

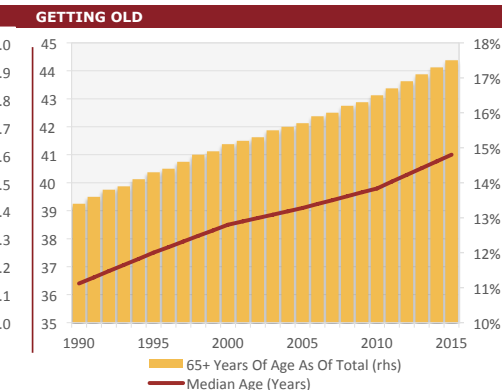
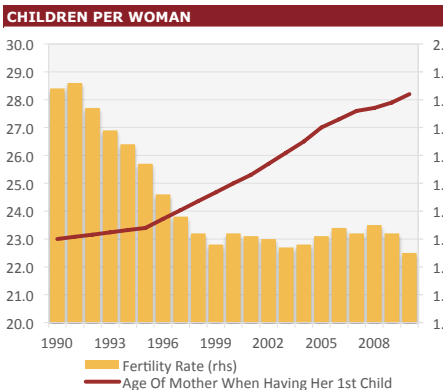
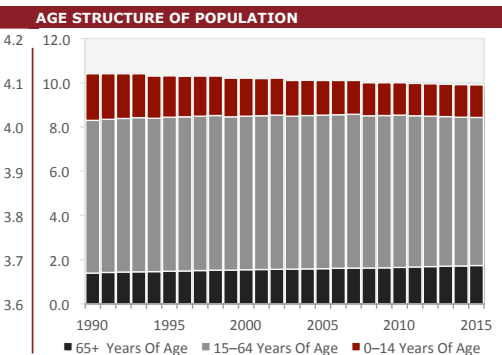
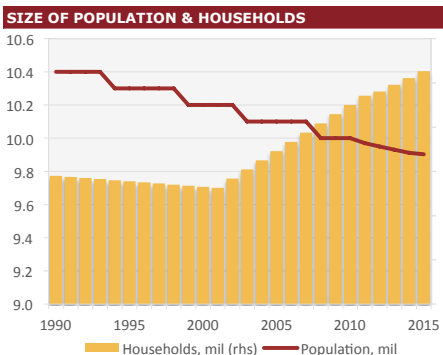
DEMOGRAPHICS

Helgi's Pocket Guide

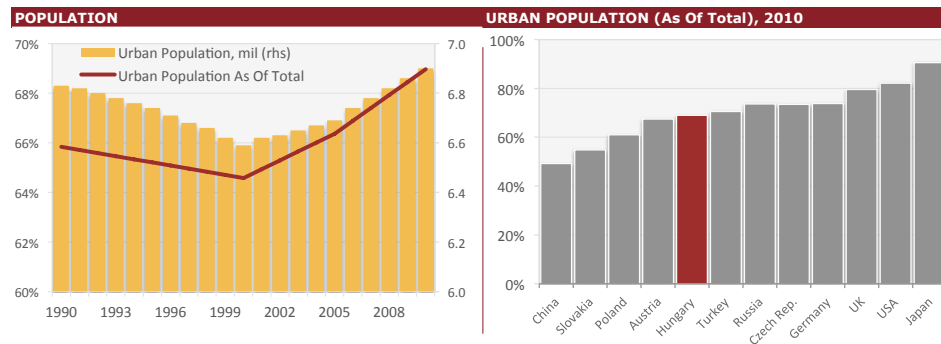
January 2013

Hungary

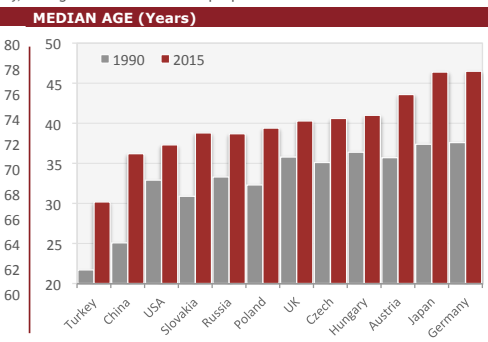
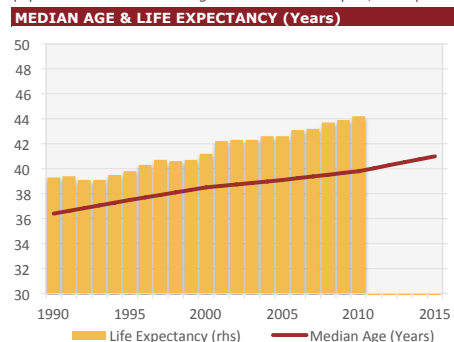
HUNGARIAN SOCIETY AT A GLANCE	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015e
Population (mil)	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9
Households (mil)	3.88	3.87	3.95	4.05	4.13
Persons Per Household	2.66	2.64	2.56	2.47	2.40
Life Expectancy (Years)	69.8	71.2	72.6	74.2	
Median Age (Years)	37.5	38.5	39.1	39.8	41.0
Life Expectancy At 65 Years (Years)	14.4	15.1	15.5	16.5	
Population Over 65 Years Old (As Of Population)	14.3%	15.1%	15.7%	16.5%	17.5%
Old Dependency Ratio (65+/15-64 Years Old)	21.1%	22.1%	22.8%	24.0%	25.9%
Total Fertility Rate (Live Births Per Woman)	1.57	1.32	1.31	1.25	
Age Of Woman At Birth Of First Child (Years)	23.4	25.0	27.0	28.2	
Urban Population (As Of Population)	65.2%	64.6%	66.4%	69.0%	
Population In Largest City (As Of Population)	18.3%	17.5%	16.8%	17.1%	
Net Migration (As Of Population), 5Y Summary	0.76%	0.80%	0.65%	0.75%	



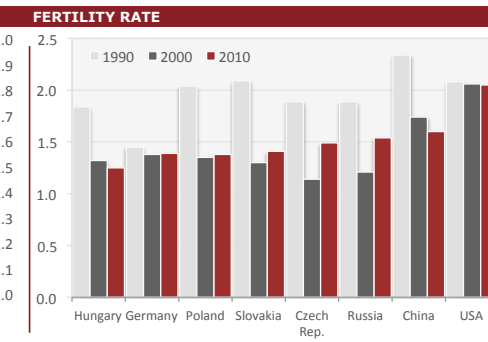
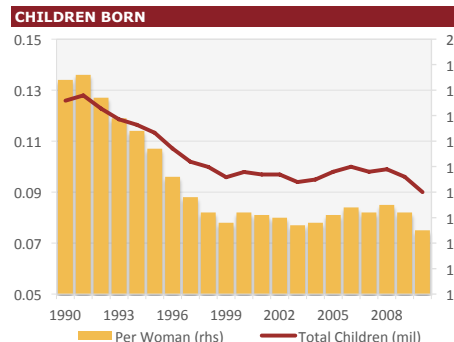
Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation



Hungary's population has been declining since its peak of 10.7 mil people in 1980 (or over 18 million in 1910 if the Kingdom of Hungary is considered). Hungary has been facing a rapidly ageing population and very low fertility rates indeed, so the population is expected to decline further, to around 8.7 million in 2050. Following significant territorial changes and migration, modern Hungary has become an ethnically homogeneous state. The urban population has been increasing since 2000 with Budapest, the capital city, having more than 1.7 million people.



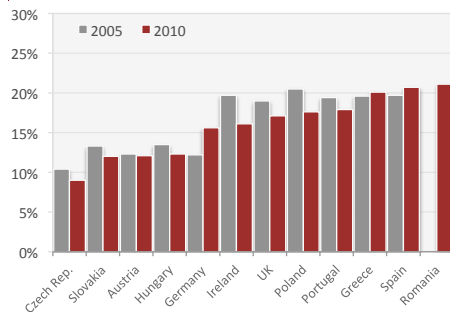
A typical Hungarian will be 41 years old in 2015, according to the United Nations estimates, compared to the figure of only 36 years seen in 1990. As we live longer (average life expectancy has increased from 69 years in 1990 to nearly 75 years now) and fewer children are born, no wonder that the share of people aged over 65 years old will increase to 18% of the total population in 2015. Hungarians are the oldest nation in Central Europe.



In line with global trends and their Western European neighbours, who they follow, Hungarian women are having fewer children than decades ago. Although the situation has stabilised somewhat during the last ten years, with 1.3 children being born per woman on average, Hungary's fertility rates are still among the lowest within the OECD countries and remain well below the figure of nearly two children born per woman at the end of the 1980s and the estimated replacement rate of 2.1 children.

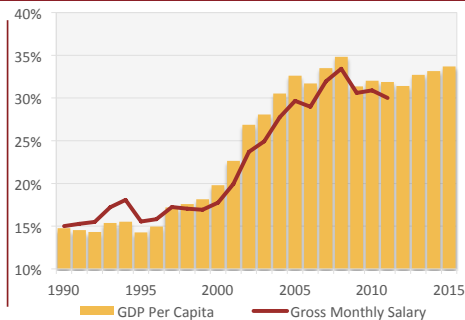
Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation

RISK OF POVERTY (As Of Population)

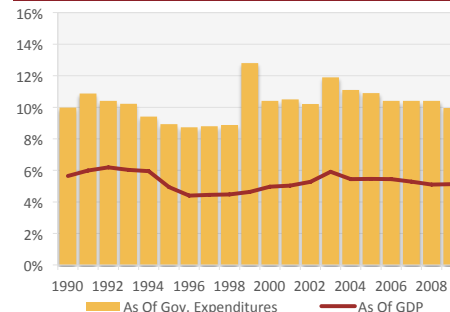


Only around 12% of Hungarians were facing poverty in 2010, according to Eurostat, compared to the average of 17% in the EU. Having said that, one in every 5 children, and nearly every second unemployed person, now lives in poverty, as does every second Roma in Hungary, so the overall situation is more difficult than plain average numbers suggest. Nevertheless, the Hungarian economy has been developing well within the context of the last 20 years, and Hungarian GDP and average wages increased from around 15% of the German level in 1990 to almost 32% in 2010.

HUNGARIAN GDP & WAGES (As Of Germany)

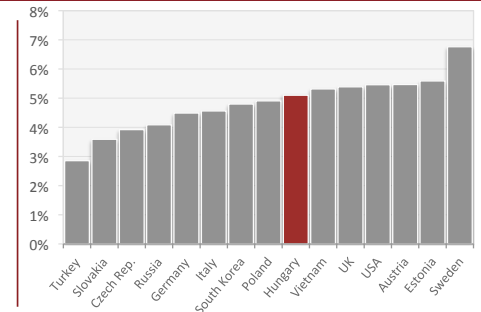


PUBLIC EDUCATION SPENDING

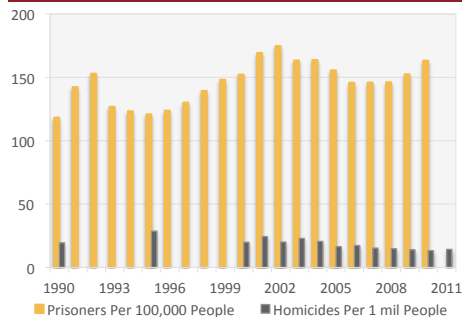


Hungarians spend roughly 5% of their GDP on education, a share that has remained stable for the last two decades. It is more than Czechs and Slovaks (less than 4% of GDP) and also more than Germany or Italy, for example, on the basis of the 2008 figures. Hungarians are roughly on a par with the OECD average in terms of the quality of education, measured by the PISA results in 2009. However, there are bigger differences between the best and the worst students when compared to the OECD countries, suggesting the country provides a better education for the better-off.

PUBLIC EDUCATION SPENDING (As Of GDP), 2008

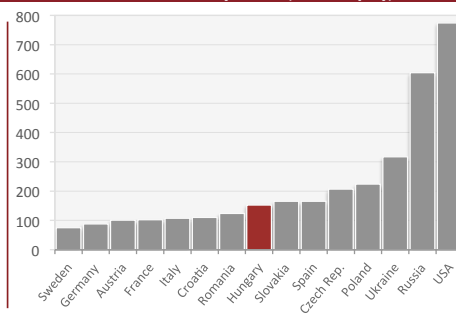


CRIME & PUNISHMENT

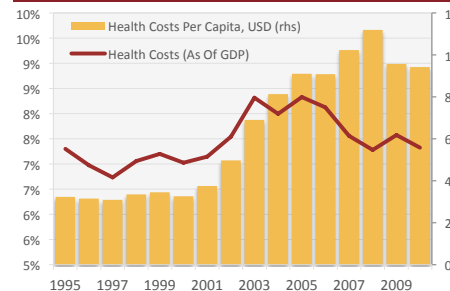


According to the OECD, Hungary's homicide rate is 1.4 per million people, lower than the OECD average of 2.1. Additionally, the level of crime (as reported to the police) is relatively low (at around 400,000 cases a year) compared to Western Europe (a third lower in relative terms compared to Germany, for example) and has been declining in the last decade. Although much lower than in some other countries, the number of prisoners has remained stubbornly high as alternative punishments are still little used in Hungary.

PRISONERS BEHIND BARS (Per 100,000 People), 2009

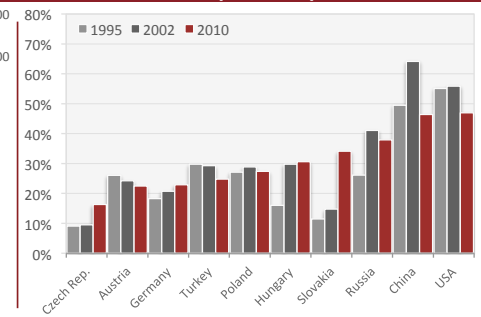


HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES

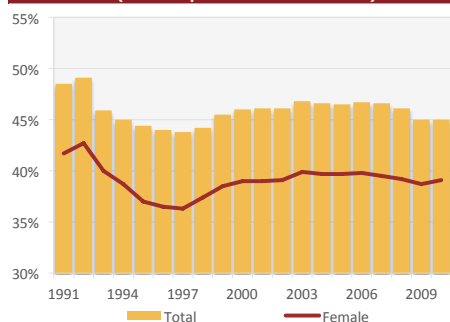


Total healthcare expenditures in Hungary have been oscillating between 7 and 8% of GDP in the last two decades. But, in absolute terms, the expenditures have tripled, from around USD 300 to around USD 1,000 per capita on average. Despite the increase, this is still well below the level of the richest countries, such as the USD 5,000 spent per capita in the EU15, or over USD 7,000 in the USA. Hungarians spend a lot on pharmaceuticals, nearly 34% of all health care spending, which is twice as much as the OECD average.

PRIVATE HEALTH COSTS (As Of Total)



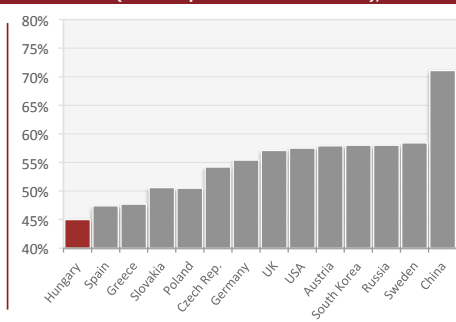
WORKFORCE (As Of Population 15+ Years Old)



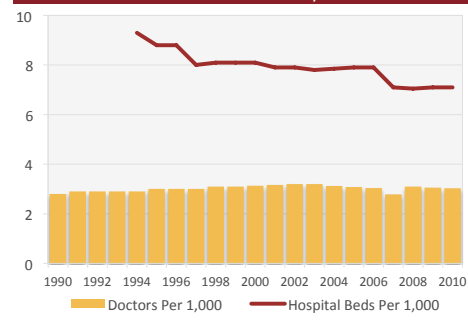
Low employment figures are one of the biggest headaches in the Hungarian economy. Only 45% of people older than 15 years officially worked in Hungary in 2010, compared to nearly 60% in the most developed economies. Low female employment, high unemployment among the younger population and the overall rigidity of the labour market are the biggest obstacles to higher employment figures. When employed, however, Hungarians spent 1,980 hours a year at work on average, which is one of the highest figures in Europe (alongside Romanians and Greeks).

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation

WORKFORCE (As Of Population 15+ Years Old), 2010



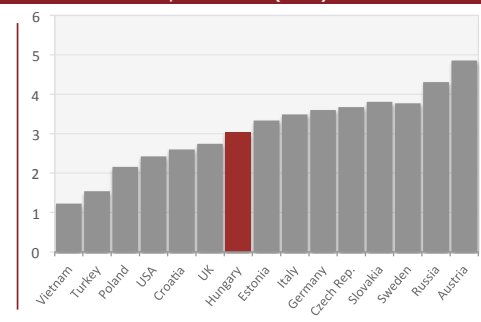
PHYSICIANS & HOSPITAL BEDS PER 1,000 PEOPLE

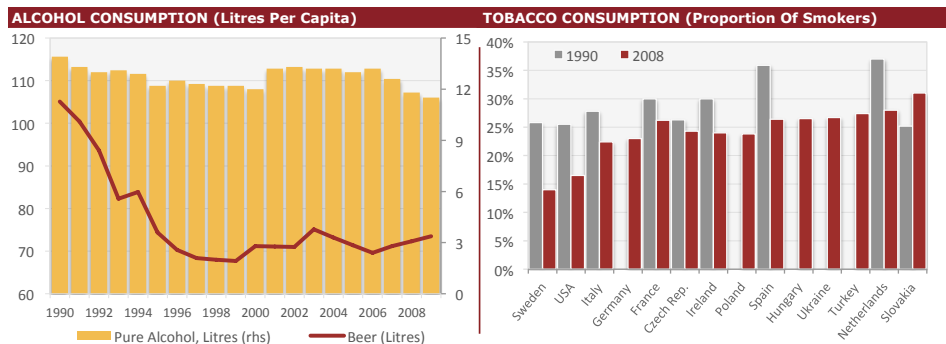


Hungary maintains a solid health care infrastructure. In spite of a 20% reduction in the number of hospital beds over the last two decades (as a result of the reduction of the average length of stays in hospitals and an increase in the number of day surgery procedures), Hungary still had more acute care hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants than the OECD average (4.1 versus the OECD's 3.4 in 2010). The improvement in the quality of health care has increased Hungary's average life expectancy (to 74.3 years in 2010), though Hungary has still the lowest life expectancy among all the OECD countries.

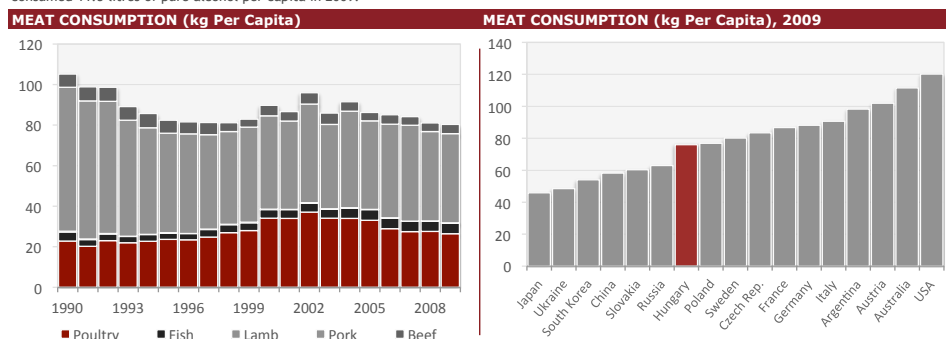
Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation

PHYSICIANS PER 1,000 PEOPLE (2010)

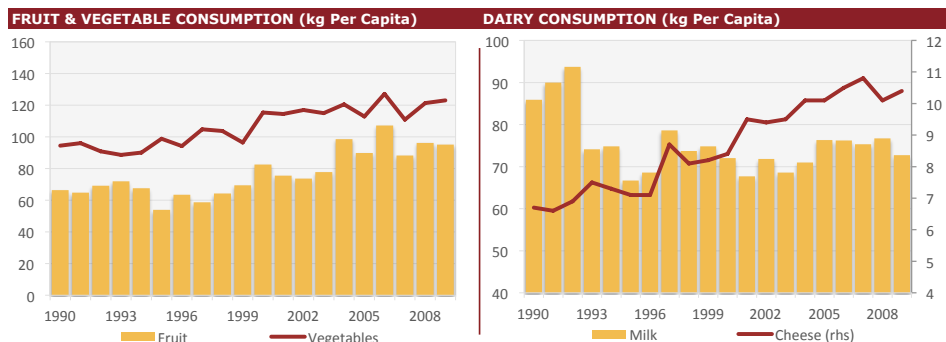




Hungarians drink and smoke a lot, which is one of the reasons they are expected to live 5 years less than the average OECD citizen. The proportion of daily smokers among adults has shown a marked decline in Hungary, from 35.5% in 1994 to 26.5% in 2009, but is still above the OECD average (of 21% in 2010). In spite of a marked decline compared to the levels at the beginning of the 1990s (at around 14 litres), Hungarians still drink a lot as they consumed 11.5 litres of pure alcohol per capita in 2009.



The consumption of meat has been declining since the collapse of the Soviet Bloc in 1989. In 2009, 76 kg was consumed per person, nearly 25% less than in 1990. The structure of the meat consumption had also changed, from pork and beef more towards poultry and fish. Having said that, Hungarians still eat only 5.3 kg of fish a year per person, a fraction of what their Western neighbours consume.



The consumption of meat has been gradually being replaced by more fruits and vegetables, as shown in the chart above. Fresh fruit and vegetables are served in almost all Hungarian households and Hungarians eat around 218 kg of fruit and vegetables per person a year, according to Faostat. Similarly to other CEE countries, the consumption of milk has been declining from its previous high levels, while cheese is becoming increasingly popular. Hungarians eat around 10 kg of cheese a year, up 50% compared to 1990, but still only half of what is consumed in the European Union on average.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation

POPULATION		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population	mil	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Population (As % Of World Population)	%	0.16%	0.16%	0.16%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.14%
Population Density	km per capita	113	113	113	112	112	112	111	110	
Number Of Households	mil	3.90	3.93	3.95	3.97	3.99	4.01	4.03	4.05	4.07
Persons Per Household	persons	2.59	2.57	2.56	2.55	2.53	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.45
Share Of Population (0-14 Years Of Age)	%	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Share Of Population (15-64 Years Of Age)	%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%
Share Of Population (65+ Years Of Age)	%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	17%	17%
Median Age	years	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.5	39.7	39.8	40.0
Old Age Dependency Ratio	%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Youth Dependency Ratio	%	23%	23%	23%	22%	22%	22%	22%	21%	21%
Life Expectancy, both sexes	years	72.3	72.6	72.6	73.1	73.2	73.7	73.9	74.2	
Life Expectancy, female	years	76.5	76.9	76.9	77.4	77.3	77.8	77.9	78.1	
Life Expectancy, male	years	68.3	68.6	68.6	69.0	69.2	69.8	70.1	70.5	
Life Expectancy At 65, both sexes	years	15.3	15.6	15.5	16.0	16.1	16.4	16.4	16.5	
Life Expectancy At 65, female	years	16.9	17.3	17.2	17.7	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.2	
Life Expectancy At 65, male	years	13.0	13.4	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.1	
Total Fertility Rate	children	1.27	1.28	1.31	1.34	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.25	
Age Of Mother With A 1st Child	years	26.1	26.5	27.0	27.3	27.6	27.7	27.9	28.2	
Infant Mortality	per '000	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4
Urban Population	mil	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9
Urban Population As Of Total	%	66%	66%	66%	67%	67%	68%	68%	69%	69%
Population In Largest City	mil	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71	
Population In Largest City (As Of Total Population)	%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	

POVERTY, MIGRATION & SECURITY		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Income Share Held By Highest 10%	%		24.3%			25.4%				
Income Share Held By Highest 20%	%		38.9%			39.9%				
Income Share Held By Lowest 10%	%		3.6%			3.5%				
Income Share Held By Lowest 20%	%		8.6%			8.4%				
Poverty Headcount At USD 2 Per Person, PPP	%									
People At Risk Of Poverty	%			14%	16%	12%	12%	12%	12%	31%
Net Immigration	persons	18,205	20,478	24,162	21,418	19,861	28,061	17,411	-11,103	
Migrants Per Population (5 Years Cum.)	%			0.7%					0.7%	
Refugees (By Country Or Territory Of Asylum)	persons	7,023	7,708	8,046	8,075	8,131	7,750	6,044	5,414	
Prisoners	persons	16,507	16,543	15,720	14,740	14,743	14,626	15,253	16,328	
Prisoners Per 100,000 People	persons	163	164	156	146	146	146	153	163	
Homicide, Victims Of Crime	persons	231	208	165	174	154	147	139	133	142
Victims Of Homicide Per mil Citizens	persons	22.9	20.6	16.3	17.2	15.2	14.7	13.9	13.3	14.2
Number Of Judges	persons	2,473	2,710	2,789	2,806	2,803	2,824			
Number Of Judges Per mil Citizens	persons	245	268	276	278	278	282			

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Pure Alcohol Consumption Per Capita	litres	13.2	13.2	13.0	13.2	12.6	11.8	11.5		
Wine Consumption Per Capita	litres	32.2	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.9	28.9	28.0		
Beer Consumption Per Capita	litres	75	73	71	70	71	72	74		
Cigarette Consumption Per Capita	cigarettes	1,851	1,475	1,366	1,574	1,634	1,630	1,530	1,420	1,394
Tobacco Consumption Per Capita	grammes	1,786	1,662	1,657	1,771	1,767	1,881	1,878		
Smokers As Of Population, +15 Years	%	30.5%						26.5%		
Smokers As Of 15-24 Year-Old-Population	%	38.3%						37.2%		
Overweight Population As Of Total	%	34%						34%		
Meat Consumption Per Capita	kg	82.0	87.3	81.5	80.8	80.1	78.2	76.0		
Fish Consumption Per Capita	kg	4.60	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.10	5.10	5.30		
Milk And Dairy Products Consumption Per Capita	kg	68.6	71.0	76.3	76.2	75.3	76.7	72.7		
Cheese Consumption Per Capita	kg	9.5	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.1	10.4		
Oil And Fat Consumption Per Capita	kg	13.0	12.0	11.7	14.0	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.3	
Fruit Consumption Per Capita	kg	77.7	98.6	89.8	107.1	88.2	96.2	95.1		
Consumption Of Vegetables Per Capita	kg	115	121	113	127	111	121	123		

Source: National Statistical Office, Faostat, OECD, World Bank, Eurostat, United Nations. For more details, description and explanation of particular indicators, please, visit www.helgilibrary.com

HEALTH CARE		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Health Expenditures (As % Of GDP)	%	8.3%	8.0%	8.3%	8.1%	7.6%	7.3%	7.6%	7.3%	
Total Health Expenditures Per Capita	USD	691	813	910	908	1,023	1,119	957	942	
Public Health Expenditures (As % Of Total)	%	70%	69%	70%	73%	70%	71%	70%	69%	
Public Health Expenditures Per Capita	USD	483	563	634	659	720	794	667	654	
Private Health Expenditures (As % Of Total)	%	27%	27%	27%	27%	30%	29%	30%	31%	
Private Health Expenditures Per Capita	USD	185	220	248	249	304	325	290	289	
Public Health Expenditures (As Of Gov. Costs)	%	11.8%	11.4%	11.6%	11.3%	10.5%	10.5%	10.3%	10.3%	
Persons Per Doctor (Physician)	persons	313	303	357	333	357	323	333		
Number Of Hospital Beds	beds	79,049	78,861	79,687	79,508	72,307	71,155	71,016	71,818	
Hospital Beds Per 1,000 People	beds	7.8	0.0	7.9	7.9	7.1	7.0	7.1		
Neonatal Mortality (Per 1,000 Live Births)	per '000	5.60	5.30	5.00	4.70	4.50	4.30	4.10	3.90	
Births Attended By Health Staff (As % Of Total)	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		

EDUCATION		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Public Spending On Education (As % Of GDP)	%	5.9%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%	5.1%		
Public Spending On Education (As % Of Government %)	%	11.9%	11.1%	10.9%	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	10.0%		
Gross School Enrolment (Pre-Primary Education)	%	81%	84%	86%	87%	88%	86%	85%	85%	
Gross School Enrolment (Primary Education)	%	99%	98%	98%	99%	99%	101%	102%	102%	
Gross School Enrolment (Secondary Education)	%	102%	96%	97%	97%	97%	97%	98%	100%	
Gross School Enrolment (Tertiary Education)	%	53%	60%	64%	66%	66%	64%	62%	61%	
Primary Completion Rate (As % Of Relevant Group)	%	97%	96%	95%	99%	96%	97%	98%		
Number Of Teachers (Primary Education)	persons	48,393	42,643	41,230	40,580	39,706	37,844	37,108	36,675	
Number Of Teachers (Secondary Education)	persons	93,964	97,775	96,588	96,250	95,324	90,423	88,430	88,749	
Pupil To Teacher Ratio (Primary Education)	persons	9.6	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.6	
Pupil To Teacher Ratio (Secondary Education)	persons	11.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.2	

MACROECONOMIC ROUND-UP		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP	USD bil	83.5	101.9	110.3	112.5	136.1	154.2	126.6	128.6	140.0
GDP Growth	%	3.9%	4.8%	4.0%	3.9%	0.1%	0.9%	-6.8%	1.3%	1.7%
GDP Per Capita	USD	8,247	10,085	10,937	11,174	13,535	15,365	12,635	12,863	14,044
Industrial Production Growth	%	6.9%	7.8%	6.8%	9.9%	7.9%	-0.1%	-17.6%	10.5%	
Retail Sales Growth	%									
Government Budget Balance (As % Of GDP)	%	-7.2%	-6.4%	-7.9%	-9.4%	-5.1%	-3.7%	-4.5%	-4.3%	4.2%
Public Debt (As % Of GDP)	%	58%	59%	62%	66%	67%	73%	80%	81%	81%
Unemployment Rate	%	5.9%	6.1%	7.2%	7.5%	7.4%	7.8%	10.0%	11.2%	10.9%
Gross Average Monthly Wage	USD	698	864	936	935	1,143	1,313	1,133	1,111	1,174
Foreign Debt (As % Of GDP)	%	70%	80%	77%	118%	130%	145%	188%	161%	
Imports (As % Of GDP)	%	65%	67%	68%	79%	80%	81%	73%	80%	85%
Exports (As % Of GDP)	%	61%	63%	66%	78%	81%	82%	78%	87%	92%
Current Account Balance (As % Of GDP)	%	-8.0%	-8.6%	-7.6%	-7.6%	-7.3%	-7.4%	-0.2%	1.2%	1.4%
Foreign Exchange Reserves (Including Gold)	USD bil	12.8	16.0	18.6	21.6	24.1	33.9	44.2	45.0	48.8
Foreign Exchange Reserves (As % Of Imports)	%	23%	23%	25%	24%	22%	27%	48%	44%	41%
Foreign Direct Investments	USD bil	2.2	4.3	8.5	18.7	70.6	75.0	-3.0	-20.7	9.6
Foreign Direct Investments (As % Of GDP)	%	2.6%	4.2%	7.7%	16.6%	51.9%	48.6%	-2.3%	-16.1%	6.9%
Foreign Direct Investments (As % Of CA Deficit)	%	33%	49%	102%	217%	713%	657%	-1531%	1313%	-490%
Workers' Remittances, Received (As % Of GDP)	%	0.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Portfolio Investments (As % Of GDP)	%	3.5%	6.7%	4.1%	5.6%	-1.7%	-2.0%	-4.1%	-0.3%	6.2%
Development Assistance (As % Of GDP)	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

INFLATION, FOREX & INTEREST RATES		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Inflation, CPI (Average)	%	4.4%	6.8%	3.6%	3.9%	7.9%	6.1%	4.2%	4.9%	3.9%
Long-Term Interest Rate (10-Year Gov. Bond Yield)	%	6.8%	8.3%	6.6%	7.1%	6.7%	8.2%	9.1%	7.3%	7.6%
Short-Term Interbank Interest Rate (3-Month)	%	8.2%	11.3%	7.0%	6.9%	7.6%	8.9%	8.5%	5.4%	6.0%
Interest Spread To USD, 10-Year Gov. Bond	%	2.8%	4.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	4.6%	5.9%	4.1%	4.8%
Interest Spread To USD, 3M IBOR	%	7.0%	9.7%	3.5%	1.7%	2.3%	5.7%	7.5%	4.8%	5.6%
FX Rate To USD (Average)	per USD	224	203	200	210	184	172	202	208	201
FX Rate To EUR (Average)	per EUR	253	252	248	264	251	252	280	275	279

Source: National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, OECD, World Bank, Eurostat, United Nations. For more details, description and explanation of particular indicators, please, visit www.helgilibrary.com

ABOUT HELGI ANALYTICS

Helgi Analytics is a consulting company based in the Czech Republic. The company mainly provides consultancy in the area of financial services and real estate and focuses primarily on the region of Central and Eastern Europe.

Helgi Analytics also runs a web application called Helgi Library, which is a database/library offering data and analyses on more than 95% of the world's economy and population. The Library aims to bring interesting statistical data and analyses to a wide audience under affordable conditions. If you wish to get more details, please visit www.helgilibrary.com or contact us at info@helgianalytics.com.

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