

**STATISTICAL
DATA**

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MÓNIKA BÁLINT

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Statistical tables on labour market trends that have been published in The Hungarian Labour Market Yearbooks since 2000 can be downloaded in full from the website of the Institute of Economics: <http://adatbank.mtaki.hu/tukor>

DATA SOURCES

ALMPs	Active Labour Market Policies
NAV	NTCA [National Tax and Customs Administration]
CIRCA	Communication & Information Resource Centre Administrator
NFSZ	NEO [National Employment Service]
FH	EO [Employment Office]
FH BT	EO Wage Survey
FH REG	EO Unemployment Register
FH SREG	EO Unemployment Benefit Register
FH PROG	EO Short-term Labour Market Projection Survey
KSH	Table compiled from regular CSO-publications [Central Statistical Office]
KSH IMS	CSO institution-based labour statistics
KSH MEF	CSO Labour Force Survey
KSH MEM	CSO Labour Force Account
MPA	Labour Market Fund
NEFMI	Ministry of National Resources
NEFMI STAT	Ministry of National Resources, Educational Statistics
NGM	Ministry of National Economy
NSZ	Population Census
NYUFIG	Pension Administration
ONYF	Central Administration of National Pension Insurance
TB	Social Security Records

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

(-)	Non-occurrence.
(..)	Not available.
(n.a.)	Not applicable.

Table 1.1: Basic economic indicators

Year	GDP ^a	Industrial production ^a	Export ^a	Import ^a	Real earnings ^a	Employment ^a	Consumer price index ^a	Unemployment rate
1989	100.7	95.0	100.3	101.1	99.7	98.2	117.0	..
1990	96.5	90.7	95.9	94.8	94.3	97.2	128.9	..
1991	88.1	81.6	95.1	105.5	93.0	92.6	135.0	..
1992	96.9	84.2	101.0	92.4	98.6	90.3	123.0	9.8
1993	99.4	103.9	86.9	120.9	96.1	93.8	122.5	11.9
1994	102.9	109.7	116.6	114.5	107.2	98.0	118.8	10.7
1995	101.5	104.6	108.4	96.1	87.8	98.1	128.2	10.2
1996	101.3	103.2	104.6	105.5	95.0	99.1	123.6	9.9
1997	104.6	111.1	129.9	126.4	104.9	100.1	118.3	8.7
1998	104.9	112.5	122.1	124.9	103.6	101.4	114.3	7.8
1999	104.2	110.4	115.9	114.3	102.5	103.2	110.0	7.0
2000	105.2	118.1	121.7	120.8	101.5	101.0	109.8	6.4
2001	103.8	103.6	107.7	104.0	106.4	100.3	109.2	5.7
2002	103.5	102.8	105.9	105.1	113.6	100.1	105.3	5.8
2003	102.9	106.4	109.1	110.1	109.2	101.3	104.7	5.9
2004	104.6	107.4	118.4	115.2	98.9	99.4	106.8	6.1
2005	104.1	107.0	111.5	106.1	106.3	100.0	103.6	7.2
2006	103.9	109.9	118.0	114.4	103.5	100.7	103.9	7.5
2007	101.1	108.2	115.8	112.0	95.4	99.9	108.0	7.4
2008	100.6	98.9	104.2	104.3	100.8	98.8	106.1	7.8
2009	93.7 ^b	82.3 ^c	87.8	83.0	97.6	97.5	104.2	10.0

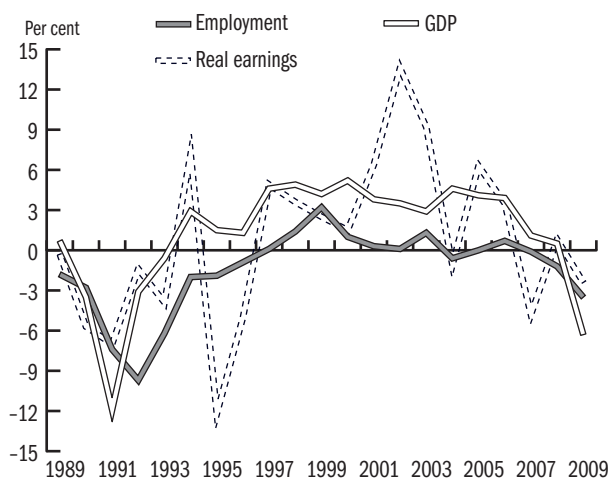
^a Previous year = 100.

^b First estimation.

^c Manufacturing production index: based on sub-annual data.

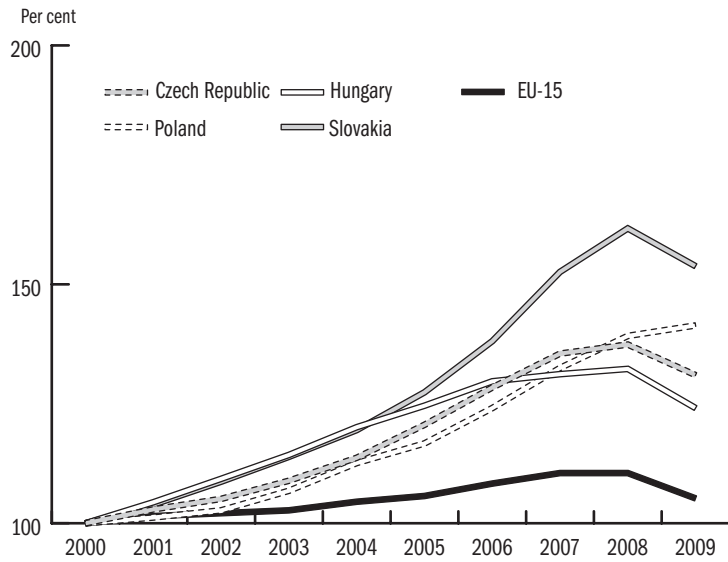
Source: Employment: 1989–1991: *KSH MEM*; 1992–: *KSH MEF*. Other data: *KSH*; import-export: volume index.

Figure 1.1: Annual changes of basic economic indicators



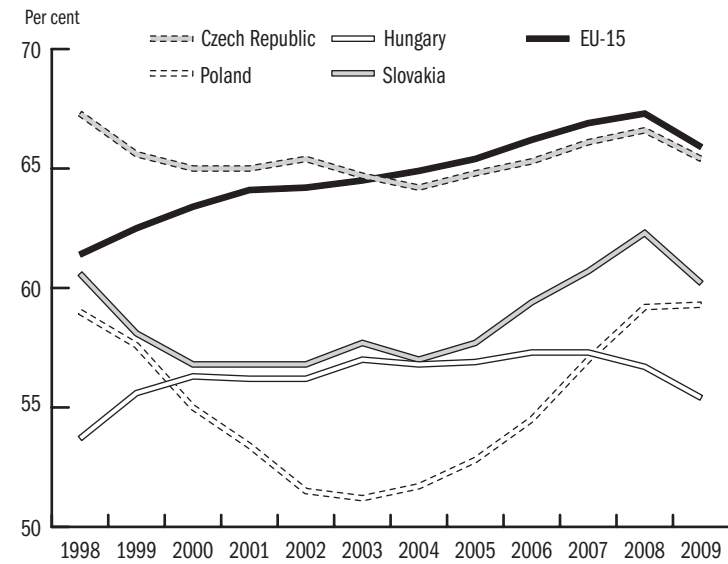
Source: *KSH*.

Figure 1.2: Annual GDP time series (2000 = 100%)



Source: Eurostat.

Figure 1.3: Employment rate of population aged 15-64



Source: Eurostat.

Table 2.1: Population^a

Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes	Population age 15-64, in thousands	Demographic dependency rate	
					Total population ^b	Old age ^c
1980	10,709	103.6	n.a.	6,918.9	0.54	0.21
1990	10,375	100.4	-0.2	6,870.4	0.51	0.20
1995	10,337	99.6	-0.1	6,986.9	0.48	0.21
1998	10,280	99.1	-0.2	6,980.0	0.47	0.21
1999	10,253	98.8	-0.3	6,969.6	0.47	0.21
2000	10,221	98.5	-0.3	6,961.3	0.47	0.21
2001	10,200	98.3	-0.2	6,963.3	0.46	0.22
2002	10,175	98.1	-0.2	6,962.8	0.46	0.22
2003	10,142	97.8	-0.3	6,949.4	0.46	0.22
2004	10,117	97.5	-0.3	6,943.5	0.46	0.23
2005	10,098	97.3	-0.2	6,940.3	0.45	0.23
2006	10,077	97.1	-0.2	6,931.8	0.45	0.23
2007	10,066	97.0	-0.1	6,931.3	0.45	0.23
2008	10,045	96.8	-0.2	6,912.7	0.45	0.24
2009	10,031	96.7	-0.1	6,898.1	0.45	0.24
2010	10,014	96.5	-0.1	6,874.0	0.46	0.24

^a January 1st. Recalculated on the basis of Population Census 2001.

^b (population age 0–14 + 65 and above) / (population age 15–64)

^c (population age 65 and above) / (population age 15–64)

Source: KSH.

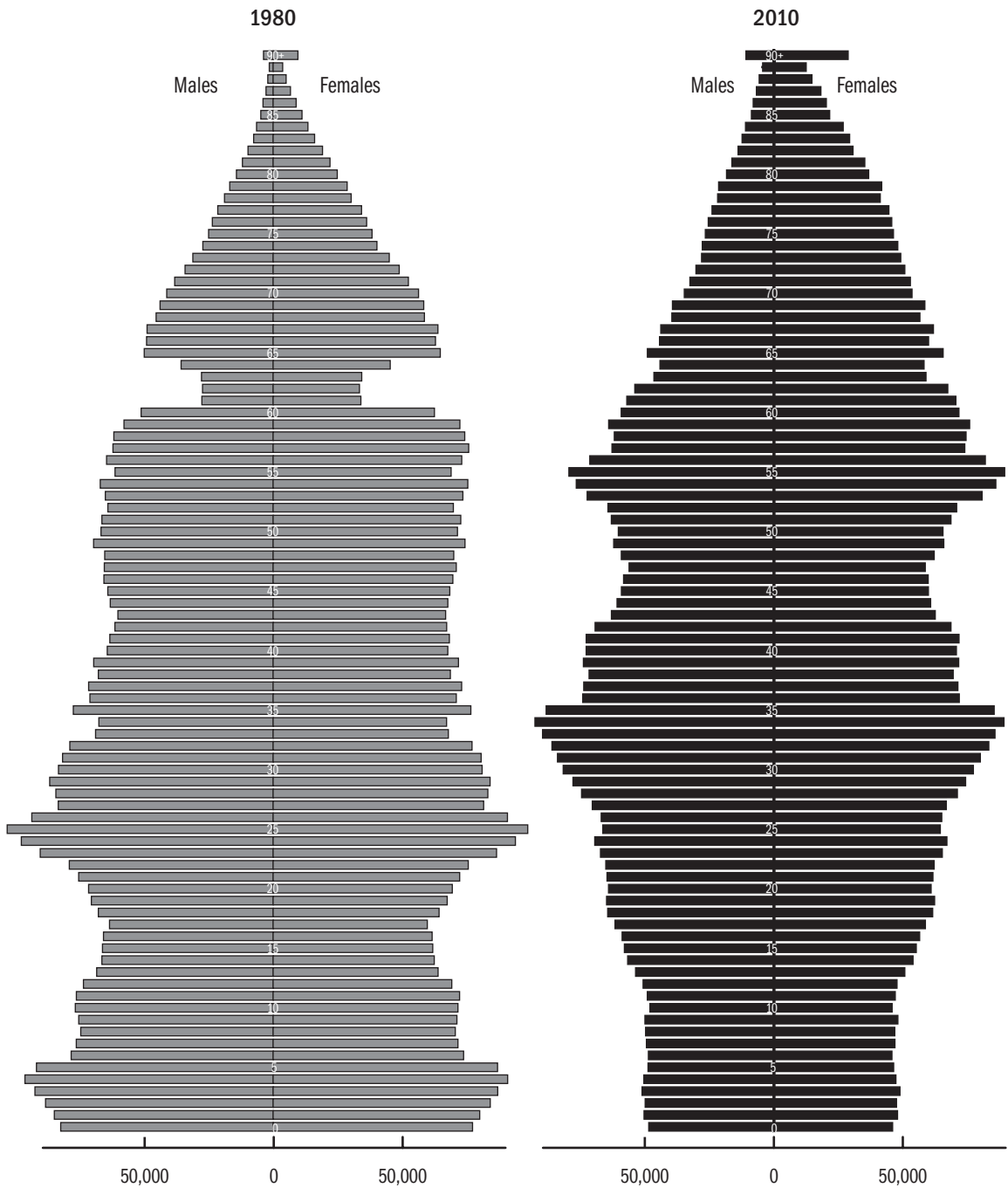
Table 2.2: Population by age groups, in thousands^a

Year	0-14	15-24	25-54	55-64	65+	Total
	years old					
1980	2,341.2	1,464.4	4,399.8	1,054.7	1,449.4	10,709.5
1990	2,130.5	1,445.5	4,231.4	1,193.5	1,373.9	10,374.8
1995	1,891.7	1,610.1	4,250.6	1,126.2	1,458.0	10,336.7
1998	1,792.8	1,593.0	4,262.6	1,124.4	1,506.9	10,279.7
1999	1,762.4	1,573.2	4,268.5	1,127.9	1,521.4	10,253.4
2000	1,729.2	1,526.5	4,291.4	1,143.4	1,531.1	10,221.6
2001	1,692.0	1,480.1	4,338.5	1,144.7	1,545.0	10,200.3
2002	1,660.1	1,436.9	4,378.0	1,147.9	1,551.9	10,174.9
2003	1,633.7	1,392.5	4,390.8	1,166.1	1,559.2	10,142.4
2004	1,606.1	1,355.0	4,401.6	1,186.9	1,567.1	10,116.7
2005	1,579.7	1,322.0	4,409.1	1,209.2	1,577.6	10,097.6
2006	1,553.5	1,302.0	4,399.8	1,230.0	1,590.7	10,076.6
2007	1,529.7	1,285.9	4,393.9	1,251.5	1,605.1	10,066.1
2008	1,508.8	1,273.3	4,377.1	1,262.3	1,623.9	10,045.4
2009	1,492.6	1,259.9	4,346.1	1,292.0	1,640.3	10,030.9
2010	1,476.9	1,253.4	4,293.7	1,326.9	1,663.5	10,014.4

^a January 1st. Recalculated on the basis of Population Census 2001.

Source: KSH.

Figure 2.1: Age structure of the Hungarian population, 1980, 2010



Source: *KSH*.

Table 2.3: Male population by age groups, in thousands^a

Year	0-14	15-24	25-59	60-64	65+	Total
	years old					
1980	1,205.4	749.9	2,475.6	170.5	587.3	5,188.7
1990	1,090.4	740.3	2,366.9	259.9	527.5	4,984.9
1995	967.4	824.0	2,353.3	246.1	550.8	4,941.6
1996	950.5	823.7	2,358.3	239.5	557.2	4,929.2
1997	933.0	822.4	2,366.2	233.9	560.5	4,916.0
1998	916.8	815.4	2,375.5	229.3	564.7	4,901.8
1999	901.5	805.0	2,383.2	226.1	568.6	4,884.4
2000	885.0	780.9	2,403.8	224.8	570.8	4,865.2
2001	865.7	757.0	2,425.2	228.9	574.2	4,851.0
2002	850.1	733.9	2,446.1	233.0	573.8	4,837.0
2003	836.8	711.3	2,456.5	239.9	574.0	4,818.5
2004	823.0	691.9	2,470.3	244.4	574.5	4,804.1
2005	809.5	674.6	2,480.0	252.2	576.8	4,793.1
2006	796.7	664.0	2,493.7	249.3	580.9	4,784.6
2007	784.5	655.4	2,503.7	249.4	586.1	4,779.1
2008	773.9	649.2	2,501.3	252.5	592.8	4,769.6
2009	765.8	642.7	2,497.0	258.4	599.2	4,763.1
2010	757.7	640.4	2,488.8	261.7	608.3	4,756.9

^a January 1st. Recalculated on the basis of Population Census 2001.

Source: *KSH*.

Table 2.4: Female population by age groups, in thousands^a

Year	0-14	15-24	25-54	55-59	60+	Total
	years old					
1980	1,135.8	714.5	2,232.8	365.3	1,072.4	5,520.8
1990	1,040.1	705.2	2,144.4	327.6	1,172.5	5,389.9
1995	924.4	786.2	2,151.0	312.6	1,221.0	5,395.1
1996	908.3	786.0	2,152.4	316.4	1,228.8	5,392.0
1997	891.4	784.8	2,155.6	318.3	1,235.1	5,385.3
1998	876.0	777.6	2,156.0	324.4	1,243.9	5,378.0
1999	861.0	768.2	2,159.3	326.7	1,253.8	5,369.0
2000	844.3	745.6	2,170.5	334.8	1,261.3	5,356.5
2001	826.3	723.1	2,193.4	330.4	1,276.1	5,349.3
2002	810.0	703.0	2,211.6	328.6	1,284.7	5,337.9
2003	796.9	681.2	2,217.4	330.7	1,297.8	5,323.9
2004	783.1	663.1	2,220.8	338.5	1,307.1	5,312.6
2005	770.2	647.4	2,221.9	341.7	1,323.1	5,304.3
2006	756.8	638.6	2,213.0	356.6	1,327.0	5,292.0
2007	745.1	630.6	2,206.8	369.6	1,335.0	5,287.1
2008	734.9	624.1	2,194.5	373.2	1,349.1	5,275.8
2009	726.8	617.2	2,176.0	381.8	1,366.1	5,267.9
2010	719.2	613.1	2,145.5	396.8	1,382.8	5,257.4

^a January 1st. Recalculated on the basis of Population Census 2001.

Source: *KSH*.

Table 3.1: Labour force participation of the population above 14 years, in thousands^a

Year	Population of male 15–59 and female 15–54							Population of male above 59 and female above 54				
	Employed	Unem- ployed	Inactive				Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total	
			Pensioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive						Inactive total
1980	4,887.9	0.0	300.8	370.1	259.0	339.7	1,269.6	6,157.5	570.3	0.0	1,632.1	2,202.4
1990	4,534.3	62.4	284.3	548.9	249.7	297.5	1,380.4	5,977.1	345.7	0.0	1,944.9	2,290.6
1991	4,270.5	253.3	335.6	578.2	259.8	317.1	1,490.7	6,014.5	249.5	0.0	2,045.2	2,294.7
1992	3,898.4	434.9	392.7	620.0	262.1	435.9	1,710.7	6,044.0	184.3	9.8	2,101.7	2,295.8
1993	3,689.5	502.6	437.5	683.9	270.5	480.1	1,872.0	6,064.1	137.5	16.3	2,141.2	2,295.0
1994	3,633.1	437.4	476.5	708.2	280.9	540.7	2,006.3	6,076.8	118.4	11.9	2,163.8	2,294.1
1995	3,571.3	410.0	495.2	723.4	285.3	596.1	2,100.0	6,081.3	107.5	6.4	2,180.6	2,294.5
1996	3,546.1	394.0	512.7	740.0	289.2	599.4	2,141.2	6,081.3	102.1	6.1	2,184.6	2,292.8
1997	3,549.5	342.5	542.9	752.0	289.0	599.9	2,183.8	6,075.8	96.9	6.3	2,189.0	2,292.2
1998	3,608.5	305.5	588.8	697.0	295.5	565.7	2,147.0	6,061.0	89.3	7.5	2,197.6	2,294.4
1999	3,701.0	283.3	534.7	675.6	295.3	549.8	2,055.4	6,039.6	110.4	1.4	2,185.2	2,297.0
2000	3,745.9	261.4	517.9	721.7	281.4	571.4	2,092.4	6,099.7	130.3	2.3	2,268.0	2,400.6
2001	3,742.6	231.7	516.3	717.9	286.6	601.6	2,122.4	6,096.7	140.7	2.4	2,271.8	2,414.9
2002	3,719.6	235.7	507.1	738.3	286.8	593.0	2,125.2	6,080.5	164.1	3.2	2,263.9	2,431.2
2003	3,719.0	239.6	485.0	730.7	286.9	595.0	2,097.6	6,056.2	202.9	4.9	2,245.6	2,453.4
2004	3,663.1	247.2	480.5	739.8	282.4	622.4	2,125.1	6,035.4	237.3	5.7	2,236.1	2,479.1
2005	3,653.9	296.0	449.7	740.8	278.6	590.3	2,059.4	6,009.3	247.6	7.9	2,258.3	2,513.8
2006	3,679.6	308.8	432.9	810.9	270.0	500.7	2,014.5	6,002.9	250.5	8.4	2,268.0	2,526.9
2007	3,676.6	303.7	426.8	832.6	267.2	475.8	2,002.4	5,982.7	249.5	8.2	2,296.1	2,553.8
2008	3,631.4	318.5	408.6	819.6	279.8	493.1	2,001.1	5,951.0	248.1	10.7	2,327.7	2,586.5
2009	3,516.8	406.4	364.5	814.6	278.7	529.3	1,987.1	5,910.3	265.1	14.3	2,348.0	2,627.4

^a Annual average figures.

Note: Up to 1999 the weighted figures are based on the 1990 population census, since 2000 the data is updated based on the 2001 population census.

Data on 'employed' includes conscripts and those working while receiving pension or child support. The data on students for 1995–97 are estimates. 'Other inactive' is a residual category, so it includes the institutional population not observed by MEF.

Source: Pensioners: 1980–91: *NYUFIG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: Up to 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990–91: *FH REG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Table 3.2: Labour force participation of the population above 14 years, males, in thousands^a

Year	Population of male 15-59							Population of male 60 and above				
	Employed	Unem- ployed	Inactive				Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total	
			Pensioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive						Inactive total
1980	2,750.5	0.0	173.8	196.3	0.0	99.1	469.2	3,219.7	265.3	0.0	491.8	757.1
1990	2,524.3	37.9	188.4	284.2	1.2	80.3	554.1	3,116.3	123.7	0.0	665.5	789.2
1991	2,351.6	150.3	218.7	296.5	1.5	115.0	631.7	3,133.6	90.4	0.0	700.7	791.1
1992	2,153.1	263.2	252.0	302.4	1.7	174.8	730.9	3,147.2	65.1	3.2	722.1	790.4
1993	2,029.1	311.5	263.2	346.9	2.0	203.3	815.4	3,156.0	47.9	4.5	735.7	788.1
1994	2,013.4	270.0	277.6	357.1	3.7	239.6	878.0	3,161.4	41.6	3.8	740.0	785.4
1995	2,012.5	259.3	282.2	367.4	4.9	237.8	892.3	3,164.1	37.1	2.1	742.6	781.8
1996	2,007.4	242.4	291.9	372.8	3.3	248.3	916.3	3,166.1	28.9	1.3	746.3	776.5
1997	2,018.0	212.2	306.0	377.6	1.5	251.6	936.7	3,166.9	25.5	1.9	743.5	770.9
1998	2,015.5	186.5	345.4	350.4	1.0	264.2	961.0	3,163.0	26.2	2.8	737.3	766.3
1999	2,068.4	170.3	312.7	338.8	4.2	261.5	917.2	3,155.9	34.7	0.4	727.2	762.3
2000	2,086.0	158.2	315.2	358.2	4.1	261.7	939.2	3,183.4	39.8	0.7	758.8	799.3
2001	2,087.6	141.6	311.0	353.4	4.3	283.2	951.9	3,181.1	41.1	0.9	763.0	805.0
2002	2,080.4	137.3	307.5	370.3	5.0	273.4	956.2	3,173.9	45.2	0.7	764.4	810.3
2003	2,073.5	137.6	293.6	367.9	4.3	288.1	953.9	3,165.0	53.0	0.9	762.5	816.4
2004	2,052.7	136.2	293.5	371.2	4.6	300.2	969.5	3,158.4	64.6	0.6	758.8	824.0
2005	2,050.7	158.2	278.8	375.4	5.8	288.8	948.8	3,157.7	65.4	0.9	763.9	830.2
2006	2,076.5	163.6	268.1	404.1	7.0	239.3	918.5	3,158.4	60.5	1.0	770.9	832.8
2007	2,082.6	163.2	267.7	412.3	3.8	225.2	909.0	3,154.8	60.4	1.0	779.0	840.4
2008	2,052.0	173.4	266.3	408.2	4.8	240.4	919.7	3,145.1	58.8	0.9	791.7	851.4
2009	1,983.6	232.3	241.8	410.8	4.6	261.6	918.8	3,134.4	61.6	1.3	800.7	863.6

^a Annual average figures.

Note: Up to 1999 the weighted figures are based on the 1990 population census, since 2000 the data is updated based on the 2001 population census.

Data on 'employed' includes conscripts and those working while receiving pension or child support. The data on students for 1995-97 are estimates. 'Other inactive' is a residual category, so it includes the institutional population not observed by MEF.

Source: Pensioners: 1980-91: *NYUFIG*, 1992-: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: Up to 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990-91: *FH REG*, 1992-: *KSH MEF*.

Table 3.3: Labour force participation of the population above 14 years, females, in thousands^a

Year	Population of female 15-54							Population of female 55 and above				
	Employed	Unem- ployed	Inactive				Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total	
			Pensioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive						Inactive total
1980	2,137.4	0.0	127.0	173.8	259.0	240.6	800.4	2,937.8	305.0	0.0	1,140.3	1,445.3
1990	2,010.0	24.5	95.8	264.7	248.5	217.3	826.3	2,860.8	222.0	0.0	1,279.4	1,501.4
1991	1,918.9	103.1	116.9	281.8	258.3	201.9	858.9	2,880.9	159.1	0.0	1,344.5	1,503.6
1992	1,745.3	171.7	140.8	317.6	260.4	261.1	979.9	2,896.9	119.2	6.6	1,379.6	1,505.4
1993	1,660.4	191.1	174.3	337.0	268.5	276.8	1,056.6	2,908.1	89.6	11.8	1,405.5	1,506.9
1994	1,619.7	167.4	198.9	351.1	277.2	301.1	1,128.3	2,915.4	76.8	8.1	1,423.8	1,508.7
1995	1,558.8	150.7	213.0	356.0	280.4	358.3	1,207.7	2,917.2	70.4	4.3	1,438.0	1,512.7
1996	1,538.7	151.6	220.7	367.2	285.9	351.1	1,224.9	2,915.2	73.2	4.8	1,438.3	1,516.3
1997	1,531.5	130.3	236.9	374.4	287.5	348.3	1,247.1	2,908.9	71.4	4.4	1,445.3	1,521.1
1998	1,593.0	119.0	243.4	346.6	294.5	301.5	1,186.0	2,898.0	63.1	4.7	1,460.3	1,528.1
1999	1,632.6	113.0	222.0	336.8	291.1	288.3	1,138.2	2,883.8	75.8	1.0	1,458.0	1,534.8
2000	1,659.9	103.2	202.7	363.5	277.3	309.7	1,153.2	2,916.3	90.5	1.6	1,509.2	1,601.3
2001	1,655.0	90.1	205.3	364.5	282.3	318.3	1,170.4	2,915.5	99.6	1.5	1,508.8	1,609.9
2002	1,639.2	98.4	199.6	368.0	281.8	319.6	1,169.0	2,906.6	118.9	2.5	1,499.5	1,620.9
2003	1,645.6	102.0	191.4	362.8	282.6	306.9	1,143.7	2,891.2	149.9	4.0	1,483.2	1,637.1
2004	1,610.2	111.0	186.8	368.6	277.8	322.2	1,155.4	2,876.6	172.8	5.1	1,477.3	1,655.2
2005	1,603.2	137.8	170.9	365.4	272.8	301.5	1,110.6	2,851.6	182.2	7.0	1,494.4	1,683.6
2006	1,603.1	144.8	164.8	406.8	263.0	262.0	1,096.6	2,844.5	189.6	7.4	1,497.1	1,694.1
2007	1,594.0	140.5	159.1	420.3	263.4	250.6	1,093.4	2,827.9	189.1	7.2	1,517.1	1,713.4
2008	1,579.4	145.1	142.3	411.4	276.0	252.7	1,082.4	2,806.9	189.3	9.8	1,536.0	1,735.1
2009	1,533.5	174.1	122.7	403.8	274.1	267.7	1,068.3	2,775.9	203.5	13.0	1,547.3	1,763.8

^a Annual average figures.

Note: Up to 1999 the weighted figures are based on the 1990 population census, since 2000 the data is updated based on the 2001 population census.

Data on 'employed' includes conscripts and those working while receiving pension or child support. The data on students for 1995-97 are estimates. 'Other inactive' is a residual category, so it includes the institutional population not observed by MEF.

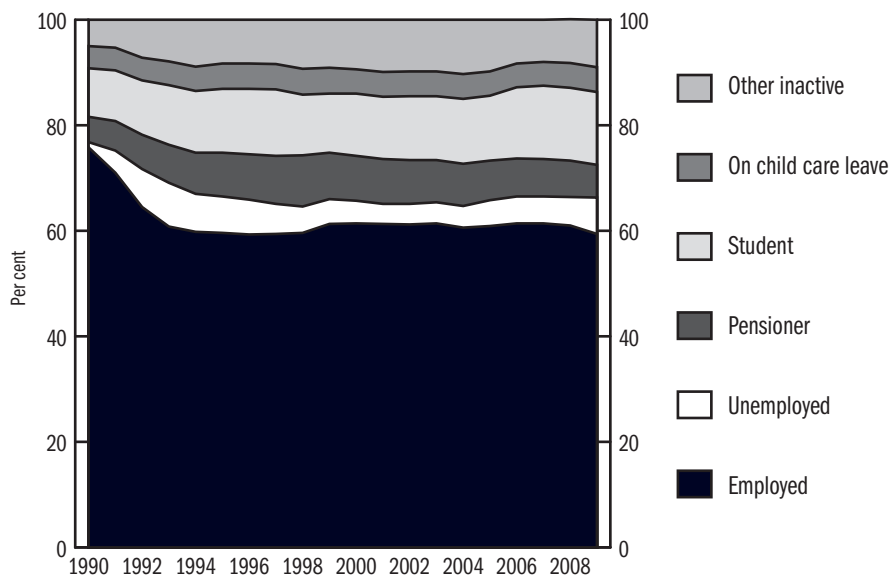
Source: Pensioners: 1980-91: *NYUFIG*, 1992-: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: Up to 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990-91: *FH REG*, 1992-: *KSH MEF*.

Table 3.4: Labour force participation of the population above 14 years, per cent

Year	Population of male 15–59 and female 15–54							Population of male above 59 and female above 54				
	Employed	Unem- ployed	Inactive					Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total
			Pensioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	79.4	0.0	4.9	6.0	4.2	5.5	20.6	100.0	25.9	0.0	74.1	100.0
1990	75.9	1.0	4.8	9.2	4.2	5.0	23.1	100.0	15.1	0.0	84.9	100.0
1996	58.3	6.5	8.4	12.2	4.8	9.9	35.2	100.0	4.5	0.3	95.3	100.0
1997	58.4	5.6	8.9	12.4	4.8	9.9	35.9	100.0	4.2	0.3	95.5	100.0
1998	59.5	5.0	9.7	11.5	4.9	9.3	35.4	100.0	3.9	0.3	95.8	100.0
1999	61.3	4.7	8.9	11.2	4.9	9.1	34.0	100.0	4.8	0.1	95.1	100.0
2000	61.4	4.3	8.5	11.8	4.6	9.4	34.3	100.0	5.4	0.1	94.5	100.0
2001	61.4	3.8	8.5	11.8	4.7	9.9	34.8	100.0	5.8	0.1	94.1	100.0
2002	61.2	3.9	8.3	12.1	4.7	9.8	35.0	100.0	6.7	0.1	93.1	100.0
2003	61.4	4.0	8.0	12.1	4.7	9.8	34.6	100.0	8.3	0.2	91.5	100.0
2004	60.7	4.1	8.0	12.3	4.7	10.3	35.2	100.0	9.6	0.2	90.2	100.0
2005	60.8	4.9	7.5	12.3	4.6	9.8	34.3	100.0	9.8	0.3	89.8	100.0
2006	61.3	5.1	7.2	13.5	4.5	8.3	33.6	100.0	9.9	0.3	89.8	100.0
2007	61.5	5.1	7.1	13.9	4.5	7.9	33.5	100.0	9.8	0.3	89.9	100.0
2008	61.0	5.3	6.9	13.8	4.7	8.3	33.6	100.0	9.6	0.4	90.0	100.0
2009	59.5	6.9	6.2	13.8	4.7	9.0	33.6	100.0	10.1	0.5	89.4	100.0

Source: Pensioners: 1980–90: *NYUFIG*, 1996–: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: Up to 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990: *FH REG*, 1995–: *KSH MEF*.

Figure 3.1: Labour force participation of population at male 15–59 and female 15–54, total



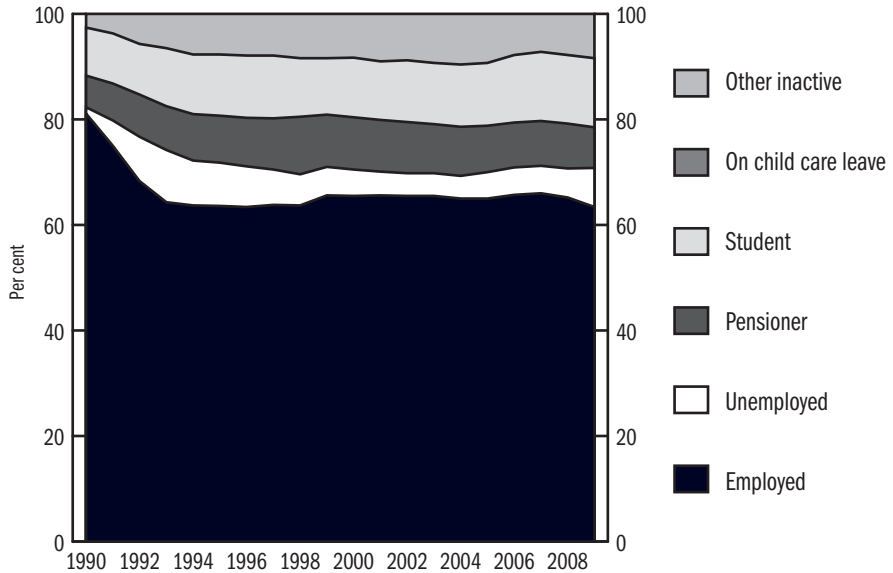
Source: Pensioners: 1990–91: *NYUFIG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: Up to 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990–91: *FH REG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Table 3.5: Labour force participation of the population above 14 years, males, per cent

Year	Population of male 15-59							Population of male 60 and above				
	Employed	Unem- ployed	Inactive				Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total	
			Pensioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive						Inactive total
1980	85.4	0.0	5.4	6.1	0.0	3.1	14.6	100.0	35.0	0.0	65.0	100.0
1990	81.0	1.2	6.0	9.1	0.0	2.6	17.8	100.0	15.7	0.0	84.3	100.0
1995	63.6	8.2	8.9	11.6	0.2	7.5	28.2	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.0	100.0
1996	63.4	7.7	9.2	11.8	0.1	7.8	28.9	100.0	3.7	0.2	96.1	100.0
1997	63.7	6.7	9.7	11.9	0.0	7.9	29.6	100.0	3.3	0.2	96.4	100.0
1998	63.7	5.9	10.9	11.1	0.0	8.4	30.4	100.0	3.4	0.4	96.2	100.0
1999	65.5	5.4	9.9	10.7	0.1	8.3	29.1	100.0	4.6	0.1	95.4	100.0
2000	65.5	5.0	9.9	11.3	0.1	8.2	29.5	100.0	5.0	0.1	94.9	100.0
2001	65.6	4.5	9.8	11.1	0.1	8.9	29.9	100.0	5.1	0.1	94.8	100.0
2002	65.5	4.3	9.7	11.7	0.2	8.6	30.1	100.0	5.6	0.1	94.3	100.0
2003	65.5	4.3	9.3	11.6	0.1	9.1	30.1	100.0	6.5	0.1	93.4	100.0
2004	65.0	4.3	9.3	11.8	0.1	9.5	30.7	100.0	7.8	0.1	92.1	100.0
2005	64.9	5.0	8.8	11.9	0.2	9.1	30.0	100.0	7.9	0.1	92.0	100.0
2006	65.7	5.2	8.5	12.8	0.2	7.6	29.1	100.0	7.3	0.1	92.6	100.0
2007	66.0	5.2	8.5	13.1	0.1	7.1	28.8	100.0	7.2	0.1	92.7	100.0
2008	65.2	5.5	8.5	13.0	0.2	7.6	29.2	100.0	6.9	0.1	93.0	100.0
2009	63.3	7.4	7.7	13.1	0.1	8.3	29.3	100.0	7.1	0.2	92.7	100.0

Source: Pensioners: 1980-90: *NYUFIG*, 1995-: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: Up to 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990: *FH REG*, 1995-: *KSH MEF*.

Figure 3.2: Labour force participation of population at male 15-59



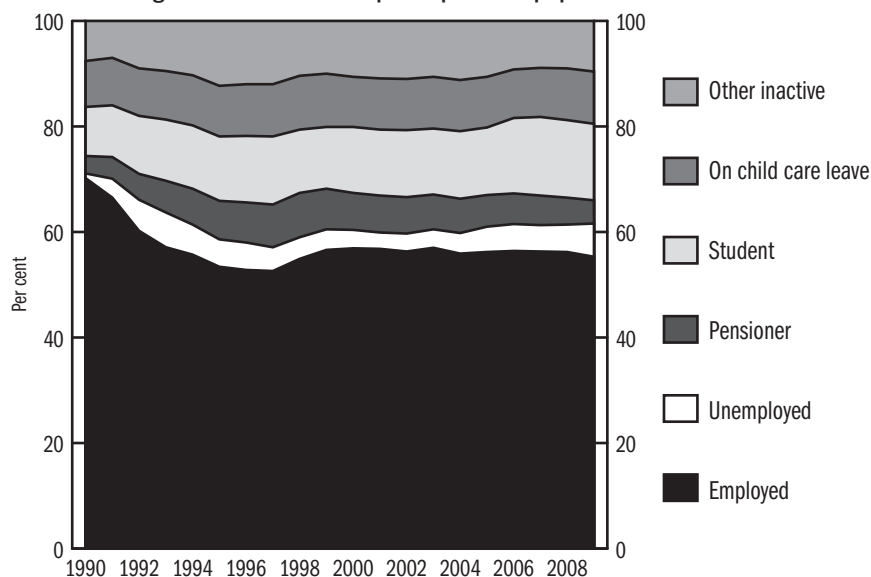
Source: Pensioners: 1990-91: *NYUFIG*, 1992-: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: Up to 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990-91: *FH REG*, 1992-: *KSH MEF*.

Table 3.6: Labour force participation of the population above 14 years, females, per cent

Year	Population of female 15–54							Population of female 55 and above				
	Employed	Unem- ployed	Inactive					Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total
			Pensioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	72.8	0.0	4.3	5.9	8.8	8.2	27.2	100.0	21.1	0.0	78.9	100.0
1990	70.3	0.9	3.3	9.3	8.7	7.6	28.9	100.0	14.8	0.0	85.2	100.0
1995	53.4	5.2	7.3	12.2	9.6	12.3	41.4	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.1	100.0
1996	52.8	5.2	7.6	12.6	9.8	12.0	42.0	100.0	4.8	0.3	94.9	100.0
1997	52.6	4.5	8.1	12.9	9.9	12.0	42.9	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.0	100.0
1998	55.0	4.1	8.4	12.0	10.2	10.4	40.9	100.0	4.1	0.3	95.6	100.0
1999	56.6	3.9	7.7	11.7	10.1	10.0	39.5	100.0	4.9	0.1	95.0	100.0
2000	56.9	3.5	7.0	12.5	9.5	10.6	39.5	100.0	5.7	0.1	94.2	100.0
2001	56.8	3.1	7.0	12.5	9.7	10.9	40.1	100.0	6.2	0.1	93.7	100.0
2002	56.4	3.4	6.9	12.7	9.7	11.0	40.2	100.0	7.3	0.2	92.5	100.0
2003	56.9	3.5	6.6	12.5	9.8	10.6	39.6	100.0	9.2	0.2	90.6	100.0
2004	56.0	3.9	6.5	12.8	9.7	11.2	40.2	100.0	10.4	0.3	89.3	100.0
2005	56.2	4.8	6.0	12.8	9.6	10.6	38.9	100.0	10.8	0.4	88.8	100.0
2006	56.4	5.1	5.8	14.3	9.2	9.2	38.6	100.0	11.2	0.4	88.4	100.0
2007	56.4	5.0	5.6	14.9	9.3	8.9	38.7	100.0	11.0	0.4	88.6	100.0
2008	56.3	5.2	5.1	14.7	9.8	9.0	38.6	100.0	10.9	0.6	88.5	100.0
2009	55.2	6.3	4.4	14.5	9.9	9.6	38.5	100.0	10.1	0.5	89.4	100.0

Source: Pensioners: 1980–90: *NYUFIG*, 1995–: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: Up to 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990: *FH REG*, 1995–: *KSH MEF*.

Figure 3.3: Labour force participation of population at female 15–54



Source: Pensioners: 1990–91: *NYUFIG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: Up to 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990–91: *FH REG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Table 3.7: Population aged 15–64 by labour market status (self-categorised), in thousands

	1999	2000	2001	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a	2004 ^a	2005 ^a	2006 ^a	2007 ^a	2008 ^a	2009 ^a
Together												
In work	3,710.8	3,778.9	3,804.1	3,827.4	3,827.1	3,843.6	3,834.4	3,852.2	3,864.1	3,857.2	3,800.7	3,715.3
Unemployed	473.5	448.1	411.6	414.5	410.4	431.8	451.0	488.2	468.1	448.3	481.4	592.5
Student, pupils	753.9	749.9	716.4	739.9	763.1	767.7	783.8	792.0	847.8	870.4	868.9	864.5
Pensioner	1,079.7	991.8	968.9	990.8	940.4	856.4	800.3	755.6	617.8	568.6	611.0	600.9
Disabled	195.5	223.8	245.4	251.0	284.4	338.3	370.4	359.7	520.4	560.3	530.0	495.5
On child care leave	289.0	272.4	280.1	272.3	278.3	281.7	274.7	272.4	273.5	279.7	292.4	290.5
Dependent	167.5	165.9	168.9	170.7	160.4	181.7	133.3	134.6	116.1	111.9	106.2	105.6
Out of work for other reason	113.1	133.6	181.8	184.7	185.7	181.7	178.4	160.0	108.0	103.3	103.6	106.4
Total	6,783.0	6,764.4	6,777.2	6,851.3	6,849.8	6,836.3	6,826.3	6,814.7	6,815.8	6,799.7	6,794.2	6,771.2
Males												
In work	2,042.7	2,075.4	2,091.8	2,089.5	2,090.2	2,087.3	2,082.8	2,088.3	2,105.0	2,108.9	2,074.0	2,013.1
Unemployed	286.1	270.4	255.7	255.2	239.3	244.2	247.7	265.2	251.6	241.9	257.5	334.2
Student, pupils	375.9	371.4	353.0	363.6	380.9	383.7	391.1	398.5	418.9	430.2	431.5	432.9
Pensioner	426.4	388.6	377.3	386.3	368.1	337.4	322.5	304.5	236.0	205.2	233.8	235.1
Disabled	106.0	120.4	133.1	134.2	148.1	169.9	184.5	178.7	250.4	269.9	259.4	237.1
On child care leave	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.9	4.7	4.9	6.1	5.5	4.1	5.8	6.0
Dependent	6.5	5.3	6.3	6.3	5.1	5.3	6.0	7.0	5.8	6.6	7.2	7.3
Out of work for other reason	67.4	77.6	99.9	100.8	101.2	97.5	89.6	80.1	54.9	52.1	52.1	50.1
Total	3,314.9	3,312.9	3,321.1	3,339.9	3,337.8	3,330.0	3,329.1	3,328.4	3,328.1	3,318.9	3,321.3	3,315.8
Females												
In work	1,668.1	1,703.5	1,712.3	1,737.9	1,736.9	1,756.3	1,751.6	1,763.9	1,759.1	1,748.3	1,726.6	1,702.2
Unemployed	187.4	177.7	155.9	159.3	171.1	187.6	203.3	223.0	216.5	206.4	223.8	258.3
Student, pupils	378.0	378.5	363.4	376.3	382.2	384.0	392.7	393.5	428.9	440.2	437.4	431.6
Pensioner	653.3	603.2	591.6	604.5	572.3	519.0	477.8	451.1	381.8	363.4	377.2	365.7
Disabled	89.5	103.4	112.3	116.8	136.3	168.4	185.9	181.0	270.0	290.4	270.6	258.4
On child care leave	285.1	268.6	276.1	268.3	273.4	277.0	269.8	266.3	268.0	275.6	286.7	284.5
Dependent	161.0	160.6	162.6	164.4	155.3	129.8	127.3	127.6	110.3	105.3	99.1	98.3
Out of work for other reason	45.7	56.0	81.9	83.9	84.5	84.2	88.8	79.9	53.1	51.2	51.4	56.3
Total	3,468.1	3,451.5	3,456.1	3,511.4	3,512.0	3,506.3	3,497.2	3,486.3	3,487.7	3,480.8	3,472.8	3,455.3

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Table 3.8: Population aged 15–64 by labour market status (self-categorised), per cent

	1999	2000	2001	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a	2004 ^a	2005 ^a	2006 ^a	2007 ^a	2008 ^a	2009 ^a
Together												
In work	54.7	55.9	56.1	55.9	55.9	56.2	56.2	56.5	56.7	56.7	55.9	54.9
Unemployed	7.0	6.6	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.6	7.1	8.8
Student, pupils	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.6	12.4	12.8	12.8	12.8
Pensioner	15.9	14.7	14.3	14.5	13.7	12.5	11.7	11.1	9.1	8.4	9.0	8.9
Disabled	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.3	7.6	8.2	7.8	7.3
On child care leave	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3
Dependent	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Out of work for other reason	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males												
In work	61.6	62.6	63.0	62.6	62.6	62.7	62.6	62.7	63.2	63.5	62.4	60.7
Unemployed	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.8	10.1
Student, pupils	11.3	11.2	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.5	11.7	12.0	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.1
Pensioner	12.9	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.0	10.1	9.7	9.1	7.1	6.2	7.0	7.1
Disabled	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.5	5.4	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.2
On child care leave	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Dependent	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Out of work for other reason	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females												
In work	48.1	49.4	49.5	49.5	49.5	50.1	50.1	50.6	50.4	50.2	49.7	49.3
Unemployed	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.4	7.5
Student, pupils	10.9	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.3	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.5
Pensioner	18.8	17.5	17.1	17.2	16.3	14.8	13.7	12.9	10.9	10.4	10.9	10.6
Disabled	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.8	5.3	5.2	7.7	8.3	7.8	7.5
On child care leave	8.2	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.2
Dependent	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
Out of work for other reason	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Table 4.1: Employment

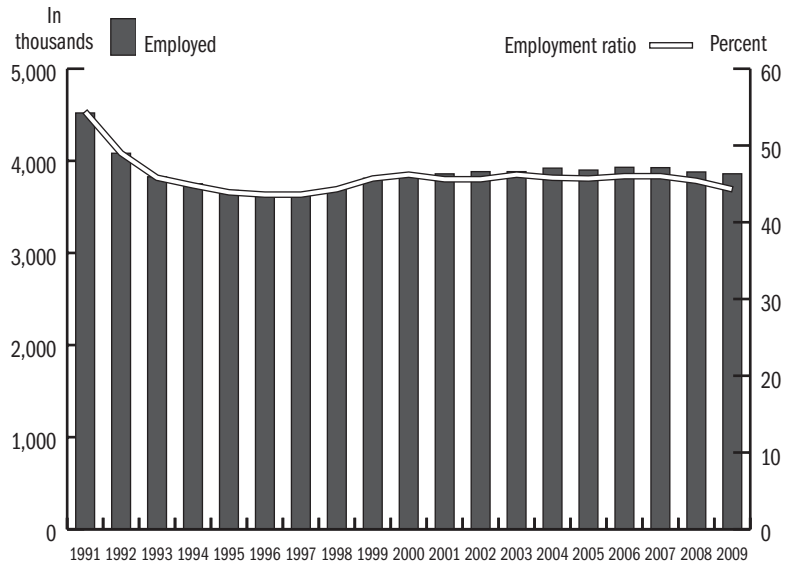
Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes	Employment ratio ^a
1980	5,458.2	133.7	..	65.3
1990	4,880.0	119.5	..	59.0
1995	3,678.8	90.1	-1.9	43.9
1996	3,648.2	89.4	-0.8	43.6
1997	3,646.4	89.3	0.0	43.6
1998	3,697.8	90.6	1.4	44.3
1999	3,811.4	93.4	3.1	45.7
2000	3,849.1	94.3	1.0	46.2
2001	3,859.5	94.5	0.3	..
2001 ^b	3,883.3	95.1	0.3	45.6
2002 ^b	3,883.7	95.1	0.0	45.6
2003 ^b	3,921.9	96.1	1.2	46.2
2004 ^b	3,900.4	95.5	-0.5	45.8
2005 ^b	3,901.5	95.6	0.0	45.7
2006 ^b	3,930.1	96.3	0.7	46.0
2007 ^b	3,926.2	96.2	0.0	46.0
2008 ^b	3,879.4	95.0	-1.2	45.4
2009 ^b	3,781.9	92.6	-2.4	44.3

^a Per cent of the population above 14 year.

^b Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Source: 1980–90: *KSH MEM*, 1995–: *KSH MEF*.

Figure 4.1: Employed



Source: 1991: *KSH MEM*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

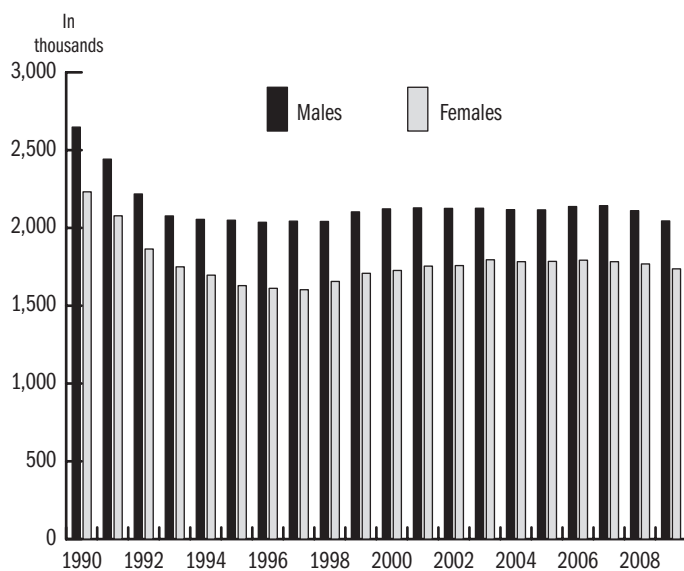
Table 4.2: Employment by gender

Year	Males		Females		Share of females (%)
	In thousands	1992 = 100	In thousands	1992 = 100	
1980	3,015.8	136.0	2,442.4	131.0	44.7
1990	2,648.0	119.4	2,232.0	119.7	45.7
1995	2,049.6	92.4	1,629.2	87.4	44.3
1996	2,036.3	91.8	1,611.9	86.5	44.2
1997	2,043.5	92.1	1,602.9	86.0	44.0
1998	2,041.7	92.0	1,656.1	88.8	44.8
1999	2,103.1	94.8	1,708.4	91.6	44.8
2000	2,122.4	95.7	1,726.7	92.6	44.9
2001	2,130.6	96.1	1,728.9	92.7	44.8
2001 ^a	2,128.7	96.0	1,754.6	94.1	45.2
2002 ^a	2,125.6	95.8	1,758.1	94.3	45.3
2003 ^a	2,126.5	95.6	1,795.4	96.2	45.8
2004 ^a	2,117.3	95.5	1,783.1	95.6	45.7
2005 ^a	2,116.1	95.4	1,785.4	95.8	45.8
2006 ^a	2,137.4	96.4	1,792.7	96.1	45.6
2007 ^a	2,143.0	96.6	1,783.2	95.6	45.5
2008 ^a	2,110.8	95.2	1,768.6	94.9	45.6
2009 ^a	2,044.9	92.2	1,737.0	93.2	45.9

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Source: 1980–90: *KSH MEM*, 1995–: *KSH MEF*.

Figure 4.2: Employment by gender



Source: 1990–1991: *KSH MEM*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Table 4.3: Composition of the employed by age groups, males, per cent

Year	years old						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55-59	60+	
1980	5.1	12.6	55.4	10.2	8.0	8.7	100.0
1990	5.0	10.8	64.1	8.6	6.8	4.7	100.0
1997	2.3	12.3	68.9	9.9	5.4	1.2	100.0
1998	2.3	13.4	67.6	10.3	5.1	1.3	100.0
1999	1.9	13.2	67.1	10.5	5.6	1.6	100.0
2000	1.5	12.4	67.3	10.6	6.4	1.8	100.0
2001	1.1	10.9	68.3	11.0	6.9	1.8	100.0
2001 ^a	1.2	10.4	68.6	11.1	6.7	2.0	100.0
2002 ^a	0.9	9.4	69.4	11.3	6.9	2.1	100.0
2003 ^a	0.7	8.6	69.1	11.8	7.3	2.5	100.0
2004 ^a	0.7	7.4	69.5	12.0	7.3	3.0	100.0
2005 ^a	0.6	6.8	68.9	12.7	7.9	3.1	100.0
2006 ^a	0.6	6.6	68.5	13.0	8.4	2.9	100.0
2007 ^a	0.5	6.5	68.7	13.0	8.5	2.8	100.0
2008 ^a	0.5	6.3	69.0	13.1	8.3	2.8	100.0
2009 ^a	0.4	5.6	69.6	12.2	9.2	3.0	100.0

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Source: 1980–90: Census based estimates. 1997–: *KSH MEF*.

Table 4.4: Composition of the employed by age groups, females, per cent

Year	years old					Total
	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55+	
1980	5.3	9.7	61.8	10.7	12.5	100.0
1990	5.2	8.6	66.2	10.0	10.0	100.0
1997	2.0	10.8	72.2	10.5	4.5	100.0
1998	2.3	12.2	71.2	10.5	3.8	100.0
1999	1.7	12.1	70.2	11.6	4.4	100.0
2000	1.4	11.1	69.6	12.7	5.2	100.0
2001	1.1	10.1	70.0	13.0	5.8	100.0
2001 ^a	1.1	9.6	70.5	13.1	5.7	100.0
2002 ^a	0.8	9.2	69.4	13.8	6.8	100.0
2003 ^a	0.5	8.2	68.8	14.0	8.5	100.0
2004 ^a	0.5	7.1	68.2	14.6	9.7	100.0
2005 ^a	0.4	6.4	67.6	15.4	10.2	100.0
2006 ^a	0.4	6.1	66.8	16.2	10.6	100.0
2007 ^a	0.3	5.8	67.3	16.0	10.6	100.0
2008 ^a	0.3	5.5	67.4	16.1	10.7	100.0
2009 ^a	0.3	5.4	67.2	15.4	11.7	100.0

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Source: 1980–90: Census based estimates. 1997–: *KSH MEF*.

Table 4.5: Composition of the employed by level of education, males, per cent

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1980	40.8	32.3	18.2	8.7	100.0
1990	37.6	30.5	20.1	11.8	100.0
1998	20.3	39.4	25.7	14.7	100.0
1999	16.8	41.5	26.8	14.9	100.0
2000	16.1	41.6	26.7	15.6	100.0
2001	15.7	42.7	26.0	15.6	100.0
2001 ^a	15.6	42.8	26.0	15.6	100.0
2002 ^a	14.6	43.2	26.4	15.8	100.0
2003 ^a	14.0	41.3	27.7	17.0	100.0
2004 ^a	13.0	40.4	28.0	18.6	100.0
2005 ^a	13.0	40.8	27.7	18.5	100.0
2006 ^a	12.3	40.8	28.3	18.6	100.0
2007 ^a	11.8	40.8	28.7	18.7	100.0
2008 ^a	11.7	39.4	29.0	19.8	100.0
2009 ^a	10.9	38.6	30.1	20.3	100.0

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Note: Since 1999, slight changes have occurred in the categorisation system by highest education level.

Source: 1980–90: Census based estimates. 1998–: *KSH MEF*.

Table 4.6: Composition of the employed by level of education, females, per cent

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1980	53.1	12.3	27.5	7.2	100.0
1990	43.4	13.4	31.4	11.8	100.0
1998	23.6	20.2	38.2	18.0	100.0
1999	20.6	20.3	40.6	18.5	100.0
2000	19.1	20.9	40.8	19.2	100.0
2001	19.0	21.2	40.4	19.4	100.0
2001 ^a	19.1	21.3	40.3	19.3	100.0
2002 ^a	18.5	21.5	40.2	19.8	100.0
2003 ^a	16.4	21.5	40.9	21.2	100.0
2004 ^a	15.9	20.5	40.2	23.4	100.0
2005 ^a	15.4	20.2	40.0	24.4	100.0
2006 ^a	14.3	20.7	40.1	24.9	100.0
2007 ^a	13.6	21.2	40.1	25.1	100.0
2008 ^a	13.3	20.3	39.3	27.1	100.0
2009 ^a	12.5	19.9	39.2	28.4	100.0

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Note: Since 1999, slight changes have occurred in the categorisation system by highest education level.

Source: 1980–90: Census based estimates. 1998–: *KSH MEF*.

Table 4.7: Employed by employment status, in thousands

Year	Employees	Member of cooperatives	Member of other partnerships	Self-employed and assisting family members	Total
1996	2,961.2	79.0	151.8	413.1	3,605.1
1997	2,989.7	68.9	137.4	414.3	3,610.3
1998	3,088.5	55.8	132.5	397.9	3,674.7
1999	3,201.3	42.5	111.8	435.9	3,791.5
2000	3,255.5	37.1	129.4	407.1	3,829.1
2001	3,296.3	30.7	119.1	398.4	3,844.5
2001 ^a	3,313.6	31.4	118.9	404.4	3,868.3
2002 ^a	3,337.2	22.5	109.9	401.0	3,870.6
2003 ^a	3,399.2	8.6	114.7	399.4	3,921.9
2004 ^a	3,347.8	8.1	136.6	407.8	3,900.3
2005 ^a	3,367.3	5.8	146.7	381.7	3,901.5
2006 ^a	3,431.4	4.8	126.7	367.2	3,930.1
2007 ^a	3,439.7	4.4	123.2	358.9	3,926.2
2008 ^a	3,405.1	2.3	122.5	349.5	3,879.4
2009 ^a	3,309.9	2.0	136.8	333.2	3,781.9

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Note: Conscripts are excluded.

Source: 1996–: *KSH MEF*.

Table 4.8: Composition of the employed persons by employment status, per cent

Year	Employees	Member of cooperatives	Member of other partnerships	Self-employed and assisting family members	Total
1996	82.1	2.2	4.2	11.5	100.0
1997	82.8	1.9	3.8	11.5	100.0
1998	84.0	1.5	3.6	10.8	100.0
1999	84.4	1.1	2.9	11.5	100.0
2000	85.0	1.0	3.4	10.6	100.0
2001	85.7	0.8	3.1	10.4	100.0
2001 ^a	85.7	0.8	3.1	10.5	100.0
2002 ^a	86.2	0.6	2.8	10.4	100.0
2003 ^a	86.7	0.2	2.8	10.3	100.0
2004 ^a	85.8	0.2	3.5	10.5	100.0
2005 ^a	86.3	0.1	3.8	9.8	100.0
2006 ^a	87.3	0.1	3.2	9.4	100.0
2007 ^a	87.6	0.1	3.1	9.2	100.0
2008 ^a	87.7	0.1	3.2	9.0	100.0
2009 ^a	87.5	0.1	3.6	8.8	100.0

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Note: Conscripts are excluded.

Source: 1996–: *KSH MEF*.

Table 4.9: Composition of employed persons by sector^a, by gender, per cent

	2008			2009		
	Males	Females	Together	Males	Females	Together
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.8	1.7	3.4	5.0	1.8	3.5
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
Manufacturing	27.6	19.7	23.7	26.8	18.3	22.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2.0	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.6	1.3
Construction	12.8	1.3	7.3	12.3	1.2	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.9	16.1	13.9	11.4	15.9	13.6
Transportation and storage	9.6	3.9	6.9	9.6	4.1	6.9
Accommodation and food service activities	3.1	4.9	4.0	3.1	4.8	3.9
Information and communication	2.9	1.8	2.4	2.8	1.7	2.3
Financial and insurance activities	1.4	3.4	2.4	1.5	3.6	2.5
Real estate activities	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.1	3.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.8
Administrative and support service activities	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7.8	9.1	8.4	8.3	10.2	9.2
Education	3.7	14.9	9.0	4.0	15.3	9.4
Human health and social work activities	2.5	11.5	6.8	2.6	11.5	6.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
Other activities	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a By TEÁOR'08.

Note: Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census.

Source: KSH MEF.

Table 4.10: Employed in their present job since 0–6 months, per cent

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hungary	8.2	8.5	6.8	7.2	6.3	6.6	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.5	7.6	7.4

Source: MEF, IV. quarterly waves.

Table 4.11: Distribution of employees in the competitive sector^a by firm size, per cent

Year	Less than 20	20-49	50-249	250-999	1000 and more
	employees				
2000	20.2	7.0	23.5	22.5	26.8
2002	21.6	14.0	21.5	20.1	22.9
2003	23.0	15.3	20.5	19.3	21.8
2004	23.6	14.8	21.3	18.3	22.0
2005	27.0	15.0	20.5	17.5	20.0
2006	15.7	10.7	25.7	24.3	23.6
2007	25.2	14.2	20.0	18.4	22.2
2008	26.0	15.7	20.7	18.9	18.6
2009	23.4	15.7	19.7	18.4	22.8

^a Firms employing 5 or more workers.

Source: FH BT.

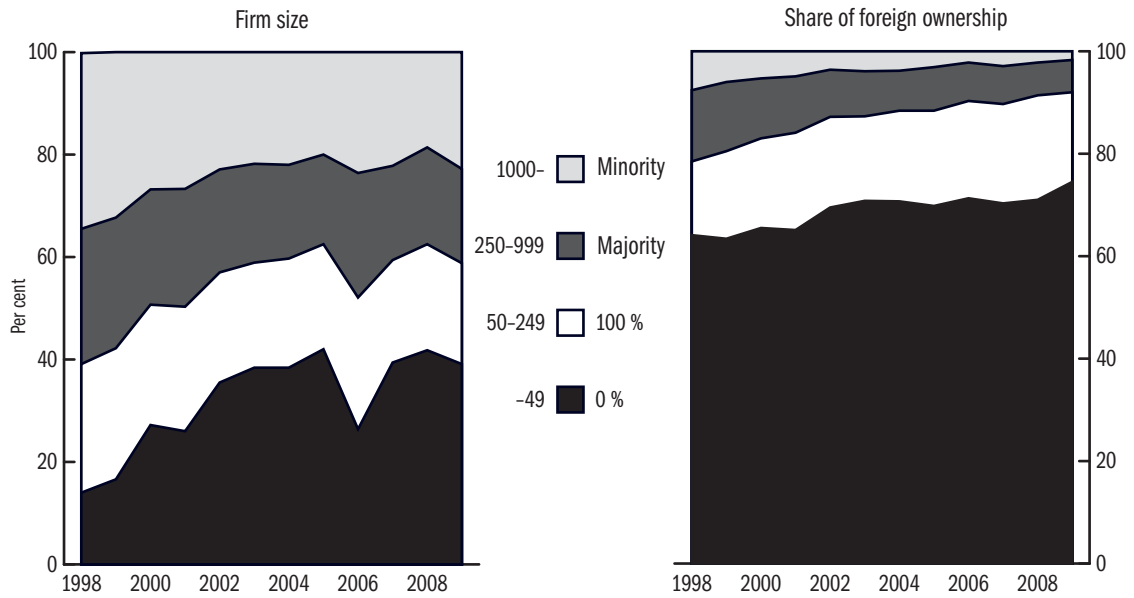
**Table 4.12: Employees of the competitive sector^a
by the share of foreign ownership, per cent**

Share of foreign ownership	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
100%	17.5	19.0	17.7	16.5	17.7	18.6	19.0	19.4	20.4	17.5
Majority	11.7	11.0	9.2	8.8	7.8	8.5	7.5	7.4	6.4	6.3
Minority	5.3	4.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.7
0%	65.5	65.1	69.5	70.8	70.7	69.8	71.3	70.3	71.0	74.6

^a Firms employing 5 or more workers.

Source: *FH BT*.

Figure 4.3: Employees of the corporate sector by firm size and by the share of foreign ownership



Source: *FH BT*.

Table 4.13: Employment rate of population aged 15–74 by age group, males, per cent

Year	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-74	Total
1992	14.6	64.7	82.8	71.8	48.7	17.1	9.9	58.9
1998	11.4	59.9	78.8	66.0	38.3	10.0	3.2	54.4
1999	10.6	60.3	80.5	69.0	44.0	10.4	3.8	56.2
2000	8.4	58.9	80.9	69.6	49.6	11.8	3.8	56.8
2001 ^a	7.9	56.7	81.6	68.2	51.3	13.1	3.1	57.1
2002 ^a	5.6	53.1	81.9	68.6	52.8	14.4	3.4	57.1
2003 ^a	4.8	51.8	82.2	69.7	55.2	16.8	3.8	57.6
2004 ^a	4.5	46.5	82.7	69.7	54.0	20.1	4.3	57.5
2005 ^a	4.0	43.6	82.5	70.1	56.6	20.9	4.2	57.4
2006 ^a	4.2	43.9	83.3	70.3	58.6	19.2	4.3	58.0
2007 ^a	3.7	43.8	83.7	70.7	58.2	18.9	4.7	58.0
2008 ^a	3.5	42.2	83.1	71.2	55.1	16.8	4.9	57.2
2009 ^a	2.5	36.6	80.5	70.5	57.1	17.2	5.0	55.5

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Table 4.14: Employment rate of population aged 15–74 by age group, females, per cent

Year	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-74	Total
1992	16.0	54.0	72.2	58.4	18.2	10.7	5.3	46.6
1998	10.7	47.5	66.3	52.3	13.6	5.0	1.2	41.0
1999	8.7	48.1	67.3	59.4	16.2	5.5	1.6	42.3
2000	8.0	45.9	67.8	62.5	20.0	5.1	1.8	43.0
2001 ^a	6.3	44.2	68.0	62.1	23.2	5.5	1.3	43.1
2002 ^a	4.3	44.2	67.0	64.0	28.3	6.0	1.5	43.3
2003 ^a	3.1	41.9	67.8	65.8	35.1	7.3	2.0	44.3
2004 ^a	2.7	37.4	67.2	66.0	39.8	9.0	1.9	44.1
2005 ^a	2.6	34.7	67.4	66.6	41.7	9.6	1.5	44.2
2006 ^a	2.5	33.9	67.5	67.9	42.6	8.9	1.6	44.4
2007 ^a	2.1	32.5	67.8	68.3	40.0	9.7	2.1	44.3
2008 ^a	1.9	31.0	67.7	68.7	38.7	10.0	2.3	44.0
2009 ^a	1.5	30.0	66.6	68.5	41.1	10.0	2.2	43.4

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

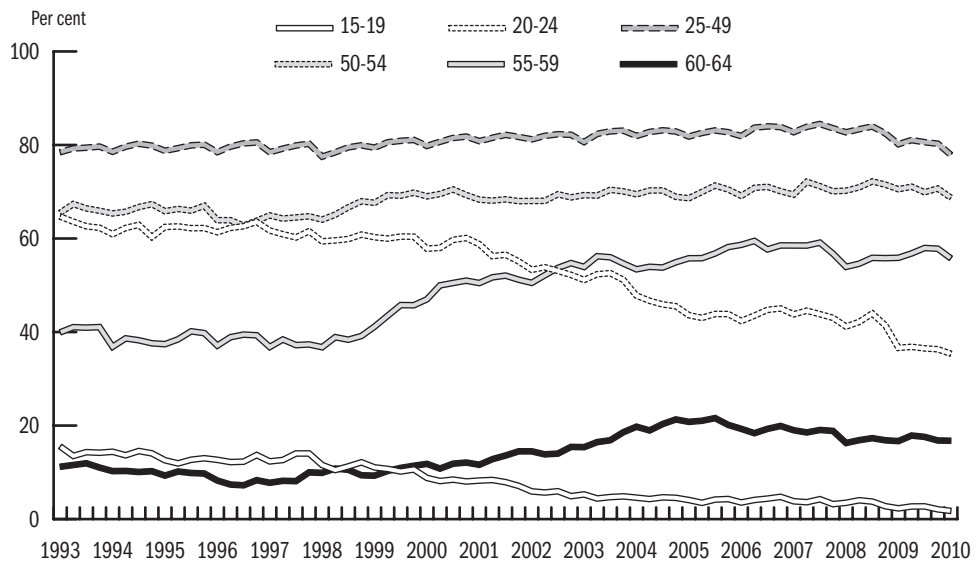
Table 4.15: Employment rate of population aged 15–64 by level of education, males, per cent

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1993	35.6	75.8	71.8	86.3	60.0
1998	35.0	75.3	67.0	84.9	60.4
1999	33.6	76.8	68.3	86.8	62.4
2000	33.6	77.4	67.9	87.1	63.1
2001 ^a	33.0	77.6	67.3	87.4	62.9
2002 ^a	32.0	77.6	67.1	85.8	62.9
2003 ^a	32.4	76.5	67.8	86.4	63.4
2004 ^a	31.0	75.7	67.3	87.1	63.1
2005 ^a	31.6	74.7	66.9	86.9	63.1
2006 ^a	31.5	75.2	67.5	85.7	63.8
2007 ^a	31.6	74.6	67.5	85.9	64.0
2008 ^a	31.3	72.6	66.5	84.7	63.0
2009 ^a	29.0	69.9	65.1	83.1	61.1

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Figure 4.4: Employment-age profiles, men aged 15–64, quarterly



Source: *KSH MEF*.

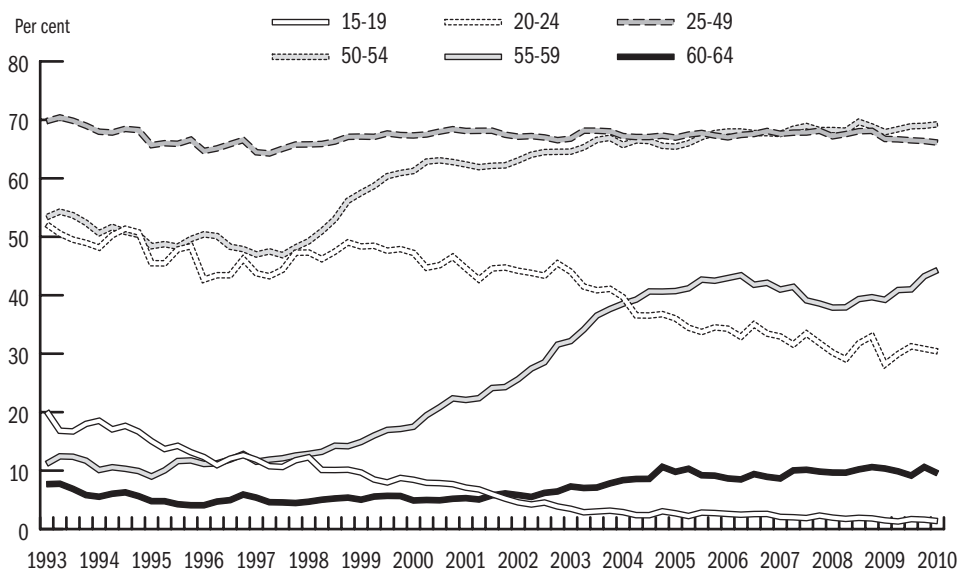
**Table 4.16: Employment rate of population aged 15–64
by level of education, females, per cent**

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1993	30.8	65.0	64.0	79.2	49.3
1998	26.6	60.5	58.1	76.9	47.3
1999	26.1	61.4	59.0	77.5	49.0
2000	26.0	61.0	59.3	77.8	49.7
2001 ^a	26.1	60.8	59.2	77.8	49.8
2002 ^a	26.0	60.4	58.6	77.9	49.8
2003 ^a	25.3	59.7	59.5	78.3	50.9
2004 ^a	25.0	58.8	58.1	78.1	50.7
2005 ^a	25.1	57.6	57.9	78.9	51.0
2006 ^a	24.5	58.2	57.5	77.6	51.1
2007 ^a	24.0	57.8	57.2	75.4	50.9
2008 ^a	23.9	55.5	56.4	75.5	50.6
2009 ^a	23.0	54.3	54.9	74.4	49.9

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Figure 4.5: Employment-age profiles, women aged 15–64, quarterly



Source: *KSH MEF*.

Table 5.1: Unemployment rate by gender and per cent of long term unemployed, per cent

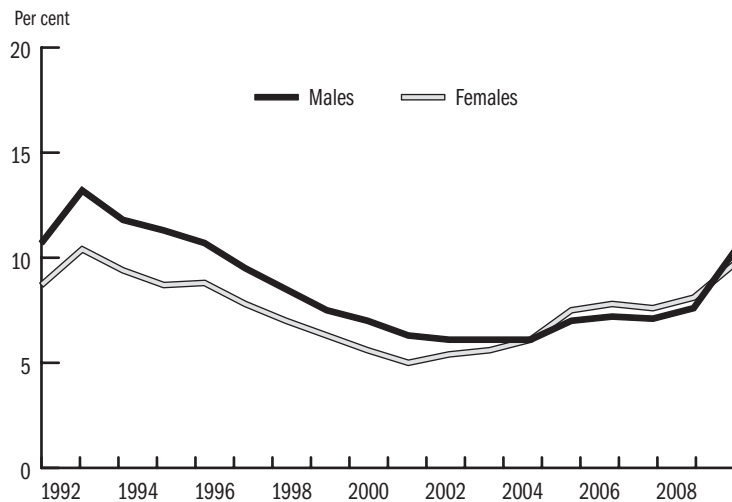
Year	Unemployment rate			Share of long term unemployed ^a
	Males	Females	Total	
1992	10.7	8.7	9.8	..
1995	11.3	8.7	10.2	50.6
1996	10.7	8.8	9.9	54.4
1997	9.5	7.8	8.7	51.3
1998	8.5	7.0	7.8	48.8
1999	7.5	6.3	7.0	49.5
2000	7.0	5.6	6.4	49.1
2001	6.3	5.0	5.7	46.7
2001 ^b	6.3	5.0	5.7	46.7
2002 ^b	6.1	5.4	5.8	44.9
2003 ^b	6.1	5.6	5.9	43.9
2004 ^b	6.1	6.1	6.1	45.0
2005 ^b	7.0	7.5	7.2	46.2
2006 ^b	7.2	7.8	7.5	46.8
2007 ^b	7.1	7.6	7.4	48.2
2008 ^b	7.6	8.1	7.8	47.6
2009 ^b	10.3	9.7	10.0	43.0

^a Long term unemployed are those who have been without work for 12 months or more, the denominator does not include those starting new jobs.

^b Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Figure 5.1: Unemployment rates by gender



Source: *KSH MEF*.

Table 5.2: Unemployment rate by level of education, males, per cent

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1993	20.3	15.0	9.7	2.9	13.5
1998	14.6	9.1	5.9	2.2	8.5
1999	14.3	8.2	5.0	1.5	7.5
2000	13.4	7.7	4.8	1.6	7.0
2001 ^a	13.6	6.4	4.3	1.2	6.3
2002 ^a	14.1	6.2	4.0	1.4	6.1
2003 ^a	13.6	6.6	3.9	1.6	6.1
2004 ^a	14.3	6.4	4.1	1.7	6.1
2005 ^a	15.6	7.4	4.9	2.3	7.0
2006 ^a	17.3	7.0	5.2	2.7	7.2
2007 ^a	18.4	6.8	5.1	2.4	7.1
2008 ^a	19.8	7.6	5.3	2.3	7.6
2009 ^a	24.4	10.6	7.7	3.8	10.3

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Note: Since 1999 slight changes have occurred in the categorisation system by highest education level.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Table 5.3: Composition of the unemployed by level of education, males, per cent

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1993	39.0	40.8	17.3	2.8	100.0
1995	37.7	44.0	14.7	3.6	100.0
1996	37.6	44.0	15.1	3.3	100.0
1997	38.9	43.7	15.4	2.0	100.0
1998	37.4	42.0	17.2	3.4	100.0
1999	34.5	45.3	17.4	2.8	100.0
2000	32.9	45.8	17.9	3.4	100.0
2001	36.8	42.9	17.4	2.9	100.0
2001 ^a	36.5	43.2	17.5	2.8	100.0
2002 ^a	36.7	43.3	16.7	3.3	100.0
2003 ^a	34.0	44.7	17.2	4.1	100.0
2004 ^a	33.9	42.6	18.6	4.9	100.0
2005 ^a	32.1	43.1	19.0	5.8	100.0
2006 ^a	33.4	40.0	20.0	6.6	100.0
2007 ^a	34.9	38.8	20.3	6.0	100.0
2008 ^a	35.2	39.4	19.8	5.6	100.0
2009 ^a	31.0	40.1	21.9	7.0	100.0

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Note: Since 1999 slight changes have occurred in the categorisation system by highest education level.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Table 5.4: Unemployment rate by level of education, females, per cent

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1993	14.6	12.8	8.1	3.2	10.4
1998	11.6	7.8	5.8	1.8	7.0
1999	10.5	8.0	5.2	1.3	6.3
2000	9.1	7.4	4.9	1.5	5.6
2001 ^a	8.4	6.4	4.0	1.6	5.0
2002 ^a	9.3	6.5	4.4	2.4	5.4
2003 ^a	10.5	7.2	4.4	1.9	5.6
2004 ^a	10.3	8.0	5.3	2.9	6.1
2005 ^a	13.0	9.8	6.7	3.1	7.5
2006 ^a	15.8	10.1	6.4	2.8	7.8
2007 ^a	16.0	9.4	6.2	3.3	7.6
2008 ^a	17.5	9.5	6.9	3.2	8.1
2009 ^a	21.6	12.4	7.7	4.1	9.7

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Note: Since 1999 slight changes have occurred in the categorisation system by highest education level.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Table 5.5: Composition of the unemployed by level of education, females, per cent

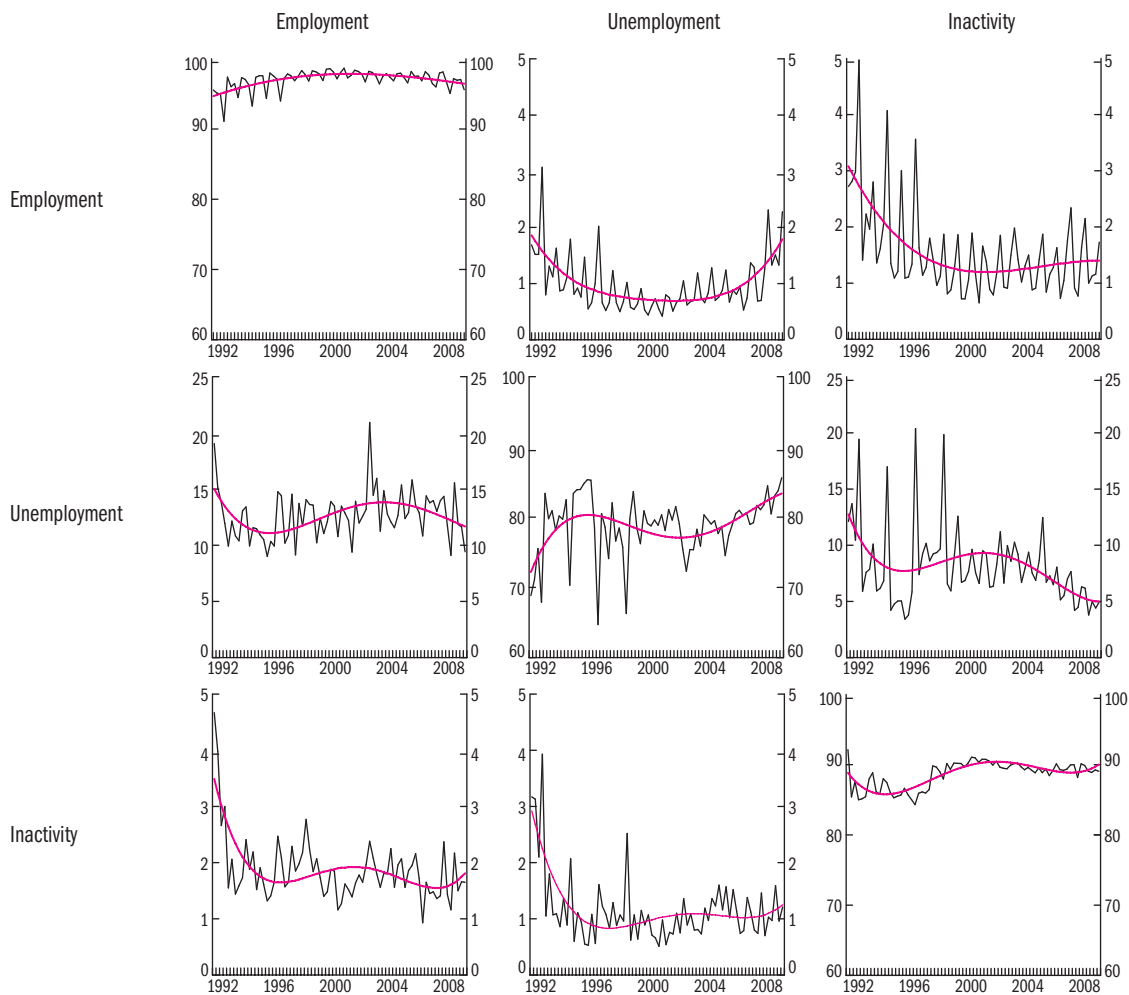
Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1993	45.8	22.6	27.4	4.2	100.0
1996	38.2	24.9	31.6	5.4	100.0
1997	44.2	23.2	28.4	4.2	100.0
1998	41.6	22.7	31.4	4.3	100.0
1999	36.2	26.2	33.8	3.8	100.0
2000	31.8	28.2	35.0	5.0	100.0
2001	33.3	28.2	32.5	6.1	100.0
2001 ^a	33.7	28.0	32.2	6.1	100.0
2002 ^a	33.2	26.0	32.2	8.5	100.0
2003 ^a	32.7	28.3	32.0	7.0	100.0
2004 ^a	27.8	27.4	34.2	10.6	100.0
2005 ^a	28.2	27.1	35.2	9.5	100.0
2006 ^a	31.5	27.5	32.5	8.5	100.0
2007 ^a	31.2	26.6	31.7	10.5	100.0
2008 ^a	32.2	24.3	33.3	10.2	100.0
2009 ^a	32.1	26.1	30.3	11.4	100.0

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Note: Since 1999 slight changes have occurred in the categorisation system by highest education level.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Figure 5.2: Intensity of quarterly flows between labour market status, population between 15–64 years



Note: The calculations were carried out for the age group between 15–64 based on KSH labour force survey microdata. The probability of transition is given by the number of people who transitioned from one status to the other in the quarter, divided by the initial size of the group in the previous quarter, which were then corrected to preserve the consistency of stock flows. The red curves show the trend smoothed using a 4th degree polynomial.

Source: KSH MEF.

Table 5.6: The number of unemployed^a by duration of job search, in thousands

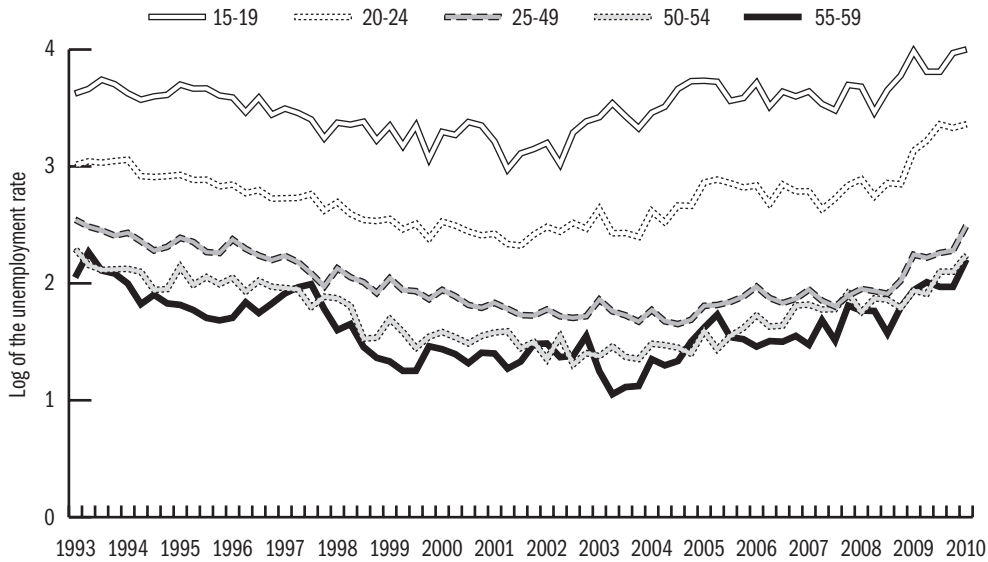
Year	Length of job search, weeks [month]								Total
	1-4 [<1]	5-14 [1-3]	15-26 [4-6]	27-51 [7-11]	52 [12]	53-78 [13-18]	79-104 [19-24]	105- [>24]	
1992	43.9	90.9	96.4	110.7	10.6	41.7	38.4	n.a.	432.6
1993	36.2	74.8	87.9	120.5	14.7	75.1	83.7	n.a.	492.9
1994	30.5	56.5	65.0	91.9	8.4	63.0	73.8	40.4	429.5
1995	23.0	51.0	56.5	69.4	20.2	57.2	34.3	93.2	404.8
1996	19.9	46.4	49.3	61.5	18.2	56.1	37.1	100.2	388.7
1997	16.1	43.7	45.9	54.4	15.7	44.5	31.1	77.3	328.7
1998	12.9	44.2	44.5	45.7	16.0	39.0	27.6	63.5	293.4
1999	15.4	44.1	38.8	46.0	13.2	38.1	26.8	62.3	284.7
2000	16.7	38.5	35.1	42.8	12.7	36.9	23.6	55.4	261.3
2001	14.7	36.9	33.1	38.3	11.3	31.4	20.9	44.1	230.7
2001 ^b	14.9	37.0	33.2	38.6	11.5	31.6	20.9	44.2	231.9
2002 ^b	15.5	39.4	34.8	40.7	11.6	32.7	19.8	42.5	237.0
2003 ^b	15.9	42.1	38.9	42.0	14.5	27.6	17.6	43.0	241.6
2004 ^b	13.0	42.0	39.9	41.8	13.5	33.4	19.6	47.2	250.4
2005 ^b	14.8	48.9	44.1	51.3	14.1	41.0	27.4	54.3	295.9
2006 ^b	13.3	50.7	48.3	51.9	17.4	41.5	26.6	58.8	308.5
2007 ^b	13.8	49.4	44.3	50.1	12.7	43.3	26.0	64.9	304.5
2008 ^b	13.7	50.4	47.8	53.5	13.4	39.6	27.2	74.8	320.4
2009 ^b	18.8	71.9	67.0	77.4	18.1	51.2	19.8	88.4	412.6

^a Not including those unemployed who will get a new job within 30 days; since 2003: within 90 days.

^b Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

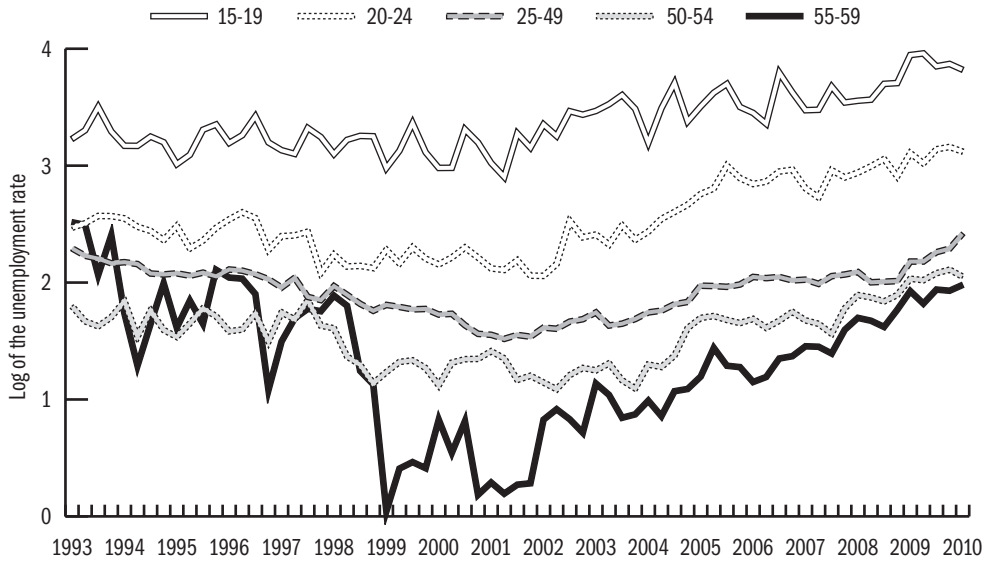
Source: *KSH MEF*.

Figure 5.3: Unemployment-age profiles, men aged 15-59, quarterly



Source: KSH MEF.

Figure 5.4: Unemployment-age profiles, women aged 15-59, quarterly



Source: KSH MEF.

Table 5.7: Registered unemployed^a and LFS unemployment

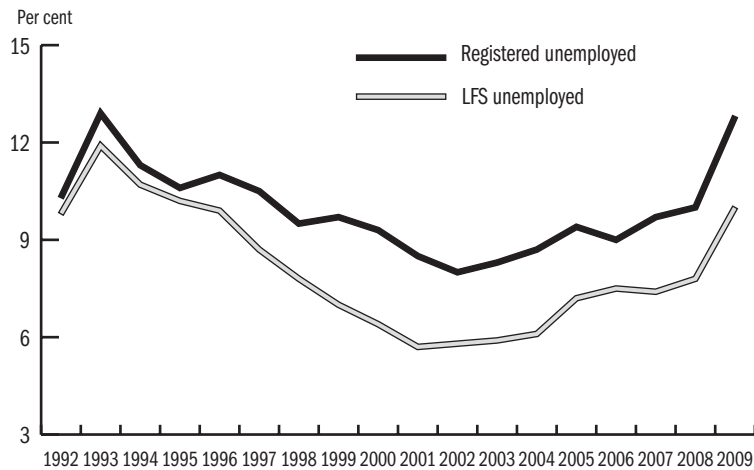
Year	Registered unemployed		LFS unemployed, total		LFS unemployed, age 15-24	
	In thousands	rate in %	In thousands	rate in %	In thousands	rate in %
1990	47.7	-	..	..	..	..
1991	227.3	4.1	..	..	..	..
1992	557.0	10.3	444.2	9.8	120.0	17.5
1993	671.8	12.9	518.9	11.9	141.3	21.3
1994	568.4	11.3	451.2	10.7	124.7	19.4
1995	507.7	10.6	416.5	10.2	114.3	18.6
1996	500.6	11.0	400.1	9.9	106.3	17.9
1997	470.1	10.5	348.8	8.7	95.8	15.9
1998	423.1	9.5	313.0	7.8	87.6	13.4
1999	409.5	9.7	284.7	7.0	78.6	12.4
2000	390.5	9.3	262.5	6.4	70.7	12.1
2001	364.1	8.5	232.9	5.7	55.7	10.8
2002	344.7	8.0	238.8	5.8	56.5	12.3
2003	357.2	8.3	244.5	5.9	54.9	13.4
2004	375.9	8.7	252.9	6.1	55.9	15.5
2005	409.9	9.4	303.9	7.2	66.9	19.4
2006	393.5	9.0	316.8	7.5	64.1	19.1
2007	426.9	9.7	311.9	7.4	57.6	18.0
2008	442.3	10.0	329.2	7.8	61.0	19.9
2009	561.8	12.8	420.7	10.0	79.2	26.4

^a Since 2006: database of registered jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

Note: the denominator of registered unemployment/jobseekers' rate in the economically active population on 1st January the previous year.

Source: Registered unemployment/jobseekers: *FH*; LFS unemployment: *KSH MEF*.

Figure 5.5: Registered and LFS unemployment rates



Source: Registered unemployment/jobseekers: *FH*; LFS unemployment: *KSH MEF*.

Table 5.8: Composition of the registered unemployed^a by educational attainment, yearly averages, per cent

Educational attainment	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
8 grades of primary school or less	40.8	40.6	40.4	41.0	42.0	42.4	42.7	42.3	41.9	42.0	42.4	43.3	40.1
Vocational school	35.6	36.0 ^a	35.7	34.9	34.1	33.5	32.9	32.3	32.4	32.1	31.5	30.9	32.5
Vocational secondary school	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.1	14.4
Grammar school	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.5
College	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
University	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Since 2006: registered jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

Source: *FH*.

Table 5.9: The distribution of registered unemployed school-leavers^a by educational attainment, yearly averages, per cent

Educational attainment	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
8 grades of primary school or less	20.2	23.4	25.3	26.8	31.1	33.7	34.7	35.2	36.1	38.2	40.1	41.3	37.7
Vocational school	35.7	34.1	30.9	27.8	23.7	20.6	20.4	20.2	20.5	19.7	18.1	17.3	18.9
Vocational secondary school	23.9	24.2	25.0	25.4	25.3	25.5	23.2	22.1	21.5	20.3	20.7	21.2	23.1
Grammar school	15.5	14.0	13.6	13.7	12.6	11.6	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.7	12.8	13.3	13.7
College	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.8	5.5	6.2	7.7	8.1	7.8	6.9	5.8	4.9	4.5
University	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Since 2006: registered school-leaver jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

Source: *FH*.

Table 5.10: Registered unemployed^a by economic activity as observed in the LFS, per cent

Year	Employed	LFS-unemployed	Inactive	Total
1992	5.1	71.6	23.3	100.0
1993	10.0	63.6	26.4	100.0
1994	14.4	54.5	31.1	100.0
1995	11.8	53.7	34.5	100.0
1996	13.7	51.8	34.5	100.0
1997	18.7	44.1	37.2	100.0
1998	24.8	35.1	40.1	100.0
1999	6.7	55.8	37.5	100.0
2000	4.7	54.3	41.0	100.0
2001	6.5	45.2	48.3	100.0
2002 ^b	4.4	47.4	48.2	100.0
2003 ^b	9.4	44.1	46.5	100.0
2004 ^b	3.0	53.5	43.5	100.0
2005 ^b	2.3	59.7	38.0	100.0
2006 ^b	3.9	58.7	37.5	100.0
2007 ^b	3.7	62.6	33.7	100.0
2008 ^b	3.7	63.1	33.2	100.0
2009 ^b	3.7	67.5	28.8	100.0

^a Since 2006: database of registered jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

^b Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Note: The data pertain to those who consider themselves registered jobseekers in the KSH MEF. From 1999 those who reported that their last contact with the employment center was more than two months ago were filtered from among those who reported themselves as registered unemployed.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Table 5.11: Selected time series of registered unemployment, monthly averages, in thousands and per cent

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Registered unemployment ^a	568.4	507.7	500.6	470.1	423.1	409.5	390.5	364.1
Of which:								
School-leavers	62.1	54.5	46.2	42.4	32.5	29.9	26.0	26.8
Non school-leavers	506.2	453.2	454.4	427.7	390.6	379.6	364.4	337.4
Male	333.0	293.8	284.1	267.1	233.4	221.4	209.7	196.4
Female	235.3	213.8	216.5	203.0	189.7	188.1	180.8	167.7
25 years old and younger	153.3	134.2	124.0	105.8	89.9	85.4	79.1	75.6
Manual workers	467.6	414.3	407.4	386.3	349.0	336.8	321.2	302.0
Non manual workers	100.7	93.4	93.2	83.8	74.1	72.7	69.3	62.4
Unemployment benefit recipients	228.9	182.8	171.7	141.7	130.7	140.7	131.7	119.2
Unemployment assistance recipients ^b	190.3	210.0	211.3	201.3	182.2	148.6	143.5	131.2
Unemployment rate	11.3	10.6	11.0	10.5	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.5
Shares within registered unemployed, per cent								
School-leavers	10.9	10.7	9.2	9.0	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.3
Male	58.6	57.9	56.7	56.8	55.2	54.1	53.7	53.9
25 years old and younger	27.0	26.4	24.8	22.5	21.3	20.9	20.3	20.8
Manual workers	82.3	81.6	81.4	82.2	82.5	82.3	82.2	82.9
Flows, in thousands								
Inflow to the Register	42.3	45.7	52.8	56.1	55.4	57.2	54.1	57.0
Of which: school-leavers	7.8	8.0	7.5	9.2	9.8	9.3	8.0	7.8
Outflow from the Register	51.7	47.6	54.3	57.3	60.4	57.2	56.8	59.4
Of which: school-leavers	7.9	8.5	8.9	9.0	11.0	9.4	8.2	7.7
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Registered unemployment ^a	344.7	357.2	375.9	409.9	393.5	426.9	442.3	561.8
Of which:								
School-leavers	28.5	31.3	33.8	40.9	38.7	40.4	41.4	49.3
Non school-leavers	316.2	325.9	342.2	369.1	354.7	386.5	400.9	512.5
Male	184.6	188.0	193.3	210.4	200.9	219.9	228.3	297.9
Female	160.1	169.2	182.6	199.5	192.5	207.0	214.0	263.9
25 years old and younger	71.1	71.6	71.4	78.9	75.8	80.3	75.9	104.3
Manual workers	286.3	296.2	308.5	336.2	321.9	..	..	..
Non manual workers	58.4	61.0	67.4	73.7	71.6	..	..	..
Unemployment benefit recipients	114.9	120.0	124.0	134.4	151.5	134.6	136.5 ^c	212.1
Unemployment assistance recipients ^b	113.4	116.2	120.4	133.4	121.8	133.0	147.5	156.0
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.4	9.0	9.7	10.0	12.8
Shares within registered unemployed, per cent								
School-leavers	8.3	8.8	9.0	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.4	8.8
Male	53.5	52.6	51.4	51.3	51.1	51.5	51.6	53.0
25 years old and younger	20.6	20.0	19.0	19.2	16.5	18.8	17.2	18.6
Manual workers	83.1	82.9	82.1	82.0	81.8	..	..	..
Flows, in thousands								
Inflow to the Register	56.0	54.8	57.8	60.7	50.8	51.4	54.0	69.0
Of which: school-leavers	7.8	7.7	7.6	8.2	7.0	6.2	6.3	7.5
Outflow from the Register	55.8	53.5	54.4	59.8	51.4	48.4	51.3	58.4
Of which: school-leavers	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.9	7.1	6.0	6.2	6.7

^a Since 2006: registered jobseekers instead of registered unemployed. (The data concern the closing date of each month.) From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

^b Those receiving the discontinued income support supplement were included in the number of those receiving income support supplement up to 2004, and in the number of those receiving regular social assistance from 2005 to 2008. From 2009, those receiving social assistance were included in a new support type, the on call support.

^c The new IT system introduced at the NFSZ in 2008 made the methodological changes possible:

- 1) The filtering out of those returning after or starting a break from the number of those entering or leaving the different types of jobseeking support. The main reasons for a break are work for short time periods, receipt of child support (GYES) or, TGYÁS, or involvement in training.
- 2) Taking into account in the previous period the number of those entrants, for whom the first accounting of the jobseeking support was delayed due to missing documentation.

Comparable to 2009: 141.5 thousand people.

Source: *FH REG.*

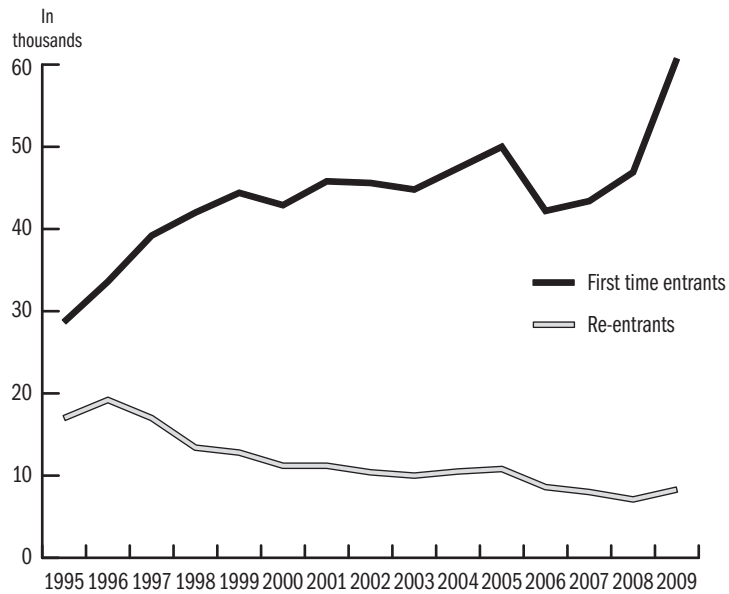
Table 5.12: Monthly entrants to the unemployment register^a, monthly averages, in thousands

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
First time entrants	17.0	13.4	12.8	11.2	11.2	10.4	10.0	10.5	10.8	8.6	8.0	7.1	8.3
Re-entrants	39.2	42.0	44.4	42.9	45.8	45.6	44.8	47.3	50.0	42.2	43.4	46.9	60.7
Together	56.1	55.4	57.2	54.1	57.0	56.0	54.8	57.8	60.7	50.8	51.4	54.0	69.0

^a Since 2006: database of jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

Source: *FH REG.*

Figure 5.6: Entrants to the unemployment register, in thousands



Source: *FH REG.*

Table 5.13: Benefit recipients and participation in active labour market programs

Year		Unemployment benefit ^a	Regular social assistance ^b	UA for school-leavers	Do not receive provision	Public work ^c	Retraining ^c	Wage subsidy ^c	Other programmes ^c	Total
1990	In thousands	42.5	-	-	18.6	..	..	..	..	61.0
	Per cent	69.6	-	-	30.4	..	..	..	..	100.0
1995	In thousands	150.8	192.9	26.3	109.1	21.7	20.4	10.9	64.7	596.8
	Per cent	25.3	32.3	4.4	18.3	3.6	3.4	1.8	10.8	100.0
1996	In thousands	145.4	218.5	2.6	127.8	38.5	20.6	16.4	74.5	644.3
	Per cent	22.6	33.9	0.4	19.8	6.0	3.2	2.5	11.6	100.0
1997	In thousands	134.1	193.5	0.1	121.8	38.9	25.1	29.7	95.7	638.9
	Per cent	21.0	30.3	0.0	19.1	6.1	3.9	4.6	15.0	100.0
1998	In thousands	123.9	158.6	0.1	109.4	37.4	24.5	30.9	86.7	571.5
	Per cent	21.7	27.7	0.0	19.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	15.2	100.0
1999	In thousands	135.5	146.7	0.0	107.1	35.7	28.0	31.1	60.6	544.7
	Per cent	24.9	26.9	0.0	19.7	6.6	5.1	5.7	11.1	100.0
2000	In thousands	117.0	139.7	0.0	106.5	26.7	25.3	27.5	73.5	516.2
	Per cent	22.7	27.1	0.0	20.6	5.2	4.9	5.3	14.2	100.0
2001	In thousands	111.8	113.2	0.0	105.2	29.0	30.0	25.8	37.2	452.2
	Per cent	24.7	25.0	0.0	23.3	6.4	6.6	5.7	8.2	100.0
2002	In thousands	104.8	107.6	-	115.3	21.6	23.5	21.2	32.8	426.8
	Per cent	24.6	25.2	-	27.0	5.1	5.5	5.0	7.7	100.0
2003	In thousands	105.1	109.5	-	125.0	21.2	22.5	20.1	36.6	440.0
	Per cent	23.9	24.9	-	28.4	4.8	5.1	4.6	8.3	100.0
2004	In thousands	117.4	118.4	-	132.3	16.8	12.6	16.8	28.5	442.8
	Per cent	26.5	26.7	-	29.9	3.8	2.8	3.8	6.4	100.0
2005	In thousands	125.6	127.8	-	140.2	21.5	14.7	20.8	31.0	481.6
	Per cent	26.1	26.5	-	29.1	4.5	3.1	4.3	6.4	100.0
2006	In thousands	117.7	112.9	-	146.4	16.6	12.3	14.6	13.8	434.3
	Per cent	27.1	26.0	-	33.7	3.8	2.8	3.4	3.2	100.0
2007	In thousands	128.0	133.1	-	151.8	19.3	14.6	23.4	6.8	477.0
	Per cent	27.6	28.7	-	32.7	2.7	2.3	3.7	2.3	100.0
2008	In thousands	120.7 ^a	145.7	-	158.2	21.2	21.2	25.0	14.1	506.1
	Per cent	23.8	28.8	-	31.3	4.2	4.2	4.9	2.8	100.0
2009	In thousands	212.8	151.9	-	205.0	7.3	14.9	26.2	4.1	622.2
	Per cent	34.2	24.4	-	32.9	1.2	2.4	4.2	0.7	100.0

^a The new IT system introduced at the NFSZ in 2008 made the methodological changes possible:

1) The filtering out of those returning after or starting a break from the number of those entering or leaving the different types of jobseeking support. The main reasons for a break are work for short time periods, receipt of child support (GYES) or, TGYÁS, or involvement in training.

2) Taking into account in the previous period the number of those entrants, for whom the first accounting of the jobseeking support was delayed due to missing documentation.

Comparable to 2009: 134.1 thousand people.

^b Those receiving the discontinued income support supplement were included in the number of those receiving income support supplement up to 2004, and in the number of those receiving regular social assistance from 2005 to 2008. From 2009, those receiving social assistance were included in a new support type, the on call support.

^c The number financed from the MPA Decentralized Base.

Note: The closing numbers from October of each year. For the percentage data, the sum of those registered and those taking part in labour market programs ≈100.0.

Source: FH.

Table 5.14: The number of registered unemployed^a who became employed^b on subsidised and non-subsidised employment

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
Subsidised employment	137,136	42.7	130,081	37.4	104,842	32.7	118,703	34.0	170,464	40.0
Non-subsidised employment	184,389	57.3	217,606	62.6	215,686	67.3	230,558	66.0	255,356	60.0
Total	321,525	100.0	347,687	100.0	320,528	100.0	349,261	100.0	425,820	100.0

^a Since 2006: registered jobseekers instead of registered unemployed. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

^b Yearly total.

Source: *FH*.

Table 5.15: Distribution of registered unemployed^a, unemployment benefit recipients^b and unemployment assistance recipients by educational attainment

Educational attainment	1995	1998	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 ^c	2009
Registered unemployed										
8 grades of primary school or less	43.6	40.9	42.3	42.7	41.8	41.5	42.8	43.8	-	40.0
Vocational school	34.5	36.0	34.2	32.2	32.6	32.3	31.5	30.7	-	33.1
Vocational secondary school	11.7	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.2	12.8	-	14.4
Grammar school	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	-	8.3
College	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	-	3.0
University	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
	482.7	406.4	359.6	350.7	388.1	359.6	402.7	415.6	-	549.0
Unemployment benefit recipients^d										
Registered unemployed	36.9	32.0	29.7	28.9	28.2	25.4	25.4	24.4	26.3	25.7
8 grades of primary school or less	36.6	39.5	40.7	39.2	39.3	39.5	37.4	37.0	39.2	39.2
Vocational school	14.9	16.0	16.7	17.7	17.9	18.7	19.2	19.3	18.3	18.5
Vocational secondary school	8.3	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5	10.1	10.9	11.0	10.6	10.1
Grammar school	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.7	4.5	5.0	6.0	5.7	4.7
College	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.8
University	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	164.1	121.3	110.3	100.3	104.9	91.5	119.3	92.5	126.9	210.3
Unemployment assistance recipients^e										
Registered unemployed	56.8	50.0	55.5	61.1	60.4	60.1	60.3	60.3	-	59.4
8 grades of primary school or less	30.6	34.3	30.0	27.6	27.8	27.7	27.1	26.5	-	26.6
Vocational school	6.9	8.7	7.4	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.8	-	7.5
Vocational secondary school	4.5	5.7	5.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.7	-	4.8
Grammar school	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	-	1.2
College	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	0.4
University	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
	220.7	186.6	136.9	114.6	127.8	116.5	130.9	145.8	-	144.1

^a Since 2006: registered jobseekers instead of registered unemployed. (The data concern the closing date of each month.) From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

^b After 2006: those receiving jobseeking support.

^c The new IT system introduced at the NFSZ in 2008 made the methodological changes possible:

1) The filtering out of those returning after or starting a break from the number of those entering or leaving the different types of jobseeking support. The main reasons for a break are work for short time periods, receipt of child support (GYES) or, TGYÁS, or involvement in training.

2) Taking into account in the previous period the number of those entrants, for whom the first accounting of the jobseeking support was delayed due to missing documentation.

The right-hand column of 2008 contains the 2008 in the form comparable to the 2009 data.

^d Does not contain those receiving unemployment aid prior to pension in 2004.

^e Those receiving the discontinued income support supplement were included in the number of those receiving income support supplement up to 2004, and in the number of those receiving regular social assistance from 2005 to 2008. From 2009, those receiving social assistance were included in a new support type, the on call support.

Note: Data from the closing date of June in each year.

Source: *FH*.

Table 5.16: The ratio of those who are employed among the former participants of ALMPs, per cent

Active labour market programmes	1996 ^a	1997 ^a	1998 ^a	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a	2004 ^a	2005 ^a	2006 ^a	2007 ^a	2008 ^a	2009 ^b
Suggested training programmes ^c	44.5	46.3	46.8	46.8	48.4	45.4	43.3	43.0	45.5	43.8	41.1	37.5	42.2	42.6
Accepted training programmes ^d	50.2	51.1	51.5	50.0	52.0	49.3	45.8	46.0	45.6	51.4	50.9	47.6	48.0	43.0
Retraining of those who are employed ^e	92.8	90.4	94.7	94.8	94.9	94.2	92.7	93.3	92.1	90.4	..	92.3	93.9	..
Support for self-employment ^f	90.2	88.1	91.7	90.5	89.4	89.2	90.7	89.6	90.7	89.6	86.4	87.6	83.6	71.4
Wage subsidy programmes ^g	70.1	66.3	59.1	59.7	62.3	59.7	62.9	62.0	64.6	62.6	62.3	63.4	65.0	63.8
Work experience programmes ^h	-	65.7	59.1	55.8	57.9	64.5	66.9	66.1	66.5	66.8	66.6	66.3	74.6	..
Further employment programme ⁱ	-	72.1	75.1	68.5	73.8	71.6	78.4	78.2	71.5	70.9	65.0	77.5	-	..

^a Three months after the end of programmes.

^b Six months after the end of programmes.

^c Suggested training: group training programmes for jobseekers organized by the NFSZ.

^d Accepted training: participation in programmes initiated by the jobseekers and accepted by NFSZ for full or partial support.

^e Training for employed persons: training for those whose jobs are at risk of termination, if new knowledge allows them to adapt to the new needs of the employer.

^f Support to help entrepreneurship: support of jobseekers in the amount of the monthly minimum wage or maximum HUF 3 million lumpsum support (to be repaid or not), aimed at helping them become individual entrepreneurs or self-employed.

^g Wage support: aimed at helping the employment of disadvantaged persons, who would not be able to, or would have a harder time finding work without support.

^h Work experience programmes: to aid first time jobseekers (new entrants) for 6–9 months, the support covers the wage and 50–80% of additional work-related costs. Discontinued from December 31, 2006.

ⁱ Further employment programmes: to support the continued employment of new entrants under the age of 25 for 9 months. Discontinued from December 31, 2006.

Source: *FH*.

Table 5.17: Outflow from the Register of Beneficiaries

Year	Total number of outflows	Of which:		Year	Total number of outflows	Of which:	
		became employed, %	benefit period expired, %			became employed, %	benefit period expired, %
1993	580,880	32,1	..	2002	303,288	27.6	66.7
1994	485,045	27,8	..	2003	297,640	26.7	65.2
1995	370,941	27,7	..	2004	308,027	27.4	64.6
1996	408,828	24,2	58,4	2005	329,738	27.2	63.0
1997	327,486	26,8	58,7	2006	234,273	33.2	53.7
1998	322,496	26,5	64,5	2007	251,889	33.4	46.9
1999	320,132	26,0	67,4	2008	232,151	40.0	48.7
2000	325,341	28,1	64,6	2008 ^a	261,573	43.4	48.9
2001	308,780	27,2	65,1	2009	343,812	38.2	56.2

^a The new IT system introduced at the NFSZ in 2008 made the methodological changes possible:

- 1) The filtering out of those returning after or starting a break from the number of those entering or leaving the different types of jobseeking support. The main reasons for a break are work for short time periods, receipt of child support (GYES) or, TGYÁS, or involvement in training.
- 2) Taking into account in the previous period the number of those entrants, for whom the first accounting of the jobseeking support was delayed due to missing documentation.

The row of 2008^a contains the data from 2008 in the form comparable to the 2009 data.

Source: *FH*.

Table 5.18: The distribution of the total number of labour market training participant^a

Groups of training participants	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Participants in suggested training	52,045	52,198	53,447	46,802	45,261	33,002	29,252	36,212	32,747	48,561	41,373
Participants in accepted training	28,311	30,949	32,672	31,891	28,599	19,406	9,620	7,327	5,766	4,939	8,241
One Step Forward (OFS) programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	59,347	11,169
Non-employed participants together	80,356	83,147	86,211	78,693	73,859	52,407	38,872	43,539	38,783	112,847	60,783
Of which: school-leavers	25,260	22,131	20,592	19,466	18,320	12,158	9,313	1,365	1,111	18,719	21,103
Employed participants	4,408	5,026	5,308	4,142	9,036	7,487	4,853	3,602	3,467	37,466	12,496
Total	84,764	88,173	91,519	82,835	82,895	59,894	43,725	47,141	42,250	150,313	73,279

^a The data contain the number of those financed from the MPA decentralized employment base, as well as those involved in training as a part of the HEFOP 1.1 and the TÁMOP 1.1.2 programs.

Source: *FH*.

Table 5.19: Employment ratio of participants ALMPs by gender, age groups and educational attainment for the programmes finished in 2009, per cent

	Non-employed participants			Supported self-employment ^a	Wage subsidy programme
	suggested training	accepted training	total		
By gender					
Males	41.0	41.7	41.3	73.2	71.4
Females	39.9	42.0	40.7	73.1	73.4
By age groups					
-20	37.3	35.5	37.3	75.5	68.3
20-24	46.5	46.1	47.0	77.0	74.4
25-29	44.5	49.1	45.8	73.6	73.7
-29 together	43.9	44.5	42.3	75.2	72.2
30-34	41.6	47.1	42.5	73.1	74.7
35-39	40.1	39.7	40.1	75.7	72.4
40-44	37.8	38.2	38.1	68.7	71.7
45-49	30.5	37.8	32.0	70.7	70.7
50-54	32.7	30.1	32.5	71.9	72.5
55+	36.5	27.3	35.7	70.0	64.2
By educational attainment					
Less than primary school	29.9	23.9	28.7	..	57.2
Primary school	38.2	34.6	37.8	66.6	67.6
Vocational school for skilled workers	40.7	43.0	41.0	75.5	71.5
Vocational school	38.0	37.2	37.5	56.7	68.2
Special vocational school	..	..	..	..	..
Vocational secondary school	41.4	48.5	43.2	76.5	76.1
Technicians secondary school	46.4	51.0	47.6	72.6	79.0
Grammar school	39.0	41.2	39.8	72.7	75.2
College	47.2	44.8	47.2	69.4	79.5
University	41.5	37.2	42.5	69.3	76.8
Total	40.4	41.9	41.0	73.1	72.4

^a Survival rate.

Note: 6 months after the end of each programme.

Source: FH.

Table 5.20: The distribution of the yearly number of labour market training participants, according to the type of training, per cent

Types of training	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Approved qualification	80.4	77.9	79.8	79.6	78.8	78.7	77.6	78.3	75.1	72.9	71.5	69.0	65.8	63.6
Non-approved qualification	15.8	16.0	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.0	13.6	12.6	15.0	14.5	16.9	19.9	22.8	26.4
Foreign language learning	3.8	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.5	7.3	8.8	9.1	9.9	12.6	11.5	11.1	11.4	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FH.

Table 5.21: The distribution of those entering into the training programmes by age groups and educational level

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of entrants	45,092	25,760	27,727	26,459	25,353	42,710	37,467
By age groups, %							
-20	10.4	9.0	9.7	8.7	7.0	8.1	4.9
20-24	24.1	22.3	23.1	23.0	24.7	26.9	25.1
25-44	54.7	54.9	52.3	52.0	51.3	48.3	51.5
45-49	6.5	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.0	8.5
50+	4.3	5.9	7.1	8.4	9.2	9.7	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By level of education, %							
Less than primary school	1.3	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.6	2.1	7.5
Primary school	23.1	23.8	26.3	25.1	24.0	28.1	22.8
Vocational school	26.9	26.6	25.7	26.8	24.5	21.9	22.0
Vocational and technical secondary school	25.7	24.5	23.3	23.5	23.9	22.6	24.8
Grammar school	15.5	14.2	14.4	15.0	16.3	15.9	15.3
College, university	7.6	9.2	8.1	8.4	9.8	9.4	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

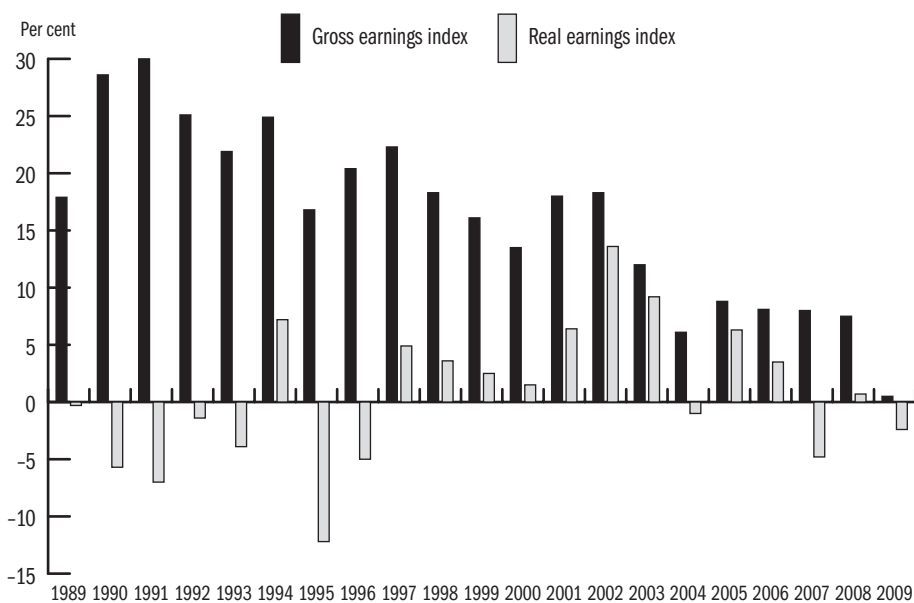
Source: *FH*.

Table 6.1: Nominal and real earnings

Year	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Gross earnings index	Net earnings index	Consumer price index	Real earnings index
	HUF		previous year = 100			
1989	10,571	8,165	117.9	116.9	117.2	99.7
1990	13,446	10,108	128.6	121.6	128.9	94.3
1995	38,900	25,891	116.8	112.6	128.2	87.8
1996	46,837	30,544	120.4	117.4	123.6	95.0
1997	57,270	38,145	122.3	124.1	118.3	104.9
1998	67,764	45,162	118.3	118.4	114.3	103.6
1999	77,187	50,076	116.1	112.7	110.0	102.5
2000	87,645	55,785	113.5	111.4	109.8	101.5
2001	103,553	64,913	118.0	116.2	109.2	106.4
2002	122,482	77,622	118.3	119.6	105.3	113.6
2003	137,187	88,751	112.0	114.3	104.7	109.2
2004	145,520	93,715	106.0	105.6	106.8	99.0
2005	158,343	103,149	108.8	110.1	103.6	106.3
2006	171,239	110,896	108.1	107.5	103.9	103.5
2007	185,004	114,112	108.0	103.0	108.0	95.4
2008	198,964	122,267	107.5	107.0	106.1	100.8
2009	199,775	124,086	100.5	101.7	104.2	97.6

Source: KSH IMS.

Figure 6.1: Annual changes of gross and net real earnings



Source: KSH IMS.

Table 6.2.a: Gross earnings ratios in the economy, HUF/person/month

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	59,362	72,261	84,542	89,446	97,219	103,190	112,388	122,231	133,570	137,101
Mining and quarrying	109,046	124,755	135,770	142,882	158,945	171,465	190,530	202,985	225,650	244,051
Manufacturing	88,031	100,964	113,707	123,914	136,354	145,997	158,597	172,277	183,081	190,331
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	133,658	153,100	176,269	198,733	223,541	243,039	265,912	294,241	321,569	345,035
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	83,938	95,214	108,585	119,341	129,486	140,699	151,912	164,572	178,049	181,818
Construction	64,288	79,368	86,324	94,193	100,124	106,608	117,626	136,301	146,475	152,204
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	78,417	91,303	106,709	115,922	122,538	131,068	145,243	158,077	171,780	175,207
Transportation and storage	87,473	100,148	112,577	124,419	137,526	149,068	162,091	173,776	186,376	196,350
Accommodation and food service activities	55,276	66,358	77,756	87,115	90,089	95,823	102,908	112,222	120,600	122,561
Information and communication	169,984	203,466	234,040	250,308	273,606	288,876	306,792	328,902	358,217	366,752
Financial and insurance activities	189,818	217,018	241,654	274,081	324,295	349,809	401,580	390,511	431,601	427,508
Real estate activities	89,468	94,671	111,627	122,087	126,388	134,409	145,550	159,225	169,845	177,747
Professional, scientific and technical activities	110,626	136,522	149,544	167,758	182,970	200,830	212,963	244,998	281,150	292,974
Administrative and support service activities	73,108	89,575	102,693	107,250	113,276	119,555	128,486	139,127	147,125	149,131
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	104,288	131,731	167,856	180,866	184,357	207,356	223,009	253,335	267,657	234,696
Education	81,160	97,580	128,536	162,293	159,803	181,444	191,211	193,250	204,600	194,958
Human health and social work activities	68,372	78,796	103,149	129,995	130,509	144,100	151,889	160,050	169,977	161,265
Arts, entertainment and recreation	75,318	87,630	112,894	137,826	141,957	154,312	161,416	183,898	183,813	179,199
Other service activities	66,946	80,752	91,198	103,554	127,136	133,846	140,893	153,512	157,950	160,375
National economy, total	87,750	103,554	122,481	137,193	145,523	158,343	171,351	185,018	198,741	199,837
Of which:										
- Business sector	88,424	102,834	116,596	127,032	138,926	148,555	162,531	177,415	192,044	200,304
- Budgetary institutions	86,573	105,944	136,844	160,844	161,559	182,185	193,949	206,225	219,044	201,632

Note: The data are recalculated based on the industrial classification system in effect from 2008.

Source: KSH mid-year IMS.

Table 6.2.b: Gross earnings ratios in the economy, per cent

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	67.6	69.8	69.0	65.2	66.8	65.2	65.6	66.1	67.2	68.6
Mining and quarrying	124.3	120.5	110.8	104.1	109.2	108.3	111.2	109.7	113.5	122.1
Manufacturing	100.3	97.5	92.8	90.3	93.7	92.2	92.6	93.1	92.1	95.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	152.3	147.8	143.9	144.9	153.6	153.5	155.2	159.0	161.8	172.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	95.7	91.9	88.7	87.0	89.0	88.9	88.7	88.9	89.6	91.0
Construction	73.3	76.6	70.5	68.7	68.8	67.3	68.6	73.7	73.7	76.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	89.4	88.2	87.1	84.5	84.2	82.8	84.8	85.4	86.4	87.7
Transportation and storage	99.7	96.7	91.9	90.7	94.5	94.1	94.6	93.9	93.8	98.3
Accommodation and food service activities	63.0	64.1	63.5	63.5	61.9	60.5	60.1	60.7	60.7	61.3
Information and communication	193.7	196.5	191.1	182.4	188.0	182.4	179.0	177.8	180.2	183.5
Financial and insurance activities	216.3	209.6	197.3	199.8	222.8	220.9	234.4	211.1	217.2	213.9
Real estate activities	102.0	91.4	91.1	89.0	86.9	84.9	84.9	86.1	85.5	88.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	126.1	131.8	122.1	122.3	125.7	126.8	124.3	132.4	141.5	146.6
Administrative and support service activities	83.3	86.5	83.8	78.2	77.8	75.5	75.0	75.2	74.0	74.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	118.8	127.2	137.0	131.8	126.7	131.0	130.1	136.9	134.7	117.4
Education	92.5	94.2	104.9	118.3	109.8	114.6	111.6	104.4	102.9	97.6
Human health and social work activities	77.9	76.1	84.2	94.8	89.7	91.0	88.6	86.5	85.5	80.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	85.8	84.6	92.2	100.5	97.5	97.5	94.2	99.4	92.5	89.7
Other service activities	76.3	78.0	74.5	75.5	87.4	84.5	82.2	83.0	79.5	80.3
National economy, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Of which:										
- Business sector	100.8	99.3	95.2	92.6	95.5	93.8	94.9	95.9	96.6	100.2
- Budgetary institutions	98.7	102.3	111.7	117.2	111.0	115.1	113.2	111.5	110.2	100.9

Note: The data are recalculated based on the industrial classification system in effect from 2008.

Source: KSH mid-year IMS.

Table 6.3: Regression-adjusted earnings differentials

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Male	0.1680	0.1690	0.1520	0.1500	0.1270	0.1400	0.1370	0.1310	0.1380	0.1630	0.1540	0.1570
Less than primary school	-0.5610	-0.5490	-0.5540	-0.4520	-0.4080	-0.4040	-0.3860	-0.4850	-0.3850	-0.4400	-0.3730	-0.4540
Primary school	-0.4140	-0.4100	-0.3770	-0.3440	-0.3220	-0.3450	-0.3490	-0.3480	-0.3500	-0.3800	-0.3710	-0.3740
Vocational school	-0.2660	-0.2700	-0.2307	-0.2270	-0.2310	-0.2360	-0.2400	-0.2410	-0.2430	-0.2510	-0.2430	-0.2520
College, university	0.5450	0.5960	0.6000	0.5660	0.5700	0.6390	0.6130	0.6200	0.6170	0.6020	0.5890	0.6040
Estimated labour market experience	0.0224	0.0236	0.0215	0.0189	0.0186	0.0196	0.0207	0.0204	0.0232	0.0230	0.0233	0.0242
Square of estimated labour market experience	-0.0003	-0.0003	-0.0003	-0.0002	-0.0003	-0.0003	-0.0003	-0.0003	-0.0003	-0.0003	-0.0004	-0.0004
Civil servant	0.1970	0.1100	0.1770	0.1620	0.4820	0.2110	0.3400	0.3290	0.3240	0.2590	0.2680	0.0981
Public servant	-0.2290	-0.2230	-0.1900	-0.1720	0.0208	0.0966	0.1030	0.1140	0.1290	0.0769	0.0599	-0.1230

Note: the results indicate the earnings differentials of the various groups relative to the reference group in log points (approximately percentage points). All parameters are significant at the 0.01 level.

All equation specifications control for industrial classification. We do not include the parameter estimates of the industrial classification variables, since the classification changed several times between 1998 and 2009. The region parameters can be seen in Table 9.6.

Reference category: women, with leaving certificate (general education certificate), in the business sector, working in the Central-Transdanubia region.

Source: *FH BT*.

Table 6.4: Percentage of low paid workers^a by gender, age groups, level of education and industries

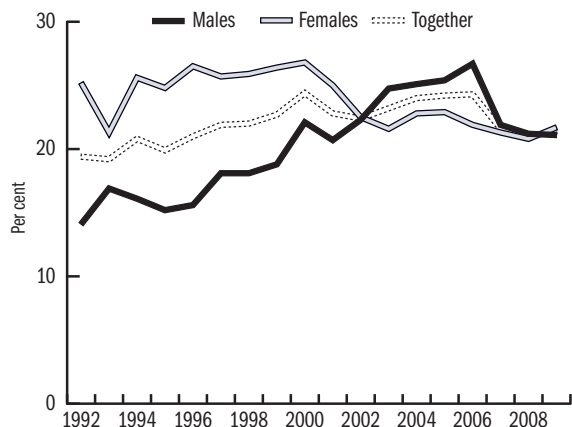
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
By gender															
Males	15.2	15.6	18.1	18.1	18.8	22.1	20.7	22.3	24.8	25.1	25.4	26.7	21.9	21.2	21.1
Females	24.8	26.5	25.7	25.9	26.4	26.8	25.0	22.5	21.6	22.8	22.9	21.9	21.3	20.8	21.7
By age groups															
-24	40.2	37.8	39.1	37.7	37.9	37.0	35.5	37.6	39.9	43.9	44.2	46.3	40.1	34.6	38.9
25-54	18.0	19.4	20.2	20.6	21.3	22.8	21.9	21.8	22.3	23.6	24.0	24.2	21.4	20.6	21.0
55+	10.3	11.0	11.8	12.7	17.2	19.8	18.1	16.2	15.3	16.5	16.5	16.4	15.8	15.5	17.6
By level of education															
8 grades of primary school or less	37.6	40.1	40.6	42.9	43.9	43.4	40.4	38.3	37.1	39.6	41.2	40.1	41.4	41.3	47.4
Vocational school	24.7	23.7	27.0	26.9	28.6	31.2	29.4	32.1	35.4	35.7	36.8	37.9	32.9	32.1	33.5
Secondary school	12.9	13.1	14.0	14.2	15.4	18.8	18.0	16.5	17.7	18.6	18.6	19.7	16.1	15.4	16.4
Higher education	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.2	4.7	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.3	2.5	2.4	2.3
By industries^b															
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	32.1	30.1	36.7	36.7	38.1	38.0	34.3	37.9	37.3	37.1	37.5	41.6	37.9	36.6	36.7
Manufacturing	16.4	15.8	18.5	18.9	18.9	20.0	19.1	19.4	25.4	24.7	22.1	24.1	20.8	23.5	23.0
Construction	23.5	26.7	32.7	32.6	36.7	42.9	41.7	44.8	49.8	51.2	50.2	55.2	43.1	37.5	38.1
Trade, repairing	31.9	31.7	36.0	37.7	36.8	42.8	41.3	44.0	49.0	49.3	51.5	49.4	40.9	35.9	35.2
Transport, storage, communication	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.0	11.3	10.6	10.5	13.6	12.6	13.8	15.1	13.2	14.6	11.2
Financial intermediation	17.9	17.0	19.9	19.9	21.1	25.3	22.6	20.7	23.1	23.9	24.6	26.2	20.9	20.0	20.5
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	17.0	25.9	19.0	15.5	16.0	13.7	13.8	9.3	6.6	8.2	6.0	6.3	7.4	6.7	8.7
Education	20.6	25.6	21.7	23.2	23.8	21.5	22.6	16.0	4.8	6.9	8.8	6.1	9.0	7.2	11.9
Health and social work	25.2	25.9	24.1	25.8	28.0	26.7	19.9	16.1	6.3	8.4	10.3	8.6	12.6	11.1	14.5
Total	19.9	21.0	21.9	22.0	22.7	24.4	22.8	22.4	23.2	24.0	24.2	24.3	21.6	21.0	21.4

^a Percentage of those who earn less than 2/3 of the median earning.

^b 1995-2008: by TEÁOR'03, 2009: by TEÁOR'08.

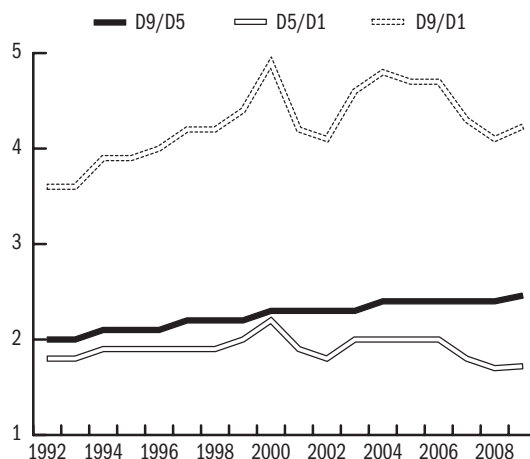
Source: *FH BT*.

Figure 6.2: The percentage of low paid workers by gender, per cent



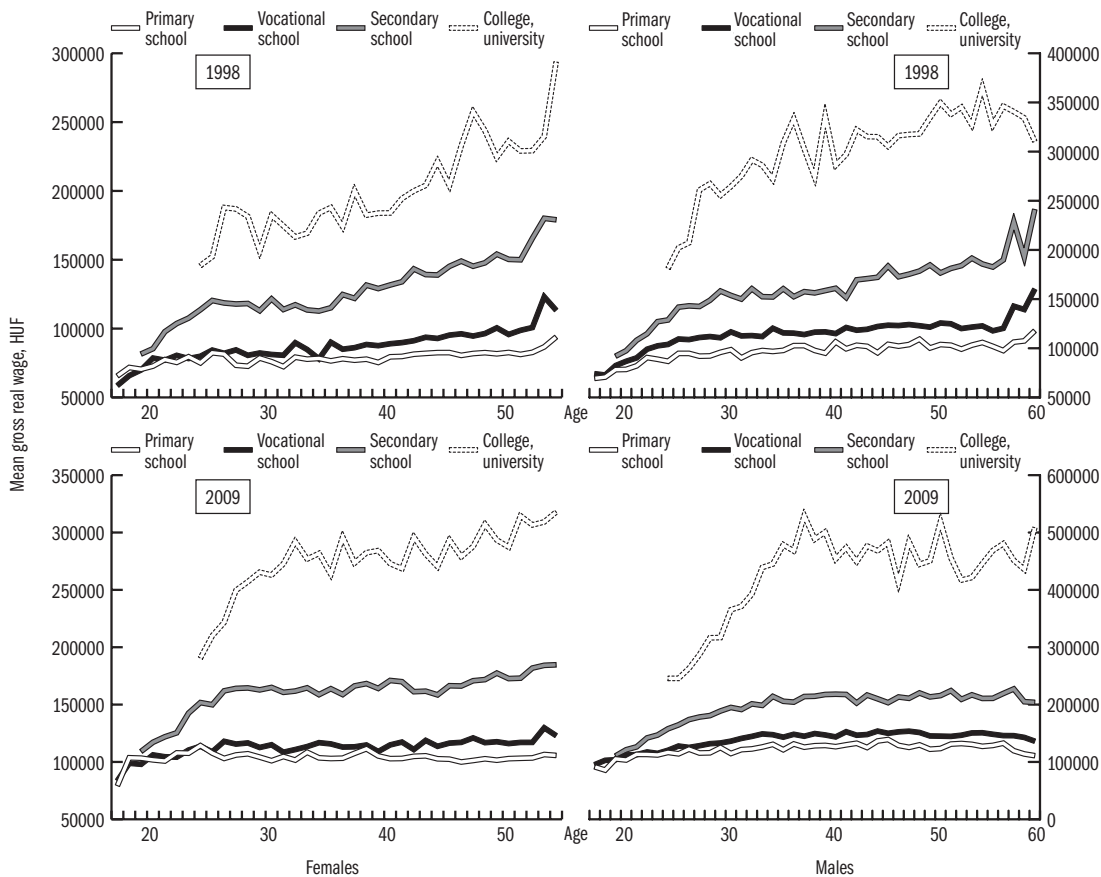
Source: FH BT.

Figure 6.3: The dispersion of gross monthly earnings



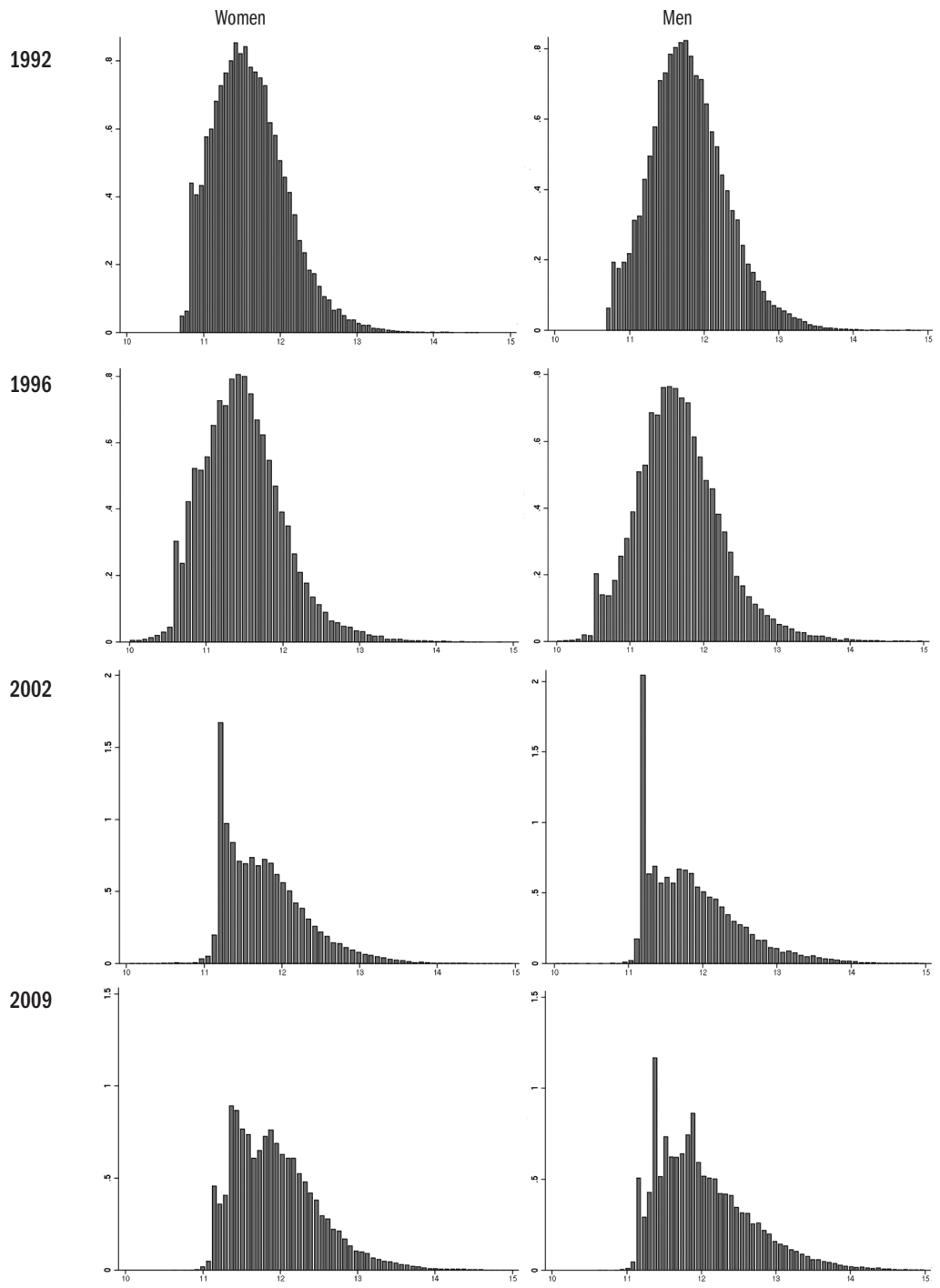
Source: FH BT.

Figure 6.4: Age-income profiles by education level in 1998 and 2009, women and men



Source: FH BT.

Figure 6.5: The dispersion of the logarithm of gross real earnings (2009 = 100%)



Source: FH BT.

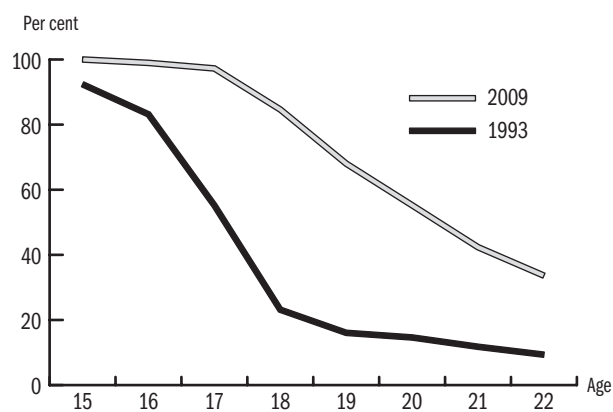
Table 7.1: School-leavers by level of education

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university
1980	119,809	49,232	43,167	14,859
1990	164,614	54,933	53,039	15,963
1991	158,907	59,302	54,248	16,458
1992	151,287	66,261	59,646	16,201
1993	144,200	66,342	68,607	16,223
1994	136,857	62,902	68,604	18,041
1995	122,333	57,057	70,265	20,024
1996	120,529	54,209	73,413	22,128
1997	116,708	46,868	75,564	24,411
1998	113,651	42,866	77,660	25,338
1999	114,302	38,822	73,965	27,049
2000	114,250	35,500 ^a	72,200 ^a	28,300 ^a
2001	114,200 ^a	33,500 ^a	70,441	29,746
2002	113,923	26,941	69,612	30,785
2003	117,747	26,472	71,944	31,911
2004	113,179	26,620	76,669	31,633
2005	115,626	25,519	77,025	32,732
2006	114,240	24,427	76,895	29,871
2007	108,889	17,967	77,527	29,059
2008	106,426	19,289	68,453	28,957
2009	102,798	20,138	78,004	35,274

^a Estimated data.

Note: Primary school: completed the 8th grade. Other levels: received certificate. Excludes special schools.

Source: *NEFMI STAT*.

Figure 7.1: Full time studens as a percentage of the different age groups

Source: *NEFMI STAT*.

Table 7.2: Pupils/students entering the school system by level of education

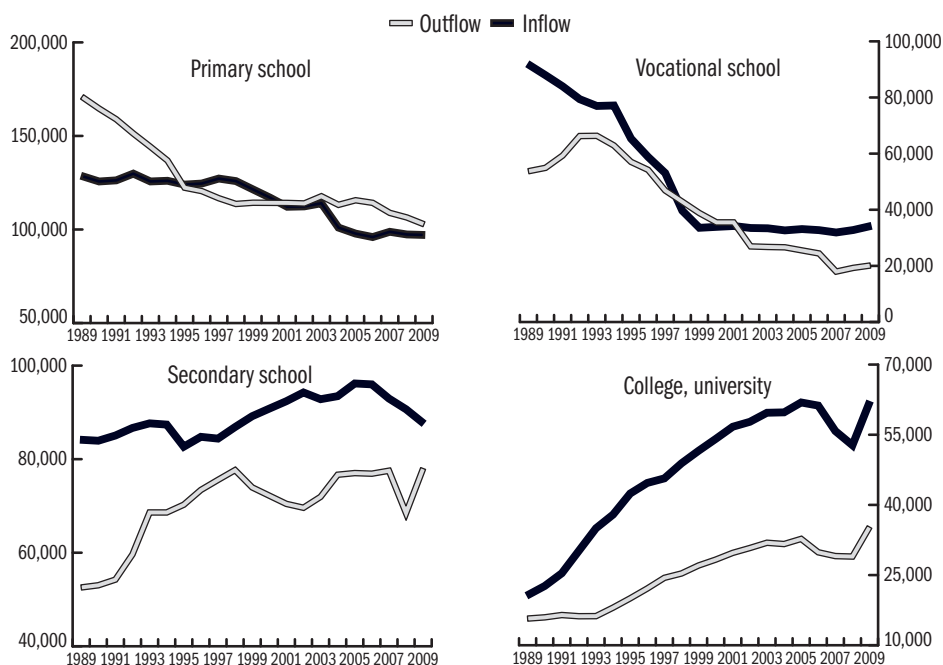
Year	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university
1980	171,347	60,865	57,213	17,886
1990	125,665	87,932	83,939	22,662
1995	123,997	65,352	82,665	42,433
1996	124,554	58,822	84,773	44,698
1997	127,214	53,083	84,395	45,669
1998	125,875	39,965	86,868	48,886
1999	121,424	33,570	89,184	51,586
2000	117,000	33,900 ^a	90,800 ^a	54,100 ^a
2001	112,144	34,210	92,393	56,709
2002	112,345	33,497	94,256	57,763
2003	114,020	33,394	92,817	59,699
2004	101,021	32,645	93,469	59,783
2005	97,810	33,114	96,181	61,898
2006	95,954	32,732	95,989	61,231
2007	98,766	31,897	92,957	55,789
2008	97,345	32,774	90,667	52,755
2009	97,083	34,177	87,731	61,948

^a Estimated data.

Note: Primary school: completed the 8th grade. Other levels: received certificate. Excludes special schools.

Source: NEFMI STAT.

Figure 7.2: Flows of the educational system by level



Source: NEFMI STAT.

Table 7.3: The number of full time pupils/students by level of education

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university
1980/81	1,162,203	162,709	203,238	64,057
1989/90	1,183,573	213,697	273,511	72,381
1990/91	1,130,656	222,204	291,872	76,601
1994/95	985,291	185,751	337,317	116,370
1995/96	974,806	172,599	349,299	129,541
1996/97	965,998	158,407	361,395	142,113
1997/98	963,997	143,911	368,645	152,889
1998/99	964,248	128,203	376,626	163,100
1999/00	960,601	117,038	386,579	171,516
2001/02	905,932	123,954	420,889	184,071
2002/03	893,261	123,341	426,384	193,155
2003/04	874,296	123,206	437,909	204,910
2004/05	854,930	123,008	438,496	212,292
2005/06	828,594	121,815	441,002	217,245
2006/07	800,635	119,520	443,166	224,616
2007/08	783,948	122,978	441,886	227,118
2008/09	765,822	123,640	439,957	224,894
2009/10	752,896	128,479	443,078	222,564

Note: Excludes special schools. Beginning with the 2001/2002 schoolyear, students in grades 5–8 who attend a 6 or 8 year high school are included in the number of high school students. The reason for the missing data in 2000/01 is that the NEFMI was unable to carry out the analysis based in the source data due to technical difficulties. Source: *NEFMI STAT*.

Table 7.4: The number of pupils/students not in full time by level of education

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university
1980/81	15,627	-	130,332	37,109
1989/90	13,199	-	75,581	28,487
1990/91	11,536	-	68,162	25,786
1994/95	6,558	-	81,204	38,290
1995/96	5,205	-	75,891	50,024
1996/97	4,099	-	74,653	56,919
1997/98	3,165	-	78,292	80,768
1998/99	3,016	-	84,862	95,215
1999/00	3,146	-	88,462	107,385
2000/01	2,940	-	91,700	118,994
2001/02	2,793	2,453	95,231	129,167
2002/03	2,785	3,427	93,172	148,032
2003/04	3,190	3,216	93,322	162,037
2004/05	2,766	3,505	90,321	166,174
2005/06	2,543	4,049	89,950	163,387
2006/07	2,319	4,829	91,035	151,203
2007/08	2,245	5,874	83,008	132,273
2008/09	2,083	4,983	74,008	115,957
2009/10	2,035	6,594	70,124	105,511

Source: *NEFMI STAT*.

Table 7.5: Number of high school applicants, full time

Year	Applied	Admitted	Admitted as a percentage of applied	Applied	Admitted
				as a percentage of the secondary school graduates in the given year	
1980	33,339	14,796	44.4	77.2	34.3
1989	44,138	15,420	34.9	84.0	29.3
1990	46,767	16,818	36.0	88.2	31.7
1991	48,911	20,338	41.6	90.2	37.5
1992	59,119	24,022	40.6	99.1	40.3
1993	71,741	28,217	39.3	104.6	41.1
1994	79,805	29,901	37.5	116.3	43.6
1995	86,548	35,081	40.5	123.2	49.9
1996	79,369	38,382	48.4	108.1	52.3
1997	81,924	40,355	49.3	108.4	53.4
1998	81,065	43,629	53.8	104.4	56.2
1999	82,815	44,538	53.8	112.0	60.2
2000	82,957	45,546	54.9	114.9	63.1
2001	84,380	49,874	59.1	119.8	70.8
2002	88,978	52,552	59.1	127.8	75.5
2003	87,110	52,703	60.5	121.1	73.3
2004	95,871	55,179	57.6	125.0	72.0
2005	91,583	52,863	57.7	118.9	68.6
2006	84,262	53,983	64.1	109.6	70.2
2007	74,849	50,941	68.1	96.5	65.7
2008	66,963	52,081	77.8	97.8	76.1
2009	90,878	61,262	67.4	116.5	78.5

Source: *NEFMI STAT*.

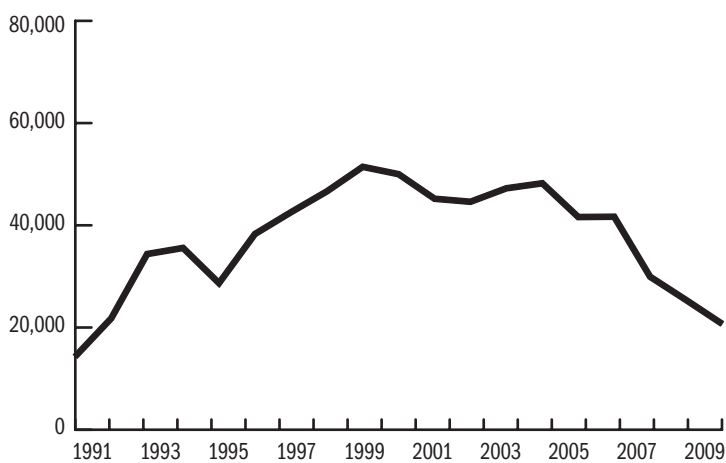
Table 8.1: The number of vacancies^a reported to the local offices of the NFSZ

Year	Number of vacancies at closing day	Number of registered unemployed ^b at closing date	Vacancies per 100 registered unemployed
1991	14,343	227,270	6.3
1992	21,793	556,965	3.9
1993	34,375	671,745	5.1
1994	35,569	568,366	6.3
1995	28,680	507,695	5.6
1996	38,297	500,622	7.6
1997	42,544	470,112	9.0
1998	46,624	423,121	11.0
1999	51,438	409,519	12.6
2000	50,000	390,492	12.8
2001	45,194	364,140	12.4
2002	44,603	344,715	12.9
2003	47,239	357,212	13.2
2004	48,223	375,950	12.8
2005	41,615	409,929	10.2
2006	41,677	393,465	10.6
2007	29,933	426,915	7.0
2008	25,386	442,333	5.7
2009	20,739	561,768	3.7

^a Monthly average stock figures.

^b Since 2006: registered jobseekers instead of registered unemployed.

Source: *FH*.

Figure 8.1: The number of vacancies reported to the local offices of the NFSZ

Source: *FH*.

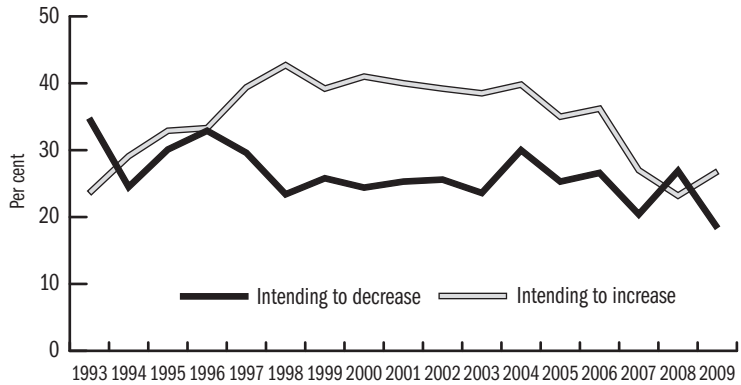
Table 8.2: Firms intending to increase/decrease their staff^a, per cent

Year		Intending to decrease	Intending to increase	Year		Intending to decrease	Intending to increase
1993	I.	34,7	23,6	2000	I.	24,4	41,0
	II.	28,5	22,3		II.	27,2	36,5
1994	I.	24,5	29,1	2001	I.	25,3	40,0
	II.	21,0	29,7		II.	28,6	32,6
1995	I.	30,1	32,9	2002	I.	25,6	39,2
	II.	30,9	27,5		II.	27,9	35,4
1996	I.	32,9	33,3	2003	I.	23,6	38,5
	II.	29,4	30,4		II.	32,1	34,3
1997	I.	29,6	39,4	2004		30,0	39,8
	II.	30,7	36,8		2005		25,3	35,0
1998	I.	23,4	42,7	2006		26,6	36,2
	II.	28,9	37,1	2007		20,4	27,0
1999	I.	25,8	39,2	2008		26,9	23,2
	II.	28,8	35,8	2009		18,4	26,8

^a In the period of the next half year after the interview date, in the sample of FH PROG, since 2004: 1 year later from the interview date.

Source: *FH PROG*.

Figure 8.2: Firms intending to increase/decrease their staff



Source: *FH PROG*.

Table 9.1: Regional inequalities: Employment rate^a

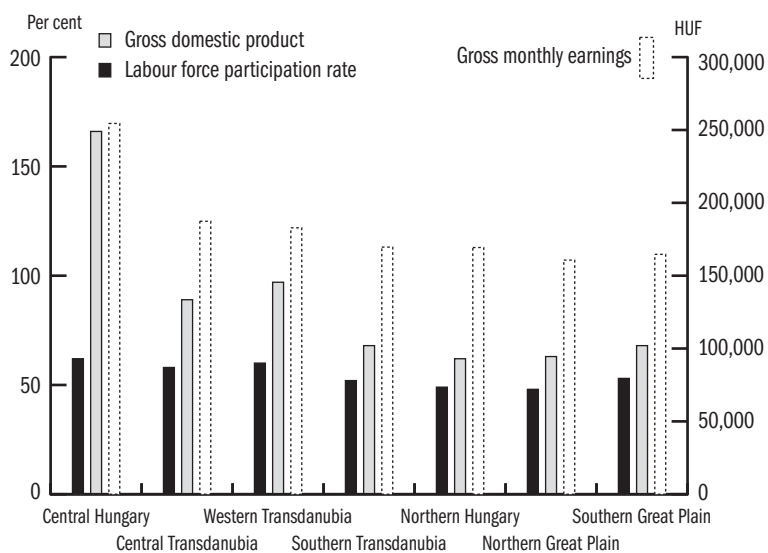
Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1992	62.3	57.7	62.0	57.2	52.2	52.5	57.9	58.0
1995	57.1	53.1	58.5	48.8	46.3	46.4	53.0	52.5
1996	56.8	52.7	59.3	50.3	45.7	45.6	52.8	52.4
1997	56.8	53.6	59.8	50.0	45.7	45.2	53.6	52.5
1998	57.7	56.0	61.6	51.5	46.2	46.4	54.2	53.7
1999	59.7	58.5	63.1	52.8	48.1	48.8	55.3	55.6
2000	60.5	59.2	63.4	53.5	49.4	49.0	56.0	56.3
2001	60.8	59.8	63.2	52.5	49.6	49.6	56.2	56.5
2001 ^b	60.6	59.3	63.1	52.3	49.7	49.5	55.8	56.2
2002 ^b	60.9	60.0	63.7	51.6	50.3	49.3	54.2	56.2
2003 ^b	61.7	62.3	61.9	53.4	51.2	51.6	53.2	57.0
2004 ^b	62.9	60.3	61.4	52.3	50.6	50.4	53.6	56.8
2005 ^b	63.3	60.2	62.0	53.4	49.5	50.2	53.8	56.9
2006 ^b	62.7	61.4	62.8	53.6	50.4	51.1	54.3	57.3
2007 ^b	62.7	61.8	63.4	51.2	50.8	50.5	55.2	57.3
2008 ^b	62.7	60.3	62.1	51.0	49.5	49.9	54.5	56.7
2009 ^b	61.6	57.8	59.7	52.1	48.6	48.1	53.2	55.4

^a Age: 15–64.

^b Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Figure 9.1: Regional inequalities: Labour force participation rates, gross monthly earnings and gross domestic product in NUTS-2 level regions



Source: Employment rate: *KSH MEF*; gross domestic product: *KSH*; earnings: *FHBT*.

Table 9.2: Regional inequalities: LFS-based unemployment rate^a

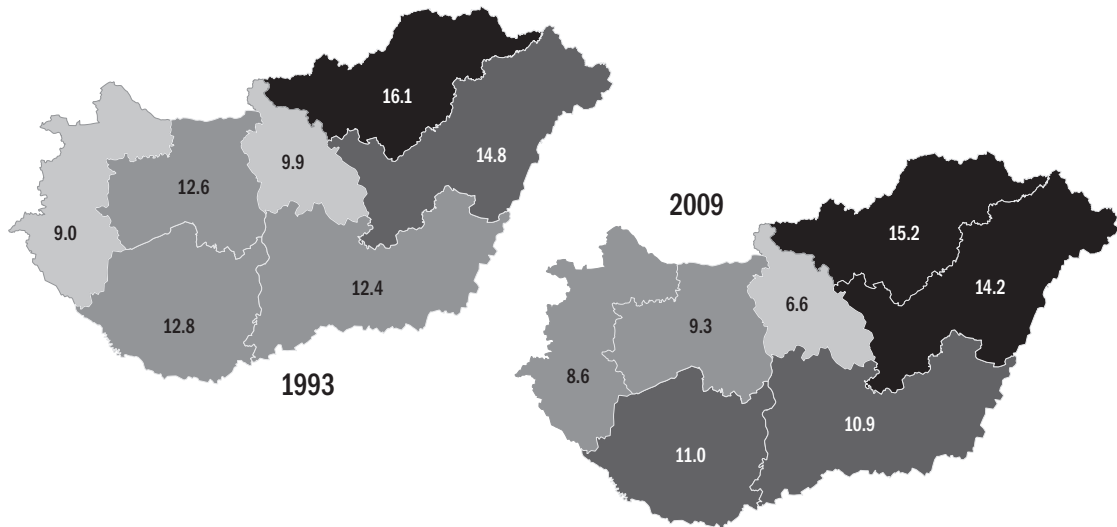
Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1992	7.4	11.7	7.3	9.6	14.0	12.5	10.2	9.9
1993	9.9	12.6	9.0	12.8	16.1	14.8	12.4	12.1
1994	8.8	10.7	7.7	12.0	15.2	13.8	10.5	10.8
1995	7.4	11.0	6.9	12.1	16.0	13.8	9.3	10.3
1996	8.2	10.4	7.1	9.4	15.5	13.2	8.4	10.0
1997	7.0	8.1	6.0	9.9	14.0	12.0	7.3	8.8
1998	5.7	6.8	6.1	9.4	12.2	11.1	7.1	7.8
1999	5.2	6.1	4.4	8.3	11.6	10.2	5.8	7.0
2000	5.3	4.9	4.2	7.8	10.1	9.3	5.1	6.4
2001	4.3	4.3	4.2	7.8	8.5	7.8	5.4	5.7
2001 ^b	4.3	4.3	4.1	7.7	8.5	7.8	5.4	5.7
2002 ^b	3.9	5.0	4.0	7.9	8.8	7.8	6.2	5.8
2003 ^b	4.0	4.6	4.6	7.9	9.7	6.8	6.5	5.9
2004 ^b	4.5	5.6	4.6	7.3	9.7	7.2	6.3	6.1
2005 ^b	5.2	6.3	5.9	8.8	10.6	9.1	8.2	7.2
2006 ^b	5.1	6.1	5.7	9.0	11.0	10.9	7.8	7.5
2007 ^b	4.7	5.0	5.0	10.0	12.3	10.8	7.9	7.4
2008 ^b	4.6	5.8	5.0	10.3	13.4	12.0	8.8	7.8
2009 ^b	6.6	9.3	8.6	11.0	15.2	14.2	10.9	10.0

^a Age: 15–74.

^b Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. Correspondence to the time series calculated with the old weights is ensured by the 2001 data, which is prepared using both weights.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Figure 9.2: Regional inequalities: LFS-based unemployment rates in NUTS-2 level regions



Source: *KSH MEF*.

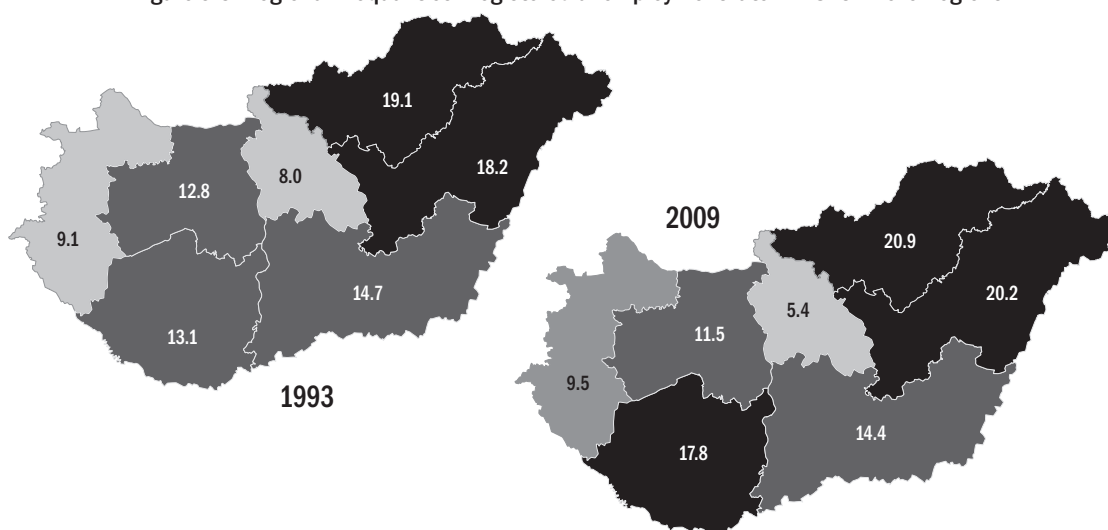
Table 9.3: Regional differences: The ratio of unemployed^a in the active population,^b per cent

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1991	1.7	3.7	2.8	4.8	7.0	6.5	5.2	4.1
1992	5.7	10.4	7.2	10.8	15.7	15.0	12.2	10.3
1993	8.0	12.8	9.1	13.1	19.1	18.2	14.7	12.9
1994	6.6	11.5	8.5	11.9	16.6	16.9	12.9	11.3
1995	6.3	10.6	7.6	11.7	15.6	16.1	11.5	10.6
1996	6.4	10.7	8.0	12.6	16.7	16.8	11.3	11.0
1997	5.6	9.9	7.3	13.1	16.8	16.4	11.0	10.5
1998	4.7	8.6	6.1	11.8	16.0	15.0	10.1	9.5
1999	4.5	8.7	5.9	12.1	17.1	16.1	10.4	9.7
2000	3.8	7.5	5.6	11.8	17.2	16.0	10.4	9.3
2001	3.2	6.7	5.0	11.2	16.0	14.5	9.7	8.5
2002	2.8	6.6	4.9	11.0	15.6	13.3	9.2	8.0
2003	2.8	6.7	5.2	11.7	16.2	14.1	9.7	8.3
2004	3.2	6.9	5.8	12.2	15.7	14.1	10.4	8.7
2005	3.4	7.4	6.9	13.4	16.5	15.1	11.2	9.4
2006	3.1	7.0	6.3	13.0	15.9	15.0	10.7	9.0
2007	3.5	6.9	6.3	13.6	17.6	16.6	11.7	9.7
2008	3.6	7.1	6.3	14.3	17.8	17.5	11.9	10.0
2009	5.4	11.5	9.5	17.8	20.9	20.2	14.4	12.8

^a Since 2006: the ratio of registered jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

^b The denominator of the ratio is the economically active population on January 1st of the previous year.

Source: *FH REG*.

Figure 9.3: Regional inequalities: Registered unemployment rate in NUTS-2 level regions

Source: *FH REG*.

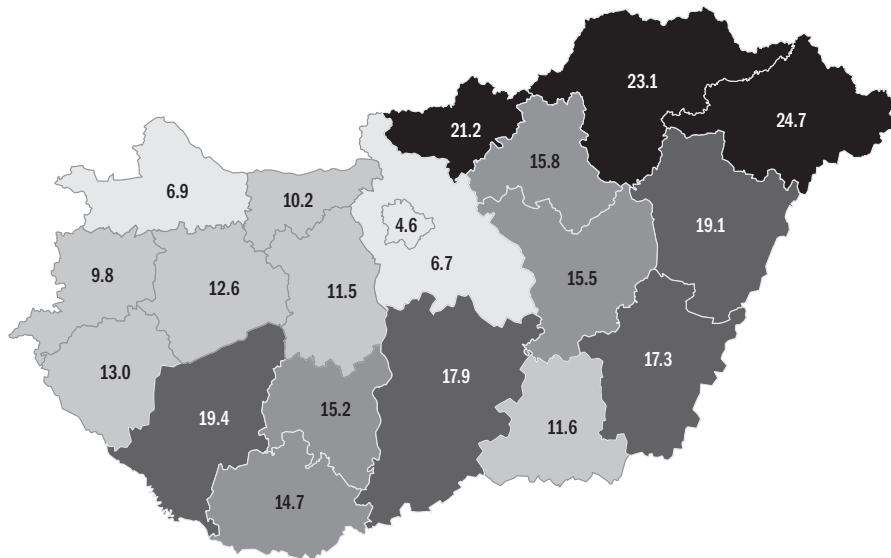
Table 9.4: Annual average registered unemployment rate^a by counties, per cent

County	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Budapest	0.1	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.1	4.6
Baranya	1.1	11.8	12.2	13.3	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.1	11.2	11.9	11.6	13.4	13.3	12.9	13.6	14.7
Bács-Kiskun	1.1	11.0	10.9	10.7	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.3	8.8	9.4	9.9	10.4	10.2	11.4	12.0	17.9
Békés	1.1	14.0	14.0	13.5	13.0	13.0	13.1	11.9	11.2	11.5	12.0	13.0	13.5	15.0	14.8	17.3
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	2.3	16.7	18.0	19.0	17.9	19.5	20.3	19.0	19.1	19.6	18.3	18.9	18.0	19.9	20.1	23.1
Csongrád	1.0	9.9	9.3	9.2	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.5	9.7	10.7	8.8	9.2	9.3	11.6
Fejér	1.0	10.6	10.4	9.4	8.4	8.3	7.2	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.5	11.5
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0.5	6.8	7.4	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.1	6.9
Hajdú-Bihar	0.9	14.2	15.6	15.0	14.0	15.6	14.7	13.6	12.8	13.1	12.9	14.0	13.9	15.6	16.5	19.1
Heves	1.6	12.5	13.6	12.1	11.7	12.3	12.0	10.6	9.8	10.0	10.6	11.3	11.1	12.2	12.7	15.8
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1.6	14.6	14.8	14.8	13.5	13.7	13.4	11.5	10.2	10.7	11.2	12.0	11.4	11.8	12.2	15.5
Komárom-Esztergom	1.0	11.3	12.0	11.4	9.8	10.1	8.3	7.0	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	10.2
Nógrád	2.4	16.3	17.0	16.3	15.6	16.2	14.9	14.3	13.8	14.6	14.6	16.1	16.1	17.7	17.8	21.2
Pest	0.5	7.6	7.8	7.3	6.3	6.0	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.4	6.7
Somogy	1.4	11.2	12.5	12.7	11.3	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.5	12.2	13.4	14.5	14.6	16.2	16.9	19.4
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2.6	19.3	19.7	18.9	17.2	18.7	19.5	17.8	16.7	17.7	17.5	18.6	18.8	21.0	22.4	24.7
Tolna	1.6	12.2	13.4	13.5	12.3	12.9	11.8	11.0	10.0	10.7	11.6	11.8	10.5	11.5	12.1	15.2
Vas	0.4	7.2	7.2	6.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.5	5.0	6.0	6.8	6.1	6.2	6.1	9.8
Veszprém	0.9	10.0	9.9	9.2	7.9	8.2	7.2	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.2	12.6
Zala	0.8	9.2	9.8	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.2	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.4	9.3	9.0	9.3	9.4	13.0
Total	1.0	10.6	11.0	10.5	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.4	9.0	9.7	10.0	12.8

^a Since 2006: the ratio of registered jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers. The denominator of the ratio is the economically active population on January 1st of the previous year.

Source: *FH REG*.

Figure 9.4: Regional inequalities: Means of registered unemployment rates in the counties, 2009



Source: *FH REG*.

Table 9.5: Regional inequalities: Gross monthly earnings^a

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1989	11,719	10,880	10,108	10,484	10,472	9,675	9,841	10,822
1995	46,992	38,492	36,394	35,383	35,995	34,704	33,633	40,190
1996	58,154	46,632	44,569	43,015	41,439	41,222	41,208	47,559
1997	70,967	56,753	52,934	51,279	51,797	50,021	50,245	58,022
1998	86,440	68,297	64,602	60,736	60,361	58,208	58,506	69,415
1999	101,427	77,656	74,808	70,195	70,961	68,738	68,339	81,067
2000	114,637	87,078	83,668	74,412	77,714	73,858	73,591	90,338
2001	132,136	100,358	96,216	86,489	88,735	84,930	84,710	103,610
2002	149,119	110,602	106,809	98,662	102,263	98,033	97,432	117,672
2003	170,280	127,819	121,464	117,149	117,847	115,278	113,532	135,472
2004	184,039	137,168	131,943	122,868	128,435	124,075	121,661	147,111
2005	192,962	147,646	145,771	136,276	139,761	131,098	130,406	157,770
2006	212,001	157,824	156,499	144,189	152,521	142,142	143,231	171,794
2007	229,897	173,937	164,378	156,678	159,921	153,241	153,050	186,229
2008	245,931	185,979	174,273	160,624	169,313	160,332	164,430	198,087
2009	254,471	187,352	182,855	169,615	169,333	160,688	164,638	203,859

^a Gross monthly earnings (HUF/person), May.

Note: The data refer to full-time employees in the budgetary sector and firms employing at least 20 workers (1989), at least 10 workers (1995–99) and at least 5 workers (2000–), respectively.

Source: *FH BT*.

Table 9.6: Regression-adjusted earnings differentials

Year	Central Hungary	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain
1997	0.0863	-0.0381	-0.0842	-0.1090	-0.1020	-0.0913
1998	0.0897	-0.0416	-0.1010	-0.1270	-0.1280	-0.1140
1999	0.1190	-0.0105	-0.0927	-0.1060	-0.1120	-0.1030
2000	0.1070	-0.0093	-0.1410	-0.1330	-0.1350	-0.1340
2001	0.1000	-0.0095	-0.1230	-0.1310	-0.1300	-0.1350
2002	0.1100	-0.0274	-0.0936	-0.0840	-0.0977	-0.0788
2003	0.0807	-0.0450	-0.1070	-0.1150	-0.1280	-0.1180
2004	0.0849	-0.0338	-0.1270	-0.1010	-0.1290	-0.1150
2005	0.0699	-0.0304	-0.1110	-0.0921	-0.1180	-0.1130
2006	0.0850	-0.0236	-0.1250	-0.0891	-0.1180	-0.1020
2007	0.0772	-0.0778	-0.1260	-0.1210	-0.1420	-0.1270
2008	0.0563	-0.0831	-0.1480	-0.1280	-0.1700	-0.1460
2009	0.0850	-0.0387	-0.1090	-0.1080	-0.1230	-0.1250

Note: the results indicate the earnings differentials of the various groups relative to the reference group in log points (approximately percentage points). All parameters are significant at the 0.01 level.

All equation specifications control for industrial classification. We do not include the parameter estimates of the industrial classification variables, since the classification changed several times between 1997 and 2009.

Reference category: women, with leaving certificate (general education certificate), in the business sector, working in the Central-Transdanubia region.

Source: *FH BT*.

Table 9.7: Regional inequalities: Gross domestic product

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
Thousand HUF/person/month								
1994	619	365	424	353	292	311	350	422
1995	792	494	559	442	394	386	449	544
1996	993	617	701	532	459	468	539	669
1997	1,254	801	871	641	554	569	640	830
1998	1,474	969	1,083	754	662	660	742	983
1999	1,710	1,051	1,275	859	731	707	819	1,113
2000	2,014	1,255	1,468	957	827	815	918	1,290
2001	2,311	1,372	1,539	1,074	947	965	1,031	1,458
2002	2,701	1,462	1,703	1,204	1,050	1,062	1,136	1,648
2003	2,940	1,719	2,001	1,321	1,186	1,213	1,254	1,841
2004	3,237	1,953	2,143	1,468	1,366	1,351	1,439	2,021
2005	3,564	2,056	2,169	1,517	1,439	1,390	1,483	2,185
2006	3,921	2,127	2,359	1,591	1,505	1,487	1,563	2,359
2007	4,153	2,348	2,480	1,724	1,619	1,591	1,688	2,527
2008	4,387	2,342	2,575	1,807	1,634	1,656	1,789	2,644
Per cent								
1994	145.6	86.4	100.7	84.0	69.6	73.9	83.3	100.0
1995	144.3	90.5	102.9	81.6	72.9	71.2	83.2	100.0
1996	146.9	91.9	105.0	80.0	69.1	70.4	81.2	100.0
1997	149.1	96.0	105.2	77.6	67.3	69.1	77.9	100.0
1998	147.8	98.1	110.5	77.2	68.0	67.7	76.3	100.0
1999	151.1	93.7	114.9	77.7	66.3	64.1	74.5	100.0
2000	152.2	97.3	113.9	74.8	64.6	63.4	71.8	100.0
2001	158.5	94.1	105.6	73.7	64.9	66.2	70.7	100.0
2002	163.9	88.7	103.4	73.0	63.7	64.4	68.9	100.0
2003	161.1	92.4	107.6	71.6	64.0	65.3	68.0	100.0
2004	157.9	95.3	104.5	71.6	66.6	65.9	70.2	100.0
2005	163.2	94.0	99.2	69.4	65.9	63.6	67.8	100.0
2006	166.2	90.2	100.0	67.4	63.8	63.0	66.3	100.0
2007	164.3	92.9	98.1	68.2	64.1	63.0	66.8	100.0
2008	165.9	88.6	97.4	68.3	61.8	62.6	67.7	100.0

Source: KSH.

 Table 9.8: Commuting^a

Year	Working in the residence		Commuter	
	in thousands	per cent	in thousands	per cent
1980	3,848.5	76.0	1,217.2	24.0
1990	3,380.2	74.7	1,144.7	25.3
2001	2,588.2	70.1	1,102.1	29.9
2005	2,625.1	68.2	1,221.3	31.8
2008	2,645.2	70.9	1,085.1	29.1

^a For methodological notes see Dr. Lakatos Miklós – Váradi Rita: A foglalkoztatottak napi ingázásának jelentősége a migrációs folyamatokban (The role of daily commuting in geographical mobility). Statisztikai Szemle. (87), 2009. 7–8., 763–794.

Source: 1980–2005 NSZ, microcensus, 2008 MEF ad-hoc modul.

Table 10.1: Strikes

Year	Number of strikes	Number of involved persons	Hours lost, in thousands
1991	3	24,148	76
1992	4	1,010	33
1993	5	2,574	42
1994	4	31,529	229
1995 ^a	7	172,048	1,708
1996	8	4,491	19
1997	5	853	15
1998	7	1,447	3
1999	5	16,685	242
2000	5	26,978	1,192
2001	6	21,128	61
2002	4	4,573	9
2003	7	10,831	19
2004	8	6,276	116
2005	11	1,425	8
2006	16	24,670	52
2007	13	64,612	189
2008	8	8,633	..
2009	9	8,134	9

^a Teachers strikes number partly estimated.

Source: *KSH* strike statistics.

Table 10.2: National agreements on wage increase recommendations^a

Year	ÉT Recommendations		Actual indexes	
	Minimum	Maximum	Budgetary sector	Competitive sector
1992	113.0	128.0	120.1	126.6
1993	110.0-113.0	125.0	114.4	125.1
1994	113.0-115.0	121.0-123.0	127.0	123.4
1995	-	-	110.7	119.7
1996	113.0	124.0	114.6	123.2
1997	114.0	122.0	123.2	121.8
1998	113.5	116.0	118.0	118.5
1999	112.0	115.0	119.2	114.8
2000	108.5	111.0	112.3	114.2
2001	..	..	122.9	116.3
2002	108.0	110.5	129.2	113.3
2003	4.5 % real wage growth	n.a.	117.5	108.9
2004	107.0	108.0	100.4	109.3
2005	106.0	n.a.	112.8	106.9
2006	104.0	105.0	106.4	109.3
2007	105.5	108.0	106.4	109.1
2008	105.0	107.5	106.2	108.4
2009	103.0	105.0	92.1	104.3

^a Average increases of gross wages: recommendations accepted by the National Interest Reconciliation Council (ÉT). Previous year = 100.

Source: *KSH*, *NEFMI*.

Table 10.3: Minimum wage, guaranteed wage minimum^a

Date	Monthly amount, HUF	Average gross earnings = 100	Monthly amount of the guaranteed minimum wage ^b	Monthly amount of the guaranteed minimum wage ^c	Monthly amount of the guaranteed minimum wage ^d
1992. I. 1.	8,000	35.8	-	-	-
1993. II. 1.	9,000	33.1	-	-	-
1994. II. 1.	10,500	30.9	-	-	-
1995. III. 1.	12,200	31.4	-	-	-
1996. II. 1.	14,500	31.0	-	-	-
1997. I. 1.	17,000	29.7	-	-	-
1998. I. 1.	19,500	28.8	-	-	-
1999. I. 1.	22,500	29.1	-	-	-
2000. I. 1.	25,500	29.1	-	-	-
2001. I. 1.	40,000	38.6	-	-	-
2002. I. 1.	50,000	40.8	-	-	-
2003. I. 1.	50,000	36.4	-	-	-
2004. I. 1.	53,000	37.2	-	-	-
2005. I. 1.	57,000	33.6	-	-	-
2006. I. 1.	62,500	36.5	-	-	-
2006. VII. 1.	62,500	36.5	65,700	68,800	-
2007. I. 1.	65,500	35.4	72,100	75,400	-
2008. I. 1.	69,000	34.7	82,800	86,300	-
2009. I. 1.	71,500	35.8	-	-	87,000
2009. VII. 1.	71,500	..	-	-	87,500
2010. I. I.	73,500	..	-	-	89,500

^a The guaranteed minimum wage pertains to employees who have completed at least a secondary education level and are employed in an occupation requiring skills.

^b Guaranteed minimum wage of skilled workers less than 2 years of practical experience.

^c Guaranteed minimum wage of skilled workers with at least 2 years of practical experience, or who are above the age of 50.

^d Beginning in 2009. January 1, the specification regarding the 2 years of practical experience and those above the age of 50 was dropped from the legislation.

Note: As of September 2002, minimum wage earners do not pay personal income tax. (As a result of this measure, the net minimum wage increased by 15.9 per cent.)

Source: *KSH*.

Table 10.4: Single employer collective agreements in the business sector

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of agreements	1,218	1,303	1,358	1,333	1,277	1,272	1,295	1,025	1,033	1,032	1,027	962
Number of persons covered	734,545	743,259	730,107	698,262	667,634	649,861	637,508	513,118	489,568	532,065	467,964	432,086

Source: *NGM*, Registry of collective agreements.

Table 10.5: Single institution collective agreements in the public sector

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of agreements	2,015	2,084	2,079	2,077	2,019	2,026	2,020	1,750	1,435	1,711	1,710	1,737
Number of persons covered	256,848	274,329	272,051	268,139	251,849	251,352	250,492	228,080	203,497	224,246	222,547	225,434

Source: *NGM*, Registry of collective agreements.

Table 10.6: Multi-employer collective agreements in the business sector

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of agreements	40	52	70	68	66	71	79	71	75	74	78	80
Number of persons covered	317,012	338,354	246,734	213,443	206,729	261,848	263,752	92,196	86,079	83,117	80,506	222,236

Source: *NGM*, Registry of collective agreements.

Table 10.7: Multi-institution collective agreements in the public sector

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of agreements	7	11	12	10	9	9	10	5	4	2	1	1
Number of persons covered	2,498	2,177	2,357	2,081	2,045	2,042	2,072	403	360	238	..	..

Source: *NGM*, Registry of collective agreements.

Table 10.8: The number of firm wage agreements, the number of affected firms, and the number of employees covered

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of agreements	768	827	572	471	531	545	515	298	302	214	202	785
Number of persons covered	582,751	587,476	334,056	259,033	279,753	316,585	347,223	169,639	151,022	171,259	100,206	377,677

Source: *NGM*, Registry of collective agreements.

Table 10.9: The number of multi-employer wage agreements, the number of affected firms, and the number of covered companies and employees

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of agreements	31	41	23	19	18	22	19	40	44	40	45	62
Number of companies	3,048	3,231	211	181	172	243	145	145	162	147	150	2,350
Number of persons covered	305,035	328,774	125,327	68,882	76,129	88,855	25,175	35,039	42,817	33,735	40,046	191,258

Source: *NGM*, Registry of collective agreements.

Table 11.1: Family benefits

Year	Tax credit for families ^a		Child benefit ^b		Regular child protection allowance ^c		Wage related maternity benefit ^d		Flat rate maternity benefits ^d	
	Average monthly amount, HUF	Average number of recipient families	Average monthly amount per family, HUF	Average number of recipient families	Average monthly amount, HUF	Average number of recipient families	Average monthly amount, HUF	Average number of recipients	Average monthly amount, HUF	Average number of recipients
1990	-	-	3,539	1,514,100	-	-	5,199	154,977	3,303	94,711
1995	-	-	5,841	1,429,500	-	-	13,215	128,540	7,882	175,773
2000	3,359	1,112,177	8,496	1,299,800	3,436	786,000	31,448	54,008	16,660	245,410
2001	6,547	1,172,862	8,617	1,295,800	4,193	780,000	39,274	62,904	17,828	234,221
2002	6,588	1,069,911	10,034	1,277,900	4,338	758,000	44,901	70,167	19,842	222,104
2003	6,841	1,009,660	11,283	1,292,000	4,705	704,000	48,742	77,942	22,091	214,640
2004	6,941	969,512	11,971	1,290,200	5,236	670,000	54,322	83,678	24,174	210,509
2005	6,979	924,263	12,597	1,264,500	5,619	663,000	58,484	87,172	25,706	208,708
2006	9,392	122,883	21,637	1,269,000	-	-	62,684	91,678	27,102	212,741
2007	..	..	23,031	1,224,000	-	-	68,394	93,973	28,496	207,608
2008	..	..	24,521	1,246,600	-	-	73,902	94,515	30,880	208,652
2009	..	..	24,524	1,245,900	-	-	78,725	95,050	30,328	214,416

^a Introduced in 1999. Beginning in 2006, this became a part of family benefits, only families with 3 or more children are entitled to tax credits in the amount of 4,000 HUF per child.

^b Annual mean. From 1999 to 8th of November, 2000, the child care benefit includes the family allowance and schooling support. Beginning in 2002, the benefits paid in the 13th month are included as well.

^c Annual average. Was in use from 1998 to 2005.

^d Annual average. In 2009 the average monthly amount of child support (GYES): HUF 30,716.

Source: NAV, KSH Welfare Statistics.

Table 11.2: Number of those receiving self-entitled pension, and the mean sum of the provisions they received in January of the given year

Year	Old age pension			Disability pension under and above retirement age		
	Number of recipients	Average amount before increase, HUF	Average amount after increase, HUF	Number of recipients	Average amount before increase, HUF	Average amount after increase, HUF
2000	1,671,090	33,258	35,931	762,514	29,217	31,556
2001	1,667,945	37,172	41,002	772,286	32,381	35,705
2002	1,664,062	43,368	47,561	789,544	37,369	40,972
2003	1,657,271	50,652	54,905	799,966	43,185	46,801
2004	1,637,847	57,326	60,962	806,491	48,180	51,220
2005	1,643,409	63,185	67,182	808,107	52,259	55,563
2006	1,658,387	69,145	72,160	806,147	56,485	58,935
2007	1,676,477	74,326	78,577	802,506	59,978	63,120
2008	1,716,315	81,975	87,481	794,797	65,036	69,160
2009	1,731,213	90,476	93,256	779,130	70,979	73,166

Source: ONYF.

Table 11.3: Unemployment benefits and average earnings

Year	Insured unemployment benefit and other non-means tested benefits ^a		Means tested unemployment assistance ^b		Net monthly earnings, HUF ^c		
	Average monthly amount, HUF	Average number of recipients	Average monthly amount, HUF	Average number of recipients	Male	Female	Together
1990	3,845	30,302	3,209	46,823	11,226	9,455	10,371
1995	11,891	182,788	6,590	234,411	28,831	24,283	26,637
2000	22,818	131,665	14,656	162,245	60,319	50,562	55,650
2001	25,677	119,210	14,749	142,001	69,910	59,059	64,750
2002	30,113	114,934	14,869	132,895	82,745	72,036	77,770
2003	34,762	107,226	15,010	138,127	94,612	84,632	89,906
2004	37,107	109,654	15,864	144,853	98,101	87,710	93,233
2005	39,593	111,732	16,991	158,565	108,139	98,625	103,727
2006	43,344	109,095	23,771	160,426	..	..	110,951
2007	46,208	96,463	25,703	194,716	..	..	114,282
2008	49,454	97,047	27,347	213,436	..	..	122,267
2009	51,871	158,990	..	..	..	..	124,116

^a Average of headcount at the end of the month. Includes the pre-pension allowance (2000–2002) and the school-leavers' allowance (1990–1995).

^b This scheme changed substantially in July 2006, therefore figures for 2006 are given for the period July–December 2006.

^c Net earnings for the whole economy (including the public sector). Data on the business sector cover firms with more than 19 employees between 1990–1995, and more than 4 employees thereafter.

Source: NFSZ: *Labour Market Report, 2001*. KSH: *Welfare systems 2007, Welfare Statistics, Yearbook of Demographics, KSH Social Statistics Yearbooks*.

Table 11.4: Number of those receiving social annuities for people with damaged health, and the mean sum of the provisions they received after the increase, in January of the given year

Year	Temporary annuity		Regular social annuity		Health damage annuity for miners		Total	
	Number of recipients	Average amount, HUF	Number of recipients	Average amount, HUF	Number of recipients	Average amount, HUF	Number of recipients	Average amount, HUF
2000	15,491	18,309	196,689	14,435	2,852	48,581	215,032	15,167
2001	15,640	20,809	198,820	15,610	3,304	53,379	217,764	16,556
2002	11,523	26,043	200,980	17,645	3,348	59,558	215,851	18,744
2003	12,230	30,135	203,656	19,907	3,345	65,380	219,231	21,171
2004	11,949	33,798	207,300	21,370	2,950	69,777	222,199	22,681
2005	13,186	36,847	207,091	22,773	2,839	74,161	223,116	24,259
2006	14,945	40,578	195,954	23,911	2,786	77,497	213,685	25,776
2007	19,158	42,642	184,845	25,050	2,693	80,720	206,696	27,406
2008	21,538	46,537	170,838	27,176	2,601	85,805	194,977	30,096
2009	21,854	46,678	159,146	27,708	2,533	86,165	183,533	30,774

Source: ONYF.

Table 11.5: The median age for retirement and the number of pensioners

Pension	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Age	Persons	Age	Persons	Age	Persons	Age	Persons
Females								
Old age and similar	56.8	25,730	58.8	13,591	57.6	36,806	57.7	45,115
Disability and accident-related disability pension	48.1	23,649	48.5	21,507	48.7	19,901	49.1	19,250
Total	52.6	49,379	52.5	35,098	54.5	56,707	55.1	64,365
Males								
Old age and similar	60.1	30,217	59.7	32,611	60.1	36,111	59.9	30,560
Disability and accident-related disability pension	49.7	29,013	50.0	27,115	50.1	24,915	50.5	24,565
Total	55.0	59,230	55.3	59,726	56.0	61,026	55.7	55,125
Together								
Old age and similar	58.6	55,947	59.5	46,202	58.9	72,917	58.6	75,675
Disability and accident-related disability pension	49.0	52,662	49.3	48,622	49.5	44,816	49.9	43,815
Total	53.9	108,609	54.3	94,824	55.3	117,733	55.4	119,490
Pension	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Age	Persons	Age	Persons	Age	Persons	Age	Persons
Females								
Old age and similar	57.5	46,093	57.8	62,015	57.3	39,290	59.9	15,243
Disability and accident-related disability pension	49.3	18,488	49.8	15,837	50.5	8,565	51.1	9,065
Rehabilitation annuity	-	-	-	-	44.1	1,604	44.9	6,574
Total	55.2	64,581	56.2	77,852	55.7	49,459	54.1	30,882
Males								
Old age and similar	59.9	33,134	59.7	50,878	59.8	25,749	59.7	37,116
Disability and accident-related disability pension	50.6	23,045	51.1	19,032	51.9	11,069	52.3	11,992
Rehabilitation annuity	-	-	-	-	44.5	1,556	44.8	6,278
Total	56.1	56,179	57.4	69,910	56.9	38,374	56.4	55,386
Together								
Old age and similar	58.5	79,227	58.7	112,893	58.3	65,039	59.7	52,359
Disability and accident-related disability pension	50.0	41,533	50.5	34,869	51.3	19,634	51.8	21,057
Rehabilitation annuity	-	-	-	-	44.3	3,160	44.9	12,852
Total	55.6	120,760	56.8	147,762	56.2	87,833	55.6	86,268

Note: The source of these statistics is data from the pension determination system of the ONYF (NYUGDMEG), so these do not include the data for the armed forces and the police. Data on MÁV is included from 2008.
Source: ONYF.

Table 11.6: The number of those receiving a disability annuity and the mean sum of the provisions they received after the increase, in January of the given year

Year	Disability annuity		Year	Disability annuity	
	Number of recipients	Average amount, HUF		Number of recipients	Average amount, HUF
2000	25,267	13,746	2005	28,738	27,257
2001	25,490	18,220	2006	29,443	28,720
2002	26,350	20,931	2007	30,039	30,219
2003	27,058	23,884	2008	30,677	32,709
2004	27,923	25,388	2009	31,263	33,434

Source: *ONYF*.

Table 11.7: Newly determined disability pension claims and detailed data on the number of newly determined old-age pension claims

Year	Disability and accident-related disability pensions Total	Old-age and old-age type pensions ^a			From the total: at the age limit			From the total: under the age limit		
		Male	Female	Together	Male	Female	Together	Male	Female	Together
1996	59,967	31,770	59,939	91,709	9,893	20,073	29,966	18,681	31,857	50,538
1997	48,262	37,886	32,614	70,500	10,630	1,138	11,768	24,308	28,154	52,462
1998	42,975	12,908	17,841	30,749	385	882	1,267	11,461	15,244	26,705
1999	46,701	15,181	24,418	39,599	2,601	5,808	8,409	11,494	16,922	28,416
2000	55,558	18,071	29,526	47,597	613	813	1,426	16,089	26,859	42,948
2001	54,645	28,759	14,267	43,026	2,200	4,882	7,082	25,175	7,396	32,571
2002	52,211	30,209	25,719	55,928	2,593	646	3,239	26,346	23,503	49,849
2003	48,078	32,574	13,574	46,148	3,058	5,098	8,156	28,064	6,537	34,601
2004	44,196	35,940	36,684	72,624	3,842	989	4,831	30,234	33,817	64,051
2005	41,057	33,175	48,771	81,946	4,035	6,721	10,756	27,719	40,142	67,861
2006	36,904	34,207	47,531	81,738	4,013	732	4,745	29,025	45,675	74,700
2007	34,991	51,037	62,168	113,205	3,722	6,660	10,382	45,731	54,177	99,908
2008	19,832	25,912	39,423	65,335	3,154	288	3,442	22,180	38,761	60,941
2009	21,681	37,468	15,468	52,936	4,193	6,692	10,885	32,452	8,289	40,741

^a Old-age type pensions include: old-age pensions given with a retirement age threshold allowance (early retirement), artists' pensions, pre-pension up until 1997, miners' pensions.

Note: Pensions disbursed in the given year (determined according to the given year's rules). The source of these statistics is data from the pension determination system of the ONYF (NYUGDMEG), so these do not include the data for the armed forces and the police.

Source: *ONYF*.

The dark grey background represents the age threshold for qualification into early retirement, and the light grey background represents the age threshold for qualification into full old-age pension. Source: Social Security legislature II. of 1975; Social Security legislature L.XXXI. On pension provision of 1997; legislature XL. of 2009.

Table 11.9: Retirement age threshold, women

Birth year	Calendar year																																
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1937	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
1938	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
1939	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
1940	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
1941	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
1942	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
1943	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
1944	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
1945	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
1946	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
1947	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
1948	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
1949	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
1950	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
1951	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
1952 I.	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
1952 II.	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
1953	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
1954 I.	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
1954 II.	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
1955	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
1956 I.	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
1956 II.	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
1957	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
1958 I.	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1958 II.	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55 ^a	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1959	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65

a (20) b [34](29) c [35](30) d [36](31) e [37](32) f [38](32) g [40](37) h [37] i [38][33] j (42)

a (20) b [34](29) c [35](30) d [36](31) e [37](32) f [38](32) g [40](37) h [37] i [38][33] j (42)

Next to the current age, in the case of pension given with an age allowance, we display the minimum years of service without the allowance in [] parentheses, and the minimum years of service with the allowance in () parentheses, and in the case of full old-age pension the prescribed minimum years of service in () parentheses.

Note: Only those who have fulfilled the retirement age threshold applicable to them in the legislature, as well as the required years of service qualify for pension provision. In the table, we display these two requirements of full old-age pensions and early retirement in the case of a “model agent” who is employed in a job that does not qualify for an age allowance. The cells display the current age of a person born in the given calendar year.

The dark grey background represents the age threshold for qualification into early retirement, and the light grey background represents the age threshold for qualification into full old-age pension.

Source: Social Security legislature II. of 1975; Social Security legislature L.XXXI. On pension provision of 1997; legislature XL. of 2009.

Table 12.1: Employment and unemployment rate of population aged 15–64 by gender in the EU, 2009

Country	Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	Males	Females	Together	Males	Females	Together
Austria	76.9	66.4	71.6	5.1	4.6	4.9
Belgium	67.2	56.0	61.6	7.8	8.1	8.0
Denmark	78.3	73.1	75.7	6.7	5.4	6.1
United Kingdom	74.8	65.0	69.9	8.7	6.5	7.7
Finland	69.5	67.9	68.7	9.0	7.6	8.4
France	68.5	60.1	64.2	8.9	9.4	9.1
Greece	73.5	48.9	61.2	7.0	13.3	9.6
Netherlands	82.4	71.5	77.0	3.4	3.4	3.4
Ireland	66.3	57.4	61.8	15.1	8.0	12.0
Luxembourg	73.2	57.0	65.2	4.4	6.1	5.2
Germany	75.6	66.2	70.9	8.2	7.3	7.8
Italy	68.6	46.4	57.5	6.9	9.3	7.9
Portugal	71.1	61.6	66.3	9.4	10.7	10.0
Spain	66.6	52.8	59.8	17.8	18.5	18.1
Sweden	74.2	70.2	72.2	8.8	8.1	8.5
EU-15	71.9	59.0	65.9	9.2	9.1	9.1
Hungary	61.1	49.9	55.4	10.3	9.8	10.1
Bulgaria	66.9	58.3	62.6	7.1	6.7	6.9
Cyprus	77.6	62.5	69.9	5.3	5.6	5.4
Czech Republic	73.8	56.7	65.4	5.9	7.8	6.8
Estonia	64.1	63.0	63.5	17.4	10.8	14.1
Poland	66.1	52.8	59.3	7.9	8.8	8.3
Latvia	61.0	60.9	60.9	20.8	14.2	17.5
Lithuania	59.5	60.7	60.1	17.3	10.5	13.9
Malta	71.5	37.7	54.9	6.7	7.6	7.0
Romania	65.2	52.0	58.6	8.0	6.2	7.2
Slovakia	67.6	52.8	60.2	11.4	12.9	12.1
Slovenia	71.0	63.8	67.5	6.1	5.9	6.0
EU-25	71.1	58.9	65.0	9.2	9.1	9.1
EU-27	70.7	58.6	64.6	9.1	8.9	9.0

Source: *CIRCA*.

Table 12.2: Employment composition of the countries in the EU^a, 2009

Country	Self employed	Part time	Fix term contr.	Service	Industry	Agriculture
Austria	13.3	24.5	0.1	69.7	25.0	5.3
Belgium	14.7	23.4	8.2	75.0	23.5	1.5
Denmark	9.2	26.0	8.9	77.2	20.3	2.5
United Kingdom	13.5	26.1	5.7	79.4	19.5	1.1
Finland	13.6	14.0	14.6	71.5	23.9	4.6
France	10.5	16.9	14.2	73.9	23.1	3.0
Greece	35.5	6.0	12.1	66.9	21.2	11.9
Netherlands	13.4	48.3	18.2	80.9	16.6	2.5
Ireland	17.3	21.2	8.5	73.9	21.1	5.0
Luxembourg	8.6	18.2	7.2	86.3	12.4	1.3
Germany	11.4	26.1	14.5	69.6	28.7	1.7
Italy	24.8	14.3	12.5	67.0	29.3	3.7
Portugal	22.0	11.6	22.0	60.6	28.2	11.2
Spain	16.9	12.8	25.4	71.1	24.7	4.2
Sweden	10.7	27.0	15.3	77.7	20.1	2.2
EU-15	15.2	21.6	13.7	72.6	24.3	3.1
Hungary	12.5	5.6	8.5	64.2	31.2	4.6
Bulgaria	12.4	2.3	4.7	57.7	35.2	7.1
Cyprus	19.7	8.4	13.4	73.9	22.2	3.9
Czech Republic	16.7	5.5	8.5	58.3	38.6	3.1
Estonia	8.0 ^b	10.5	2.5	74.5	21.5	4.0
Poland	22.6	8.4	26.5	55.6	31.1	13.3
Latvia	11.4	8.9	4.3	66.3	25.0	8.7
Lithuania	12.1	8.3	2.2	64.0	26.8	9.2
Malta	13.4 ^b	11.3	4.8	73.9	24.7	1.4
Romania	32.8	9.8	1.0	40.9	30.0	29.1
Slovakia	15.7	3.6	4.4	58.6	37.8	3.6
Slovenia	16.0	10.6	16.4	57.9	33.0	9.1
EU-25	16.4	18.8	13.5	69.0	25.9	5.1
EU-27	15.7	19.4	14.1	70.4	25.6	4.0

^a All employed = 100.

^b Without contributing family members.

Source: Eurostat (Newcronos) Labour Force Survey.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN DATA SOURCES

The data have two main sources in terms of who gathered them: the regular institutional and population surveys of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, and the register and surveys of the Employment Office.

CSO LABOUR FORCE SURVEY – KSH MEF

The Hungarian Central Statistical Office has been conducting a new statistical survey since January 1992 – using the experience of the pilot survey carried out in 1991 – to obtain ongoing information on the labour force status of the Hungarian population. The Labour Force Survey is a household survey which provides quarterly information on the non-institutional population aged 15–74. The aim of the survey is to observe employment and unemployment according to the international statistical recommendation based on the concepts and definitions recommended by the ILO independently from the existing national labour regulations or their changes.

In international practice, the labour force survey is a widely used statistical tool to provide simultaneous, comprehensive and systematic monitoring of employment, unemployment and underemployment. The survey techniques minimise the subjective bias in classification (since people surveyed are classified by strict criteria) and provide freedom to also consider national characteristics.

In the Labour Force Survey the population surveyed is divided into two main groups according to the economic activity performed by them during the reference week:

- economically active persons (labour force) and
- economically inactive persons.

The group of economically active persons consists of those being in the labour market either as employed or unemployed during the reference week.

The definitions used in the survey follow the ILO recommendations. According to this those designated employed are persons aged 15–74 who, during the reference week:

- worked one hour or more for pay, profit or payment in kind in a job or in a business (including on a farm),
- worked one hour or more without payment in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family workers),

- had a job from which they were temporarily absent during the survey week.

Persons on child-care leave are classified according to their activity. Conscripts are considered as economically active persons, exceptions are marked in the footnotes of the table.

From the survey's point of view the activities below are not considered as work:

- work done without payment for another household or institute (voluntary work),
- building or renovating of an own house or flat,
- housework,
- work in the garden or on own land for self-consumption.

Unemployed persons are persons aged 15–74 who:

- were without work, i.e. neither had a job nor were at work (for one hour or more) in paid employment or self-employment during the reference week
- had actively looked for work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week,
- were available for work within two weeks following the reference week or were waiting to start a new job within 30 days (since 2003 within 90 days).

Active job search includes: contacting a public or private employment office to find a job, applying to an employer directly, inserting, reading, answering advertisements, asking friends, relatives or other methods.

The labour force (i.e. economically active population) comprises employed and unemployed persons.

Persons are defined economically inactive (i.e. not in the labour force) if they were neither employed nor unemployed, as defined.

Passive unemployed (known as “discouraged persons” according to the ILO concepts) are persons aged 15–74 who desire a job but have given up any active search for work, because they do not believe that they are able to find any.

The Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage stratified sample design. The stages of sampling are defined as follows: primary sampling units (PSUs) are enumeration districts (EDs) and secondary sampling units (SSUs) are dwellings in settlements with 15,000 or more inhabitants, while PSUs are settlements, SSUs are EDs and ultimate sampling units are dwellings in all other cases.

The main indicators of the labour market are representative for regions.

The Labour Force Survey sample is basically a sample of dwellings, and in each sampled dwelling, labour market information is collected from each household and from each person aged 15–74 living there. For 1998, the quarterly sample contains about 33,000 households and 66,000 persons. The sample has a simple rotation pattern: any household entering the sample at some time is expected to provide labour market information for six consecutive quarters, then leaves the sample permanently. The samples of two consecutive periods tend to be less than 5/6, which would be obtained at a 100 per cent response rate.

In the Labour Force Survey sample design strata are defined in terms of geographic units, size categories of settlements and area types such as city centres, outskirts, etc.

CSO LABOUR FORCE ACCOUNTING CENSUS – KSH MEM

Before the publication of the Labour Force Survey the annual Labour Force Account gave a view of the total labour force in the period between the two censuses.

The Labour Force Account, as its name shows, is a balance-like account which compares the labour supply (human resources) to the labour demand at an ideal moment (1 January). Population is taken into account by economic activity with a differentiation between those of working age and the population outside of the working age.

Source of data: Annual labour survey on employment on 1st January of enterprises and of all government institutions, labour force survey, census, tax records and social security records, and company registry. Data on unemployment comes from the registration system of the Employment Office. Source of the labour force: working age population, active earners outside of working age and employed pensioners.

CSO INSTITUTION-BASED LABOUR STATISTICS – KSH IMS

The source of data is the monthly (annual) institutional labour statistical survey. The survey range covers enterprises with at least 5 employees, and public and social insurance and non-profit institutions irrespective of the staff numbers of employees.

The earnings relate to the full-time employees on every occasion. The potential elements of the prevailing monthly average earnings are: basic wages, bonus-

es, allowances (including miner's loyalty bonus, any Széchenyi-grant), payments for time not worked, bonuses, premiums, wages and salaries for the 13th and more months.

Net average earnings are calculated by deducting from the gross average earnings the actual personal income tax, employee's social security contributions, etc., according to the actual rates (i.e. taking into account the threshold concerning the social security contribution). It does not take into account the impact of the new tax allowance related to the number of children. The personal income tax is calculated by the actual withholding rate applied by the employers when disbursing monthly earnings.

The difference between the gross and the net (after-tax) income indexes depends on eventual annual changes in the tax table (tax brackets) and in the tax allowances.

The change of net real earnings is calculated from the ratio of net income index and the consumer price index in the same period.

Non-manual workers are persons with occupations classified by the ISCO-88 in major groups 1–4., manual workers are persons with occupations classified in major groups 5–9. since 1st January 1994. Census data were used for the estimation of the employment data in 1980 and 1990. The aggregate economic data are based on national account statistics, the consumer's and producer's price statistics and industrial surveys. A detailed description of the data sources are to be found in the relevant publications of the Central Statistical Office.

UNEMPLOYMENT (JOBSEEKERS') REGISTER DATABASE – FH REG

The other main source of unemployment data in Hungary – and in most of the developed countries – is the huge database containing so called administrative records which are collected monthly and include the individual data of the registered unemployed/jobseekers.

The register actually contains all jobseekers, but out of them, at a given point of time, only those are regarded as registered unemployed/jobseekers, who:

- had themselves registered with a local office of the National Employment Service as unemployed/jobseekers (i. e. he/she has got no job but wishes to work, for which they seek assistance from the labour market organisation).
- at a point of time (on the final day of any month), the person is not a pensioner or a full-time student, and

is ready to co-operate with the local employment office in order to become employed (i. e. he/she accepts the suitable job or training offered to him/her, and keeps the appointments made with the local employment office's placement officer/counsellor/benefit administrator).

If a person included in the register is working under any subsidised employment programme on the closing day, or is a participant of a labour market training programme, or has a short-term, temporary job her/his unemployed/jobseeker status is suspended.

If the client is not willing to co-operate with the local office he/she is removed from the register of the unemployed/jobseekers.

The data – i. e. the administrative records of the register – allow not only for the identification of date related stock data but also for monitoring flows: inflows as well as outflow within a period.

Based on the records of the labour requests needs reported to the National Employment Service, the stock and flow data of vacancies are also processed and published for each month.

Furthermore, detailed monthly statistics of participation in the different active programmes, number of participants and their inflows and outflows are also prepared monthly.

The very detailed monthly statistics – in a breakdown of country, region, county, local employment office service delivery area and community – build on the secondary processing of administrative records that are generated virtually as the rather important and useful “by-products” of the accomplishment of the National Employment Service's main functions (such as placement services, payment of benefits, active programme support, etc.).

The Employment Office (and its predecessors, i. e. OMK – National Labour Centre, OMMK and OMK-MK) has published the key figures of these statistics on a monthly basis since 1989. The more detailed reports which also contain data by local office service delivery area are published by the County/Metropolitan (Budapest) Labour Centres.

The denominators of the unemployment rates calculated for the registered unemployed/jobseekers are the economically active population data published by the Central Statistical Office's Labour Market Account (KSH MEM).

The figures of the registered unemployed/jobseekers and the registered unemployment/jobseekers rate are obviously different from the figures based on the Cen-

tral Statistical Office's labour force survey. It is mainly the different conceptual approach, definition and the fundamentally different monitoring/measuring methods that account for this variance.

SHORT-TERM LABOUR MARKET PROJECTION SURVEYS – FH PROG

At the initiative and under the co-ordination of the Employment Office (and its legal predecessors), the National Employment Service conducted the so called short term labour market survey since 1991, twice a year, in March and September. The survey uses an enormous sample, it contains over 4,500 employers. Since 2004 the survey is conducted once a year, in the month of October.

The interviews focus on the companies' projections of their material and financial processes, their development and human resource plans, and they are also asked about their concrete lay-off or recruitment plans as well as their expected need for any active labour market programmes.

The surveys are processed from bottom up, from the service delivery areas, through counties and regions to the whole country, providing useful information at all levels for the planning activities of the National Employment Service.

The survey provides an opportunity and possibility for the regions, the counties and Budapest to analyse in greater depth (also using information from other sources) the major trends in their respective labour markets, to make preparations for tackling problems that are likely to occur in the short term, and to effectively meet the ever-changing needs of their clients.

The forecast is only one of the outputs of the survey. Further very important “by-products” include regular and personal liaison with companies, the upgraded skills of the placement officers and other administrative personnel, enhanced awareness of the local circumstances, and the adequate orientation of labour market training programmes in view of the needs identified by the surveys. One of the most important by-products is the so called Labour Market Barometer, which shows the most wanted and mostly superfluous occupations, based on the recruitment and layoff plans of the employers.

The prognosis surveys are occasionally supplemented by supplementary surveys to obtain some further useful information that can be used by researchers and the decision-makers of employment and education/training policy.

From 2005 the surveys are conducted in cooperation with the Institute for Analyses of the Economy and Entrepreneurship of the Hungarian Chamber of Industry and Commerce. Since then the main results are available on the internet also in the form of an interactive database.

WAGE SURVEY DATABASE – FH BT

The Employment Office (and its legal predecessors) has conducted since 1992, once a year, a representative survey to investigate individual wages and earnings. The survey uses an enormous sample and is conducted at the request of the Ministry of National Resources (formerly: Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social and Family Affairs, Ministry of Social Policy and Labour).

The reference month of data collection is the month of May in each year, but for the calculation of the monthly average of irregularly paid benefits (beyond the base wage/salary), the total amount of such benefits received during the previous year is used.

In the competitive sector, the data collection initially only covered companies of over 20 persons; it was incumbent on all companies to provide information, but the sample includes only employees born on certain dates in any month of any year.

Data collection has also covered companies of 10–19 since 1995, and companies of 5–9 have been covered since 2000, where the companies actually involved in data collection are selected at random (ca. 20 per cent) and the selected ones have to provide information about all their full-time employees.

Data on basic wages and earnings structure can only be retrieved from these surveys in Hungary, thus it is practically these huge, annually generated databases that can serve as the basis of the wage reconciliation negotiations conducted by the social partners.

In the budgetary sector all budgetary institutions provide information, regardless of their size, in such a way that the decisive majority of the local budgetary institutions – the ones that are included in the TAKEH central payroll accounting system – provide fully comprehensive information, and the remaining budgetary institutions provide information only about their employees who were born on certain days (regarded as the sample).

Data has only been collected on the professional members of the armed forces since 1999.

Prior to 1992, such data collection took place in every third year, thus we are in possession of an enormous

data base for the years of 1983, 1986 and 1989 too. Of the employees included in the sample, the following data are available:

- the sector the employer operates in, headcount, employer's local unit, type of entity, ownership structure
- employee's wage category, job occupation, gender, age, educational background.

Based on the huge databases which include the data by individual, the data is analysed every year in the following ways:

- Standard data analysis, as agreed upon by the social partners, used for wage reconciliation negotiations (which is received by every confederation participating in the negotiations)
- Model calculations to determine the expected impact of the rise of the minimum wage

Analyses to meet the needs of the Wage Policy Department, Ministry of National Resources, for the comparison and presentation of wage ratios (total national economy, competitive sector, budgetary sector, and also by regions and counties).

The entire database is adopted every year by the Central Statistical Office, which enables the Office to also provide data for certain international organisations, (e.g. ILO and OECD). The Employment Office also regularly provides special analyses for the OECD.

The database containing the data by individual allows for a) the analysis of data for groups of people determined by any combination of pre-set criteria, b) the comparison of basic wages and earnings, with special regard to the composition of the different groups analysed, as well as c) the analysis of the dispersion of the basic wages and earnings.

Since 2002 the survey of individual wages and earnings was substantially developed to fulfill all requirements of the EU. So from this time it serves also for the purposes of the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES), which is obligatory for each member state in every fourth year (SES 2002 was the first and recently the database of SES 2006 was also sent to the Eurostat.)

Since 2003 the most important results of the Wage Survey are also available on the website of the Hungarian National Employment Service, since 2006 also in English (www.afsz.hu).

UNEMPLOYMENT (JOBSEEKERS') BENEFIT REGISTER – FH REG

The recipients' fully comprehensive registry is made up, on the one hand, of the financial records containing

the disbursed unemployment benefits (unemployment benefit, school-leavers' unemployment benefit, pre-retirement unemployment benefit, jobseekers' benefit, jobseekers assistance) and, on the other hand, of the so-called master records containing the particulars of benefit recipients. This register allows for the accurate tracking of the recipients' benefit related events, the exact date of their inclusion in, and removal from, the system, as well as why they have been removed from it (e. g. got a job, eligibility period expired, were excluded, joined an active labour market programme, etc.)

This huge database allows for reporting for any point of time the detailed data of persons who received benefits on a given day, in a breakdown of country, region, county and local office service delivery area. In order to align these data with the closing day statistics of the registered unemployed, these monthly statistics are also completed by the 20th of each month. (Stock in the closing day.)

In addition, the monthly statistics also contain information on the number of those who were affected during the month, e.g. the number of those who have received benefits on any day of the month between the previous month's and the given month's closing day. Of course, data indicating inflows and outflows are also reported here.

It is an important and rather useful aspect from a research perspective that, in addition to the standard

closing day statistics, groups defined by any criteria can be tracked in the benefit register, e. g. inflow samples can be taken of newly registered persons for different periods, and through tracking them in the registry system the benefit allocation patterns of different cohorts can be compared.

The detailed data of unemployment benefit recipients have been available from the benefit register since January 1989. The first two years had a different benefit allocation system, and the current system, which has been modified several times since then, was implemented by the Employment Act of 1991 (Act IV).

For the period of between 1991 and 1996, the register also contains the stock and flow data of the recipients of school-leavers' unemployment benefit. Between 1997–2005 the system has also contained the recipients of pre-retirement unemployment benefit. In addition to headcount data, the benefit register can also monitor the average duration of the period of benefit allocation and the average monthly amount of the benefits allocated.

The key data regarding benefits were published by the Employment Office in the monthly periodical Labour Market Situation. In addition, time series data was published annually in the Time Series of the Unemployment Register, always covering the last six years in the form of a monthly breakdown. More recently these publications are available on the website of the Hungarian National Employment Service (www.afsz.hu).