transdanubia	1 184	948	3 022.1	2 552 468
Western Transdanubia	2 051	1 669	2 768.5	1 349 823
Southern Transdanubia	758	550	305.4	402 864
Transdanubia	3 993	3 167	6 096.0	1 526 667
Northern Hungary	615	434	1 366.9	2 222 677
Northern Great Plain	671	513	1 476.8	2 200 946
Southern Great Plain	837	597	710.0	848 245
Great Plain and North	2 123	1 544	3 553.8	1 673 934
Country total	22 177	18 123	23 460.4^{a)}	1 057 870^{a)}

* Data according to BPM6 methodology.

a) Including other investment that cannot be broken down.

8.19. Number of non-profit organisations by fields of activities, 2017

Region	Total	Of which:			
		culture	educa- tion	health	social services
Budapest	13 780	2 329	1 903	820	1 327
Pest	6 777	1 022	879	242	629
Central Hungary	20 557	3 351	2 782	1 062	1 956
Central Transdanubia	6 372	880	849	196	506
Western Transdanubia	6 442	987	717	250	425
Southern Transdanubia	6 292	1 031	673	241	529
Transdanubia	19 106	2 898	2 239	687	1 460
Northern Hungary	6 825	978	915	229	575
Northern Great Plain	7 236	1 017	999	297	712
Southern Great Plain	7 427	1 066	1 018	288	672
Great Plain and North	21 488	3 061	2 932	814	1 959
Country total	61 151	9 310	7 953	2 563	5 375

8.20. Investments, research and development

Region	Investments ^{a)}		R&D expendi- ture, million HUF	Of which: R&D capital expendi- ture, million HUF
	output value, billion HUF	volume indices, previous year = 100.0%		
	2018		2017	
Budapest	3 232.6	126	317 771	38 053
Pest	553.8	113	23 625	3 091
Central Hungary	3 786.5	124	341 396	41 144
Central Transdanubia	663.2	116	40 799	6 067
Western Transdanubia	558.9	96	25 844	4 929
Southern Transdanubia	284.0	105	16 202	3 290
Transdanubia	1 506.1	106	82 844	14 286
Northern Hungary	539.2	125	14 685	3 259
Northern Great Plain	443.1	104	34 906	8 282
Southern Great Plain	537.3	121	38 044	8 597
Great Plain and North	1 519.6	117	87 635	20 138
Total	6 812.2	118	517 258^{b)}	75 569

a) Data by regions refer to the seat of investors. See: Methodological notes, concepts.

b) Including data not classifiable by region. Including the honorarium and salary supplements based on scientific degrees, and paid by government and the amounts of state scientific scholarships.

8.21. Productive land area, 1 June 2018

Region	Productive land area, thousand hectares	Arable land	Kitchen gardens, orchards, vineyards	Grass-land	Forest
		as a proportion of productive land area, %			
Budapest	58.8	56.0	7.1	20.7	9.1
Pest	517.5	54.1	2.7	9.7	31.9
Central Hungary	576.3	54.3	3.2	10.8	29.6
Central Transdanubia	852.3	57.9	2.3	9.4	29.4
Western Transdanubia	881.1	57.1	2.0	7.2	33.4
Southern Transdanubia	1 131.8	59.0	2.1	6.2	31.5
Transdanubia	2 865.2	58.1	2.1	7.5	31.5
Northern Hungary	993.2	43.9	4.1	11.6	40.3
Northern Great Plain	1 435.0	64.3	3.2	15.1	15.9
Southern Great Plain	1 486.0	67.1	3.1	12.8	16.1
Great Plain and North	3 914.1	60.2	3.4	13.4	22.2
Total	7 355.6	58.9	2.9	10.9	26.4

8.22. Livestock, 1 December 2018

(thousand heads)

Region	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Chickens
Budapest	7.6	14.3	0.6	120.4	2 306.4
Pest	71.9	69.8	6.1	75.9	1 812.7
Central Hungary	79.5	84.1	6.7	196.3	4 119.1
Central Transdanubia	108.3	89.9	6.4	258.1	4 671.0
Western Transdanubia	116.0	22.2	6.6	223.1	4 177.2
Southern Transdanubia	109.6	93.8	7.5	551.4	2 037.9
Transdanubia	333.9	205.9	20.5	1 032.7	10 886.1
Northern Hungary	81.9	99.5	9.0	109.5	2 120.6
Northern Great Plain	210.2	416.6	14.6	773.2	7 883.2
Southern Great Plain	179.3	302.6	14.5	760.0	5 648.8
Great Plain and North	471.4	818.8	38.1	1 642.7	15 652.6
Total	884.8	1 108.8	65.3	2 871.6	30 657.7

8.23. Industrial production and construction output, 2018

Region	Industrial production ^{a)}		Construction output ^{b)}	
	value at current prices, billion HUF	volume indices, previous year = 100.0%	value at current prices, billion HUF	volume indices, previous year = 100.0%
Budapest	3 406	107.3	854.7	129.3
Pest	3 009	109.5	283.2	123.8
Central Hungary	6 415	108.3	1 137.9	127.9
Central Transdanubia	6 380	102.4	207.7	151.5
Western Transdanubia	5 949	100.5	229.4	129.0
Southern Transdanubia	1 614	107.7	120.3	111.6
Transdanubia	13 943	102.1	557.4	131.9
Northern Hungary	4 621	102.3	117.5	109.5
Northern Great Plain	3 258	103.3	218.5	111.8
Southern Great Plain	3 774	102.8	357.7	137.1
Great Plain and North	11 653	102.7	693.8	123.1
Total	32 091^{c)}	103.5^{c)}	2 389.1	127.3

a) Excluding water and waste management. Excluding small enterprises. Data by local units.

b) Data by residence of enterprises.

c) Including activities outside the country border.

8.24. Retail shops, national tobacco shops, 30 June 2018*

Region	Number of retail shops		National tobacco shops	Of which: number of units operated by entrepreneur
	with motor vehicles and vehicle part shops	without motor vehicles and vehicle part shops		
Budapest	28 660	27 241	774	116
Pest	13 821	12 988	651	282
Central Hungary	42 481	40 229	1 425	398
Central Transdanubia	12 862	12 073	698	333
Western Transdanubia	12 975	12 145	772	373
Southern Transdanubia	12 373	11 642	726	410
Transdanubia	38 210	35 860	2 196	1 116
Northern Hungary	13 105	12 384	799	383
Northern Great Plain	18 241	17 141	780	445
Southern Great Plain	18 140	17 038	710	335
Great Plain and North	49 486	46 563	2 289	1 163
Total	130 177	122 652	5 910	2 677

* See: Methodological notes, concepts.

8.25. Shopping centres, hypermarkets, wholesale warehouses, catering units, 30 June 2018

Region	Shopping centres	Hypermarkets	Whole-sale warehouses	Public catering units	Work-place, event and mass catering units
Budapest	41	23	5 427	10 144	945
Pest	9	27	1 640	4 605	484
Central Hungary	50	50	7 067	14 749	1 429
Central Transdanubia	9	23	1 017	5 327	717
Western Transdanubia	17	18	1 271	5 033	740
Southern Transdanubia	10	19	1 099	4 951	686
Transdanubia	36	60	3 387	15 311	2 143
Northern Hungary	9	17	983	4 603	990
Northern Great Plain	13	18	1 617	5 347	825
Southern Great Plain	13	20	1 910	5 681	683
Great Plain and North	35	55	4 510	15 631	2 498
Total	121	165	14 964	45 691	6 070

8.26. Capacity and guest turnover data of commercial accommodation establishments, 2018

Region	Units	Bed-places	Tourist arrivals, thousands	Tourism nights, thousands	
	on 31 July			international	domestic
Budapest	329	52 274	4 500	9 044	1 327
Pest	197	14 531	710	397	926
Central Hungary	526	66 805	5 210	9 440	2 253
Central Transdanubia	468	55 318	1 286	971	2 446
Western Transdanubia	619	54 579	1 943	2 540	3 194
Southern Transdanubia	526	63 045	1 038	623	2 130
Transdanubia	1 613	172 942	4 266	4 134	7 770
Northern Hungary	520	36 972	1 189	467	2 262
Northern Great Plain	430	36 888	949	756	1 761
Southern Great Plain	358	31 082	892	509	1 562
Great Plain and North	1 308	104 942	3 030	1 731	5 585
Total	3 447	344 689	12 506	15 306	15 607

8.27. Capacity and guest turnover data of other profit-oriented accommodation establishments, 2017

Region	Hosts	Bed-places	Tourist arrivals, thousands	Tourism nights, thousands	
	on 31 December			international	domestic
Budapest	7 255	30 039	761	2 583	212
Pest	554	4 021	61	24	153
Central Hungary	7 809	34 060	822	2 607	365
Central Transdanubia	5 673	35 905	238	173	595
Western Transdanubia	4 463	29 980	308	402	670
Southern Transdanubia	14 381	81 145	399	481	1 044
Transdanubia	24 517	147 030	945	1 056	2 308
Northern Hungary	3 426	26 791	296	160	590
Northern Great Plain	3 135	24 038	206	214	400
Southern Great Plain	2 109	14 799	186	98	461
Great Plain and North	8 670	65 628	689	472	1 451
Total	40 996	246 718	2 456	4 135	4 123

9. INTERNATIONAL DATA

9.1. Area and population

Country	Area, thousand square kilometres		Population, million	
	2010	2017	2010	2017
World total	131 805.6	132 036.6	6 958.17	7 550.26
Europe				
Albania	28.7	28.7	2.91	2.87
Andorra	0.5	0.5	0.08	0.08
Austria	83.9	83.9	8.36	8.80
Belarus	207.6	207.6	9.48	9.50
Belgium	30.5	30.5	10.92	11.38
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51.2	51.2	3.84	3.51 ^{a)}
Bulgaria	111.0	110.4	7.40	7.08
Croatia	56.6	56.6	4.30	4.13
Czechia	78.9	78.9	10.47	10.59
Cyprus	9.3	9.3	0.83	0.86
Denmark	43.1	42.9	5.55	5.76
Estonia	45.2	45.2	1.33	1.32
Finland	338.4	336.9 ^{b)}	5.36	5.51
France	632.8	638.4 ^{c)}	64.82	66.87
Germany	357.1	357.6	81.01	82.66
Greece	132.0	132.0	11.12	10.75
Hungary	93.0	93.0	10.00	9.79
Iceland	103.0	103.0	0.32	0.34
Ireland	69.8	69.8	4.56	4.81
Italy	301.3	302.1	59.28	60.54
Kosovo	10.9	10.9	2.00	1.78 ^{d)}
Latvia	64.6	64.6	2.10	1.94
Liechtenstein	0.2	0.2	0.04	0.04

a) 1 January.

b) Excluding Åland Islands.

c) 2016.

d) 1 January 2017.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Demographic Yearbook, 2016 (UN, New York); World Development Indicators (The World Bank, Washington D.C.).

9.1. Area and population (continued)

Country	Area, thousand square kilometres		Population, million	
	2010	2017	2010	2017
Lithuania	65.3	65.3	3.10	2.83
Luxembourg	2.6	2.6	0.51	0.60
Malta	0.3	0.3	0.41	0.47
Moldova	33.9	33.8	3.56	3.55 ^{d)}
Monaco	2.0 ^{e)}	2.0 ^{e)}	0.04 ^{f)}	0.04 ^{g)}
Montenegro	13.8	13.8	0.62	0.62
Netherlands	41.5	41.5	16.62	17.13
North Macedonia	25.7	25.7	2.06	2.07
Norway	323.8	323.8	4.89	5.28
Poland	312.7	312.7	38.04	37.97
Portugal	92.2	92.2	10.57	10.30
Romania	238.4	238.4	20.25	19.59
Russia ^{h)}	17 098.2	17,098.2	142.39	143.67 ⁱ⁾
San Marino	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.03 ^{a)}
Serbia	88.4	88.4	7.28	7.02
Slovakia	49.0	49.0	5.39	5.44
Slovenia	20.3	20.3	2.05	2.07
Spain	506.0	506.0	46.58	46.59
Sweden	441.4	438.6	9.38	10.06
Switzerland	41.3	41.3	7.83	8.45
Turkey ^{h)}	783.6	780.0	73.14	80.31
Ukraine	603.5	603.5	45.69	42.41 ^{d)}
United Kingdom	248.5	242.5	62.77	66.06

a) 1 January.

d) 1 January 2017.

e) Square kilometre.

f) Data refer to resident population only.

g) 1 January. Data refer to resident population only.

h) Including Asian areas as well.

i) 1 January 2014.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Demographic Yearbook, 2016 (UN, New York); World Development Indicators (The World Bank, Washington D.C.).

9.1. Area and population (continued)

Country	Area, thousand square kilometres		Population, million	
	2010	2017	2010	2017
Asia				
Afghanistan	652.9	652.9	24.49	28.22
Bangladesh	148.5	147.6	148.62	161.75
China	9 562.9	9 562.9	1 337.70 ^{k)}	1 384.37 ^{k)}
India	3 287.3	3 287.3	1 176.74 ^{m)}	1 283.60 ^{m)}
Indonesia	1 910.9	1 910.9	238.52	261.89
Iran	1 745.2	1 628.8 ^{o)}	74.34	81.07
Iraq	435.2	435.1	32.21	36.66 ^{p)}
Japan	378.0	377.9	128.07	126.79
Malaysia	330.8	330.3	28.59	32.05
Myanmar	676.6	676.6	59.78 ^{q)}	53.38 ^{q)}
Nepal	147.2	147.2	28.04	28.83
Pakistan	796.1	796.1	173.51	191.71 ^{p)}
Philippines	300.0	300.0	93.14	104.92
Republic of Korea	100.0	100.3	49.55	51.45
Saudi Arabia	2 149.7	2 206.7	27.41	32.61
Thailand	513.1	513.1	63.88	65.52
Vietnam	331.0	331.0	86.95	93.67
Africa				
Algeria	2 381.7	2 381.7	35.98	41.70
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 344.9	2 344.9	65.94	77.27 ^{p)}
Egypt	1 001.5	1 002.0	78.68	95.20
Ethiopia	1 104.3	1 104.3	79.63	94.35
Ghana	238.5	238.5	25.24 ^{s)}	28.31 ^{c)}

c) 2016.

k) Excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

m) 1 March.

o) Land area only.

p) 2015.

q) 1 October.

s) 2011.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Demographic Yearbook, 2016 (UN, New York); World Development Indicators (The World Bank, Washington D.C.).

9.1. Area and population (continued)

Country	Area, thousand square kilometres		Population, million	
	2010	2017	2010	2017
Kenya	580.4	592.0	38.47	46.60
Morocco	446.6	446.6	31.89	34.85
Nigeria	923.8	923.8	159.61	193.39 ^{c)}
South Africa	1 219.1	1 221.0	50.98	56.52
South Sudan	644.3	658.8	9.50	11.87
Sudan	1 861.5	1 879.4 ^{p)}	32.96	39.65 ^{c)}
Tanzania	947.3	947.3	43.19	52.56
Uganda	241.6	241.6	31.78	37.67
America				
Argentina	2 780.4	2 796.4	40.79	44.04
Brazil	8 515.8	8 515.8	195.50	207.66
Canada	9 984.7	9 984.7	34.01	36.71
Colombia	1 141.8	1 141.7	45.51	49.29
Chile	756.1	756.1	17.09	18.37
Mexico	1 964.4	1 964.4	114.26	123.52
Peru	1 285.2	1 285.2	29.46	31.83
United States	9 831.5	9 833.5	309.35	325.72
Venezuela	912.1	929.7	28.52	31.28
Australia and Oceania				
Australia	7 692.0	7 692.0	22.03	24.60
Papua New Guinea	462.8	462.8	6.85	8.15 ^{c)}
New Zealand	267.7	268.1	4.35	4.79

c) 2016.

p) 2015.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Demographic Yearbook, 2016 (UN, New York); World Development Indicators (The World Bank, Washington D.C.).

9.2. Indicators of vital statistics, 2017

(per thousand inhabitants)

Country	Live births	Deaths	Infant mortality ^{a)}	Natural increase or decrease (-)	Migration balance
Austria	10.0	9.5	2.9	0.5	5.1
Belgium	10.5	9.6	3.6	0.9	3.2
Bulgaria	9.0	15.5	6.4	-6.5	-0.8
Croatia	8.9	12.9	4.0	-4.1	-7.7
Cyprus	10.7	7.0	1.3	3.8	7.2
Czechia	10.8	10.5	2.7	0.3	2.7
Denmark	10.6	9.2	3.8	1.4	4.2
Estonia	10.5	11.8	2.3	-1.3	4.0
Finland	9.1	9.8	2.0	-0.6	2.4
France	11.5	9.1	3.9	2.4	-0.6
Germany	9.5	11.3	3.3	-1.8	5.1
Greece	8.2	11.6	3.5	-3.3	0.8
Hungary	9.7	13.5	3.5	-3.8	1.8
Ireland	12.9	6.3	3.0	6.6	3.0
Italy	7.6	10.7	2.7	-3.2	1.4
Latvia	10.7	14.8	4.1	-4.1	-4.0
Lithuania	10.1	14.2	3.0	-4.0	-9.7
Luxembourg	10.4	7.1	3.2	3.2	15.8
Malta	9.2	7.6	6.7	1.6	31.3
Netherlands	9.9	8.8	3.6	1.1	4.7
Poland	10.6	10.6	4.0	0.0	0.1
Portugal	8.4	10.7	2.7	-2.3	0.5
Romania	10.3	13.3	6.7	-3.0	-2.8
Slovakia	10.7	9.9	4.5	0.7	0.7
Slovenia	9.8	9.9	2.1	-0.1	0.6
Spain	8.4	9.1	2.7	-0.7	3.5
Sweden	11.5	9.1	2.4	2.3	10.1
United Kingdom	11.4	9.2	3.9	2.3	4.2
EU-28	9.9	10.3	3.6	-0.4	2.3
Japan	7.6	10.8	1.9	-3.2	0.6 ^{b)}
United States	12.2 ^{c)}	8.5 ^{c)}	5.9 ^{c)}	3.7 ^{c)}	2.9 ^{b)}

a) The number of deceased infants (less than 1 year old) per thousand live births.

b) Between 2010 and 2015 on average. Five yearly estimates.

c) 2016.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); U.S. National Vital Statistics Reports (NVSR); World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision (UN, New York); Statistical Handbook of Japan 2017 (Statistics Bureau, Tokyo).

9.3. Marriages, divorces and extramarital live births*

Country	Marriages		Divorces		Share of extramarital live births, % ^{a)}	
	per thousand inhabitants					
	2010	2016	2010	2016	2010	2016
Austria	4.5	5.1	2.1	1.8	40.1	42.2
Belgium	3.9	3.9	2.7	2.1	45.7	49.0
Bulgaria	3.3	3.8	1.5	1.5	54.1	58.6
Croatia	5.0	4.9	1.2	1.7	13.3	18.9
Cyprus	7.3	7.5	2.3	2.3	15.2	19.1
Czechia	4.5	4.8	2.9	2.4	40.3	48.6
Denmark	5.6	5.4	2.6	3.0	47.3	54.0
Estonia	3.8	4.8	2.2	2.5	59.1	56.1
Finland	5.6	4.5	2.5	2.5	41.1	44.9
France	3.9	3.5	2.1	1.9	55.0	59.7
Germany	4.7	5.0	2.3	2.0	33.3	35.5
Greece	5.1	4.6	1.2	1.0	7.3	9.4
Hungary	3.6	5.3	2.4	2.0	40.8	46.7
Ireland	4.5	4.8	0.7	0.7 ^{b)}	33.8	36.6
Italy	3.7	3.4	0.9	1.6	21.8	28.0
Latvia	4.4	6.6	2.4	3.1	44.4	40.9
Lithuania	6.0	7.4	3.2	3.1	25.7	27.4
Luxembourg	3.5	3.2	2.1	2.1	34.0	40.7
Malta	6.3	6.7	..	0.8	25.3	31.8
Netherlands	4.5	3.8	2.0	2.0	44.3	50.4
Poland	6.0	5.1	1.6	1.7	20.6	25.0
Portugal	3.8	3.1	2.6	2.2	41.3	52.8
Romania	5.7	6.8	1.6	1.5	27.7	31.3
Slovakia	4.7	5.5	2.2	1.7	33.0	40.2
Slovenia	3.2	3.2	1.2	1.2	55.7	58.6
Spain	3.6	3.7	2.2	2.1	35.5	45.9
Sweden	5.3	5.4	2.5	2.4	54.2	54.9
United Kingdom	4.5	4.4 ^{b)}	2.1	1.8	46.9	47.7
EU-28	4.4	4.3^{b)}	2.0	1.9^{c)}	38.1	42.6
Japan	5.5	4.9	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.3 ^{d)}
United States	6.8	6.9 ^{b)}	2.8	2.5 ^{b)}	40.8	39.8

a) As a percentage of total live births.

b) 2015.

c) 2013.

d) 2014.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Demographic Yearbook, 2016 (UN, New York); U.S. National Vital Statistics Reports (NVSR); Japanese Government Statistics; OECD (OECD, Paris).

9.4. Life expectancy, 2017

(years)

Country	Average life expectancy at birth			Average life expectancy at the age of 65		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
Austria	79.4	84.0	81.7	18.5	21.5	20.1
Belgium	79.2	83.9	81.6	18.5	21.9	20.3
Bulgaria	71.4	78.4	74.8	14.1	17.8	16.1
Croatia	74.9	81.0	78.0	15.5	18.9	17.4
Cyprus	80.2	84.2	82.2	18.6	21.2	19.9
Czechia	76.1	82.0	79.1	16.2	19.8	18.1
Denmark	79.2	83.1	81.1	18.2	20.8	19.6
Estonia	73.8	82.6	78.4	15.6	20.8	18.7
Finland	78.9	84.5	81.7	18.4	22.1	20.4
France	79.6	85.6	82.7	19.6	23.6	21.7
Germany	78.7	83.4	81.1	18.1	21.2	19.7
Greece	78.8	83.9	81.4	18.6	21.4	20.1
Hungary	72.5	79.3	76.0	14.5	18.4	16.7
Ireland	80.4	84.0	82.2	19.0	21.4	20.2
Italy	80.8	85.2	83.1	19.2	22.4	20.9
Latvia	69.8	79.7	74.9	14.1	19.0	17.0
Lithuania	70.7	80.5	75.8	14.4	19.4	17.4
Luxembourg	79.9	84.4	82.1	18.6	21.7	20.2
Malta	80.2	84.6	82.4	19.0	22.2	20.7
Netherlands	80.2	83.4	81.8	18.7	21.2	20.0
Poland	73.9	81.8	77.8	15.9	20.2	18.3
Portugal	78.4	84.6	81.6	18.3	22.1	20.4
Romania	71.7	79.1	75.3	14.7	18.3	16.7
Slovakia	73.8	80.7	77.3	15.3	19.1	17.4
Slovenia	78.2	84.0	81.2	17.6	21.7	19.8
Spain	80.6	86.1	83.4	19.3	23.4	21.5
Sweden	80.8	84.1	82.5	19.2	21.5	20.4
United Kingdom	79.5	83.1	81.3	18.8	21.1	20.0
EU-28	78.3	83.5	80.9	18.1	21.4	19.9
Japan ^{a)}	81.0	87.1	84.1	19.6	24.4	..
United States ^{a)}	76.1	81.1	78.6	18.0	20.6	..

a) 2016.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); OECD Health Statistics (OECD, Paris).

9.5. Employment, 2017

(%)

Country	Employment rate			Part-time employment as % of total employment
	male	female	total	
Austria	76.2	68.2	72.2	27.9
Belgium	67.5	58.7	63.1	24.5
Bulgaria	70.6	63.1	66.9	2.2
Croatia	63.8	54.0	58.9	4.8
Cyprus	70.0	61.4	65.6	12.2
Czechia	80.9	66.2	73.6	6.2
Denmark	76.9	71.5	74.2	25.3
Estonia	77.4	70.9	74.1	9.5
Finland	71.4	68.5	70.0	15.0
France	68.4	61.2	64.7	18.2
Germany	78.9	71.5	75.2	26.9
Greece	62.7	44.4	53.5	9.7
Hungary	75.2	61.3	68.2	4.3
Ireland	73.0	62.4	67.7	20.1
Italy	67.1	48.9	58.0	18.5
Latvia	71.9	68.4	70.1	7.7
Lithuania	70.6	70.2	70.4	7.6
Luxembourg	69.9	62.5	66.3	19.5
Malta	80.1	57.6	69.2	13.7
Netherlands	80.4	71.3	75.8	49.8
Poland	72.8	59.5	66.1	6.6
Portugal	71.1	64.8	67.8	8.9
Romania	71.8	55.8	63.9	6.8
Slovakia	72.0	60.3	66.2	5.8
Slovenia	72.5	65.8	69.3	10.3
Spain	66.5	55.7	61.1	14.9
Sweden	78.3	75.4	76.9	23.3
United Kingdom	78.6	69.7	74.1	24.8
EU-28	73.0	62.5	67.7	19.4
Japan	82.9	67.4	75.3	22.4
United States	75.4	64.9	70.1	..

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); OECD (OECD Paris).

9.6. Unemployment, 2017

Country	Number of unemployed persons, thousands	Unemployment rate, %		
		total	of which:	
			female	under 25 years
Austria	247	5.6	5.1	9.8
Belgium	353	7.1	7.1	19.3
Bulgaria	204	6.2	6.0	12.9
Croatia	204	11.3	12.0	27.4
Cyprus	47	11.3	11.4	24.7
Czechia	154	2.9	3.6	7.9
Denmark	171	5.9	6.0	11.0
Estonia	40	5.9	5.5	12.1
Finland	233	8.8	8.5	20.1
France	2 776	9.5	9.4	22.3
Germany	1 612	3.8	3.4	6.8
Greece	1 018	21.7	26.3	43.6
Hungary	192	4.2	4.6	10.7
Ireland	157	6.9	6.4	14.4
Italy	2 896	11.4	12.5	34.7
Latvia	84	8.9	7.9	17.0
Lithuania	103	7.3	5.9	13.3
Luxembourg	16	5.5	5.5	15.4
Malta	9	4.1	4.3	10.6
Netherlands	428	4.9	5.3	8.9
Poland	840	5.0	5.0	14.8
Portugal	457	9.2	9.6	23.9
Romania	449	5.1	4.2	18.3
Slovakia	223	8.2	8.5	18.9
Slovenia	67	6.7	7.6	11.2
Spain	3 910	17.3	19.1	38.6
Sweden	356	6.9	6.5	17.9
United Kingdom	1 431	4.4	4.3	12.1
EU-28	18 677	7.8	8.0	16.8
Japan	1 740	3.0	2.8	4.6
United States	6 642	4.4	4.3	9.2

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); OECD (OECD, Paris).

9.7. Gross domestic product (GDP)

Country	Change in volume of GDP compared to previous year, %			Per capita GDP in purchasing power standard (PPS)
	2016	2017	2018	2017
Austria	2.0	2.6	2.7	38 100
Belgium	1.5	1.7	1.4	35 000
Bulgaria	3.9	3.8	3.1	14 800
Croatia	3.5	2.9	2.6	18 500
Cyprus	4.8	4.5	3.9	25 500
Czechia	2.5	4.4	2.9	26 900
Denmark	2.4	2.3	1.4	38 400
Estonia	3.5	4.9	3.9	23 600
Finland	2.8	2.7	2.3	32 700
France	1.2	2.2	1.5	31 200
Germany	2.2	2.2	1.4	37 100
Greece	-0.2	1.5	1.9	20 200
Hungary	2.3	4.1	4.9	20 300
Ireland	5.0	7.2	6.7	54 300
Italy	1.1	1.6	0.9	28 900
Latvia	2.1	4.6	4.8	20 000
Lithuania	2.4	4.1	3.4	23 500
Luxembourg	2.4	1.5	2.6	75 900
Malta	5.7	6.7	6.6	29 300
Netherlands	2.2	2.9	2.7	38 400
Poland	3.1	4.8	5.1	20 900
Portugal	1.9	2.8	2.1	23 000
Romania	4.8	7.0	4.1	18 800
Slovakia	3.1	3.2	4.1	22 900
Slovenia	3.1	4.9	4.5	25 500
Spain	3.2	3.0	2.6	27 600
Sweden	2.7	2.1	2.3	36 300
United Kingdom	1.8	1.8	1.4	31 700
EU-28	2.0	2.4	1.9	30 000
Japan	0.6	1.9	..	42 900 ^{a)}
United States	1.6	2.2	..	59 800 ^{a)}

a) PPP per capita.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); OECD (OECD, Paris); World Economic Outlook, April 2019 (IMF, Washington D.C.).

9.8. External trade in goods, 2017*

Country	Annual change of		Trade balance, million EUR	Per capita total trade, EUR
	import	export		
	volumes, %			
Austria	4.5	5.1	-6 820	34 593
Belgium	-0.3	0.9	19 063	65 381
Bulgaria	7.4	9.5	-2 433	8 196
Croatia	6.1	9.4	-7 775	8 760
Cyprus	9.9	4.1	-5 245	12 860
Czechia	5.9	5.5	16 731	28 854
Denmark	3.4	2.7	8 241	30 072
Estonia	4.3	4.6	-1 873	20 947
Finland	5.7	8.6	-2 221	22 276
France	1.4	1.1	-74 326	15 281
Germany	2.9	3.2	252 294	27 966
Greece	4.2	3.0	-21 466	7 366
Hungary	7.7	4.2	5 595	20 015
Ireland	3.6	2.8	43 166	41 717
Italy	2.8	5.0	47 642	14 051
Latvia	11.9	8.5	-2 533	14 043
Lithuania	8.2	10.2	-2 106	19 420
Luxembourg	-2.2	-5.9	-6 290	57 367
Malta	-9.9	-20.0	-2 929	15 742
Netherlands	6.2	6.6	68 715	63 361
Poland	8.1	7.6	565	10 907
Portugal	6.9	5.2	-14 448	12 090
Romania	6.8	6.5	-12 952	7 055
Slovakia	4.3	1.2	1 042	27 285
Slovenia	10.0	10.0	2 090	31 903
Spain	4.1	3.0	-28 557	12 765
Sweden	1.1	3.5	-778	27 027
United Kingdom	-4.5	0.7	-178 774	14 539
EU-28^{a)}	2.0	4.4	22 071	7 299
Japan	3.1	5.2	23 820	9 561
United States	4.6	3.3	-763 704	10 752

a) Extra-EU trade.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (UN, New York); World Economic Outlook, April 2019 (IMF, Washington D. C.).

9.9. Consumer prices

Country	Annual change, %			Comparative price level (EU-28 = 100.0%)
	2015	2017	2018	2017
Austria	0.8	2.2	2.1	112.8
Belgium	0.6	2.2	2.3	112.3
Bulgaria	-1.1	1.2	2.6	45.1
Croatia	-0.3	1.3	1.6	63.0
Cyprus	-1.5	0.7	0.8	91.3
Czechia	0.3	2.4	2.0	62.4
Denmark	0.2	1.1	0.7	139.0
Estonia	0.1	3.7	3.4	73.9
Finland	-0.2	0.8	1.2	123.3
France	0.1	1.2	2.1	107.1
Germany	0.7	1.7	1.9	103.7
Greece	-1.1	1.1	0.8	83.0
Hungary	0.1	2.4	2.9	59.4
Ireland	0.0	0.3	0.7	129.1
Italy	0.1	1.3	1.2	101.6
Latvia	0.2	2.9	2.6	68.3
Lithuania	-0.7	3.7	2.5	60.0
Luxembourg	0.1	2.1	2.0	139.9
Malta	1.2	1.3	1.7	81.9
Netherlands	0.2	1.3	1.6	114.6
Poland	-0.7	1.6	1.2	53.5
Portugal	0.5	1.6	1.2	83.6
Romania	-0.4	1.1	4.1	48.0
Slovakia	-0.3	1.4	2.5	65.4
Slovenia	-0.8	1.6	1.9	82.7
Spain	-0.6	2.0	1.7	93.7
Sweden	0.7	1.9	2.0	134.5
United Kingdom	0.0	2.7	2.5	117.6
EU-28	0.1	1.7	1.9	100.0
Japan	0.8	0.5	..	109.1
United States	-0.8	1.7	2.2	120.4

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); OECD (OECD, Paris).

9.10. General government balance and general government gross debt

(as a percentage of GDP)

Country	General government balance		General government gross debt	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
Austria	-1.6	-0.8	83.0	78.3
Belgium	-2.4	-0.9	106.1	103.4
Bulgária	0.2	1.1	29.6	25.6
Croatia	-0.9	0.9	80.2	77.5
Cyprus	0.3	1.8	105.5	96.1
Czechia	0.7	1.5	36.8	34.7
Denmark	-0.4	1.1	37.9	36.1
Estonia	-0.3	-0.4	9.2	8.7
Finland	-1.7	-0.7	63.0	61.3
France	-3.5	-2.7	98.2	98.5
Germany	0.9	1.0	67.9	63.9
Greece	0.5	0.8	178.5	176.1
Hungary	-1.6	-2.2	75.9	73.3
Ireland	-0.5	-0.2	73.4	68.4
Italy	-2.5	-2.4	131.4	131.2
Latvia	0.1	-0.6	40.3	40.0
Lithuania	0.3	0.5	39.9	39.4
Luxembourg	1.6	1.4	20.7	23.0
Malta	0.9	3.5	56.3	50.9
Netherlands	0.0	1.2	61.9	57.0
Poland	-2.2	-1.4	54.2	50.6
Portugal	-2.0	-3.0	129.2	124.8
Romania	-2.9	-2.9	37.3	35.1
Slovakia	-2.2	-0.8	51.8	50.9
Slovenia	-1.9	0.1	78.7	74.1
Spain	-4.5	-3.1	99.0	98.1
Sweden	1.1	1.6	42.4	40.8
United Kingdom	-2.9	-1.8	87.9	87.4
EU-28	-1.7	-1.0	83.3	81.6
Japan	-3.7	-4.3 ^{a)}	235.6	237.6 ^{a)}
United States	-3.9	-3.8	106.8	105.2

a) IMF estimates.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); World Economic Outlook, October 2018 (IMF, Washington D.C.).

9.11. Current account balance

(as a percentage of GDP)

Country	2014	2015	2016	2017
Austria	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.0
Belgium	-0.9	-1.0	-0.6	0.7
Bulgaria	1.2	0.0	2.6	6.5
Croatia	1.9	4.4	2.5	3.9
Cyprus	-4.3	-1.5	-5.1	-8.4
Czechia	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.1
Denmark	8.9	8.2	7.9	8.0
Estonia	0.8	1.8	2.0	3.2
Finland	-1.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
France	-1.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6
Germany	7.5	8.9	8.5	8.0
Greece	-1.6	-0.8	-1.7	-1.8
Hungary	1.5	2.7	6.2	3.2
Ireland	1.1	4.4	-4.2	8.5
Italy	1.9	1.5	2.5	2.8
Latvia	-1.7	-0.5	1.6	0.7
Lithuania	3.2	-2.3	-0.8	0.9
Luxembourg	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9
Malta	5.8	2.4	3.4	10.4
Netherlands	8.5	6.3	8.1	10.5
Poland	-2.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.2
Portugal	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5
Romania	-0.7	-1.2	-2.1	-3.2
Slovakia	1.1	-1.7	-2.2	-2.0
Slovenia	5.8	4.5	5.5	7.2
Spain	1.1	1.2	2.3	1.8
Sweden	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.2
United Kingdom	-4.9	-4.9	-5.2	-3.3
EU-28	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3
Japan	0.8	3.1	3.9	4.0
United States	-2.1	-2.2	-2.3	-2.3

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); World Economic Outlook, October 2018 (IMF, Washington D.C.).

9.12. Volume of agricultural production

(annual change, %)

Country	2013	2014	2015	2016
Austria	0.3	6.3	-5.0	2.7
Belgium	4.4	5.5	-0.7	-4.7
Bulgaria	19.6	-0.8	-1.5	2.8
Croatia	15.8	-6.4	4.4	9.4
Cyprus	-5.4	1.4	2.9	-2.8
Czechia	4.2	7.8	-4.2	4.2
Denmark	-2.3	2.6	1.7	-3.0
Estonia	3.7	6.8	10.1	-14.8
Finland	5.0	1.9	-2.6	-0.8
France	-0.3	5.8	-0.5	-7.4
Germany	0.6	5.7	-3.5	-0.9
Greece	-9.5	2.8	-1.4	5.7
Hungary	10.6	11.1	-6.1	-4.3
Ireland	4.2	2.1	5.7	0.9
Italy	-1.1	-2.4	4.8	-0.9
Latvia	-1.8	4.0	19.1	-8.6
Lithuania	-3.2	7.3	9.2	-5.3
Luxembourg	3.2	4.6	4.1	1.0
Malta	1.1	3.6	-2.5	-2.7
Netherlands	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.5
Poland	-0.1	5.6	-5.7	6.0
Portugal	4.9	0.3	11.9	-7.3
Romania	22.4	2.5	-7.0	3.7
Slovakia	9.4	15.1	-10.9	14.6
Slovenia	-2.0	5.9	4.2	-3.5
Spain	22.3	-10.1	3.3	-1.3
Sweden	0.1	5.1	1.7	-3.8
United Kingdom	2.2	7.5	0.0	-4.6
EU-28	4.0	2.2	-0.2	-1.4
Japan	-0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-3.7
United States	4.8	3.4	-0.3	4.3

Source: FAO (FAO, Rome).

9.13. Volume of industrial production

(annual change, %)

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018
Austria	2.1	2.9	5.4	3.6
Belgium	-1.2	4.5	2.9	1.2
Bulgaria	2.7	2.8	3.8	1.0
Croatia	2.6	5.0	1.9	-1.0
Cyprus	5.0	9.1	7.5	6.9
Czechia	4.5	3.0	6.8	3.3
Denmark	0.0	3.7	2.2	2.5
Estonia	-0.2	3.0	4.3	4.1
Finland	-1.0	4.3	3.3	2.7
France	1.4	0.5	2.4	0.4
Germany	0.9	1.1	3.4	1.1
Greece	1.0	2.6	4.8	1.2
Hungary	7.1	0.7	5.4	3.9
Ireland	35.9	1.8	-2.3	-0.1
Italy	1.1	1.9	3.6	0.8
Latvia	3.4	4.9	8.5	2.0
Lithuania	4.2	2.7	6.8	5.1
Luxembourg	1.2	0.1	2.6	-0.8
Malta	-0.2	-7.3	8.7	1.2
Netherlands	-3.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Poland	4.8	2.8	6.9	5.7
Portugal	2.0	2.4	3.6	-0.2
Romania	2.6	3.1	8.6	4.3
Slovakia	6.6	4.6	3.3	4.3
Slovenia	5.1	7.7	8.3	4.6
Spain	3.4	1.7	3.2	0.4
Sweden	3.2	1.3	4.8	2.7
United Kingdom	1.2	1.5	1.6	0.8
EU-28	2.6	1.7	3.1	1.3
Japan	-1.3	0.2	2.6	0.9
United States	-0.7	-2.0	2.3	3.9

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); OECD (OECD, Paris).

9.14. Tourism, 2017

Country	Number of tourists, thousand		Receipts	
	total	of which: international arrivals	per international tourist, euro	as a percentage of GDP
Austria	38 587	25 906	699	4.9
Belgium	16 319	8 385	1 318	2.5
Bulgaria	7 462	3 656	982	6.9
Croatia	17 410	15 582	608	19.3
Cyprus	2 946	2 489	1 113	14.1
Czechia	20 001	10 160	606	3.2
Denmark ^{a)}	7 673	2 872	2 460	2.4
Estonia	3 545	2 156	669	6.1
Finland	11 794	3 180	944	1.3
France	166 831	48 919	1 098	2.3
Germany	172 312	37 307	945	1.1
Greece ^{a)}	26 136	17 929	816	8.1
Hungary	12 459	5 650	971	4.4
Ireland	..	10 388 ^{a)}	476 ^{a)}	1.7
Italy	123 196	60 523	647	2.3
Latvia	2 577	1 779	471	3.1
Lithuania	3 253	1 584	738	2.8
Luxembourg	1 156	1 046	3 852	7.3
Malta	1 829	1 662	919	13.5
Netherlands	42 235	17 924	816	2.0
Poland	31 989	6 804	1 658	2.4
Portugal	24 557	14 300	1 060	7.8
Romania	12 056	2 749	813	1.2
Slovakia	5 288	2 130	1 215	3.0
Slovenia	4 892	3 543	687	5.7
Spain	129 392	65 233	924	5.2
Sweden	29 874	6 841	1 834	2.6
United Kingdom	..	37 651 ^{a)}	1 204 ^{a)}	1.9
Japan	..	28 691 ^{a)}	1 051 ^{a)}	0.7
United States	..	76 941 ^{a)}	2 425 ^{a)}	1.1

a) Estimated data.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2018 (UNWTO, Madrid).

9.15. Number of passenger cars and mobile phones, internet usage, 2017

Country	Passenger cars ^{a)}	Mobile phones	Share of households with internet access, %	
	per thousand inhabitants, number		total	of which: via broadband connection
Austria	546 ^{b)}	1 708	89	88
Belgium	503	1 047	86	84
Bulgaria	443	1 204	67	67
Croatia	374	1 030	76	76
Cyprus	595	1 385	79	79
Czechia	502	1 190	83	83
Denmark	..	1 217	97	92
Estonia	534	1 454	88	87
Finland	604	1 323	94	93
France	479	1 062	86	79
Germany	555	1 291	93	92
Greece	479	1 159	71	71
Hungary	338	1 238	82	82
Ireland	439	1 029	88	88
Italy	625	1 413	81	79
Latvia	341	1 264	79	76
Lithuania	456	1 509	75	75
Luxembourg	662	1 361	97	97
Malta	615	1 300	85	85
Netherlands	481	1 205	98	98
Poland	571	1 305	82	78
Portugal	470	1 139	77	76
Romania	261 ^{b)}	1 146	76	74
Slovakia	390	1 307	81	79
Slovenia	531	1 175	82	82
Spain	492	1 132	83	83
Sweden	477	1 255	95	93
United Kingdom	469	1 196	94	93
EU-28	505	1 229	87	85
Japan	..	1 335	91	..
United States	..	1 220	..	..

a) 2016.

b) 2015.

Sources: Eurostat (Luxembourg); The World Bank (Washington).

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES, CONCEPTS

For further information on statistical domains (e.g. purpose, content, legal base, data production methods, data quality), concepts and definitions, classifications, data sources and registers, please see meta-database at www.ksh.hu, under menu Data/Metainformation.

1. Main indicators

The chapter presents the main socio-economic indicators. Information on the methodology of different data and indicators can be found in the methodological notes to the chapter of the particular statistical domain.

2. Population, vital events

The population numbers in the period between 1949 and 1990 are full-scope population census data, which refer to the population present in years 1949 and 1960, and to the resident population since 1970. The population numbers of 1 January between 2001 and 2011 are calculated on the basis of the 1 February 2001 census. The population data from 1 January 2012 are calculated on the basis of the 1 October 2011 census.

In case of population data by marital status data of persons living in a registered partnership with same-sex partners from 1 July 2009 are included in the data of married people, while data of widowed or divorced persons contain widowed and divorced registered partners.

Data on vital events refer to the vital events which occurred in Hungary.

Live birth: (according to 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: it expresses to how many children a female would give birth during her life at the age-specific birth rate of the given year.

Foetal loss: foetal deaths and induced abortions, together. *Foetal death:* death of the foetus before birth, irrespective of the gestation period. *Induced abortion:* the intentional interruption of pregnancy through surgical intervention.

Average life expectancy: expresses how many further years of lifetime can be expected by people of various ages at the mortality rate of the given year.

Natural increase, decrease (–): the difference between live births and deaths.

Permanent internal migration: the migrant leaving his/her place of residence indicates a dwelling in another settlement as another place of residence.

Temporary internal migration: the change in the place of dwelling crossing municipal boundaries when the migrant maintaining the place of residence changes a dwelling and indicates a new dwelling as a place of stay as well as when he/she moves from one place of stay to another place of stay.

Foreign citizen residing in Hungary: a foreign citizen having a residence or a settlement document who stayed in Hungary on 1 January of the given year. From 2012, it contains the number of those with refugee and subsidiary protection status as well.

Foreign citizen immigrating to Hungary: a foreign citizen who entered Hungary in the given year and obtained a residence document according to legal regulations in effect.

Foreign citizen emigrating from Hungary: a foreign citizen having a residence or a settlement document who left Hungary in the given year without the intent to return, or whose permission's validity is expired and who did not apply for a new one or whose permission was invalidated by authority due to withdrawal. From 2012, it contains estimations.

Naturalized foreign citizen: a person who was naturalized or renaturalized in the reference year. Data published in the pocketbook

refer only to those new Hungarian citizens who have address in Hungary.

Hungarian citizen immigrating to Hungary: a Hungarian citizen who was born abroad or has lived abroad and returned to Hungary in order to settle down as well as Hungarian citizens who returned from temporary residence abroad.

Hungarian citizen emigrating from Hungary: a Hungarian citizen leaving Hungary with the intention of settling down or residing temporarily abroad.

Source of methodology: Demographic Yearbook, 2017 (HCSO, Budapest, 2018).

3.1. Labour market

Labour force

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a representative household survey which provides information on the economic activity of persons aged 15–74 according to the international statistical recommendation based on the concepts and definitions of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Employed persons: persons who worked one hour or more for pay or profit or had a job from which they were temporarily absent (sick-leave or vacation, maternity leave, etc.) during the reference week. In harmony with the international recommendations, persons receiving child care benefit or child care allowance are not considered employed persons, unless they carried out work for pay in the reference week.

Unemployed persons: persons meeting the following three criteria simultaneously:

- neither worked nor had a job from which they were temporarily absent during the reference week;
- were actively seeking work in the four weeks before the reference week (contacted a job centre, visited employers personally, advertised or replied to advertisements, etc.);
- could have started working within two weeks following the reference week if a proper job had been found.

Irrespective of the above three criteria, unemployed persons are also those who have already found a job to start later, i.e. within 90 days (till 2002 within 30 days).

Economically active population: the total number of persons present in the labour market, i.e. employed and unemployed.

Economically inactive persons: persons who cannot be classified either as employed or as unemployed, did not work in the reference week, did not have regular income from work and did not even seek a job, or searched for one but would not have been able to start work.

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

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

From December 2014, grossing up of LFS data is based on the adjusted population number of the 2011 census. To ensure comparability, previous estimates have been modified by the new weighting system dating back to 2006.

Employees, earnings

Interim institutional labour data relate to enterprises employing at least 5 employees, budgetary and social security institutions irrespective of their staff number and the designated non-profit organisations.

Employees: persons who are in employment relationship with the employer and are obliged to work against wages and salaries on the basis of a labour contract or agreement for at least 60 hours on monthly average (in case of labour contracts for less than one month, working hours are converted to full month's work).

Earnings (by national concept) refer to persons employed full-time. Earnings comprise the basic wages and salaries, supplements, wages in kind, bonuses, premiums, 13th month salary and payments for time not worked.

Average net earnings: net earnings are calculated by deducting the labour market contribution, the personal income tax and health and

pension contributions from average gross earnings. Netting from the monthly gross earnings per corporations handles only deductions affecting all employees.

Real income index is the ratio of net income index to the consumer price index.

Earnings by SNA (labour income): they include, in addition to national earning elements, also benefits in cash and in kind, which are part of earnings according to Eurostat recommendations. Such elements are e.g.: daily allowance of foreign mission, meal vouchers, dwelling cost reimbursement, transport cost reimbursement, company car use, jubilee rewards, presents.

Job vacancy is defined as a post (newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant within 3 months) for which the employer is taking active steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise concerned (through advertisement, announcement, private job mediation companies, with the help of the Public Employment Service or colleagues, friends, etc.).

Job vacancy rate = number of job vacancies/ (number of job vacancies + occupied jobs)*100.

In 2018, a new methodological correction was put into force in the data collection system of institutional labour statistics. According to the new methodological correction, HCSO also uses headcount data estimated from the interim tax returns for fixing annual staff categories. In case of organisations covered by the labour statistical data collection, this is to provide background information better reflecting the composition of the target population in the reference year for producing estimates on enterprises surveyed by sampling as well as for defining the fixed staff categories used in publications. **These pieces of information are more recent than the headcount information gained from the previously used annual tax returns, since they refer to the year preceding the reference year**, while data from the annual tax returns are from two years earlier. As a consequence, the methodological change described resulted in a one-off, major rearrangement in the composition of the reference population, so, in terms of total values (number of employees, total earnings, wages and salaries according to the SNA concept, total hours worked) published since 2018, there is a significant break in the

time series. The **comparability** of the target indicators of the institutional labour statistical data collection, i.e. the published specific indicators (e.g. average earnings, working hours per capita) **is not limited by the above phenomenon**. For publishing indices expressing year-on-year percentage change, from 2018, we use estimates adjusted for the effect of the methodological change outlined above, therefore, the published indices may differ from those values which can be calculated from the data published earlier.

Administrative data

Registered jobseekers: persons who meet the conditions of entering into employment, are not full-time students or entitled to old-age pension, who do not receive rehabilitation annuity or allowance for persons with disabilities, are not in employment relationship except for odd jobs and neither perform any income producing activity, who co-operate with the national employment service in the interest of getting a job and who are registered there as jobseekers (Act IV of 1991).

Registered career-starter jobseekers: among registered jobseekers, persons younger than 25 years – with tertiary education younger than 30 years – who are registered with the competent local office of NES, meet the conditions of entering into employment and who did not obtain eligibility for jobseekers' allowance after finishing their studies.

Jobseekers' allowance recipients: among registered jobseekers those who met their obligation to pay contribution prior to becoming jobseeker and thus, who are entitled to jobseekers' allowance under the conditions defined in the Employment Act. Those are eligible for jobseekers' allowance who

- are jobseekers,
- want to find a job, but their individual job search was not successful and not even the competent employment office could offer them a proper job,
- have at least 360 days eligibility time within three years prior to becoming a jobseeker.

The amount of the allowance is 60 per cent of the basic allowance, but it cannot be higher than the compulsory daily amount of minimum

wage in force on the date of the start of eligibility. The minimum duration of eligibility is 36 days, while its maximum duration is 90 days. (Act IV of 1991).

Recipients of social benefits: registered jobseekers of active age in a disadvantageous situation on the labour market who are provided with social benefits in cash to complete or substitute their income. From 1 January 2009, the beneficiaries of regular social assistance were classified into two groups: recipients of regular social assistance and recipients of availability support. From 1 January 2011, availability support gave place to wage replacement allowance, a new form of benefit. From 1 September 2011, the denomination "wage replacement allowance" changed to employment substitution support (Act III of 1993 on Social Administration and Social Benefits).

Participants in active labour market programmes: persons who participate in a supported programme defined in the Employment Act. During their participation in the programmes, the active job search activities of jobseekers and their registration as a jobseeker are suspended, i.e. they are not counted as registered jobseekers in statistics. (Employment Act).

Public employment: a special form of employment, a subsidized "transit employment" which aims to help the public workers return or get to the primary labour market. Public employment provides temporary employment opportunities for those whose individual job search was unsuccessful for a long time.

Persons participating in training and public employment are included both in the number of public workers and that of training participants, but in the total number, they are taken into account only once.

Source of data: National Employment Service.

3.2. Income and living conditions

(Household budget and living conditions survey)

Grossing up data of households participating in the Household Budget and Living Conditions Survey, expenditures do not fall in line with the ones in the national accounts. This derives partly from the

different surveying method. The coverage of observation is also different; in HBLs only private households are observed.

Detailed data of incomes are reported according to the methodology of EU-SILC. Some income items previously considered as income do not add in total net income, so these items cannot be directly compared. For the sake of the direct comparison, the items left out are listed at the end of the table.

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: the 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).

Income deciles: deciles of the population ranked according to the annual net income per capita.

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

3.3. Housing and public utilities

Housing stock data are based on the final results of the 2011 census.

Number of dwellings to be built based on simple announcements and new construction permits issued by building authorities.

Ceased dwellings: dwellings ceased, due to elementary damage, demolition, conversion or destruction in the reference year.

Source of methodology: Yearbook of Housing Statistics, 2017 (HCSO, Budapest, 2018).

3.4. Health care, accidents

Health care

Health expenditure data are based on the international health accounts methodology (*A System of Health Accounts, 2011 Edition*) and do not contain the amount of investments.

Within the national health accounts of Hungary:

- government schemes contain governmental and local governmental health expenditure as well as expenses of the Health Insurance Fund,
- voluntary health care financing schemes contain the health expenditure of voluntary health funds, non-profit enterprises serving households, as well as enterprises,
- household out-of-pocket payments contain the direct health expenditure of the households.

General practitioners and family paediatricians: provide basic health care for the inhabitants. It should be taken into consideration that not all settlements have a family paediatrician. In this case the general practitioner also treats the children.

Hospital beds in operation: among approved hospital beds those which were available after preparation for patients for at least 6 months.

Outpatient service: the examination and treatment of patients referred to or voluntarily attending specialised health care provided by medical staff with special qualification in an outpatient clinic or an outpatient department of an inpatient institution.

Case of attendance: the attendance of an outpatient at the consultation one day, irrespective of the number of services provided to her/him.

Number of interventions: the number of services provided to an outpatient during one consultation.

Hours worked by a specialist: working hours performed by a specialist in outpatient service during a calendar year.

Hours worked by a non-specialist: on the basis of the financial contract made with the National Health Insurance Fund Administration (NHIFA), hours worked by a non-specialist are separate activities performed by a non-specialist ancillary health worker independently in her/his professional competence, under professional guidance of a specialist, but without her/his direct supervision (e.g. physiotherapy, medical massage, dietetics, laboratory, psychology, medical pedagogy, speech therapy, etc.).

Reported infectious diseases: all acute infectious diseases which have to be reported according to the decree, and, when detected, demand epidemiological measures to be taken to prevent further spreading of the disease.

Dispensaries: curative-preventive health care institutions which provide care for outpatients suffering from certain specific diseases (pulmonological, psychiatric-mental, dermato-venereal diseases, tumours etc).

Patient registered in a dispensary: patient registered at the end of the year undergoing regular medical treatment or care (control) in the dispensary.

Estimated number of alcohol addicts: data are calculated with the help of the Jellinek formula based on the number of deaths from liver cirrhosis (number of deaths from liver cirrhosis multiplied by 144).

Source of methodology: Yearbook of Health Statistics, 2017 (HCSO, Budapest, 2018).

Accidents

Road traffic accident involving personal injury: any accident on a public road or private road open to the public, which involved at least one vehicle in motion and as a consequence of which at least one person died on the spot or within 30 days following the accident or suffered an injury.

Source of data: Hungarian National Police Headquarters.

Fire cases: a process of burning which endangers life, bodily integrity or material property, or causes damages to these.

Source of data: National Directorate General for Disaster Management.

3.5. Social care protection

Infant care benefit: it was called pregnancy and confinement benefit before 2015. A wage-depending provision due to an insured parent for a period corresponding to the length of maternity leave (168 days).

Maternity allowance: any woman, who participates in at least four pregnancy counselling sessions (concerning premature birth one session is required) is eligible for this one-time allowance.

Child care benefit: a wage-depending provision due to an insured parent from the day following the expiry of the period of eligibility for infant care benefit to the child's second birthday. In the case of twins born after 31 December 2013 the length of entitlement shall be extended by 1 year. From 1 January 2014, students of institutions of tertiary education also might be entitled to child care benefit.

Child care allowance: a fixed-amount provision provided – irrespective of whether social contributions have been paid – for the parent, the foster parent, the guardian and under certain conditions for the grandparent up to the child's third birthday (in case of twins up to the end of the year of reaching schooling age) or up to the tenth birthday of a child who is chronically ill or disabled.

Child raising support: a fixed-amount provision provided – irrespective of whether social contributions have been paid – for the

parent, the foster parent or the guardian rearing three or more minor children if the youngest child is between the ages of 3 and 8 years.

Family allowance: from 30 August 2010 it is granted in two forms: as *child care assistance benefit* for non-school age children and for chronically ill or handicapped children who are over the age of 18 years and do not attend school and as *schooling support* for children in the compulsory schooling age, for children who are over it but still studying in public educational system up to their age of 20 years (previously the upper age-limit was 23) and for chronically ill or handicapped children attending school up to their age of 23 years.

Source of data: Hungarian State Treasury.

Infant nurseries: due to reorganisations as a result of changes in the Child Protection Act (Act XXXI of 1997), data on infant nurseries for 2017 refer to the period between 1 January and 31 August 2017. The reference date is 31 May instead of 31 December as used in previous years. As a consequence, data have limited comparability with time series before 2017.

Taking child under protection: if the parent is not able or does not want to eliminate endangerment of the child through the optional use of basic provisions, however, it is presumable that, with assistance, development of the child within a family environment may be ensured, the district guardianship authority shall take the child under protection.

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

People of disadvantaged status: children and children having come of age or young adults, who are eligible for regular child protection allowance and for whom one of the following conditions is true: low educational attainment of parents or guardians, low employment of parents or guardians, inadequate living environment or housing conditions.

People of multiply disadvantaged status: children and children having come of age or young adults, who are eligible for regular child protection allowance and for whom at least two of the conditions for disadvantaged people are true, moreover, minors taken into foster care

and young adults enrolled in a secondary school or university or college and taken into after care.

Sure Start Children Centre: the aim of the Sure Start Children Centre is to help the social inclusion of both socio-culturally disadvantaged pre-school aged children and their parents by providing preventive services. Services support the healthy development of children, compensate developmental delay and strengthen parental competencies.

Professional child protection provision: home-like provision for the child temporarily placed or taken into foster care, after-care for young adults, as well as full provision for the child requiring professional provision for other reasons.

After-care provision: this may be ordered at the request of a young adult who was previously under child protection if he/she is unable to provide for himself/herself, is in full-time education or is waiting for admission to a social residential institution.

Reformatory: part of the child-protection system, functioning as an enforcement of juveniles who committed crimes. The enforcement involves deprivation of liberty on purpose to supervise, look after, raise and educate juveniles. The institution helps inmates integrate in the society after leaving. Reformatory inmates are 12–21 years old and can be in pre-trial detention or have final court judgment.

Active age benefit: social benefit provided for persons of active age at disadvantaged employment status and for their families. The benefit was introduced in 2009 and has been modified several times since then. Persons eligible for active age benefit receive **regular social benefit for people with health impairment or engaged in full-time parenting** since 1 March 2015 if their health deteriorated or if they are incapable of ensuring day-time institutional care for their children under the age of 14. Persons eligible for active age benefit but not eligible for regular social benefit for people with health impairment or engaged in full-time parenting receive **employment substitution support**. Before 1 March 2015, persons eligible for active age benefit – based on different eligibility criteria – could receive **regular social benefit** or employment substitution support.

Nursing allowance: it is a financial aid for a person of full age who nurses a relative requiring home-based long-term care. Nursing allowance provided by local government on a discretionary basis was terminated on 1 March 2015.

Regular child protection allowance: a child is entitled to regular child protection allowance if he or she lives in a family whose per capita monthly income and per capita wealth do not exceed the amount defined by the act on social administration and social assistance. Until 2011, children entitled to this allowance received benefits in cash twice a year. Since 1 October 2012, regular child protection allowance is provided for the recipients in kind (in the form of Erzsébet voucher, which can be used exclusively to buy ready-to-eat food, clothes and school equipment).

Source of methodology: Yearbook of Welfare Statistics, 2017 (HCSO, Budapest, 2018).

Basic social services: by organising basic social services, local governments assist socially disadvantaged people to maintain an independent life in their own home or dwelling, as well as to resolve problems arising from their health or mental condition or some other reason (e.g. social catering, domestic care, family assistance service).

Family assistance: basic services provided to preserve self-managing capabilities of single persons or families in danger or emergency situation because of social or mental health problems, prevent causes of such situation and help put an end to the emergency situation.

Child welfare service: service performing tasks of organisation, service providing and care as an independent institute/activity or integrated in other institution(s). Its types are: independent child welfare service, child welfare service and child welfare centre.

Day care ensures daytime shelter, social relations and meeting basic hygienic needs primarily for those who live in their own homes but need social and mental support due to their health condition or old age, those being partly or wholly unable to care for themselves (clubs for the aged, day homes for disabled people, psychiatric patients and addicts, day-shelters).

Long-term residential social institutions provide continuous care on a permanent basis, day and night accommodation, nursing, care or rehabilitation (for the aged, disabled persons, psychiatric patients, addicts).

Short-term residential social institutions: provide continuous care on a temporary basis for at most one year. Main types: temporary homes for the aged, for disabled persons, for psychiatric patients and addicts, night shelters and homeless shelters.

Old-age pension shall be granted to the person who reached the applicable retirement age and the stipulated service time (at least 20 years of service time is required for the full old-age pension and 15 years for the partial old-age pension).

Age-related benefits (benefits due to persons under retirement age): benefits granted to persons who are under the retirement age. The age-related benefits (benefit under retirement age, service provision, temporary annuity for miners, annuity for ballet dancers) are classified automatically to old-age pensions after reaching the retirement age.

Disability benefit: a health insurance benefit introduced in 2012, which is payable to persons with reduced working capacity who satisfy the required entitlement conditions. New awards of disability benefit may be granted if the claimant's state of health is maximum 60% and the rehabilitation is not possible. For those who are in the same state of health but their rehabilitation is possible the benefit may be granted provided that they reach the retirement age within 5 years.

Rehabilitation benefit: a health insurance benefit introduced in 2012, which is payable to persons with reduced working capacity who satisfy the required entitlement conditions. New awards of rehabilitation benefit may be granted if the claimant's state of health is maximum 60% and the rehabilitation is possible. Rehabilitation benefit is paid for the period of the rehabilitation, but for 3 years at most.

Survivors' pension benefit: regular financial benefit due to the surviving family member. It is determined on the right of the deceased pensioner (or recipient of the annuity for members of agricultural co-operatives) or of any deceased person not receiving but eligible for

pension (or for an annuity for members of agricultural co-operatives). Survivors' pension benefits include widow(er)'s pensions, widow(er)'s temporary pensions, parents' pensions and orphan's benefit.

Source: Hungarian State Treasury.

3.6. Education

Every year 1 October and 15 October are designated as reference date of the data survey. Data relating to completed studies refer to the end of the previous school year, adjusted with the results for passing repeated examinations.

School-site: institutional units for education and training tasks within the administrative organisation of the initial educational institution, operating at the seat of the institution or at another site, furthermore, institutional units operating at the seat or at the same site but performing another initial education task. From the 2013/2014 school year comparison of the number of school sites with former years is limited. The reason is that, in addition to changes in organisation structure and maintenance, from 2013 school sites operating at the same settlement as the seat of the institution or as the member institution but not being a member institution are counted as a separate school site.

In the 2016/2017 school year, significant transformations started in secondary vocational education which, at the same time, means a change in the types of schools as well. The new name of special vocational schools is vocational school, the name of earlier vocational schools became secondary vocational school and the previous secondary vocational schools became vocational grammar schools. From this school year on, the common name of secondary general schools, vocational grammar schools and secondary vocational schools is **secondary school**.

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

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

General education: part of initial education establishing literacy and prepares for maturity examination.

Vocational training at school: part of initial education preparing for vocational examination.

Teachers: staff employed in educational institutions full- or part-time as teachers carrying out teaching-instructing activity, irrespective of qualification or status.

From the 2017/2018 school year, data on teachers are derived from the personal records of the Initial Education Information System, therefore the comparison of the number of teachers with former years is limited.

Tertiary vocational training: a vocational qualification may be obtained in a tertiary vocational programme, certified by a diploma. The diploma awarded for completing tertiary vocational programme shall not be considered an independent degree. Programme and outcome requirements include gaining credits completed in tertiary vocational programme to the Bachelor course offered in the same field of education. The minimum duration of education is 4 semesters.

Tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) training: 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 attainment, 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 programme is at least six- and at most eight semesters.

Tertiary postgraduate (MA/MSc) training: 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 programme is at least two and at 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. For example: veterinary medicine, architecture, dentistry, pharmaceuticals, law and medicine.

Postgraduate specialisation: training for a specialised qualification, based 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: postgraduate training provided by institutions of tertiary education, which serves to prepare students for work in scientific (PhD) and artistic (DLA) research.

New entrants are students who enter for the first time any programme in a given (ISCED) level of education.

Source of data: Ministry of Human Capacities.

3.7. Culture, sport

Cultural institutes: budgetary organisation or non-budgetary institution founded, maintained, operated for the population's cultural activities having suitable professional and infrastructural conditions and a deed of foundation.

Museums are national collections, exhibition sites and other museum collections organising permanent, temporary and travelling exhibitions.

Publications: non-periodical publications, more than 4 pages made by printing or other multiplying methods. Statistics regards multi-volume editions as single units. Reprint publications are considered as different publications.

Dance ensemble: art organisation which displays dance art pieces and stages at least 50 dance art, ballet or movement art performances annually.

Source of data: in case of public libraries, theatres, cultural institutes, concerts and museums, the Ministry of Human Capacities.

3.8. Justice

Registered crimes: crimes where investigations were completed in the reviewed period or data were supplied. They comprise cases of ceased investigations, too, where the 'perpetrator could not be identified'.

Registered perpetrators: according to the standard interpretation of the investigating authority and public prosecutor's criminal statistics, they are indictable suspects, in respect of whom the investigation found that she/he committed at least one crime. Act C of 2012 on Criminal Code came into force on 1 July 2013, according to which the age of criminal responsibility was reduced to 12 years of age in case of some violent crimes.

When interpreting data it is necessary to take into account that the new Criminal Code (Act C of 2012) came into force on 1 July 2013. However, in criminal cases not decided before 1 July 2013, the provisions of the former act (Act IV of 1978) shall apply provided that the punishment is more lenient according to the former act. As a result of the changes in the criminal law, in the case of certain crimes inter-temporal comparability is restricted.

Sources of data: Ministry of Interior, National Headquarters of the Hungarian Prison Service, Office of the Prosecutor General, National Office for the Judiciary.

4.1. National accounts, GDP

The system of national accounts is a macro-economic statistical system of accounts summarising the economic activity of the country, comparing resources and uses. HCSO's methodology is consistent with the European system of accounts (ESA 2010).

Gross value added at basic prices:

- + output (at basic prices)
- intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)

Gross domestic product (GDP): *from production approach* it equals the sum of gross value added at basic prices produced by all

industries and the balance of taxes and subsidies on products which cannot be divided among industries. *From expenditure approach* gross domestic product is the sum of goods and services available for domestic use (final consumption and gross capital formation), corrected with the external trade balance.

Basic price: sales price less taxes on products paid by the producer plus subsidies on products.

Purchasers' price: price actually paid by the purchaser for a unit of goods or services provided.

Balance of taxes and subsidies on products: difference between taxes and subsidies on the purchase, sales and delivery of goods and services (including value added tax, excise tax, customs duties, subsidies on exports).

Social transfers in kind: goods and services financed by the government (including social security funds) and non-profit institutions and consumed individually by households.

Actual final consumption of government: value of goods and services financed from central or local government budget which are intended to satisfy the common needs of society.

Gross fixed capital formation: it includes the value of tangible and intangible fixed assets purchased or own produced in the accounting period, the appreciation of existing tangible fixed assets, tangible fixed capital transfer in kind from abroad and the value of tangible fixed assets acquired through financial leasing.

Changes in inventories: value of changes in own-produced and purchased inventories of each economic sector that occur during the accounting period, excluding (real) holding gains/losses.

Acquisitions less disposals of valuables: changes in stocks of precious stones and precious metals, antiques and other objects of arts as well as other valuables of each economic sector that occur during the accounting period.

Gross capital formation: sum of gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories.

Sources of methodology: data of the national accounts of Hungary are in line with statistical recommendations of the UN (see *System of*

national accounts (SNA) 2008 – Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN and World Bank) and the requirements of ESA (European system of accounts – ESA 2010, Eurostat). HCSO metainformation.

Sources of data: the national accounts of Hungary rely on data collected partly by the statistical service and partly for other administrative purposes. Major sources besides HCSO data collections: data of the National Tax and Customs Administration (NTCA), the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) and the Ministry of Finance.

Indicators of household sector at macro level

Calculations are made in the frame of a system of national economic accounts (*European system of accounts –ESA 2010*) that is in harmony with international recommendations.

Income

Household sector (households): consumer households, private entrepreneurs taxed under the Act on Personal Income Tax, units without tax number and performing entrepreneurial activities as well as households producing for own consumption. The system of national accounts applies the above definition. Differently, the household budget and living conditions survey uses the household concept of population censuses.

Real income: it expresses the quantity of goods and services which can be obtained from the total income of households in a particular period at the given price level. In numerical terms it is the value of household income at prices of a definite year, the "real value" of household income.

Real wages and salaries: real wages and salaries express the quantity of goods and services which can be purchased from the sum of net wages and salaries in a particular period at the given price level. The real wages and salaries index shows changes in this quantity.

Sources of data: different data sources are used for the compilation of income accounts. A part of data derives from statistical data collections of HCSO, but data of the National Tax and Customs Administration (NTCA), the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) and the Ministry of Finance as well as data included in the Act on the Implementaion of the Budget of Hungary are also used.

Quantity of available food and nutrients

Data are calculated from balances drawn up on the resources of quantities and the distribution of major products consumed in the country, representing large weight in consumption. The balances are based on basic materials, i.e. include data on preparations as calculated for basic materials.

Data on consumption per capita, as derived from the balances and published here, are not quantities actually consumed by households but consumable quantities or supply available for households.

Data on domestic supply cover goods consumable in the area of the country. This way data include, in addition to the consumption of domestic households, purchases by international tourists in Hungary, but exclude consumption by Hungarian citizens abroad. Furthermore, they do not take account of goods coming to the country through tourism and goods originating from private imports or other sources that cannot be taken into account and distributed via occasional sales, though their quantity may be considerable in the case of certain products.

Quantities per capita are calculated by dividing quantity data by the prevailing average mid-year population.

From 2014 the quantity of fish is published in live weight, according to the method of calculation of the European Union.

Source of data: Research Institute of Agricultural Economics.

4.2. Business units and non-profit organisations, investments

Business units and non-profit organisations

Registered business units: at the time of the observation any unit with a tax number registered as legally existing, including those under bankruptcy, liquidation and dissolution proceedings at the given time.

Entrepreneur: apart from those who are subject to the Act on Private Entrepreneurs, those entrepreneurs with a separate tax number who do any business activity (e.g. freelancers).

Business partnerships: the concept on partnerships/companies applied in the publication includes all enterprises except entrepreneurs.

Small and medium sized enterprises: to specify the appropriate categories of SME (micro-, small- and medium sized enterprises and non-SME-s) the criteria referring to the number of persons employed, the financial ceilings (value of turnover and balance sheet total) and the status (autonomous, partner or linked status according to the consolidated amounts of the enterprise(s)) are taken into consideration based on the authorisation granted by Act XXXIV of 2004 on Small and Medium sized Enterprises and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2003/361.

A **foreign direct investment enterprise** is an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise in which an investor resident in another economy owns 10% or more of the ordinary shares or voting power in an incorporated enterprise, or the equivalent for an unincorporated enterprise. Foreign direct investment in Hungary (net debt) consists of equity and debt instruments. Data of Special Purpose Entities are excluded.

Volunteers are performing non-remuneration based public interest voluntary activities for natural or legal persons as well as economic associations without legal personality (Act LXXXVIII of 2005 on Public Interest Volunteer Activities).

Legal form: the grouping of registered business units by legal form (abbreviation: GFO) is based on a classification as of 15 March 2014, which is annexed to Decree No. 21/2012. (IV. 16.) of the Minister of

Public Administration and Justice on Elements and Nomenclatures of the Statistical Code.

Staff categories: since 1 January 2004, HCSO has introduced the concept of the number of employed persons instead of the number of employees recorded up to that time. The number of employed persons, in statistical accounts, includes the number of persons participating in the work of the enterprise, working under an employment contract or any other contract at a given employer as well as that of entrepreneurs and unpaid family workers.

Sources of methodology: The number of registered business units, 2017 (HCSO, Budapest, 2018), Foreign direct investment enterprises: MNB (National Bank of Hungary), Budapest, http://english.mnb.hu/Statisztika/data-and-information/mnben_modszer-tanok/methodological-notes-to-the-balance-of-payments-and-international-investment-position/methodological-notes-on-data-according-to-bpm6-methodology.

Sources of data: in case of registered enterprises the Business Register of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. Source of data of foreign direct investment enterprises: MNB (National Bank of Hungary), Statistics Department.

Investments

National economic investment activities: the procurement, creation and production of tangible assets, the extension, change of the intended purpose, conversion and renewal of existing tangible assets and replacement of those used up, except for forest culture, forest maintenance and reafforestation; as well as all activities until assets are put into operation or delivered to warehouse, specifically relating to the assets.

Full-scale observation is made of finalised data on the investment activities of enterprises employing at least 20 persons (years 2000–2017), preliminary data on the investment activities of enterprises employing at least 50 persons (2018) and the investment activities of budgetary units and entities, irrespective of staff categories. Representative survey by stratified sampling is made on finalised data on enterprises employing 5–19 persons and preliminary data on

enterprises employing 5–49 persons. Data on enterprises employing less than 5 persons are based on experts' estimates. Selected nonprofit organisations also make part of the statistical data collection.

In case of table 8.20, presenting territorial breakdown of investment, output value and volume indices refer only to those units which are covered by statistical observation of infra-annual investment statistics (enterprises with at least 5 employees, budgetary units and entities irrespective of staff categories and sampled non-profit organisations).

In table 4.2.11, presenting the current year's (2018) figures by legal forms of management, nonprofit business associations are presented among enterprises instead of nonprofit organisations.

Foreign Affiliates Statistics (Inward FATS)

The statistics of foreign affiliates are intended to observe and measure the extent and the source of foreign control over the domestic economy and its branches. It also gives the opportunity to compare the performance and productivity of domestic and foreign enterprises. Foreign-controlled affiliates are classified on the basis of the country in which the ultimate controlling institutional unit (UCI) is headquartered or resides.

The compilation of FATS is mainly based upon secondary sources. Deciding whether an enterprise is under foreign control or not is done by using data from the „Annual Survey on Capital Investments” conducted by the National Bank of Hungary. As for those not covered by the survey, data from tax returns is used.

Variables of non-financial enterprises come from several other fields of statistics such as the annual statistics on performance of enterprises, the statistics on investment, statistics on labour and statistics on research and development. The variables measuring the performance of large financial entities come from the data collection of the Hungarian Central Bank, while the data of small financial entities is provided by the National Tax and Customs Administration.

The country codes of the ultimate controlling institutional units of the enterprises come from the Eurogroup Register or from the survey on the annual performance of enterprises, in other cases internet research

is carried out or for the small enterprises the codes are imputed from the data of Company Registry Courts and by mathematical methodology.

4.3. Science and technology

HCSO's survey of research and experimental development (R&D) – according to the recommendations of international organisations – covers all organisations (research institutes, government organisations, enterprises, higher education institutions, and departments, clinics and laboratories operating within them) where research and experimental development are carried out.

Research and experimental development: they comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

R&D staff number in headcount: average staff number of natural persons engaged in R&D activities (researchers, R&D technicians as well as other supporting staff) at R&D units in different sectors, irrespective of time spent on R&D activities.

Calculated R&D staff number: R&D staff number in headcount converted to full-time employees, i.e. weighted with the proportion of time spent on actual research and development to total working hours.

R&D expenditure: the total amount of current R&D costs and R&D capital expenditure without VAT, from any kind of domestic or foreign sources, irrespective of whether the financial source was originally assigned for research, experimental development or any other purpose.

Patent: any new invention under legal protection, based on inventive activity and susceptible of industrial application.

Source of data: Hungarian Intellectual Property Office.

4.4. External trade

The **statistical system of external trade in goods** is based on EU regulations on the observation of intra-EU and extra-EU trade, and principles, concepts and definitions published in UN recommendations on the statistical observation of international trade.

Hungary's external trade in goods is the sum of its intra-EU and extra-EU trade. *Data sources of trade in goods:* concerning intra-EU trade, data are reported directly by traders, while extra-EU trade data are received from the National Tax and Customs Administration, collected along with the customs procedures. Processing of all input data takes place under the supervision of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO). The coverage of intra-EU trade is not full-scope; nearly nine-tenths of enterprises, representing merely around 3–7% of the total trade value, are exempted from declaration obligation. Adjustments are made both for this missing trade and non-response by estimation and imputation, using administrative data sources and time series. *Coverage:* external trade statistics mainly include transactions conducted between resident and non-resident economic units. The scope of external trade statistics include the movements of goods crossing the border of the country's economic territory, with the following restrictions: goods entering a customs warehouse from a foreign country or leaving the country from there, are excluded, unless they are goods for inward processing or processing under customs control (while goods moving between the free circulation area and a customs warehouse are included).

Value of external trade in goods: c.i.f. value in case of imports and f.o.b. value in case of exports. *C.i.f.* value: market value of the imported goods at the border of Hungary, including freight and insurance expenses incurred in the course of delivery to the border of Hungary. *F.o.b.* value: market value of the exported goods at the border of Hungary, including freight and insurance expenses incurred in the course of the delivery of the goods to the border of Hungary.

In the case of intra-EU trade, **values are converted to HUF** at the official mean exchange rate on the day of fulfilment of the contract, as

applied by the bank assigned in the accounting policy of the data supplier. Concerning extra-EU trade, the conversion is made at the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) on the last but one Wednesday of the month preceding the customs clearance of the goods.

Export data of external trade statistics differ from the export sales data under chapter Industry for methodological reasons.

The **balance of external trade** is the difference between the values of exports and imports.

The **commodity pattern of external trade** is set up according to product groups of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev. 4) of the UN.

Basic data are collected according to the Combined Nomenclature (CN), a customs and external trade nomenclature laid down in an EU regulation.

Arranged by group of **country**, export figures are recorded by country of destination and import data by country of consignment.

Volume indices are calculated from HUF value indices by eliminating the influence of forint price level changes that occurred from base period to reference period.

Sources of external trade in services data: primarily data collections of HCSO; data on the purchase of rights as well as data necessary for FISIM compilation are recorded and collected by the National Bank of Hungary. *Missing information* is *imputed* and grossed up using administrative data sources.

External trade in services is defined as all transactions based on a private contract, in which a resident of an economy provides services to (exports) or acquires services from a non-resident (imports).

Value of external trade in services: invoiced price of services, without VAT. If a transaction is made in foreign exchange, the conversion of values into HUF is based on the official mean exchange rate of the National Bank of Hungary valid at the time when the transaction is effected.

Date or period of delivery of service: the actual date or period of a service transaction between a resident and a non-resident, namely

the date or period when the service was supplied or acquired. This may differ from the time when the payment is made or received.

Methodological sources: Manual on statistics of international trade in services 2010 (UN, 2012), Balance of Payments Manual, 6th edition (IMF, 2009).

4.5. Energy management

Energy sources: materials which have considerable energy content and according to their use serve mainly energetic purposes, irrespective of the kind of energy (heat energy, electricity, mechanical energy, etc.) through the release of which they can be utilised.

Energy use: the sum of final energy consumption and energy transformation losses, reduced by the quantity of utilised waste energy. Fuels are accounted in calorific value, while heat energy and electricity in the caloric value of fuels necessary for their generation.

Import dependency: net imports as a proportion of total primary domestic consumption.

Data are compiled according to EU guidelines.

Source of data: Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority.

4.6. Financial statistics

Balance of the general government: balance of total revenues and expenditures of all sub-systems of the general government (central government, institutions of the central government, local governments, separate budgetary funds and social security funds). The balance is consolidated, free from aggregates.

Balance of the central government: itemised grouping of revenues and expenditures of the central government in a closed system.

Balance of payments: statistical statement systematically summarising economic and financial transactions of residents and non-

residents in a country during a specific time period. It employs the principle of double entry book-keeping, i.e. all transactions are accounted for twice, on both the assets and liabilities sides.

Source of methodology: [www.mnb.hu/Statistics/Methodological notes on statistics of balance of payments](http://www.mnb.hu/Statistics/Methodological%20notes%20on%20statistics%20of%20balance%20of%20payments).

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance, Hungarian State Treasury and National Bank of Hungary.

Housing loans: calculation of housing loans and subsidies is based on the structure of the Government Decree 12/2001 (I.31.) on state housing subsidies. State housing loans include both loans with mortgage bond's interest subsidy and additional interest subsidy. (Government Decree 12/2001 (I.31.) Par. 12. and 13.)

Loans at credit institutions are classified into different quality categories based on the number of days in delay. Assets where the delay of repayment is 0–30 days are *problem-free*. Assets with a delay of repayment of 31–60 days are *under special watch*. Assets where the delay of repayment is 61–90 days are *below average*. Assets with a delay of repayment of 91–365 days are *doubtful*. Assets where the delay of repayment exceeds 365 days are *bad*. In 2018, the classification of housing loans changed, previous categories (problem-free, under special monitoring, below average, dubious, bad) were replaced by the following concepts: 1.) performing exposure, 2.) non-performing exposure. Based on the new rating categories introduced in 2018, the share of performing loans is basically the same as the share of problem-free loans. The share of non-performing exposure is basically reflecting the combined share of below average, dubious and bad loans.

4.7. Prices

Consumer price index, consumer price

Consumer price index: a measure of average monthly consumer price changes of goods and services purchased for own consumption by households resident in Hungary. The selected representative items

are products and services representing an important role in consumption for a possibly long period. At present, some 1,000 items are observed. Each month 35–150 prices are collected per item and approximately eighty thousand altogether.

The **individual price index of a representative item** is the quotient of the reference-month average price and the base-month average price of the representative item.

The **price index of a group of consumption** is the base-weighted average of individual price indices of the representative items in the group. Weights are based on macrodata of national accounts and are revised annually. They refer to household expenditure structure in year $t-2$. The index is calculated with fixed weights within a year.

Price index of external trade in goods, terms of trade

The price index used for measuring the price level change of external trade in goods is a “hybrid” index. The calculation of the index is based on two sources of data:

- 1) For products belonging to main commodity groups food, beverages, tobacco, crude materials and fuels, electric energy, representing about 11–14% of trade, the estimation is based on unit value indices calculated from quantity and value data.
- 2) In main commodity groups manufactured goods as well as machinery and transport equipment, including heterogeneous products from the point of view of price movement, data from data collections from enterprises are used to measure price level changes.

Terms of trade: the price index of exports divided by the price index of imports.

Agricultural price index, agricultural product prices

Producer price index of agricultural products: it reflects the changes of prices paid to agricultural producers for agricultural products procured from producers for further sale or processing, or sold directly to households for consumption (on the market).

Average procurement price: value (excluding value added tax) paid for products procured in the calendar year divided by the quantity of the given products.

Average market price: average offer price of agricultural products, animals and animal products sold on markets by producers directly to households for final use purposes.

Input price index: it includes the price indices of products and services of not only industrial but also agricultural origin (e.g. seeds, feedingstuffs).

Agricultural terms of trade: the agricultural producer price index divided by the agricultural input price index.

Industrial price index

Producer price index: weighted average of domestic and non-domestic output price indices.

Domestic output price index: index calculated from the net prices of products and services sold in Hungary, weighted with base-period values.

Export output price index: index calculated from the prices of products sold to foreign buyers directly, on commission, or on common interest basis, weighted with base-period values.

Data providers: selected enterprises classified to industries mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply as well as water and waste management.

Construction price index

Construction output price index: it reflects the average price development of the construction activity performed by construction enterprises; it is based on the observation of the market price of homogenous partial activities or “construction operations” obtained from splitting construction working processes.

Services producer price indices

The production of **services producer price indices** (SPPIs) is required for determined service activities by the Regulation of the Council of the European Union on short-term statistics (STS Regulation). The SPPI indices calculated in national currencies express the average price change of services provided in service divisions, and reflect both domestic and non-domestic price developments.

Price statistical observations – as a result of which SPPI indices are published for 14 groups of services – affect four sections (H: Transportation and storage, J: Information and communication, M: Professional, scientific and technical activities and N: Administrative and support service activities).

From 2013 the producer price indices for services provided to all customers (business to all – B–All) are published. Due to confidentiality reasons, air transport data are not presented separately, though they were included in the calculation of the aggregate average price change of transportation and storage section and of the total of the observed services.

Producer prices exclude value added tax (VAT) and other deductible taxes invoiced to customers, as well as (e.g. transportation, packing, etc.) charges invoiced separately by producers, but include surcharges and discounts.

5.1. Agriculture

Labour input: to be able to take into consideration part-time and seasonal work, the volume of agricultural work and its changes are measured in annual work units (AWU). One AWU represents the labour input of one person performing agricultural activities in an agricultural unit full time all over the year (1 AWU=1,800 working hours).

Average yield: harvested production per unit of area. (In the case of arable crops, production of crops grown on arable land divided by

their harvested area until 2014; total harvested production divided by harvested arable land area from 2015.)

Gross production index of agricultural products: volume index of gross production value calculated using a fixed price base, applied in national economic accounts. The fixed price base is always constituted by the previous year's prices in the calculations.

Agricultural output: value of products processed by agricultural producers, own consumption, sales, own-produced fixed capital goods and changes in stocks excluding intra-unit consumption (own-produced sowing-seed, milk for feeding animals, eggs for feeding and hatching eggs).

The **grouping by legal form** differs from the general scheme. *Agricultural enterprises:* enterprises performing agricultural activity, excluding private entrepreneurs but including public institutions and other organisations. *Private holdings:* private entrepreneurs and (depending on the size of livestock and land area) households performing agricultural activity.

Scope of observation: production data were calculated using full-scale data collections in the case of agricultural enterprises and based on agricultural surveys (representative observations) in the case of private holdings.

The method of data collection of *data on agriculturally utilised land area* is identical with that of production data, while data on land area not agriculturally utilised are estimated.

5.2. Industry

Industrial activity: own production of industrial corporations classified into industry, and industrial production performed from indirect services.

Industrial production: output value of industrial activities of enterprises classified into industry. This indicator is calculated by correcting the sales revenue of industrial activities with the changes of own produced industrial stocks. From 2005 onwards the value of energy received for distribution and sold further is subtracted from the

industrial output value of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (netting out the multiplication).

Sales revenue of industrial activities: the offset of own industrial production or production with the involvement of sub-contractors, and of performed industrial services increased with price supports, and lowered with inland revenue and registration tax, and value added taxes.

Export sales: value of the sales of own-produced industrial products and of industrial products produced by sub-contractors effectuated in the turnover of external trade to foreign buyers, respectively, as well as the current HUF value of the industrial services provided to foreign buyers, irrespective of whether settled in foreign exchange, currency, HUF or barter construction.

Domestic sales: value of sales of own-produced industrial products and of industrial products made by sub-contractors effectuated in the turnover of domestic trade as well as the value of the industrial services provided inland.

Volume indices of industrial production and sales: industrial production and sales volume indices reflect changes with the elimination of price changes influencing industrial production value and sales.

Data broken down based on territorial units and sub-sections relating to enterprises with 5 or more employees.

The *statistical survey* has been comprehensive for corporations with more than 49 employees. Representative sample surveys concerned corporations with 5–49 employees. Data on units with less than 5 employees have been estimated.

5.3. Construction

Construction activity: own activity performed by employees belonging to the own staff or contractual employees and with own or leased machines for the purpose to erect new buildings or extend, convert, maintain or demolish existing buildings.

Corporations listed to construction with more than 49 employees are observed on a comprehensive basis, while those with 5–49 employees on a stratified representative basis (grossing up is based on average estimation done by multiplication, with the statement of the standard error). In case of corporations with fewer than 5 employees data are estimated. For the estimations interim VAT declarations as well as monthly statistical reports have been taken into account.

Data in Table 8.23. contains data of construction enterprises having 5 or more employees, by location of entrepreneur.

Sources of data: HCSO's data collections (data of 2016: monthly survey, data of former years: annual survey on construction) and VAT reports of National Tax and Customs Administration.

5.4. Internal trade

Retail trade

Retail shops: units selling retail products mainly to households. Data cover business units having an operating license or officially reported this activity.

Source of data on the number of units: a Statistical Register based on municipal data according to the government decree regulating retail activities. Pharmacies and from 1 July 2013 onwards tobacco distribution providers are not subject to the regulation.

Source of data on the number and sales of national tobacco shops is the datafile received from the National Tobacco Trading Nonprofit Company.

Sales of retail shops by type of shop: value of sale of goods in the retail network at current prices. Turnover statistics by type of shop are based on representative data collection and administrative data (tobacco, Online cash register /OPG/, VAT). The survey does not cover sales in markets and at street vendors. The type of shop is determined by its main statistical activity.

Volume indices on sales in retail shops: a business indicator which measures changes in the deflated turnover of retail shops.

Retail sales by commodity groups: data on quarterly sales of retail enterprises by commodity structure. Turnover statistics by commodity groups are based on a representative data collection and administrative data (tobacco, Online cash register /OPG/, VAT).

Wholesale trade

Wholesale warehouses: enclosed units built for permanent use, which sell products mainly to retailers.

5.5. Tourism, catering

Accommodation establishment: a building constructed or used for the purpose of providing accommodation services (hotel, boarding house, camping, bungalow, community accommodation), other accommodation and rural accommodation providers are excluded from this category.

Other accommodation for business purposes: a separate building or a part of thereof that is used with the purpose of providing accommodation services, not included in the accommodation types of hotel, camping ground, holiday or community accommodation, established with a non-exclusive purpose of accommodation provision, where a maximum of eight rooms and 16 beds are used in line with the purpose of accommodation provision.

Non-profit collective accommodation establishment for leisure purposes: purpose built or converted approved and registered accommodation establishment for holiday, youth tourism or mountain shelter purposes.

Catering unit: a unit which sells ready-made or locally produced food and beverages typically for on-site consumption including any related entertainment and other service activities.

Public catering units: restaurants, buffets and dining catering establishments, pastry shops, as well as catering units with sales of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and catering businesses with music entertainment and dance.

Workplace catering units: catering units selling meals, pastry products, non-alcoholic beverages, furthermore packaged foods for on-site consumption in any workplaces, educational and health institutes. Event catering units provide food services based on contractual arrangements with the customer, at the location specified by the customer, for a specific event.

Source of data on the number of catering units: data collection of local authorities conducted in line with Government Decree No. 210/2009 (IX. 29.) on Conditions of Performing Commercial Activities.

Sales of catering units: turnover of food and beverages in catering units at current prices. From 2015, sales data of catering units are produced according to the new methodology using online cash register data as well, therefore the data have only a limited comparability with the previous years.

Wine-growers' taverns: selling only own produced wine on the producer's own wine producing site to taste or take away.

Tourism: activity of visitors taking a trip to a main destination outside their usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose, including business, leisure or other personal purpose, other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.

Visitor: any person who takes a trip.

Trip: travel by any person outside his or her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose, other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.

Expenditures of foreigners (passenger traffic export): tourism and other expenditures of foreigners in Hungary include amounts spent in our country by foreign nationals, international transport as well as amounts remaining in Hungary in the form of commissions and other titles associated with them.

Tourism expenditure: spending on goods and services that are connected with the trip and are consumed during the trip (for example: conserves, accommodation fee, travel insurance, cost of organised trips) irrespective of when the bill was made out or paid. Buying goods for resale and durable goods that are used for several trips (for example: tent, video recorder, caravan etc.) are excluded.

Expenditures of the population (passenger traffic import): that part of the amounts paid in Hungary which are for foreign residents is also calculated among the foreign travel and other expenditures of the population.

5.6. Transport

Freight transport data include the transport performances of designated enterprises in road, rail and inland waterway transport, as well as enterprises listed in the sectors of air transport and transport via pipeline, where extra-sectoral activity (MOL Ltd) is also taken into account. The collection of data is full-scope for companies operating in pipeline and air transport.

As from 2002, *data on road goods transport* – in compliance with Council Regulation (EC) No 70/2012 on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road – cover the transport service performances and own account transport activities of road goods motor vehicles (with loading capacity of 3.5 tonnes or over) of enterprises and sole proprietors listed in the transport divisions. The survey is representative and based on stratified random sampling. Data are grossed up by the number of registered road goods motor vehicles.

As from 2004, *data on rail goods transport* – in compliance with the Regulation (EC) No 91/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on rail transport statistics as well as with the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1192/2003 as its amendment – include the transport performances of all railway enterprises having license for the performance of rail transport services on the territory of Hungary.

Since 2006, *data on transport of goods by inland waterways* – in compliance with Commission Regulation No 1365/2006/EC on statistics of goods transport by inland waterways and repealing Council Directive 80/1119/EEC – include the goods transport performances of Hungarian and foreign vessels on the Hungarian section of inland waterways. According to the Regulation, data do not include goods transport performances connected with dredging activity on inland

waterways. The calculation of freight tonne-kilometre performance is based on the multiplication of the quantity of goods transported by the distance travelled on the Hungarian section of inland waterways. The data of *inland ports* include the volume of goods loaded and unloaded in Hungary, which are not fully consistent with transport of goods by inland waterways.

Passenger transport data include the transport performances of enterprises listed to rail transport, other land transport, water transport (excluding ferry transport) and air transport sectors. From 1998 the survey on transport performances is full-scope for enterprises operating in the transport sector – except for the sector of other land transport whose data include enterprises employing more than one person until 2011 and enterprises employing more than four persons from 2011.

Goods transport. *Quantity of goods transported:* the total weight of goods (in tonnes) loaded onto transport vehicles and carried by them, including, besides the net weight of goods the weight of packaging, containers used for transport, and loading pallets, too. One *freight-tonne-kilometre* is equal to the transport of one tonne of goods to a distance of one kilometre.

Passenger transport. *The number of passengers transported:* the number of passengers getting on vehicles used for passenger transport and transported by them. *One passenger kilometre:* the transport of a passenger to a distance of one kilometre. *Interurban passenger transport:* passenger transport between towns and villages, including international traffic. *Urban passenger transport:* passenger transport entirely or primarily within a town or a village.

National public roads: roads connected to the public road network through which the intercity and interurban transport takes place. Public roads passing through the towns and villages are also included.

Stock of road vehicles: road vehicles having registration numbers, excluding vehicles of military forces, armed bodies and the civil guard. *Motorcycles:* motorcycles with capacity over 50 cm³ and having a registration number. *Special-purpose vehicles:* public road motor vehicles for special tasks, whose primary and exclusive task is not

passenger or goods transport (e.g. ambulance car, fire engine, travelling crane, repair truck, bulldozer etc.)

External sources of data: Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services from 2017 Ministry of Interior (basic coverage for road goods transport, road motor vehicle stock), Hungarian Public Road Nonprofit Pte Ltd Co (public road network), Ministry for Innovation and Technology (inland waterways freight transport, public railway network and rolling stock).

6. Environment

Waste water treatment is carried out at three quality levels: mechanically, biologically and with advanced treatment technology (in which latter case nitrogen and phosphorus are removed from the mechanically and biologically treated waste water).

Municipal waste: solid household waste and solid waste similar to household waste. *Municipal waste removed by public services:* it covers solely the quantity removed by public services, so it does not include e.g. the quantity of waste removed to order, based on individual contracts. The *quantity of generated and of treated waste* differs for a particular year since waste generated over a year is not necessarily treated in the same year and during certain pre-treatment methods waste loses of its weight (because of e.g. evaporation and gasification). *Hazardous waste* shall mean waste bearing at least one of the hazardous characteristics (explosive, oxidising, flammable, toxic, infectious, etc.) set out in Annex 1 to Act CLXXXV of 2012 on Waste. The quantity of hazardous waste does not include the quantity of generated red mud, since following 2004 red mud is not classified as hazardous waste according to the waste classification taken from Eurostat (849/2010/EU).

Emissions of air pollutants. *CO₂ equivalents:* various air pollutants have different effects on environment and climate. To be able to make comparisons between their effects, emissions are expressed in equivalents.

7. Information, communication

Postal services

Own-operated postal service point: postal operated, aggregated data of post offices and postal service points.

Sub-contractor operated postal service points: post office partners, aggregated data of postmasters and post agencies.

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

Dispatched parcel: registered postal parcel or object posted inland having or not commercial value (in the frame of collective or licensed services).

Postal transfer order: an order for delivery and payment of a sum to a recipient.

Telegram: posted text communication, sent by the service provider to the recipient through delivery or transmission of electronic telecommunications terminal.

Check deposit and payment: remittance of transfer payment (regular postal service initiated with cash on the place of post office mediating to bank accounts). Total deposit payment and cheque cashing.

Newspaper distribution: all domestic and foreign daily, weekly newspapers, journals, periodicals official publications and others (books, fashion magazines etc.) received by the distributors in order to deliver to the subscribers.

Courier consignment: directly (immediately) delivered consignment linked to one person executing all transmission of the value chain.

Express consignment: consignment delivered in 24 hours-, during night- and overnight-service.

Other parcel consignment: consignment delivered in several days and pallet service.

Telecommunications

Telephone main lines/ Number of connected subscriber lines: private and public (business and institutional) subscribers' telephone stations in actual operation or temporary suspension, including all public stations and telecommunication service main lines. It is the collective definition of the number of residential lines, business lines and public telephone stations. It includes the number of ISDN-channels as well.

Local calls: calls between access points within the administrative boundaries of a given settlement (in the inner and outer areas of settlements). It is a local call, which can be called at local rates.

Domestic calls: any call initiated within the country and ending in the country. Calls in which a domestic number is to be dialed to access the called subscriber or service. In addition, traffic between telephone stations in different local networks within the same primary area that can be called without entering the area code.

Internet

Internet subscribers: those companies, households and individuals, non-profit organisations and institutions where the internet service providers establish internet access (for a contracted fee).

Internet subscription: private persons subscribing through modem as well as companies employing hundreds of people, using leased line services are considered by internet service providers as one subscriber entity .

xDSL (Digital Subscriber Line): a technology assuring high-speed digital communication through standard copper-wire telephone line.

Leased line service: a telecommunication service, where the service provider establishes service access points (connected for a predetermined period, with the features required by the user through circuits or circuit sections provided for the exclusive use of the customer) required by the user for telecommunication or other purposes.

Wireless Internet access: a type of Internet access using radio waves, microwaves or infrared signals instead of cabled network.

Cable internet: a broadband Internet access technology, based on CATV, nowadays typically working by HFC (Hybrid Fiber Coax) infrastructure. The cable modem inserted into the cable television network is suitable to send and receive digital signals. Number of cable modem subscriptions include subscriptions of LAN network.

Optical network: light guide (optics) and P2P (Point-to-Point, end to end) Ethernet based FTTH access, Active Ethernet architecture based FTTH (Fiber To The Home) access with Ethernet switch at the center, with optical connection at subscriber loop, as well as PON FTTH access for GPON OLT PON (optical light Terminal - fiber optic terminal equipment) and an optical splitter (1: 32-64).

Mobile internet: publicly available service that enables users of this service to communicate with the Internet network through an Internet Protocol – a device connected to the service provider's network termination point. The Internet provided by mobile operators is called mobile Internet service.

ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network): provides connection between the ISDN network and the service subscriber. At basic speed and primer speed service the service provider offers a 2, 24 or 30, structured or non-structured, 64 kbit/sec transfer speed, ISDN protocol based transmission channel, signal channel as well as an end-unit serving as network connection and service access point.

8. Regional data

The chapter presents major data on regions in Hungary. Information on the methodology of different data and indicators can be found in the methodological notes to the chapter of the particular statistical domain.

The territorial registration identification code system was modified on 1 January 2018 (Decree No. 39/2017 (XII. 27.) of the Minister of the Prime Minister's Office entered into force, amending Decree No. 31/2011 (X. 24.) of the Minister of Public Administration and Justice on the territorial registration identification code system). The modification

was justified by international and national legislative changes, in accordance with which several territorial classifications were modified. Based on the changes, **Budapest and Pest County** became **also planning and statistical regions, while Central Hungary exclusively a statistical large region**. Data broken down by region are published in the chapter accordingly.

9. International data

Countries covered in the chapter: in Table 1 all countries in Europe and large countries in the other continents, in the other tables Member States of the European Union, as well as Japan and the United States.

Hungary's data in the chapter derive from international sources for comparability across countries, thus can differ from data published in other chapters of the publication.

The **area of countries** covers land and the area of inland waters (rivers, lakes).

The **number of population** is usually equal to mid-year resident population, i. e. the total number of persons who have registered permanent residence in the enumeration district, and do not have registered temporary residence elsewhere, as well as of those persons who have registered temporary residence there.

Data on **employment and unemployment** derive from the representative Labour Force Survey (LFS) and refer to the 15–64 year-old age group.

The calculation of **gross domestic product (GDP)** is based on the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008), prepared with the contribution of the UN, Eurostat, IMF, OECD and the World Bank, as well as on the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010), elaborated by the European Union. To compare the economic performance of countries, *GDP per capita* is used, calculated on the basis of purchasing power. *Purchasing power parity* (PPP) eliminates differences in the price level of different countries. *Purchasing power standard* (PPS) is used to represent values expressed in euros and calculated on the basis of purchasing power parities.

For data on Japan the SNA'93 methodology is used.

For EU member states the change of **consumer prices** has been calculated from the harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICP), based on the methodology of Eurostat, while for the other countries based on the national methodologies. Relative price level indices refer to the price level of actual individual consumption within ESA 2010.

The **balance** and **gross debt of general government** are calculated according to SNA 2008 and ESA 2010 methodologies.

Value data of **external trade in goods** are published at official exchange rates, on CIF terms in case of imports and on FOB terms in case of exports.

Agricultural data are calculated according to FAO methodology.

The volume index of **industrial production** refers to sections B (mining and quarrying), C (manufacturing) and D (electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply) according to NACE Rev. 2. Data are adjusted by working days.

Tourism data refer to arrivals of tourists registered at tourist accommodation establishments. Tourist accommodation establishments are classified and described in groups according to NACE Rev. 2 classification as follows:

- I55.1 hotels and similar accommodation
- I55.2 holiday and other short-stay accommodation
- I55.3 camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks.

Data refer to the number of tourists crossing the border in case of the United Kingdom and the United States, and to the number of visitors crossing the border in case of Japan.

Sources of data: annual and infra-annual publications and databases of international organisations, principally of Eurostat, the UN, the OECD and FAO. Besides, in some cases, when there was no significant methodological difference from the international practice, missing data were substituted from the publications and websites of national statistical offices.

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