

Hungary ⁱⁿ 2007

 Figures



CONTENTS

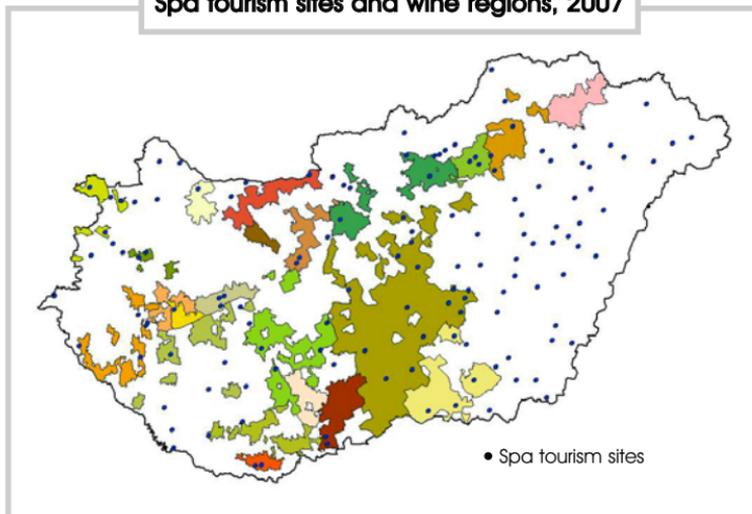
General characteristics	1	18	Economic growth
Demography	2	21	Equilibrium
Health	6	23	Agriculture
Employment, unemployment	8	25	Industry
Living standards	10	27	Construction, housing
Education	14	29	Telecommunication, internet
Culture	15	30	Transport
Legal and public security	16	32	Tourism
Environment	17	34	Our place in Europe

General characteristics

Official name	Republic of Hungary
Surface area, sq. km	93,030
Population in thousand ^a	10,045
Population density, inhabitants per sq. km	108
Distribution of surface by height above sea level, %	
below 200 m	84
200–400 m	14
above 400 m	2
The largest latitudinal distance, km	528
The largest longitudinal distance, km	268
Length of state borders, km	2,246
Distribution of nationalities, %	Hungarian (96.9), Gipsy (1.9), German (0.6), Slovakian (0.2), Croatian (0.2), other (0.2)
Official language	Hungarian
Currency	forint (HUF)
Per 1 Euro (average yearly exchange rate) in 2007	HUF 251.35
Per 1 USD (average yearly exchange rate) in 2007	HUF 183.40

a) Preliminary data of 1 January 2008.

Spa tourism sites and wine regions, 2007



Main demographic data

Description	1990	2001	2008
	at the beginning of the year		
Males, thousand	4,985	4,851	4,769
Females, thousand	5,390	5,349	5,276
Total, thousand	10,375	10,200	10,045
Number of females per thousand males	1,081	1,103	1,106
Share of single persons, %	20	27	31
Share of married persons, %	61	52	47
Share of widows, %	7	9	10
Number of foreign citizens residing in Hungary, thousand	138 ^a	110	166
Of which by nationality, %			
Romanian	50	38	38
Ukrainian	3	8	10
German	5	7	8
Serbian and Montenegrin	11	8	10
Chinese	3	5	6
Slovakian	0	1	3

a) 1995.

The number of population has been decreasing since 1981, partly due to the low fertility. The share of old-age generations within the population is increasing, which can be attributed to the improvement of old-age mortality as well. The demographic off-balance can be described in different ways. On 1 January 2008, the rate was 108 old-age people per 100 child-age people. Expressing the number of dependents per hundred inhabitants of working age, old-age dependency ratio has exceeded that of children for three years.

Number of population by gender, age and marital status, 1 January 2007

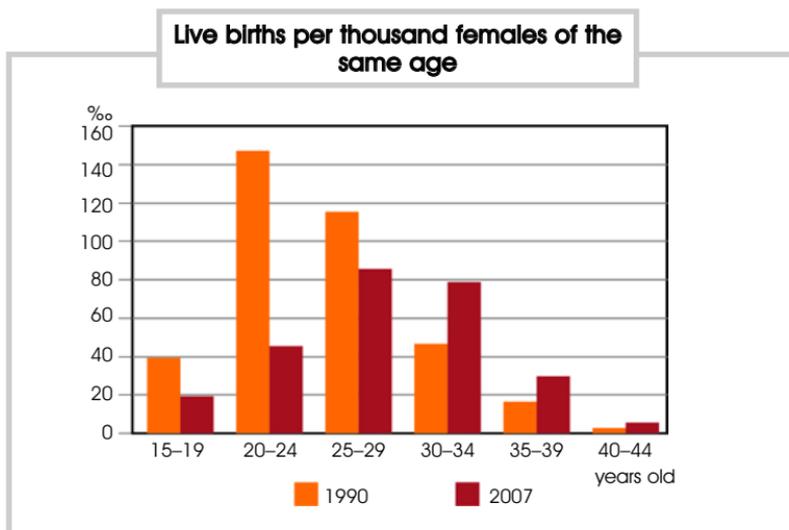


In 2007, 97,600 children were born and 132,800 people deceased. The number of births was below the number one year earlier, while the number of deaths increased and strongly surpassed that of births. As a consequence of the above processes, the population number decreased by 35,200 inhabitants in 2007, nearly 40% of which was offset by the positive international net migration. Thus, the actual population number fell by 21 thousand.

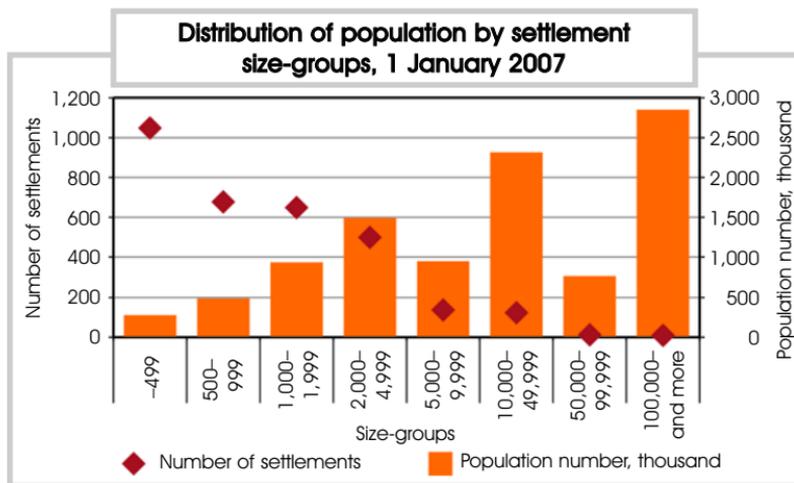
Vital events

Description	1990	2000	2007
Per thousand inhabitants			
live births	12.1	9.6	9.7
deaths	14.0	13.3	13.2
marriages	6.4	4.7	4.1
divorces	2.4	2.3	2.5
Infant mortality (per thousand live births)	14.8	9.2	5.9
Rate of children born outside marriage, %	13.1	29.0	37.5
Average life expectancy at birth, year	69.3	71.3	73.2 ^a
males	65.1	67.1	69.0 ^a
females	73.7	75.6	77.4 ^a

a) 2006.



The great majority of the 3,152 settlements in the country are communities, however, more than two thirds of the population live in towns. Quite many people live in large communities and small towns: one third of the population has lived in settlements of 1–10 thousand inhabitants for many years. Not even internal migration directed mainly from the less developed Northern regions towards Central Hungary and Central and Western Transdanubia can alter this situation. The 15-year-long outward migration from Budapest stopped in 2007, and beside Budapest, internal and international migration compensated the fall in population number deriving from natural decrease in four counties (Pest, Fejér, Győr-Moson-Sopron and Csongrád).



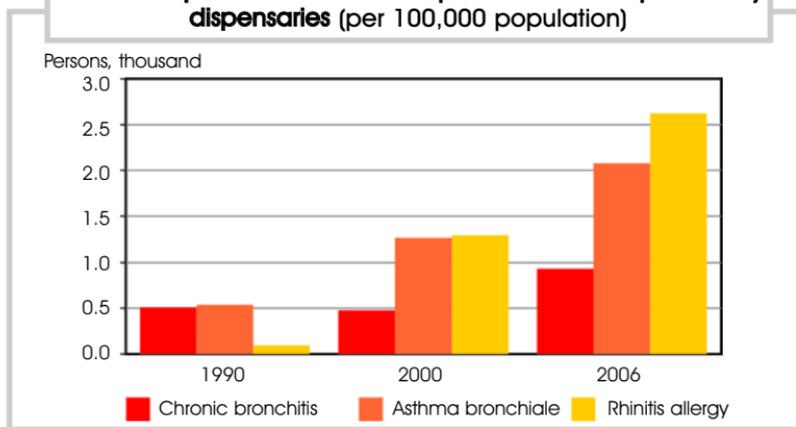
Main vital events by regions, 2007

(per thousand inhabitants)

Regions	Live births	Deaths	Natural decrease (-)	Internal	International	Actual increase, decrease (-)
				net migration		
Central Hungary	10.2	12.6	-2.4	8.0	2.1	7.7
Central Transdanubia	9.3	12.5	-3.1	0.1	1.0	-2.0
Western Transdanubia	8.9	12.9	-4.1	1.2	1.5	-1.5
Southern Transdanubia	9.0	13.6	-4.6	-3.6	0.4	-7.8
Northern Hungary	9.8	14.2	-4.4	-7.3	0.2	-11.5
Northern Great Plain	10.3	12.8	-2.5	-5.5	1.2	-6.9
Southern Great Plain	8.8	14.0	-5.2	-2.5	2.4	-5.4
Country total	9.7	13.2	-3.5	-	1.4	-2.1

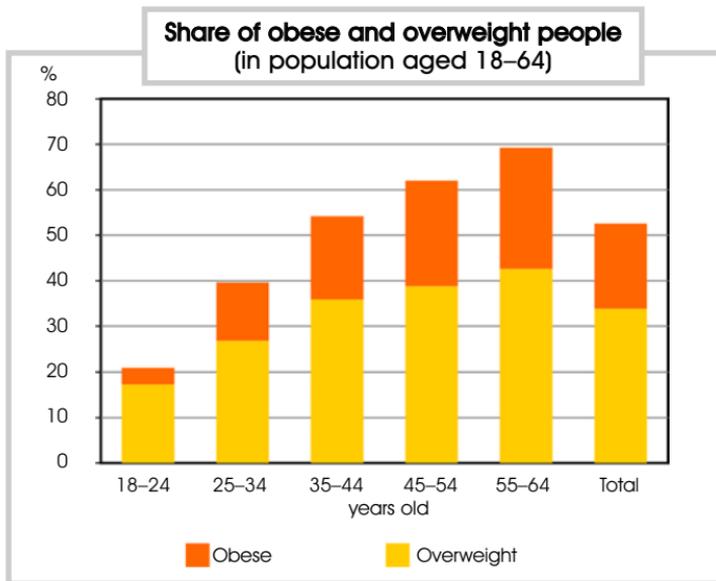
According to the records of General Practitioners, adults turn to their GP most frequently because of high blood pressure: in 2005 more than 2 million such patients were registered. 734 thousand patients visited the GP because of ischaemic heart diseases, 550 thousand with dorsopathies and 545 thousand because of diabetes mellitus. The development of these diseases is in close connection with lifestyle. Lifestyle plays a role in their appearance in 50–75%, while genetic factor in 15–30%. Overweight and posture problems are already quite frequent in nursery-school age, and they accompany the whole school-age. In adulthood, obesity together with smoking and alcohol consumption may result in the development of several sometimes lethal diseases. Beside genetic and environmental factors, lifestyle plays a part in the development of the more and more frequent allergic diseases as well.

Number of patients with most frequent diseases at pulmonary dispensaries (per 100,000 population)



Expenditures of the Health Insurance Fund, 2006

Description	Billion HUF	Share, %
Benefits in kind	1,166	69.4
Of which: curative-preventive health care	714	42.5
subsidy on medicaments and medical devices	437	26.1
Benefits in cash	209	12.5
Of which: sick-pay	100	6.0
child-care benefits	99	5.9
Pension benefits	274	16.3
Other benefits	30	1.8
Expenditures total	1,679	100.0



Number of General Practitioners' consultations, 2006

Description	Number of consultations, thousand	Change in the number of consultations per hundred inhabitants between 2000 and 2006, %
Visits at the GP's consultations	57,391	22
Home visits	4,207	-23
Directed to ECG, X-ray, laboratory	4,680	41
Directed to other specialist consultations	4,470	47
Referred to hospitals (cases)	437	23

Hospital beds numbered 45 thousand in acute wards and 27 thousand in chronic wards in 2007. The number of active beds fell by one quarter, while that of chronic beds grew by 34% compared to 2006. Bed occupancy rate fell from 74% to 71% mainly due to the decrease of chronic bed occupancy rate. 2.4 million patients were treated in hospitals in 2007, 11% less than the year before. The number of one-day hospital care cases increased by 51%.

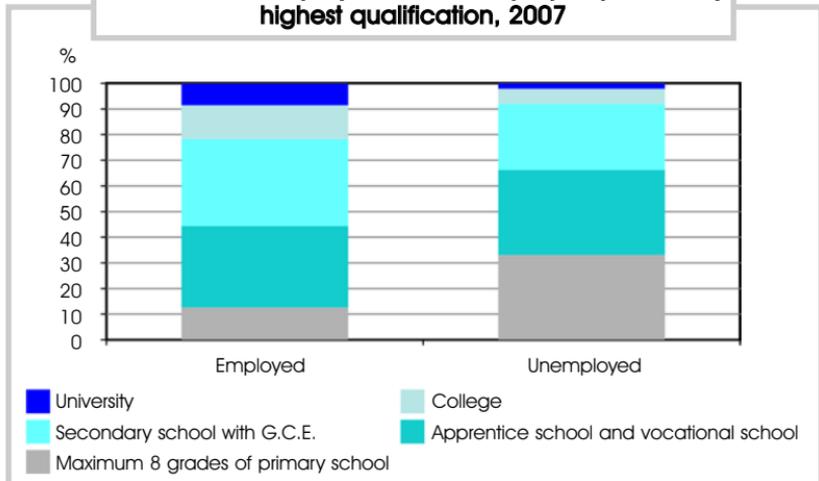
Employment, unemployment

There was no essential change on the labour market of Hungary in 2007. The number of employed and unemployed people was nearly the same as the year before. It is mainly people whose highest level of education is primary school who have bad employment perspectives. Another reason for the relatively low employment is that atypical forms of employment are hardly spread in Hungary, and only less than 4% of employees work in part-time jobs.

Number of employed persons by industries, 2007

Industries	Change between 2000 and 2007, %	Persons, thousand	Of which: share of females, %
Agriculture	-28.4	182.9	23.0
Industry	-8.3	950.8	37.5
Construction	+23.7	330.5	7.0
Trade and repair	+8.9	591.5	53.2
Hotels and restaurants	+16.2	156.1	56.6
Transport, storage, communication	-3.7	301.7	25.8
Financial intermediation	-0.6	83.8	67.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	+38.3	282.9	45.9
Public administration, health, education, other community service activities	+2.9	1,046.0	66.3
National economy, total	+1.8	3,926.2	45.4

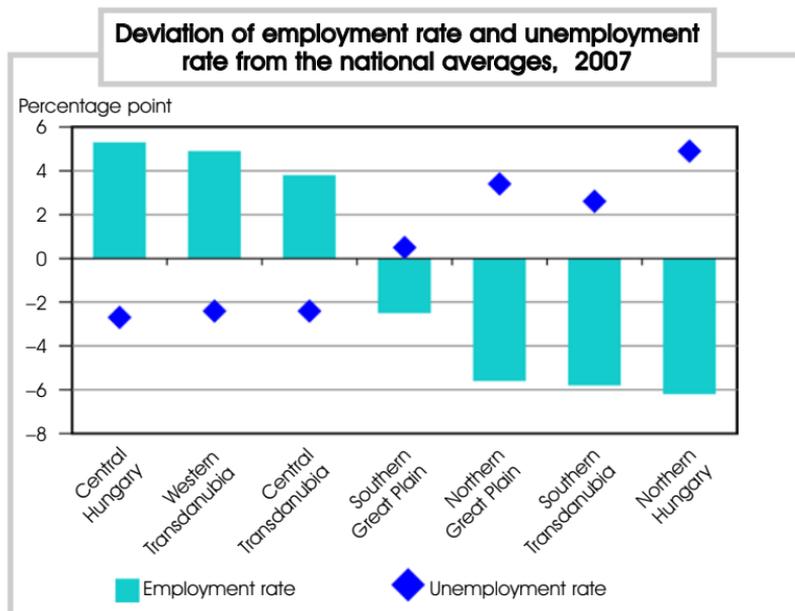
Distribution of employed and unemployed persons by highest qualification, 2007



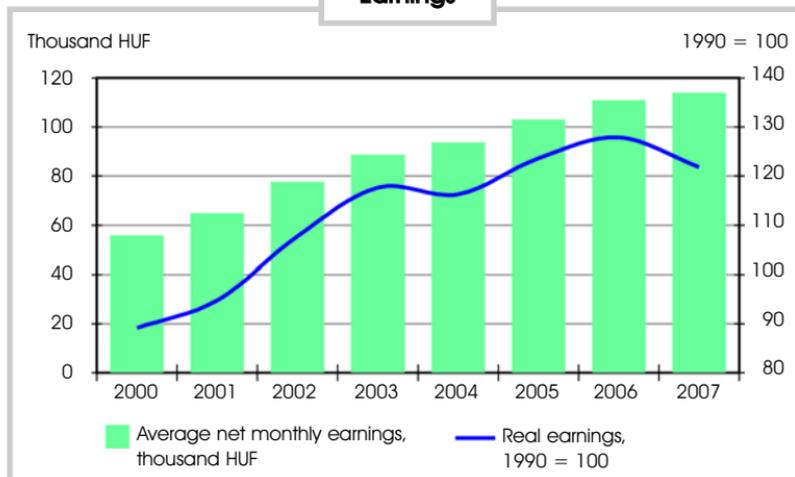
Unemployment by sex and length of job search

Description	2000	2007
Number of unemployed people, thousand	263.7	311.9
Of which: males	158.9	164.2
females	104.8	147.7
Unemployment rate, %	6.4	7.4
Of which: males	7.0	7.1
females	5.6	7.6
Distribution of the unemployed by the length of job search, %		
0–6 months	34.6	35.3
7–11 months	16.3	16.5
12 months or more	49.1	48.2

Unemployment slightly decreased in 2007 compared to the year before. The unemployment rate grew in the age groups 30–34, 40–44 and 50–59, while it improved in the other age groups. Within this, the rate for young people decreased to the highest extent, however, it is still the highest among the age groups. Female unemployment had been below male unemployment for many years, equalling it in 2004 and surpassing it since then.



Earnings



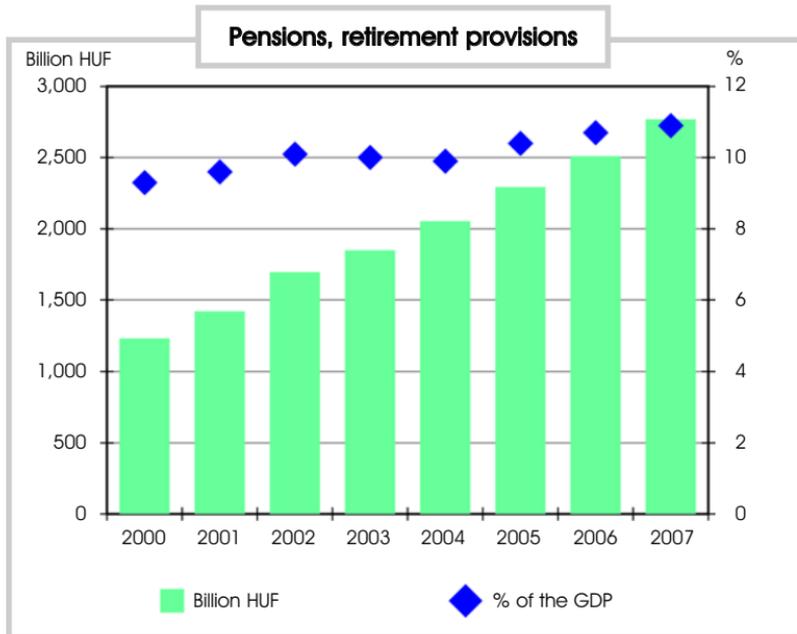
Real value of earnings rose by 39% on the whole between 2000 and 2007. As a consequence of government measures linked to earnings and the accelerating consumer price rise, in 2007 real earnings fell by 4.8% on the average. In accordance with the guaranteed three-year minimum wage agreement, minimum wage rose from HUF 62,500 to HUF 69 thousand between 1 January 2006 and 1 January 2008. The share of those employed for the amount of the minimum wage was 8%. Unlike international trends, the share of males employed for the minimum wage is higher than that of women.

Average monthly earnings, 2007

(HUF)

Description	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Total
Average gross earnings			
Private sector	123,323	276,729	177,376
Public sector	120,253	233,380	206,307
National economy, total	122,611	255,580	185,004
Average net earnings			
Private sector	85,417	157,275	110,737
Public sector	83,994	136,007	123,559
National economy, total	85,090	146,940	114,112

In 2007 3 million 25 thousand persons, 30% of the population received pensions or retirement provisions. The average monthly amount of HUF 76,300 per recipient was equivalent to 67% of average net earnings. The largest proportion of recipients were old-age pensioners (56%), a third of them were awarded pensions, benefits or supplements for health reasons, while the rest due to widowhood, orphanage or for other reasons. The monthly amount of old-age pension was over HUF 87 thousand on 1 January 2008, higher than the average.



Pensions, child-raising support in cash, 2007

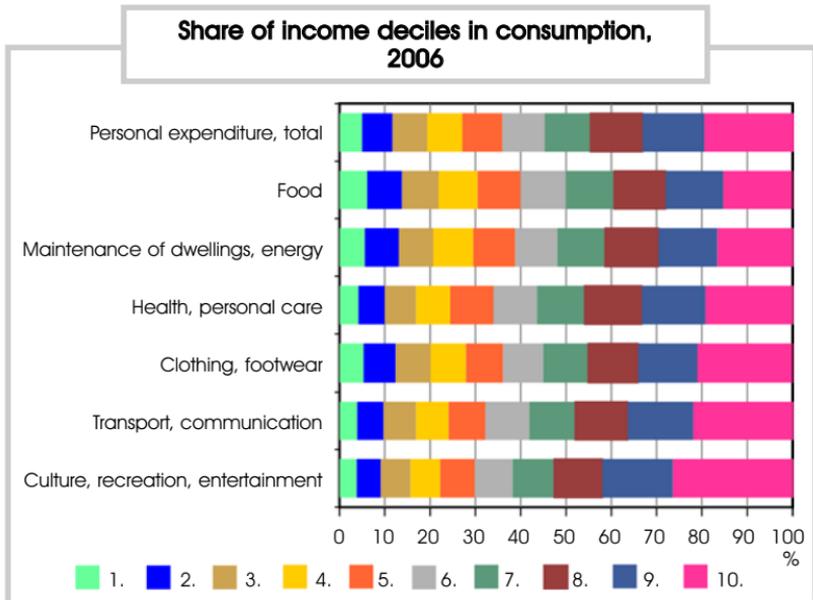
Description	Pensions	Child-care allowance	Child-care fee	Family allowance ^a
Expenditure on provisions, billion HUF	2,769.3	56.9	77.1	337.5
Average number of recipients, thousand	3,024.9	164.5	94.0	1,221.4
Average amount of provisions per capita, HUF/month	76,293	28,849	68,394	23,031

a) The number of recipients refers to families, while the average amount of provisions to one family.

Structure of household consumption, 2007

Description	Billion HUF, at current prices	Distribution, %	Volume index	
			2000=100	2006=100
Household expenditure on consumption	13,144	79.5	137	100
Social transfers in kind	3,380	20.5	119	92
Of which:				
from government	2,978	18.1	118	91
from non-profit sector	402	2.4	128	99
Total	16,524	100.0	133	98

Within household consumption the consumption of consumer durables increased at the highest rate in the last few years, therefore their share within total consumption was up as well. The fast growth was partly due to the decrease of the price level of consumer durables by a few per cents every year since 2002. Among the articles observed the stock of mobile phones, CD-players and personal computers rose 6.2-fold, 4-fold and 3.3-fold, respectively, in households over the past six years (compared to year 2000), and the number of automatic washing machines, microwave ovens and passenger cars also expanded fast, by some 50–70%.

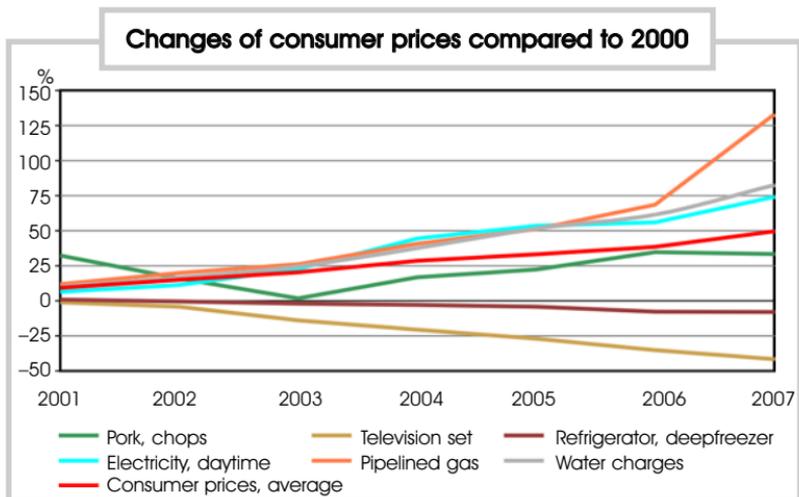


Change of consumer prices

[%]

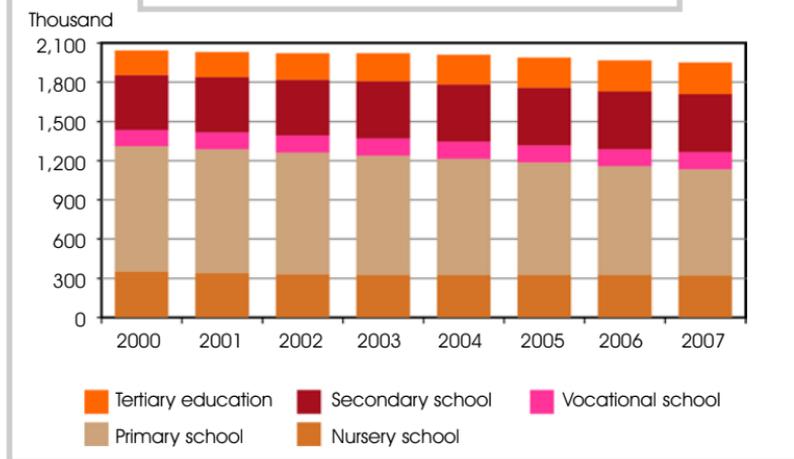
Description	Average annual increase	
	2001–2006	2007
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5.8	12.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	8.2	6.9
Clothing and footwear	2.7	1.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	7.7	15.1
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance	1.3	1.6
Health	7.9	20.7
Transport	3.8	3.4
Communication	1.0	-3.5
Recreation and culture	4.2	3.2
Education	10.0	6.4
Hotels and restaurants	9.1	8.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.8	5.0
Total	5.6	8.0

In 2007 consumer prices were 8.0% higher than the average level in the previous year. This was a considerable increase of the rate compared with that observed in 2006 (3.9%). The acceleration was partly due to the general government balance-improving efforts of the economic policy but was consistent with unforeseen international market impacts and other reasons as well – above all the drought hitting agriculture.



Education

Students in full-time education



Students in tertiary undergraduate (Bachelor) and postgraduate (Master) training

Description	2006/07	2007/08
Full-time student	224,616	227,118
Of which:		
first grade student	61,231	55,789
foreign student	10,757	11,435
female, %	53	53
student in education financed by the state, %	78.6	75.9
Students graduated in full-time education	29,871	29,057
Students in evening, correspondence and distance learning courses	151,203	132,273
Students graduated in evening, correspondence and distance learning courses	23,243	22,401

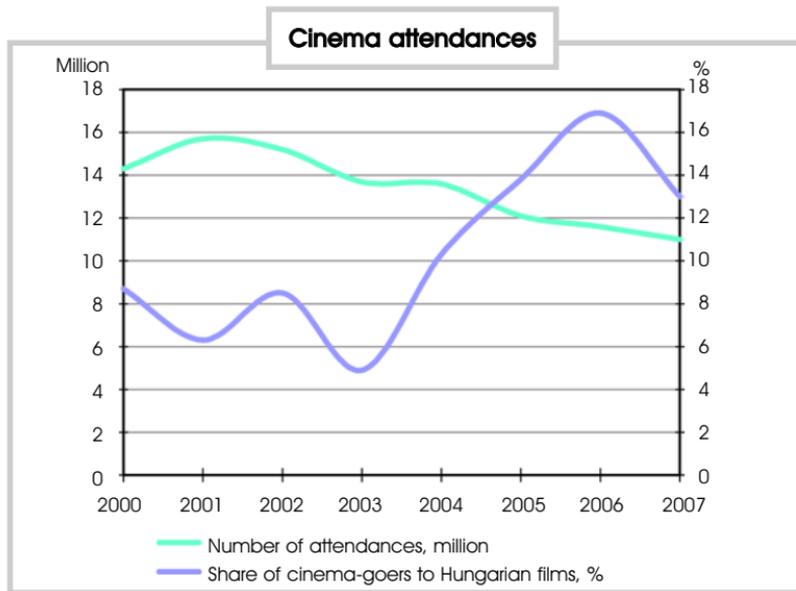
In full-time tertiary education, the number of students grew significantly in the past years in the fields of economy and liberal arts. The most popular branches are thus humanities and social sciences and economics. Nearly 20-20% of full-time students attended these fields of training. Compared to the former academic year, the share of students in engineering sciences increased to 17%, almost every tenth student studies in the fields of health and welfare and 9% of them study science or information technology. The share of participants in teacher training and education science fell to 8%.

Some indicators of cultural life

Indicator	2000	2005	2007
Borrowed library units per inhabitant ^a	3.4	3.2	3.0 ^b
Number of libraries ^a	3,132	3,230	2,574 ^b
Registered users, thousand ^a	1,357	1,454	1,489 ^b
Theatre attendances per hundred inhabitants	39	44	40
Cinema attendances per hundred inhabitants	143	120	110
Museum attendances per hundred inhabitants	99	114	113
Concert attendances per thousand inhabitants	42	45	40

a) Data of public (community) libraries.

b) 2006.



In Hungary, 13,239 books were published in more than 42.6 million copies in 2007. 29% of them were textbooks and the share of literary works amounted to 28%. 47% of the literary books published in nearly 12 million copies were works of American, while 33% of Hungarian authors. The more and more popular CD-s, CD-ROMs and sound books represented a share of 7.3% in the total book turnover of HUF 67 billion last year. Taking into consideration the consumer price rise of books, the book market demand dropped.

Number of discovered crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, 2007 (by place of crime committed)



The number of discovered crimes was 427 thousand in 2007, while 231 thousand natural persons were offended in crimes. 2.0% of the discovered victims were of child-age (0–13 year-old), 3.6% were juveniles (14–17 year-old) and 16.4% were aged 60 years or more. The share of victims in younger generations fell while that of older age groups increased compared to the year before. 7,245 of the victims were foreigners, 0.5% less than in 2006. 71 thousand crimes were committed against organizations, 3.4% down on 2006.

Convicts with definitive sentence

Description	2000	2007	Change compared to 2000, %
Imprisonment	32,382	26,299	-18.8
Of which:			
suspended	20,177	17,715	-12.2
executable	12,205	8,584	-29.7
Community service	2,889	5,471	+89.4
Fine	40,760	38,588	-5.3
Independently imposed supplementary punishment and measures	19,163	17,122	-10.7
Total^a	95,213	87,502	-8.1

a) Total data also include dispensing of punishment, which amounted to 22 in 2000 and 19 in 2007.

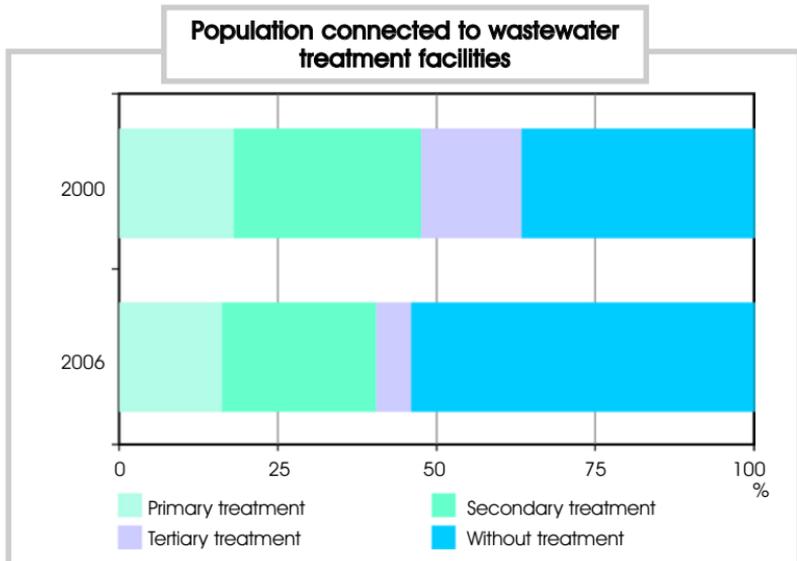
Environment

Hungary has favourable hydro-geological conditions and a significant drinking water base in an international comparison as well. Our per capita water production is more than 2 thousand m³ a year. An overwhelming part (97%) in production is coming from surface waters. 90% of this water is used for cooling power plants, 3.8% is for sustaining water utility services, and only 0.4% is used for manufacturing as well as 3.2% for agricultural purposes. In Hungary, since the beginning of the 1990s, the water demand has been decreasing; this may be related to changing property relations and multi-fold (more than twenty-five-fold since 1990) increase in water prices. In 2007, water cost 75% more than in 2000.

Environmental investments, 2006

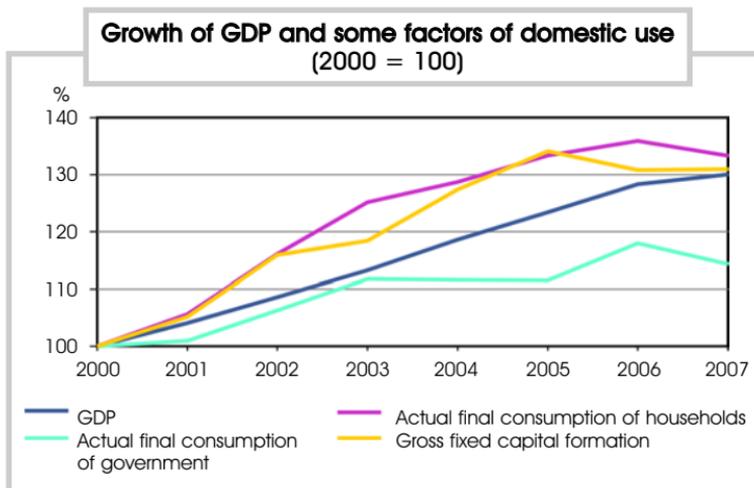
(million HUF)

Description	Direct	Integrated	Total
Total	142,873	59,363	202,236
Of which:			
public administration	86,553	27,618	114,170
manufacturing	18,621	9,065	27,686
public services	13,333	8,703	22,035
transport, storage and communication	11,671	5,389	17,060
electricity, gas and water supply	5,916	5,261	11,177



Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP) has increased relatively evenly, at a rate of around 4% in Hungary following the turn of the millennium. From the use side, however, both consumption and gross capital formation grew by leaps in a few years, domestic use exceeded economic potential at an accelerating rate. Government measures started in 2006 aiming at restoring the economic equilibrium and having demand-reducing effects resulted in the considerable slowdown of the dynamics of growth, and GDP was 1.3% higher in 2007 than in the previous year.

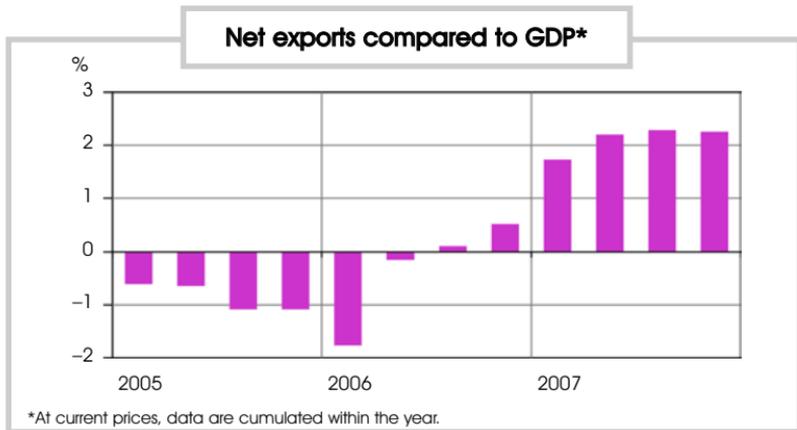


Gross domestic product

(%)

Industries	Distribution, 2007	Change of volume	
		Average of 2001–2006	2007
GDP, total	100.0	4.3	1.3
Of which:			
agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing	4.2	8.6	-14.0
industry	25.2	3.5	6.3
construction	4.2	3.8	-11.6
trade and repair, hotels and restaurants	13.4	5.6	1.6
transport, storage and communication	7.8	4.0	4.1
financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities	23.0	5.4	3.0

Since 2006 the structure of the use side of GDP has been different in many respects from that observed in the past ten years. As a result of structural reform efforts and budget adjustments the structure of economic development relying on three pillars in previous years, the growth of investments, consumption and exports, transformed from 2006 onwards. With the narrowing of domestic use factors, it was more and more exports that drove increase.



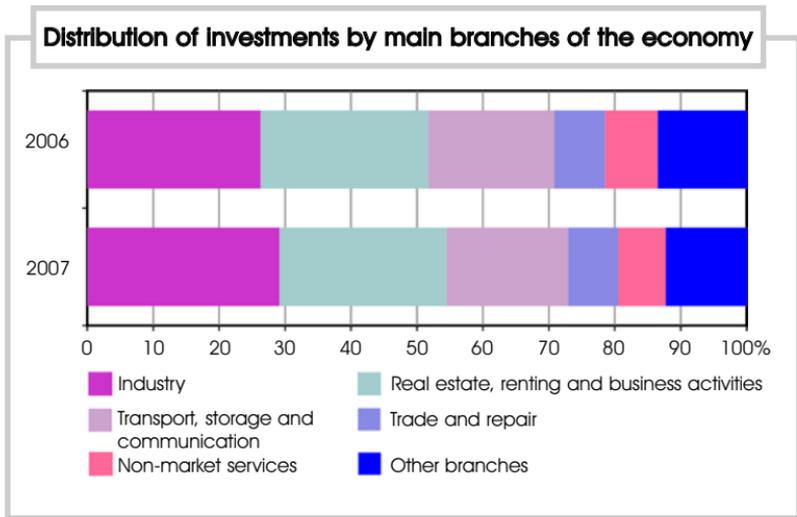
Distribution of gross value added by sub-sectors of ownership*, 2006

(%)

Industries	Community	Foreign	Domestic private
Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing	3.5	2.9	93.6
Mining and quarrying	0.1	38.2	61.7
Manufacturing	7.2	55.5	37.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	83.9	2.5	13.6
Construction	1.2	9.9	88.9
Trade and repair	0.6	34.3	65.1
Hotels and restaurants	11.8	13.3	74.9
Transport, storage and communication	44.0	20.4	35.6
Financial intermediation	22.0	47.0	31.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	4.1	16.5	79.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	0.0	0.0
Education	80.0	0.2	19.8
Health and social work	67.0	1.4	31.6
Other community, social and personal service activities	26.4	5.6	68.0
Total (at basic prices)	26.4	24.3	49.3

*Classification by sub-sectors of ownership is based on the principle of majority ownership.

Following a continuous and dynamic growth until 2005 and a 2.5% decline in 2006, the volume of gross fixed capital formation stagnated in 2007. The volume of investments, which make up the dominant part of gross fixed capital formation, was up by 0.3%. Among branches having relatively significant shares the real value of manufacturing investments alone exceeded that registered in the previous year (by 24%). The largest fall was measured in public administration and defence, compulsory social security, since the volume of investments realized here was more than 30% lower compared to the level of the previous year. Among branches with relatively substantial shares developments in transport, storage and communication, also containing road and motorway constructions, and investments in real estate, renting and business activities were down by 2% and 0.5%, respectively.

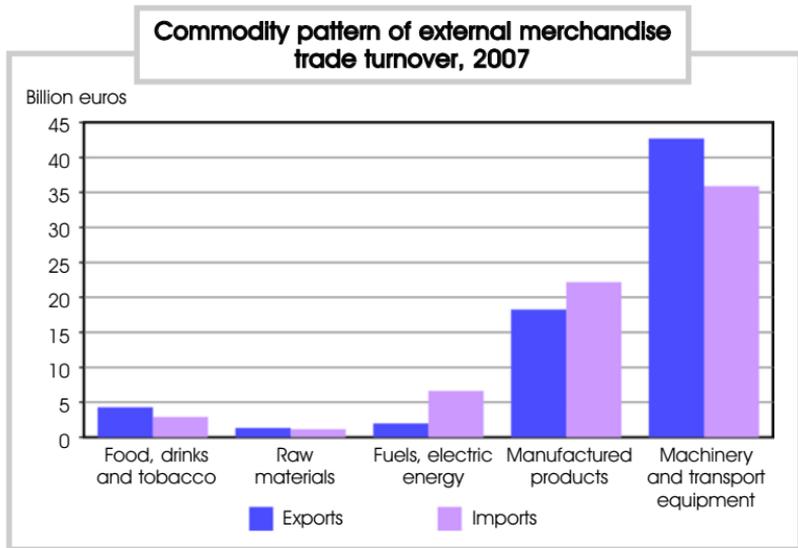


Investments by technical categories

Description	2005	2006	2007
Distribution, %			
Construction	57.4	58.0	55.2
Machines	40.9	40.5	43.4
Change of volume, previous year = 100.0			
Construction	104.8	98.6	93.2
Machines	103.1	99.1	110.9
Total	104.3	98.8	100.3

Equilibrium

The balance of external merchandise trade has been improving since 2004, though to the highest extent in 2007. That year – as a balance of exports of 68.5 billion euros and imports of 68.8 billion euros – the deficit of external trade was 308 million euros, which was a small proportion of the amounts recorded in previous years. Although the value of external trade in services was considerably lower than that of merchandise trade, its balance showed surpluses year by year. The balance of total external trade, after the 1.1% deficit-to-GDP ratio in 2005 reached surpluses of 0.5% in 2006 and 2.3% in 2007.



External trade in services, 2007

(million euros)

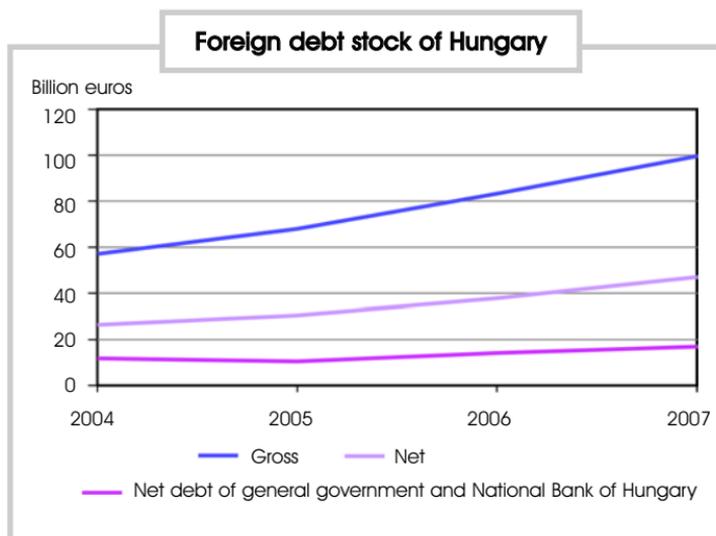
Groups of services	Exports	Imports	Balance
Tourism	3,451	2,149	1,302
Transport	2,467	1,857	610
Business and government services	6,157	6,745	-588
Total	12,075	10,751	1,324
Of which:			
EU-27	7,991	7,027	964
Other countries	4,084	3,724	360

Owing to government measures started in 2006 aiming at reducing the general government deficit, the accrual-based deficit of the general government represented 5.5% of GDP in 2007, as against the extraordinarily high, 9.2% ratio in the previous year. The balance improvement, outstanding in international comparison, resulted in the lowest deficit-to-GDP ratio for the last five years. The gross debt of the general government is rising year by year both in nominal terms and compared to GDP, and reached 66% of gross domestic product in 2007. The ratios of both the deficit and the debt exceeds the thresholds set by the Maastricht criteria.

Main items of current account

(million euros)

Description	2004	2005	2006	2007
Balance of goods	-2,453	-1,490	-921	1,431
Balance of services	237	1,054	1,268	1,123
Of which: tourism	962	1,394	1,684	1,301
Balance of incomes	-4,935	-5,755	-6,169	-7,930
Balance of current transfers	236	178	377	315
Balance of current account	-6,916	-6,013	-5,446	-5,060

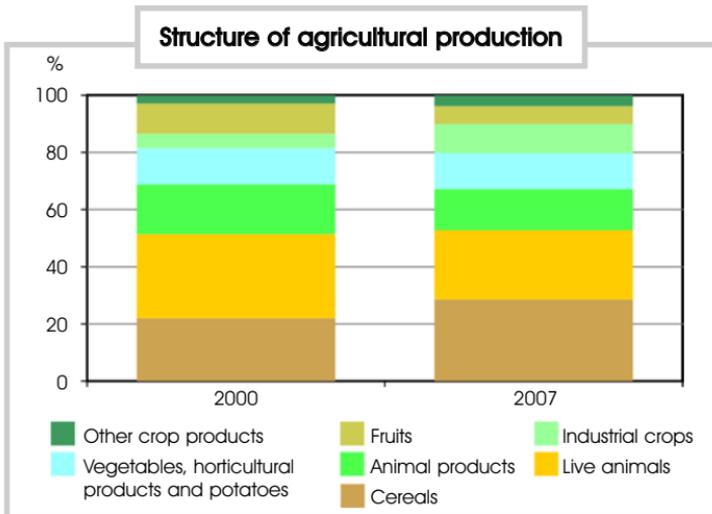


Land area, 2007

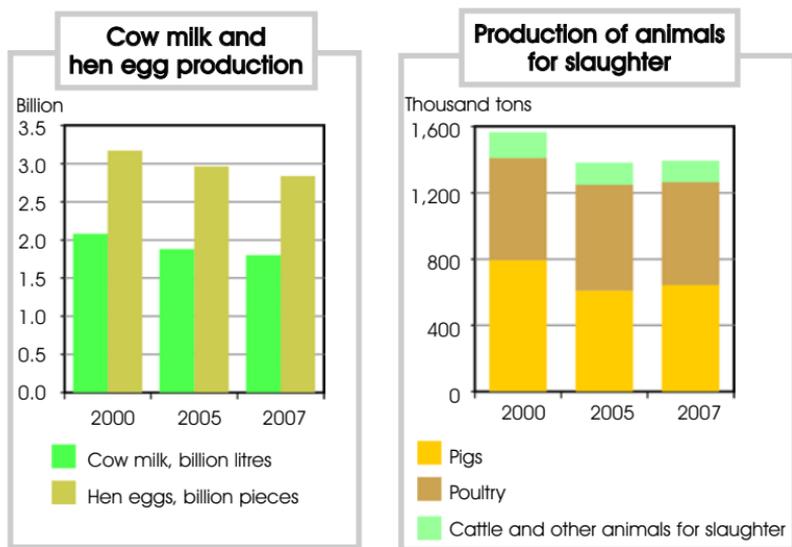
Description	Thousand hectares	Of which: share (%) of	
		agricultural enterprises	private farmers
Total	9,303	40.3	30.2
Of which:			
arable land	4,506	40.9	46.6
orchards	102	25.6	51.2
vineyards	86	15.5	54.1
grassland	1,017	28.9	30.4
forests	1,822	68.4	10.1

The volume of gross output by agriculture has been declining since the outstanding value of output observed in 2004. This rate was equal to 9.5% in 2005 compared to the high base, 3.8% in 2006 and 13% in 2007. Of the two main branches the changes of crop production were more volatile, from an increase of 48% (in 2004) to a decrease of 21% (in 2007) compared to the previous year, respectively.

Agricultural labour input was down by some 3% over a year and by 26% compared to year 2000. The live labour input trend was due to the diminishing number of farms on the one hand and to cost saving on the other. The proportions of unpaid and paid workforce have been 78% and 22%, respectively, for years.



Arable crops were hit by drought, while orchards by spring frost damage in 2007. The 4 million ton production of both wheat and maize among cereals was 9% and 49% less, respectively, than in the previous year. As for industrial crops, 1 million tons of sunflower (a fifth of EU-production) and 1.7 million tons of sugar beet were produced, though both were lower than in 2006, by 12% and 32%, respectively. The demand for rape increased, which was reflected in the expansion both of sowing area (by 54%) and production (by 46%). 370 thousand tons of fruits were produced, not reaching even half of the production in the previous year.



Fertilizer supply

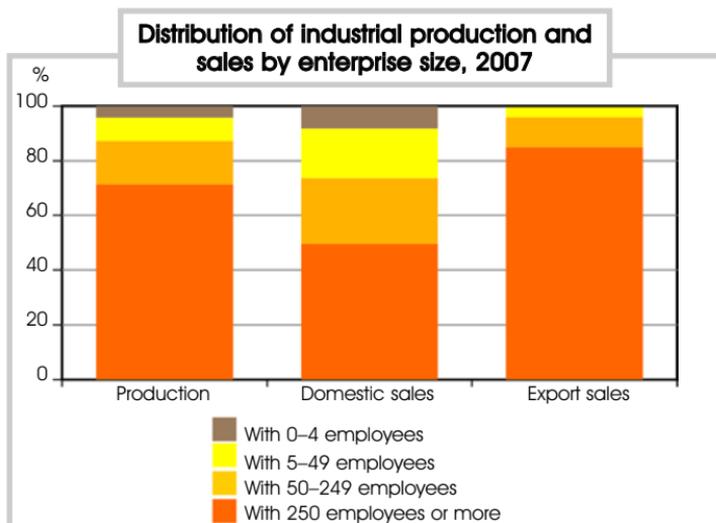
Description	2000	2005	2006	2007
Active ingredients of fertilizer supply, thousand ton	355	382	456	507
Of which:				
nitrogen	258	260	289	320
phosphorus	45	61	75	87
potassium	52	71	92	100
Per hectare of arable land, garden, orchard or vineyard area, kg	74	82	95	106

Distribution in industrial output and sales, 2007

(%)

Branch, branch group	Share of major branch groups from industrial		
	output	export sales	domestic sales
Machinery industries	49.2	69.1	11.9
Chemical industries	16.4	12.3	17.3
Food industry	9.7	3.9	14.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.3	1.2	38.0
Textile, leather and paper industries	4.7	3.2	5.4
Other	12.7	10.3	12.5

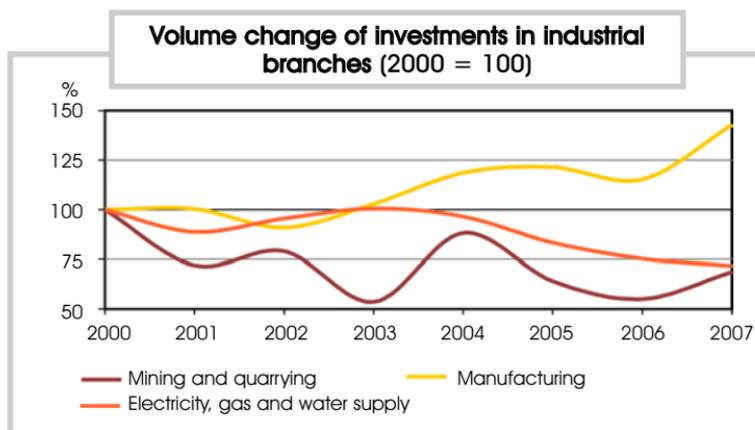
High-tech industries have a share of 23% in the overall industrial output, but, due to their high export orientation, account for 33% in external sales. In 2007, the most significant high-tech industry, 'radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus manufacturing' had an increase of 18%, well above the average industrial rate, while 6.1% more office machines and computers as well as 5.7% more instruments were produced. Pharmaceutical manufacturing, which is a high-tech industry of small weight, fell by 3.8%, while aircraft production decreased by 2.2% against a major volume increase in 2006.



Number of staff, productivity and earnings in Industry*, 2007

Branch	Number of staff, thousand persons	Productivity, 2006 = 100.0	Average net monthly earnings, HUF/capita
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	103.5	98.9	96,380
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	30.0	104.4	156,860
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	63.4	112.5	107,053
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	134.0	116.4	112,356
Manufacture of transport equipment	63.5	104.8	130,724
Electricity, gas and water supply	48.4	117.3	145,278
Industry total	745.3	109.2	111,321

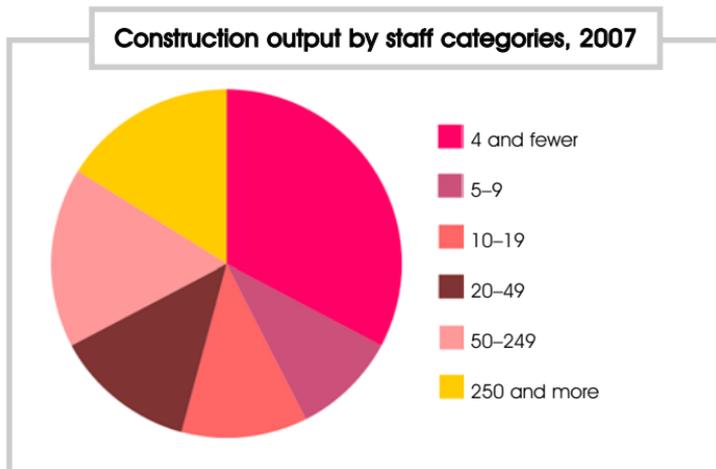
* At enterprises with at least 5 employees.



In Hungary, an energy amount of 1,120 Petajoules (PJ) was used by the national economy in 2007, 2.8% less than a year earlier, which lessened the specific energy intensity of the economy by 4%. The producing sector of the economy had an energy use decrease of 2.4%, while households and utility consumers showed a drop of 3.2%. Within the sources covering our energy needs 33% came from domestic production and 67% from imports. Our production fell by 2.5% compared to 2006. The imports of energy sources were down by 4%. More specifically, among the largest volumes of imported energy sources natural gas imports declined by 8.7%, while the imports of crude oil and petroleum products grew by 1.5%.

A booming construction market in the years following the turn of the millennium resulted in a lasting growth for construction organizations; however, after a slight drop in 2006, a significant decrease of 14% occurred in 2007. Notwithstanding, the construction industry output was still 36% higher than in 2000.

In this sector, performances were strongly fuelled by the construction of the motorway and expressway network, which, having been forced to be reduced, strongly affected the construction output.



Construction activities by contractor, 2006

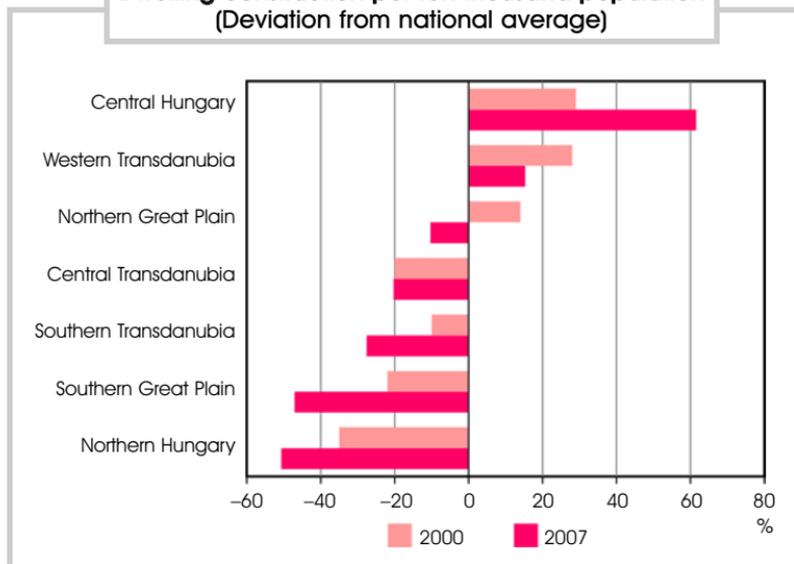
Description	Construction industry	Non-construction industry organizations	Residential construction	Total
Output distribution, %	85.4	6.8	7.8	100.0
Volume index				
2000=100.0	162.9	130.4	94.8	152.0
2005=100.0	99.3	112.7	91.5	99.5
Employed persons				
Number, thousand	209.7	13.1	30.2	252.9
Distribution, %	82.9	5.2	11.9	100.0

Following the turn of the millennium a five-year boom in dwelling construction resulted in an increase of at least 10% in all years. In 2005 a weak (6%) and in 2006 a significant (18%) decrease was again followed by an increase (7%) of new dwellings in 2007. Since the lowest point in 1999 dwelling construction trends have been fundamentally determined by the volume of urban dwellings built by entrepreneurs primarily in multi-storey, multi-dwelling buildings for sale. For years there has been no considerable change in the evolution of constructions in villages and of those implemented as detached houses intended for own use.

Dwelling stock, dwelling density, 2007

Territorial unit	Number of dwellings, thousand	Population per 100 dwellings, persons	Average dwelling floor area, sq. m	Residents per 100 rooms, persons
Budapest	863	196	63.3	83
Other towns	2,066	244	74.2	94
Communities	1,309	254	84.4	94
Total	4,238	237	75.2	92

Dwelling construction per ten thousand population (Deviation from national average)



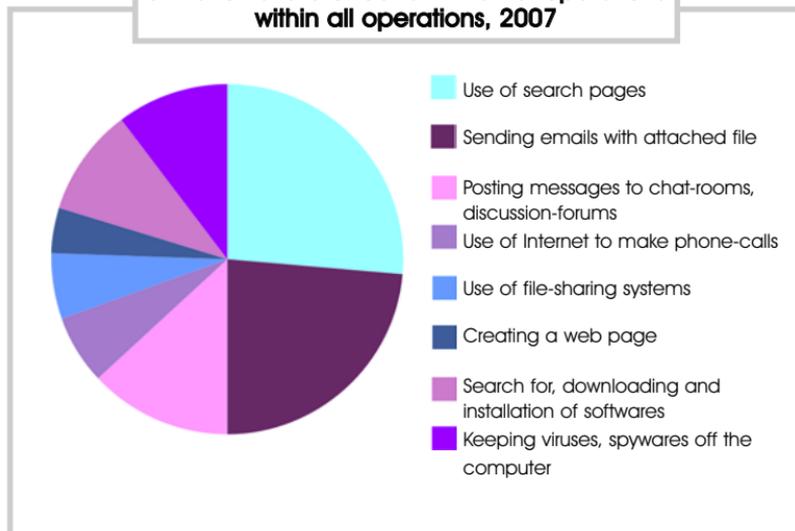
ICT supply of Hungarian households

(%)

Description	2005	2006	2007
Mobile/cellular phone	79.4	84.4	86.4
Desktop computer	40.7	47.1	50.6
Laptop computer	6.3	9.2	11.4
Internet access	22.1	32.3	38.4
Broadband internet connection	10.9	22.0	33.0

Internet users primarily search for information and communicate on the net, but e-government services have a growing importance, too. In 2007, 42% of actual net users visited government websites for information, 37% of them downloaded forms and somewhat more than one quarter of them on-line forwarded the filled in forms. Last year, 12% of the population and 22% of previous internet users bought goods and services via internet.

Utilization share of certain Internet operations within all operations, 2007

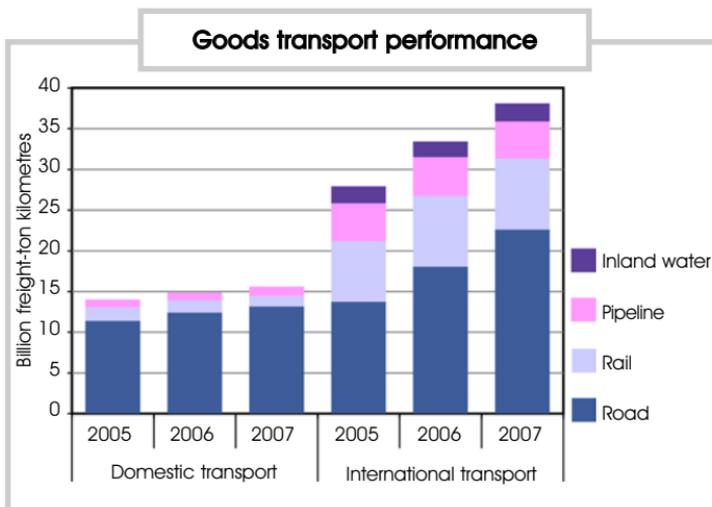


Rail-track and public road network

(km)

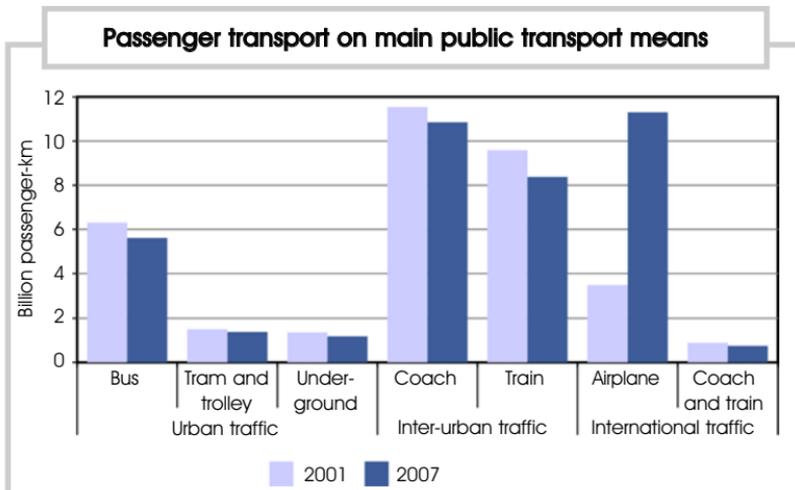
Description	2000	2005	2007
Length of operated rail tracks	7,668	7,685	7,635
Of which:			
electrified	2,718	2,791	2,726
two-track rails	1,293	1,292	1,292
National public road network, total	30,307	30,808	31,183
Of which:			
motorways	448	636	858
motor roads	57	126	174
trunk roads	2,173	2,177	2,155
secondary main roads	4,330	4,379	4,417

In goods transport, road freight traffic has an overwhelming share, in 2007, it accounted for two thirds in performances expressed in freight-ton kilometres. In this way, its freight market share further strengthened primarily against the railway, which had a share of 19%. In the performance of goods transport, pipelines accounted for somewhat more than 10%, while inland shipping had a share of 4%. In Hungary, due to our geographical position and extensive international economic relations international freight transport has a major and increasing significance. Its share increased by 2 percentage points over a year (8 percentage points over three years) to 71% in 2007.



In passenger transport, similarly to other countries, individual traffic has an increasing share in Hungary, which is also indicated by the decrease of domestic – interurban and local – public transportation and the growth of passenger car stock. However, public transportation still plays an important role compared to the average of the European Union.

In the domestic traffic, interurban public transportation is practically served by coaches and trains; in 2007 these had a ratio of 56–44 in the performance expressed in passenger-kilometres. In international traffic, aviation is the determining transport mode; its booming passenger traffic is closely related to the increasing popularity of low-cost airlines.



**Passenger car stock
(at year-end)**

Brand	2000	2006	2007	
	thousand			average age, years
Total	2,365	2,954	3,012	10.3
Of which:				
Opel	234	412	425	9.6
Suzuki	155	352	380	6.4
Volkswagen	173	252	259	11.6
Ford	125	203	215	9.3
Renault	87	182	186	8.3
Stock per 1,000 residents, pieces	232	293	300	–

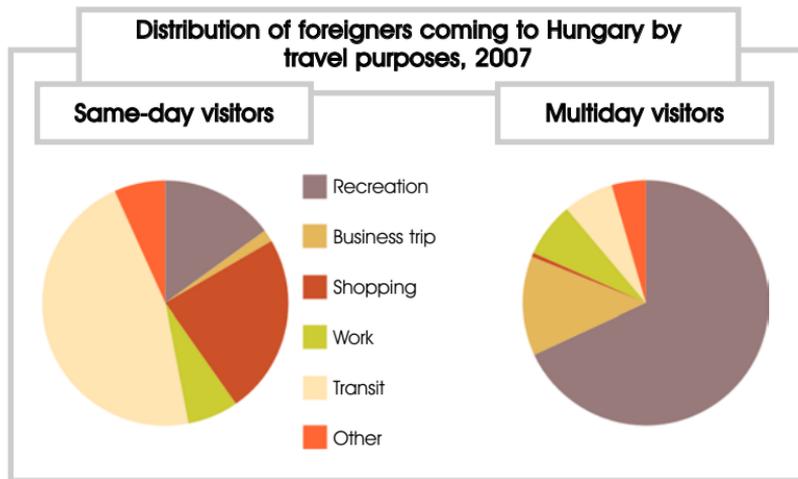
Tourism

Number of international visitors* and guests by source countries, 2007

(thousand persons)

Country	Foreign	
	guests at public accommodation establishments	visitors
Total	3,409	39,379
Of which:		
Germany	598	3,059
Austria	241	6,510
United Kingdom	231	343
Romania	199	7,990
United States	196	387
Italy	189	617
France	140	341
Poland	117	1,293

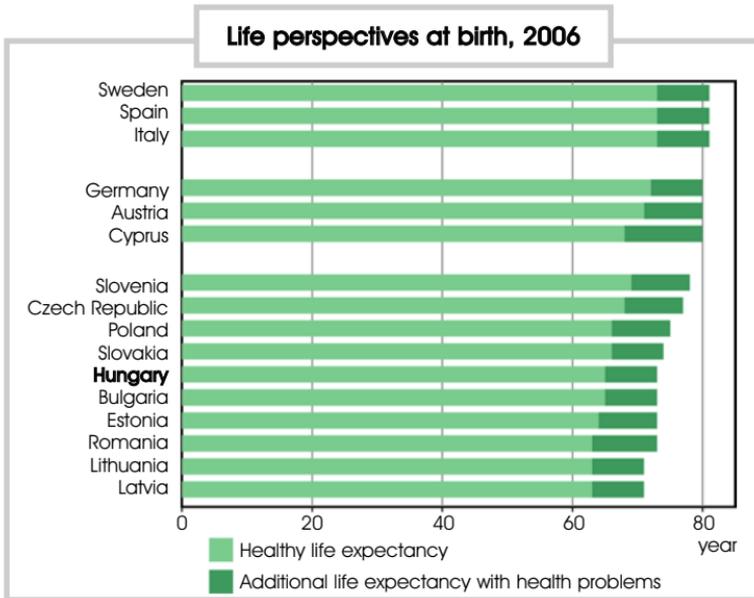
*Excluding lorry drivers (3,089 thousand persons).



In June 2007, 39 mansion hotels were operated providing nearly 2,600 bed-places for guests. Properly modernized accommodation establishments in old noble mansions, palaces accounted for a share of somewhat more than 2% in the overall hotel capacity. Most such facilities are situated in Győr-Moson-Sopron county. Most of the hotels belong to the three-star category with more than half of all bedplaces.

Our place in Europe

Hungary is a receiving country; it had a perceptible population attraction in 2007, too. Its position cannot be compared either to the member states being affected by the major flow of international migration or Ireland and Luxemburg. In the prior year, Hungary presented the third highest population gain among the Central and Eastern European countries following Slovenia and the Czech Republic.

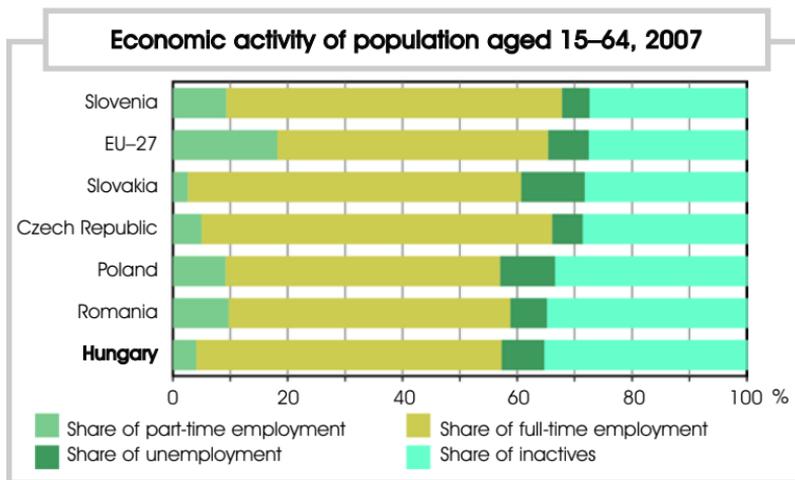


Nutrition, consumption

Country	Daily energy intake, kcal/day/person	Annual per capita consumption of			Ratio of smokers to the population over 15 years, %	Alcohol consumption, l/person/year
		vegetable	fruit	fish		
		kg				
Czech Republic	3,308	72	80	14	27	13.7
France	3,623	143	95	31	25	10.0
Hungary	3,551	117	71	5	30	11.6
Poland	3,366	100	48	13	29	6.7
Slovakia	2,779	70	60	7	28	9.5
Slovenia	2,954	73	144	8	23	10.0
Romania	3,582	179	65	3	21	7.4

Source: international organizations, mainly Eurostat, as well as WHO and FAO.

Since the turn of the millennium, the increase of employment and decrease of unemployment have been perceptible in the EU and in most of the countries acceding EU from 2004. The shift is the smallest in the Czech Republic and in Hungary. The employment rate in Hungary, low in international comparison and the high proportion of inactive earners and dependents are in connection with the expansion of tertiary education, the high use of child care benefits, the retirement of a relatively large proportion of people in working age due to disability, early retirement and similar reasons and the fact that atypical employment is hardly spread in Hungary.

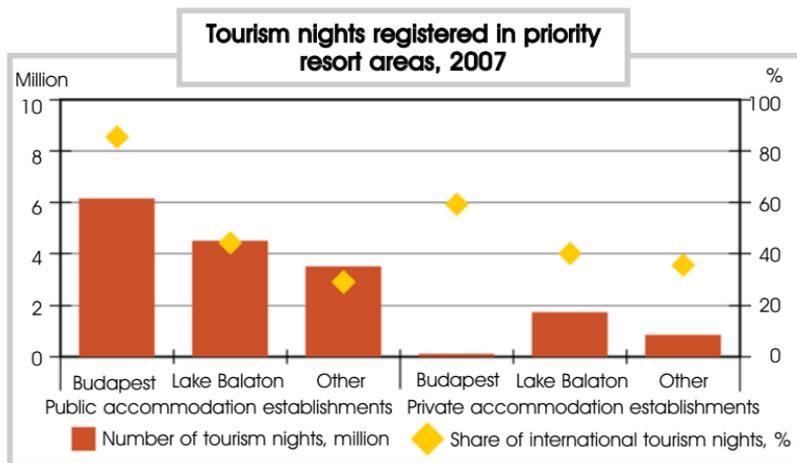


Earnings level of employees in industry and business services, 2006
(calculated in Purchasing Power Parity)

Country	% of the average of			
	EU-27*	United Kingdom	Austria	Hungary
Austria	141	85	100	268
Bulgaria	20	12	14	38
Czech Republic	54	33	38	103
Poland	43	25	30	81
Hungary	53	32	37	100
Slovakia	49	29	34	92
Romania	20	12	14	38

* Without the data of Estonia, Greece, Lithuania, Italy and Slovenia.

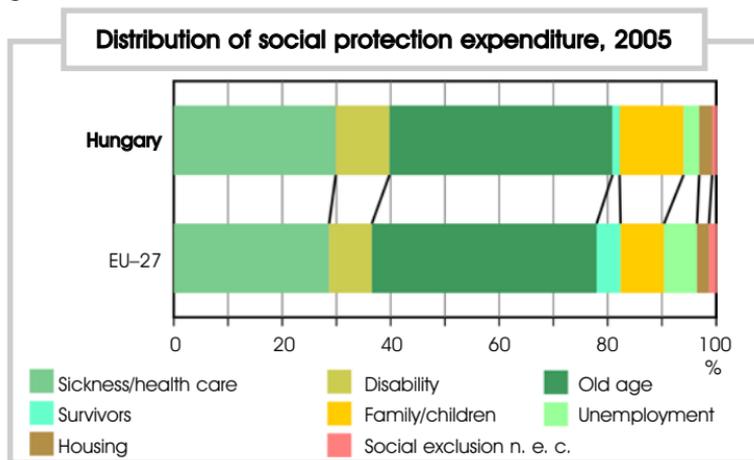
In 2007, 55 spa hotels and 58 wellness hotels were operated in Hungary. These had an overall capacity of 14,000 and 9,300 bedplaces, respectively (one fifth of hotel bedplaces). The majority of spa and wellness hotel bedplaces were available in Western Transdanubia. 6% of international visitors spending at least one night in Hungary had spa and health tourist purposes. Spa hotels had 754 thousand, wellness hotels 590 thousand guests. Foreigners had a share of 42% in the former and 22% in the latter category.



Certain indicators of public accommodation establishments, 2007

Accommodation type	Number of operating bedplaces, 31 July	Number of guests, thousand	Number of tourism nights, thousand	Length of stay, nights
Hotel	114,863	5,357	13,971	2.6
Five-star	8,262	619	1,446	2.3
Four-star	33,473	2,078	5,401	2.6
Three-star	54,584	2,247	5,963	2.7
Two-star	12,073	316	759	2.4
One-star	6,471	96	402	4.2
Boarding house	41,929	883	2,125	2.4
Tourist hostel	27,066	265	645	2.4
Youth hostel	18,799	240	698	2.9
Holiday house	22,783	278	880	3.2
Camp site	93,521	347	1,539	4.4
Total	318,961	7,370	19,859	2.7

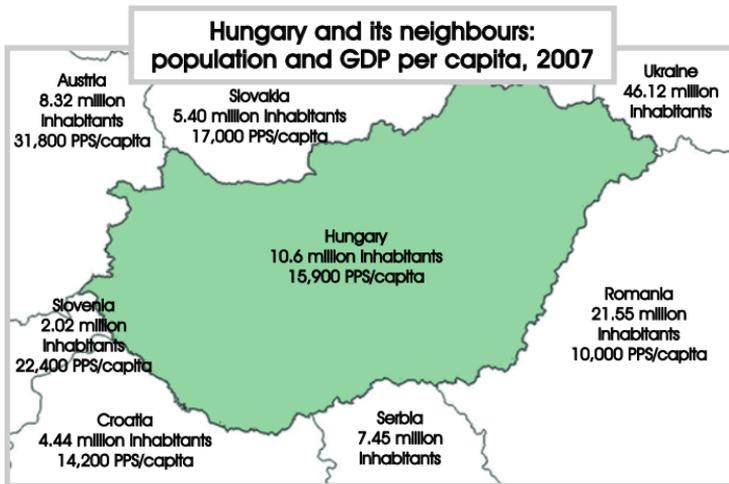
Member states of the European Union spend an annual average of over 27% of the GDP produced on social solidarity and the reduction of income inequalities. Based on the role of the state ruptures from north to south and from east to west can be seen. Social expenditure as a proportion of GDP is the second highest in Hungary following Slovenia in the Central and Eastern European member states. The level of expenditure – on the basis of calculations eliminating disparities in price levels – is somewhat lower than in Slovenia or the Czech Republic but exceeds those of the other new member states having acceded from 2004.



Income inequalities and poverty

Country, country group	Gini index ^{a)}	Poverty risk rate, %	
		before	after
		social transfers	
EU-25	30	26	16
EU-15	29	26	16
Austria	25	25	13
Bulgaria	24	17	14
Czech Republic	25	22	10
Poland	33	29	19
Hungary	33	30	16
Slovakia	28	20	12
Romania	33	24	19

a) The index measures the differences of the income and consumption of individuals or households from the perfectly even distribution. Total equality = 0, total inequality = 100.



Growth rate of gross domestic product

(%)

Country, country group	Average of 2001–2006	2007	Average of 2001–2007
EU-27, total	2.0	2.9	2.1
Latvia	8.8	10.3	9.0
Estonia	8.8	7.1	8.5
Lithuania	7.8	8.8	8.0
Slovakia	5.7	10.4	6.5
Romania	6.1	6.0	6.1
Poland	3.6	6.5	4.0
Hungary	4.2	1.3	3.8
Spain	3.4	3.8	3.4
Germany	1.0	2.5	1.2
Italy	1.0	1.5	1.1
Portugal	1.0	1.8	1.1

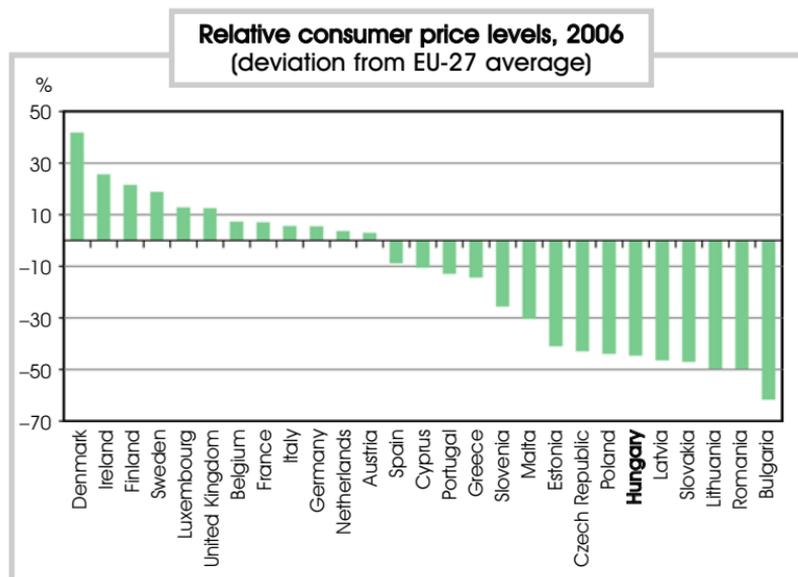
Per capita gross domestic product in purchasing power parity in Hungary (7,400 PPS) was hardly more than half of the EU-average in 1995. At that time it was equivalent to position 20 in the order of the 27 member states. As a result of a faster growth the level of Hungary came considerably nearer the average of the European Union over ten years, reaching 65% of that in 2006, and representing 63% – owing to the slowdown of the increase – in 2007. The economies of Estonia and Slovakia expanded at a higher rate than that of Hungary in the past few years, so their indicators of the level of development have already been higher than Hungary's.

Consumer prices rose by 15-16% on average in the European Union in the last 7 years, i.e. at a hardly higher pace than an average 2% per year, considered to be the upper limit of price stability. In the last few years some acceleration occurred, the price level in 2007 has already been 2.4% higher than in the previous year. In the majority of newly acceded member states the price rise was higher than the average. This was especially true for Romania where inflation was two-digit until 2004. Beside that, the highest price rises were measured in Bulgaria and Hungary. The consumer price level rose 1.5-fold in both countries – by some 6% in each of them annually – over 7 years. In Hungary this was largely due to the significant acceleration in 2007.

Change of consumer prices
(compared to previous year, based on harmonised
index of consumer prices)

(%)

Year	EU-27	Hungary
2005	2.3	3.5
2006	2.3	4.0
2007	2.4	7.9

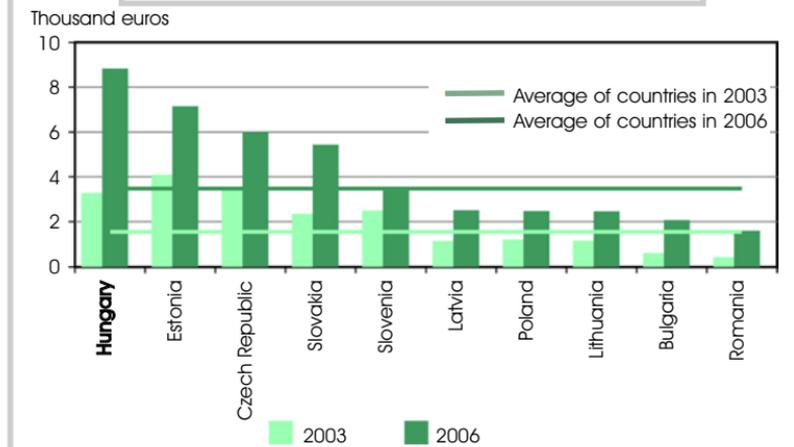


Foreign direct investments in Hungary by investor countries, at the end of 2006

Country	Billion HUF	Distribution, %
Total:	13,808	100.0
Of which:		
Germany	3,723	27.0
Netherlands	1,823	13.2
Austria	1,569	11.4
United Kingdom	840	6.1
France	645	4.7
Luxembourg	568	4.1
United States	540	3.9

In the last few years the Hungarian capital also emerged in the international economy, and its amount rose rapidly, though its importance was still modest compared with developed countries. Foreign direct investments by Hungarian enterprises amounted to HUF 351 billion in 2000, and over HUF 2,200 billion (EUR 8.9 billion) already in 2006. Nearly three tenths of that amount were placed in Slovakia, and further substantial shares in the Netherlands (12%) and Croatia (11%). Relatively important proportions of the Hungarian capital were invested in the United Kingdom, Romania and Bulgaria, too. Broken down by branches, the largest share, more than a third of investments abroad operated in manufacturing, while three tenths in the area of finance.

Per capita Foreign Direct Investment stock in Central and Eastern European countries



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Printed by: Xerox Magyarország Kft. – 2008.123

HCSO provides visual tools besides data to enhance understanding economic and social phenomena. Interactive thematic maps, accessible on our website under heading **Atlas of regions** are available at various regional levels: counties, subregions, settlements, and regarding data on tourism, maps according to tourism regions and resort areas can be found as well.

Regional Atlas - Settlement network - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Regional Atlas - Settlement network

Public administration structure
 Counties and regions
 Statistical subregions
 Settlement network
 Interactive thematic maps

Introduction
 HCSO regional directorates
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 Population Census, Microcensus
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 Gazetteer
 Atlas of regions
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 The ESDS service
 Data distribution
 Economic and Financial Data
 Pressroom
 Intranet

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

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

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

Regional Atlas - Interactive thematic maps - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Resident population, 1 January 2005
 Population density, 1 January 2005 per square per sq km
 Population of settlements with a population density of over 120, 1 January 2005, %
 Average population of settlements, 1 January 2005
 Live birth per 1000 inhabitants, 2004
 Deaths per 1000 inhabitants, 2004
 Infant mortality rate, per 1000 live births per 1000 inhabitants, 2004
 Internal net migration per 1000 inhabitants, 2004
 Internal net migration per 1000 inhabitants, 2000-2004
 Share of population aged 65 or over in permanent population, 1 January 2005, %
 Share of population aged 65 or over in permanent population, 1 January 2005, %

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Population density, 1 January 2005

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Population density, 1 January 2005

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 100 001 - 150 000
 150 001 - 200 000
 200 001 - 250 000

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