

STATISTICAL DATA

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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 Research Centre for Economic and Regional Studies: <http://adatbank.mtaki.hu/tukor>



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DATA SOURCES

CIRCA	Communication & Information Resource Centre Administrator
KSH	Table compiled from regular Hungarian Central Statistical Office publications [Központi Statisztikai Hivatal]
KSH IMS	HCSO institution-based labour statistics [KSH intézményi munkaügyi statisztika]
KSH MEF	HCSO Labour Force Survey [KSH Munkaerő-felmérés]
KSH MEM	HCSO Labour Force Account [KSH Munkaerő-mérleg]
NAV	National Tax and Customs Administration [Nemzeti Adó- és Vámhivatal]
NEFMI	Ministry of National Resources [Nemzeti Erőforrás Minisztérium]
NEFMI EMMI STAT	Ministry of National Resources, Educational Statistics [Nemzeti Erőforrás Minisztérium, Oktatásstatisztika]
NFA	National Market Fund [Nemzeti Foglalkoztatási Alap]
NFSZ	National Employment Service [Nemzeti Foglalkoztatási Szolgálat]
NFSZ IR	NFSZ integrated tracking system [NFSZ Integrált (nyilvántartási) Rendszer]
NFSZ REG	National Employment Service Unemployment Register [NFSZ regisztere]
NGM	Ministry of National Economy [Nemzetgazdasági Minisztérium]
NMH	National Labour Office [Nemzeti Munkaügyi Hivatal]
NMH BT	National Labour Office Wage Survey [NMH Bértarifa-felvétel]
NMH PROG	National Labour Office Short-term Labour Market Projection Survey [NMH Rövid Távú Munkaerőpiaci Prognózis]
NSZ	Population Census [Népszámlálás]
NYUFIG	Pension Administration [Nyugdíjfolyósító Igazgatóság]
ONYF	Central Administration of National Pension Insurance [Országos Nyugdíjbiztosítási Főigazgatóság]
TB	Social Security Records [Társadalombiztosítás]

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

(-)	Non-occurrence.
(..)	Not available.
(n.a.)	Not applicable.
(...)	Data cannot be given due to data privacy restrictions.

Table 1.1: Basic economic indicators

Year	GDP ^a	Industrial production ^b	Export ^c	Import ^c	Real earnings ^d	Employment ^d	Consumer price index ^d	Unemployment rate
1990	96.5	90.7	95.9	94.8	94.3	97.2	128.9	..
1995	101.5	104.6	108.4	96.1	87.8	98.1	128.2	10.2
1996	100.2	103.4	104.6	105.5	95.0	99.1	123.6	9.9
1997	103.1	111.1	129.9	126.4	104.9	100.1	118.3	8.7
1998	104.7	112.5	122.1	124.9	103.6	101.4	114.3	7.8
1999	103.2	110.4	115.9	114.3	102.5	103.2	110.0	7.0
2000	104.2	118.1	121.7	120.8	101.5	101.0	109.8	6.4
2001	103.7	103.7	107.7	104.0	106.4	100.3	109.2	5.7
2002	104.5	103.2	105.9	105.1	113.6	100.1	105.3	5.8
2003	103.9	106.9	109.1	110.1	109.2	101.3	104.7	5.9
2004	104.8	107.8	118.4	115.2	98.9	99.4	106.8	6.1
2005	104.0	106.8	111.5	106.1	106.3	100.0	103.6	7.2
2006	103.9	109.9	118.0	114.4	103.6	100.7	103.9	7.5
2007	100.1	107.9	115.8	112.0	95.4	99.9	108.0	7.4
2008	100.9	100.0	104.2	104.3	100.8	98.8	106.1	7.8
2009	93.2	82.2	87.3	82.9	97.7	97.5	104.2	10.0
2010	101.3	110.6	116.8	115.1	101.8	100.0	104.9	11.2
2011	101.7	105.4	110.2	106.9	102.4	100.8	103.9	10.9

^a After 1996 there was a change in the methodology for accounting the undivided service fee of financial intermediation. Previous year = 100.

^b 1990–2000: those with more than 5 employees, 2001–: without water and waste management, including businesses with fewer than 5 employees. Previous year = 100.

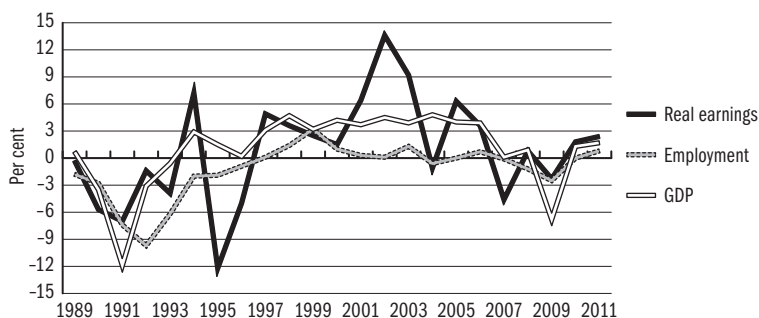
^c Volume index. Previous year = 100.

^d Previous year = 100.

Source: GDP: 1990–2010: *STADAT* (2011. 09. 30. version), 2011: *Statistical Pocketbook*; Industrial production index: 2001–: *STADAT* (2012. 05. 17. version), 2011. year preliminary data; Export and import: 2001–: *STADAT* (2010. 03. 02. version); Employment: 1990: *KSH MEM*; 1995–: *KSH MEF*. Other data: *CSO*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent01_01

Figure 1.1: Annual changes of basic economic indicators

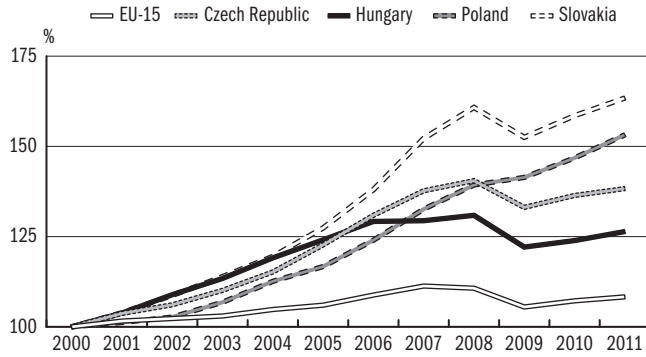


Source: *KSH*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena01_01



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

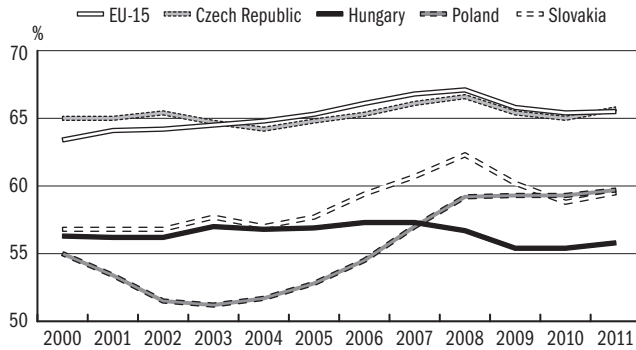


Source: Eurostat.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena01_02



Figure 1.3: Employment rate of population aged 15-64



Source: Eurostat.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena01_03

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
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
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
2011	9,986	96.3	-0.2	6,857.4	0.46	0.24
2012	9,958	96.0	-0.3	6,835.4	0.46	0.25

^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*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent02_01

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

Year	0-14	15-24	25-54	55-64	65+	Total
	years old					
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
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
2011	1,457.2	1,231.7	4,257.7	1,367.8	1,671.3	9,985.7
2012	1,441.8	1,207.3	4,231.8	1,396.3	1,680.6	9,957.7

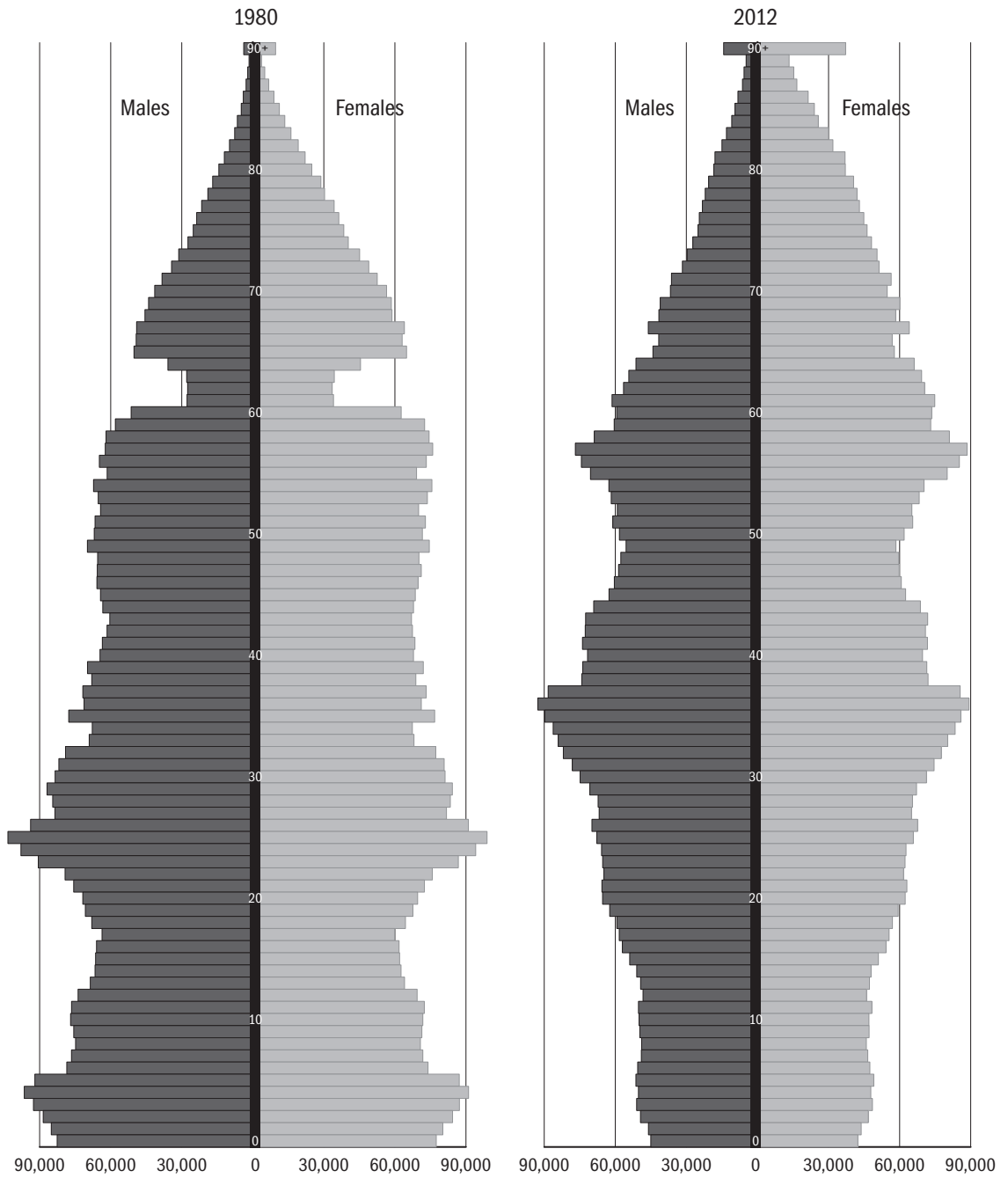
^a January 1st. Recalculated on the basis of Population Census 2001.

Source: *KSH*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent02_02



Figure 2.1: Age structure of the Hungarian population, 1980, 2012



Source: KSH.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena02_01

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
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
2011	747.6	629.7	2,480.4	274.7	611.5	4,743.9
2012	739.7	618.0	2,475.1	282.9	616.0	4,731.7

^a January 1st. Recalculated on the basis of Population Census 2001.
Source: *KSH*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent02_03

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
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
2011	709.6	601.9	2,124.0	404.4	1,401.9	5,241.8
2012	702.0	589.3	2,107.7	408.0	1,419.0	5,226.0

^a January 1st. Recalculated on the basis of Population Census 2001.
Source: *KSH*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent02_04

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
2010	3,485.7	455.2	338.7	814.6	267.0	500.7	1,921.0	5,861.9	295.5	19.6	2,356.0	2,671.1
2011	3,484.2	444.1	290.7	794.4	280.5	519.0	1,884.6	5,813.0	327.7	23.8	2,357.6	2,709.1

^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: *NFSZ REG*, 1992-: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent03_01

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
2010	1,960.1	262.5	228.3	410.2	4.6	254.0	897.1	3,119.7	62.6	1.9	813.6	878.1
2011	1,987.3	250.4	198.8	399.6	3.8	261.6	863.8	3,101.6	70.0	2.9	819.6	892.5

^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: *NFSZ REG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent03_02

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
2010	1,525.6	192.8	110.4	404.4	262.4	246.6	1,023.8	2,742.2	233.0	17.7	1,542.3	1,793.0
2011	1,496.9	193.7	91.9	394.8	276.7	257.4	1,020.8	2,711.4	257.7	20.9	1,538.0	1,816.6

^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: *NFSZ REG*, 1992-: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent03_03

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

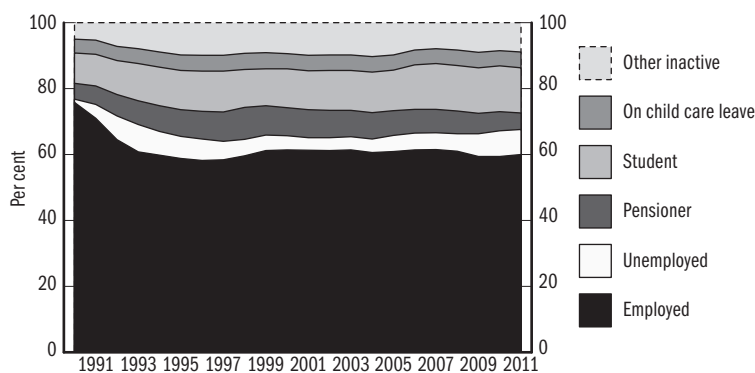


Year	Population of male 15-59 and female 15-54							Population of male above 59 and female above 54				
	Employed	Unem- ployed	Inactive					Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total
			Pensioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	79.4	0.0	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
1995	58.7	6.7	8.1	11.9	4.7	9.8	34.5	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.0	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
2010	59.5	7.8	5.8	13.9	4.6	8.5	32.8	100.0	11.1	0.7	88.2	100.0
2011	59.9	7.6	5.0	13.7	4.8	8.9	32.4	100.0	12.1	0.9	87.0	100.0

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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent03_04

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: *NFSZ REG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena03_01

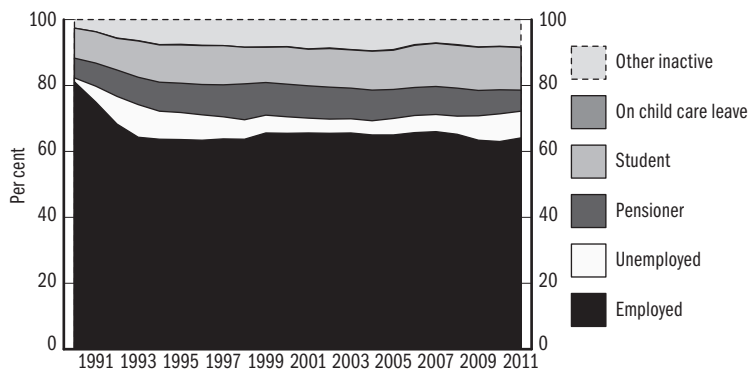
Table 3.5: Labour force participation of the population above 14 years, males, per cent

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
2010	62.8	8.4	7.3	13.1	0.1	8.1	28.8	100.0	7.1	0.2	92.7	100.0
2011	64.1	8.1	6.4	12.9	0.1	8.4	27.9	100.0	7.8	0.3	91.8	100.0

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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent03_05

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: *NFSZ REG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena03_02

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

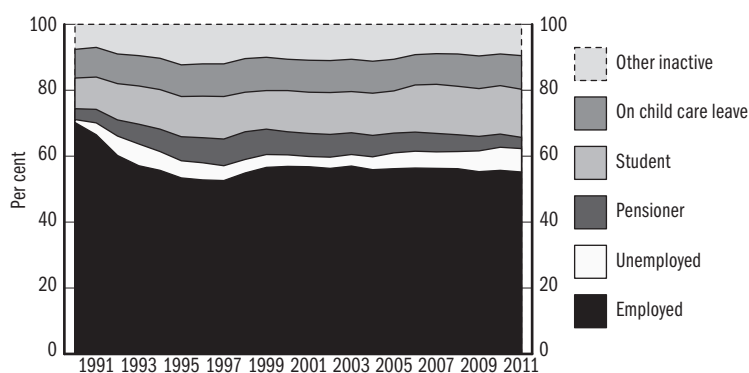


Year	Population of female 15-54							Population of female 55 and above				
	Employed	Unem- ployed	Inactive				Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other in- active	Total	
			Pensioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other in- active						Inactive total
1980	72.8	0.0	4.3	5.9	8.8	8.2	27.2	100.0	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	11.5	0.8	87.7	100.0
2010	55.6	7.0	4.0	14.7	9.6	9.0	37.5	100.0	13.0	1.0	86.0	100.0
2011	55.2	7.1	3.4	14.6	10.2	9.5	37.6	100.0	14.2	1.2	84.7	100.0

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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent03_06

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: *NFSZ REG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena03_03

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Together												
In work	3,778.9	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	3,709.8	3,746.7
Unemployed	448.1	414.5	410.4	431.8	451.0	488.2	468.1	448.3	481.4	592.5	676.0	678.7
Student, pupils	749.9	739.9	763.1	767.7	783.8	792.0	847.8	870.4	868.9	864.5	861.8	848.3
Pensioner	991.8	990.8	940.4	856.4	800.3	755.6	617.8	568.6	611.0	600.9	579.3	570.3
Disabled	223.8	251.0	284.4	338.3	370.4	359.7	520.4	560.3	530.0	495.5	482.1	448.4
On child care leave	272.4	272.3	278.3	281.7	274.7	272.4	273.5	279.7	292.4	290.5	280.5	288.3
Dependent	165.9	170.7	160.4	135.1	133.3	134.6	116.1	111.9	106.2	105.6	100.4	110.5
Out of work for other reason	133.6	184.7	185.7	181.7	178.4	160.0	108.0	103.3	103.6	106.4	79.3	83.8
Total	6,764.4	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	6,769.2	6,775.0
Males												
In work	2,075.4	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	1,989.1	2,026.4
Unemployed	270.4	255.2	239.3	244.2	247.7	265.2	251.6	241.9	257.5	334.2	376.5	373.4
Student, pupils	371.4	363.6	380.9	383.7	391.1	398.5	418.9	430.2	431.5	432.9	431.2	425.5
Pensioner	388.6	386.3	368.1	337.4	322.5	304.5	236.0	205.2	233.8	235.1	240.4	243.4
Disabled	120.4	134.2	148.1	169.9	184.5	178.7	250.4	269.9	259.4	237.1	231.0	212.7
On child care leave	3.8	4.0	4.9	4.7	4.9	6.1	5.5	4.1	5.8	6.0	6.7	4.7
Dependent	5.3	6.3	5.1	5.3	6.0	7.0	5.8	6.6	7.2	7.3	10.3	10.0
Out of work for other reason	77.6	100.8	101.2	97.5	89.6	80.1	54.9	52.1	52.1	50.1	36.1	37.5
Total	3,312.9	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	3,321.3	3,333.6
Females												
In work	1,703.5	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	1,720.7	1,720.4
Unemployed	177.7	159.3	171.1	187.6	203.3	223.0	216.5	206.4	223.8	258.3	299.5	305.4
Student, pupils	378.5	376.3	382.2	384.0	392.7	393.5	428.9	440.2	437.4	431.6	430.6	422.8
Pensioner	603.2	604.5	572.3	519.0	477.8	451.1	381.8	363.4	377.2	365.7	338.9	326.9
Disabled	103.4	116.8	136.3	168.4	185.9	181.0	270.0	290.4	270.6	258.4	251.1	235.7
On child care leave	268.6	268.3	273.4	277.0	269.8	266.3	268.0	275.6	286.7	284.5	273.9	283.6
Dependent	160.6	164.4	155.3	129.8	127.3	127.6	110.3	105.3	99.1	98.3	90.1	100.4
Out of work for other reason	56.0	83.9	84.5	84.2	88.8	79.9	53.1	51.2	51.4	56.3	43.1	46.3
Total	3,451.5	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	3,447.9	3,441.5

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent03_07

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

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Together													
In work	54.7	55.9	55.9	55.9	56.2	56.2	56.5	56.7	56.7	55.9	54.9	54.8	55.3
Unemployed	7.0	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.6	7.1	8.8	10.0	10.0
Student, pupils	11.1	11.1	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.6	12.4	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.5
Pensioner	15.9	14.7	14.5	13.7	12.5	11.7	11.1	9.1	8.4	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.4
Disabled	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.3	7.6	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.6
On child care leave	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3
Dependent	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Out of work for other reason	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	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
Males													
In work	61.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.7	62.6	62.7	63.2	63.5	62.4	60.7	59.9	60.8
Unemployed	8.6	8.2	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.8	10.1	11.3	11.2
Student, pupils	11.3	11.2	10.9	11.4	11.5	11.7	12.0	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.8
Pensioner	12.9	11.7	11.6	11.0	10.1	9.7	9.1	7.1	6.2	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3
Disabled	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.5	5.4	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.4
On child care leave	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Dependent	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Out of work for other reason	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1
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
Females													
In work	48.1	49.4	49.5	49.5	50.1	50.1	50.6	50.4	50.2	49.7	49.3	49.9	50.0
Unemployed	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.4	7.5	8.7	8.9
Student, pupils	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.3	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.3
Pensioner	18.8	17.5	17.2	16.3	14.8	13.7	12.9	10.9	10.4	10.9	10.6	9.8	9.5
Disabled	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.9	4.8	5.3	5.2	7.7	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.3	6.8
On child care leave	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.2	7.9	8.2
Dependent	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9
Out of work for other reason	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3
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

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent03_08



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
1991	4,520.0	110.7	-7.4	54.4
1992	4,082.7	100.0	-9.7	49.0
1993	3,827.0	93.7	-6.3	45.8
1994	3,751.5	91.9	-2.0	44.8
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	3,883.3	95.1	0.3	45.6
2002	3,883.7	95.1	0.0	45.6
2003	3,921.9	96.1	1.2	46.2
2004	3,900.4	95.5	-0.5	45.8
2005	3,901.5	95.6	0.0	45.7
2006	3,930.1	96.3	0.7	46.0
2007	3,926.2	96.2	0.0	46.0
2008	3,879.4	95.0	-1.2	45.4
2009	3,781.9	92.6	-2.4	44.3
2010	3,781.2	92.6	0.0	44.3
2011	3,811.9	93.4	1.0	44.7

^a Per cent of the population above 14 year.

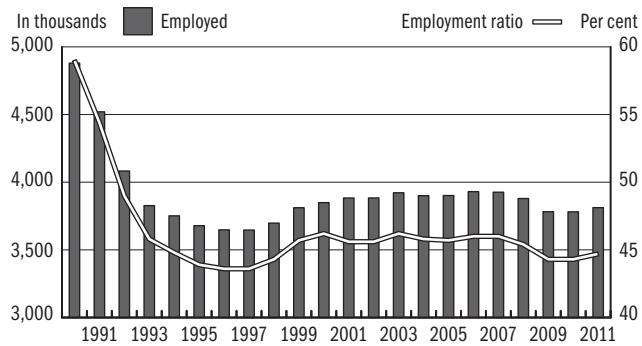
Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census.

Source: 1980–91: *KSH MEM*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_01



Figure 4.1: Employed



Source: 1990-91: *KSH MEM*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena04_01

Table 4.2: Employment by gender

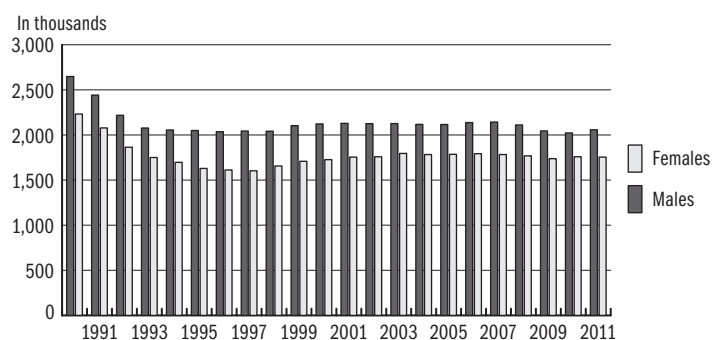
Year	Males		Females		Share of females (%)
	In thousands	1992 = 100	In thousands	1992 = 100	
1980	3,015.8	136.0	2,442.4	131.0	44.7
1990	2,648.0	119.4	2,232.0	119.7	45.7
1991	2,442.0	110.1	2,078.0	111.5	46.0
1992	2,218.2	100.0	1,864.5	100.0	45.7
1993	2,077.0	93.6	1,750.0	93.9	45.7
1994	2,055.0	92.6	1,696.5	91.0	45.2
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	2,128.7	96.0	1,754.6	94.1	45.2
2002	2,125.6	95.8	1,758.1	94.3	45.3
2003	2,126.5	95.6	1,795.4	96.2	45.8
2004	2,117.3	95.5	1,783.1	95.6	45.7
2005	2,116.1	95.4	1,785.4	95.8	45.8
2006	2,137.4	96.4	1,792.7	96.1	45.6
2007	2,143.0	96.6	1,783.2	95.6	45.5
2008	2,110.8	95.2	1,768.6	94.9	45.6
2009	2,044.9	92.2	1,737.0	93.2	45.9
2010	2,022.6	91.2	1,758.6	94.4	46.5
2011	2,057.3	92.7	1,754.6	94.1	46.0

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census.

Source: 1980–91: *KSH MEM*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_02

Figure 4.2: Employment by gender



Source: 1990–91: *KSH MEM*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena04_02



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
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	1.2	10.4	68.6	11.1	6.7	2.0	100.0
2002	0.9	9.4	69.4	11.3	6.9	2.1	100.0
2003	0.7	8.6	69.1	11.8	7.3	2.5	100.0
2004	0.7	7.4	69.5	12.0	7.3	3.0	100.0
2005	0.6	6.8	68.9	12.7	7.9	3.1	100.0
2006	0.6	6.6	68.5	13.0	8.4	2.9	100.0
2007	0.5	6.5	68.7	13.0	8.5	2.8	100.0
2008	0.5	6.3	69.0	13.1	8.3	2.8	100.0
2009	0.4	5.6	69.6	12.2	9.2	3.0	100.0
2010	0.3	5.7	69.3	12.0	9.6	3.1	100.0
2011	0.3	5.5	69.5	11.5	9.7	3.4	100.0

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census.
 Source: 1980–90: Census based estimates. 1998–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_03



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
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	9.6	70.5	13.1	5.7	100.0
2002	0.8	9.2	69.4	13.8	6.8	100.0
2003	0.5	8.2	68.8	14.0	8.5	100.0
2004	0.5	7.1	68.2	14.6	9.7	100.0
2005	0.4	6.4	67.6	15.4	10.2	100.0
2006	0.4	6.1	66.8	16.2	10.6	100.0
2007	0.3	5.8	67.3	16.0	10.6	100.0
2008	0.3	5.5	67.4	16.1	10.7	100.0
2009	0.3	5.4	67.2	15.4	11.7	100.0
2010	0.3	5.3	66.3	14.8	13.2	100.0
2011	0.3	5.4	66.0	13.8	14.5	100.0

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census.
 Source: 1980–90: Census based estimates. 1998–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_04

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	15.6	42.8	26.0	15.6	100.0
2002	14.6	43.2	26.4	15.8	100.0
2003	14.0	41.3	27.7	17.0	100.0
2004	13.0	40.4	28.0	18.6	100.0
2005	13.0	40.8	27.7	18.5	100.0
2006	12.3	40.8	28.3	18.6	100.0
2007	11.8	40.8	28.7	18.7	100.0
2008	11.7	39.4	29.0	19.8	100.0
2009	10.9	38.6	30.1	20.3	100.0
2010	10.7	38.2	30.6	20.5	100.0
2011	10.6	37.1	30.4	21.9	100.0

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census. Since 1999, slight changes have occurred in the categorisation system by highest education level.

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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_05

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	19.1	21.3	40.3	19.3	100.0
2002	18.5	21.5	40.2	19.8	100.0
2003	16.4	21.5	40.9	21.2	100.0
2004	15.9	20.5	40.2	23.4	100.0
2005	15.4	20.2	40.0	24.4	100.0
2006	14.3	20.7	40.1	24.9	100.0
2007	13.6	21.2	40.1	25.1	100.0
2008	13.3	20.3	39.3	27.1	100.0
2009	12.5	19.9	39.2	28.4	100.0
2010	12.4	20.2	38.7	28.7	100.0
2011	11.5	20.0	38.3	30.1	100.0

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census. Since 1999, slight changes have occurred in the categorisation system by highest education level.

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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_06



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	3,313.6	31.4	118.9	404.4	3,868.3
2002	3,337.2	22.5	109.9	401.0	3,870.6
2003	3,399.2	8.6	114.7	399.4	3,921.9
2004	3,347.8	8.1	136.6	407.8	3,900.3
2005	3,367.3	5.8	146.7	381.7	3,901.5
2006	3,431.4	4.8	126.7	367.2	3,930.1
2007	3,439.7	4.4	123.2	358.9	3,926.2
2008	3,405.1	2.3	122.5	349.5	3,879.4
2009	3,309.9	2.0	136.8	333.2	3,781.9
2010	3,317.5	3.0	140.0	320.7	3,781.2
2011	3,352.4	1.9	134.3	323.3	3,811.9

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census. Conscripts are excluded.

Source: 1996–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_07



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	10.5	100.0
2002	86.2	0.6	2.8	10.4	100.0
2003	86.7	0.2	2.8	10.3	100.0
2004	85.8	0.2	3.5	10.5	100.0
2005	86.3	0.1	3.8	9.8	100.0
2006	87.3	0.1	3.2	9.4	100.0
2007	87.6	0.1	3.1	9.2	100.0
2008	87.7	0.1	3.2	9.0	100.0
2009	87.5	0.1	3.6	8.8	100.0
2010	87.7	0.1	3.7	8.5	100.0
2011	87.9	0.0	3.5	8.5	100.0

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census. Conscripts are excluded.

Source: 1996–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_08

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

	2009			2010			2011		
	Males	Females	Together	Males	Females	Together	Males	Females	Together
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.0	1.8	3.5	5.0	1.6	3.4	5.6	2.0	3.8
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing	26.8	18.3	22.7	26.1	18.3	22.3	27.0	18.6	23.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.7	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2.0	0.6	1.3	2.3	0.6	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.5
Construction	12.3	1.2	7.0	11.7	1.2	6.6	11.0	0.9	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.4	15.9	13.6	11.4	16.1	13.6	11.5	15.8	13.6
Transportation and storage	9.6	4.1	6.9	10.1	3.8	7.1	9.5	4.1	6.9
Accommodation and food service activities	3.1	4.8	3.9	3.2	5.0	4.1	3.1	5.3	4.1
Information and communication	2.8	1.7	2.3	3.0	1.7	2.4	2.9	1.6	2.3
Financial and insurance activities	1.5	3.6	2.5	1.3	3.6	2.4	1.5	3.3	2.4
Real estate activities	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.2	3.4	2.8	2.4	3.4	2.9	2.1	3.3	2.6
Administrative and support service activities	3.4	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8.3	10.2	9.2	8.5	9.8	9.1	8.7	9.6	9.2
Education	4.0	15.3	9.4	4.1	15.0	9.4	4.0	14.9	9.2
Human health and social work activities	2.6	11.5	6.9	2.8	12.2	7.3	2.8	11.8	7.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6
Other services	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a By TEÁOR'08.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_09

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	2010	2011
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	7.9	7.3

Source: *KSH MEF*, IV. quarterly waves.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_10



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

Year	employees				
	Less than 20	20-49	50-249	250-999	1000 and more
2000	20.2	7.0	23.5	22.5	26.8
2001	18.5	7.5	24.3	23.0	26.7
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
2010	23.5	15.7	18.6	18.0	24.2
2011	24.9	15.6	18.5	17.7	23.4

^a Firms employing 5 or more workers.
Source: *NMH BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_11



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

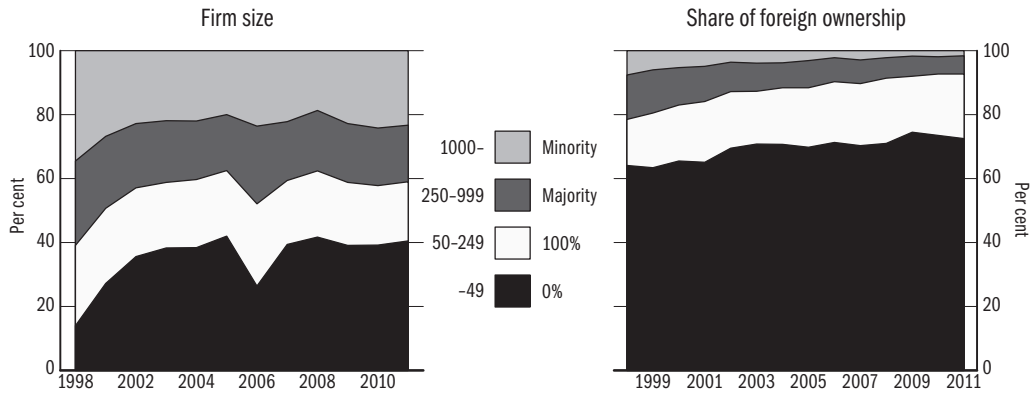
Share of foreign ownership	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
100%	19.0	17.7	16.5	17.7	18.6	19.0	19.4	20.4	17.5	19.2	20.2
Majority	11.0	9.2	8.8	7.8	8.5	7.5	7.4	6.4	6.3	5.4	5.7
Minority	4.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.6
0%	65.1	69.5	70.8	70.7	69.8	71.3	70.3	71.0	74.6	73.5	72.4

^a Firms employing 5 or more workers.
Source: *NMH BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_12



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



Source: *NMH BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena04_03

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	7.9	56.7	81.6	68.2	51.3	13.1	3.1	57.1
2002	5.6	53.1	81.9	68.6	52.8	14.4	3.4	57.1
2003	4.8	51.8	82.2	69.7	55.2	16.8	3.8	57.6
2004	4.5	46.5	82.7	69.7	54.0	20.1	4.3	57.5
2005	4.0	43.6	82.5	70.1	56.6	20.9	4.2	57.4
2006	4.2	43.9	83.3	70.3	58.6	19.2	4.3	58.0
2007	3.7	43.8	83.7	70.7	58.2	18.9	4.7	58.0
2008	3.5	42.2	83.1	71.2	55.1	16.8	4.9	57.2
2009	2.5	36.6	80.5	70.5	57.1	17.2	5.0	55.5
2010	2.1	36.8	79.6	69.6	57.4	16.9	4.8	54.9
2011	2.2	35.9	81.0	72.0	58.1	17.9	5.9	55.8

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_13

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	6.3	44.2	68.0	62.1	23.2	5.5	1.3	43.1
2002	4.3	44.2	67.0	64.0	28.3	6.0	1.5	43.3
2003	3.1	41.9	67.8	65.8	35.1	7.3	2.0	44.3
2004	2.7	37.4	67.2	66.0	39.8	9.0	1.9	44.1
2005	2.6	34.7	67.4	66.6	41.7	9.6	1.5	44.2
2006	2.5	33.9	67.5	67.9	42.6	8.9	1.6	44.4
2007	2.1	32.5	67.8	68.3	40.0	9.7	2.1	44.3
2008	1.9	31.0	67.7	68.7	38.7	10.0	2.3	44.0
2009	1.5	30.0	66.6	68.5	41.1	10.0	2.2	43.4
2010	1.9	30.3	66.5	69.7	46.9	9.8	2.5	43.9
2011	1.6	30.2	66.1	68.9	50.7	11.1	2.6	44.0

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_14



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	33.0	77.6	67.3	87.4	62.9
2002	32.0	77.6	67.1	85.8	62.9
2003	32.4	76.5	67.8	86.4	63.4
2004	31.0	75.7	67.3	87.1	63.1
2005	31.6	74.7	66.9	86.9	63.1
2006	31.5	75.2	67.5	85.7	63.8
2007	31.6	74.6	67.5	85.9	64.0
2008	31.3	72.6	66.5	84.7	63.0
2009	29.0	69.9	65.1	83.1	61.1
2010	28.7	68.1	64.6	82.1	60.4
2011	29.6	68.4	64.6	83.8	61.2

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_15



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	26.1	60.8	59.2	77.8	49.8
2002	26.0	60.4	58.6	77.9	49.8
2003	25.3	59.7	59.5	78.3	50.9
2004	25.0	58.8	58.1	78.1	50.7
2005	25.1	57.6	57.9	78.9	51.0
2006	24.5	58.2	57.5	77.6	51.1
2007	24.0	57.8	57.2	75.4	50.9
2008	23.9	55.5	56.4	75.5	50.6
2009	23.0	54.3	54.9	74.4	49.9
2010	23.6	56.4	54.3	74.6	50.6
2011	22.5	56.4	54.2	74.4	50.6

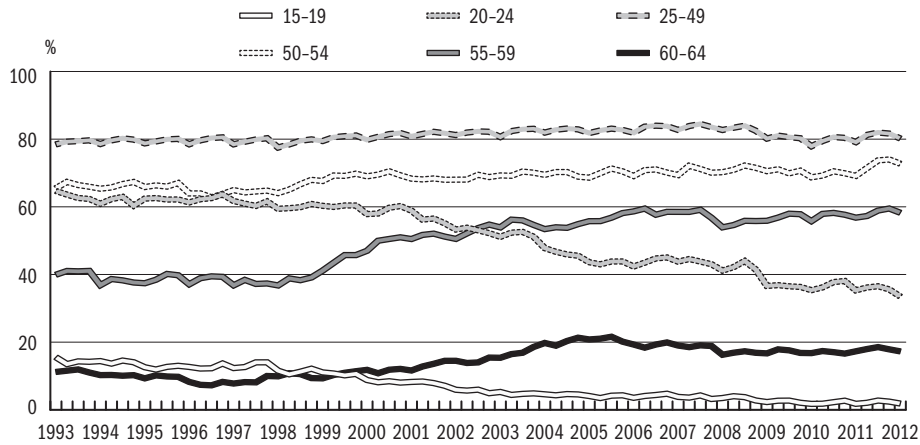
Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent04_16



Figure 4.4: Activity rate by age groups, males aged 15-64, quarterly

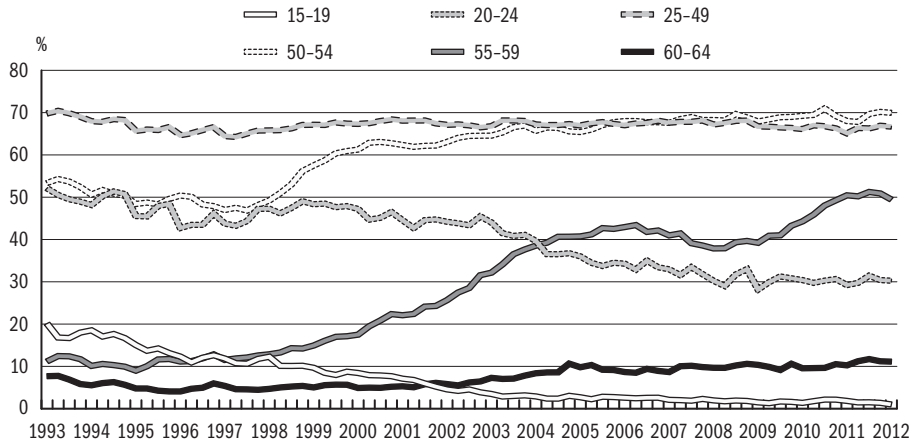


Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena04_04



Figure 4.5: Activity rate by age groups, females aged 15-64, quarterly



Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena04_05



Table 5.1: Unemployment rate by gender and share 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	..
1993	13.2	10.4	11.9	..
1994	11.8	9.4	10.7	43.2
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
2002	6.1	5.4	5.8	44.9
2003	6.1	5.6	5.9	43.9
2004	6.1	6.1	6.1	45.0
2005	7.0	7.5	7.2	46.2
2006	7.2	7.8	7.5	46.8
2007	7.1	7.6	7.4	48.2
2008	7.6	8.1	7.8	47.6
2009	10.3	9.7	10.0	43.0
2010	11.6	10.7	11.2	50.9
2011	11.0	10.9	10.9	49.6

^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.

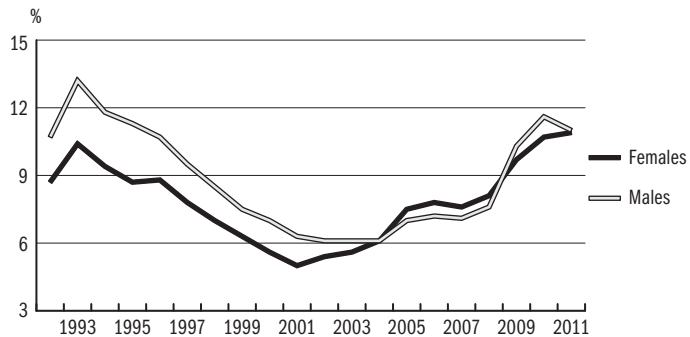
Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_01



Figure 5.1: Unemployment rates by gender



Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena05_01

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	13.6	6.4	4.3	1.2	6.3
2002	14.1	6.2	4.0	1.4	6.1
2003	13.6	6.6	3.9	1.6	6.1
2004	14.3	6.4	4.1	1.7	6.1
2005	15.6	7.4	4.9	2.3	7.0
2006	17.3	7.0	5.2	2.7	7.2
2007	18.4	6.8	5.1	2.4	7.1
2008	19.8	7.6	5.3	2.3	7.6
2009	24.4	10.6	7.7	3.8	10.3
2010	26.9	12.1	8.4	4.9	11.6
2011	25.0	12.0	8.2	4.3	11.0

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census. Since 1999 slight changes have occurred in the categorisation system by highest education level.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_02

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
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	36.5	43.2	17.5	2.8	100.0
2002	36.7	43.3	16.7	3.3	100.0
2003	34.0	44.7	17.2	4.1	100.0
2004	33.9	42.6	18.6	4.9	100.0
2005	32.1	43.1	19.0	5.8	100.0
2006	33.4	40.0	20.0	6.6	100.0
2007	34.9	38.8	20.3	6.0	100.0
2008	35.2	39.4	19.8	5.6	100.0
2009	31.0	40.1	21.9	7.0	100.0
2010	30.1	40.2	21.5	8.2	100.0
2011	28.8	41.2	22.1	7.9	100.0

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census. Since 1999 slight changes have occurred in the categorisation system by highest education level.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_03



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	8.4	6.4	4.0	1.6	5.0
2002	9.3	6.5	4.4	2.4	5.4
2003	10.5	7.2	4.4	1.9	5.6
2004	10.3	8.0	5.3	2.9	6.1
2005	13.0	9.8	6.7	3.1	7.5
2006	15.8	10.1	6.4	2.8	7.8
2007	16.0	9.4	6.2	3.3	7.6
2008	17.5	9.5	6.9	3.2	8.1
2009	21.6	12.4	7.7	4.1	9.7
2010	22.8	12.6	9.5	4.5	10.7
2011	24.3	12.6	9.9	4.6	10.9

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census. Since 1999 slight changes have occurred in the categorisation system by highest education level.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_04



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

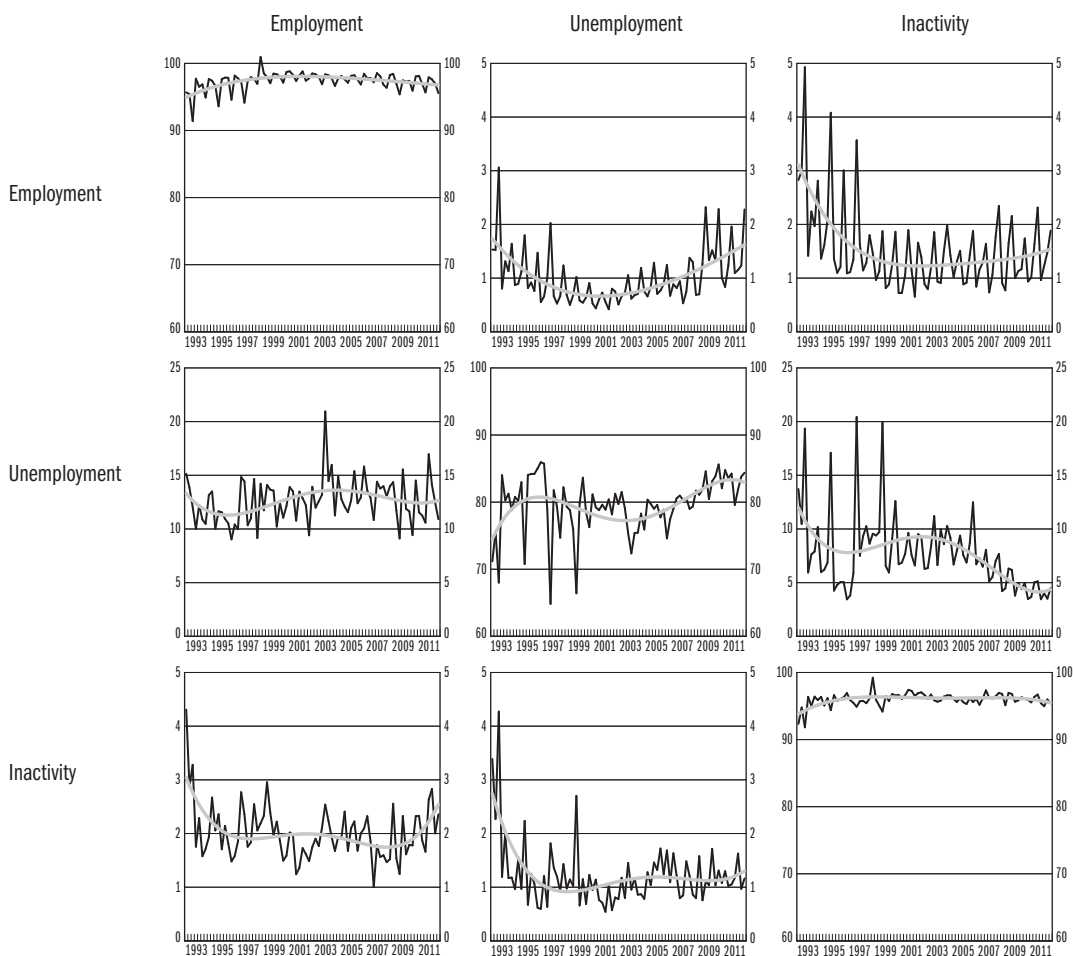
Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1993	45.8	22.6	27.4	4.2	100.0
1996	38.2	24.9	31.6	5.4	100.0
1997	44.2	23.2	28.4	4.2	100.0
1998	41.6	22.7	31.4	4.3	100.0
1999	36.2	26.2	33.8	3.8	100.0
2000	31.8	28.2	35.0	5.0	100.0
2001	33.7	28.0	32.2	6.1	100.0
2002	33.2	26.0	32.2	8.5	100.0
2003	32.7	28.3	32.0	7.0	100.0
2004	27.8	27.4	34.2	10.6	100.0
2005	28.2	27.1	35.2	9.5	100.0
2006	31.5	27.5	32.5	8.5	100.0
2007	31.2	26.6	31.7	10.5	100.0
2008	32.2	24.3	33.3	10.2	100.0
2009	32.1	26.1	30.3	11.4	100.0
2010	30.5	24.3	34.0	11.2	100.0
2011	30.2	23.6	34.4	11.8	100.0

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census. Since 1999 slight changes have occurred in the categorisation system by highest education level.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_05

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 light curves show the trend smoothed using a 4th degree polynomial.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena05_02

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	14.9	37.0	33.2	38.6	11.5	31.6	20.9	44.2	231.9
2002	15.5	39.4	34.8	40.7	11.6	32.7	19.8	42.5	237.0
2003	15.9	42.1	38.9	42.0	14.5	27.6	17.6	43.0	241.6
2004	13.0	42.0	39.9	41.8	13.5	33.4	19.6	47.2	250.4
2005	14.8	48.9	44.1	51.3	14.1	41.0	27.4	54.3	295.9
2006	13.3	50.7	48.3	51.9	17.4	41.5	26.6	58.8	308.5
2007	13.8	49.4	44.3	50.1	12.7	43.3	26.0	64.9	304.5
2008	13.7	50.4	47.8	53.5	13.4	39.6	27.2	74.8	320.4
2009	18.8	71.9	67.0	77.4	18.1	51.2	19.8	88.4	412.6
2010	16.9	64.9	63.1	84.3	23.6	75.9	43.3	95.4	467.4
2011	28.7	70.7	62.8	70.1	18.3	64.6	40.4	105.3	460.8

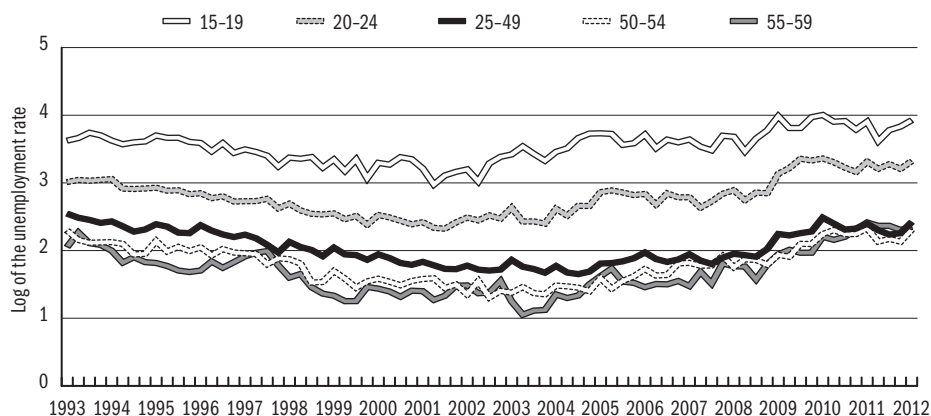
^a Not including those unemployed who will get a new job within 30 days; since 2003: within 90 days.

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_06

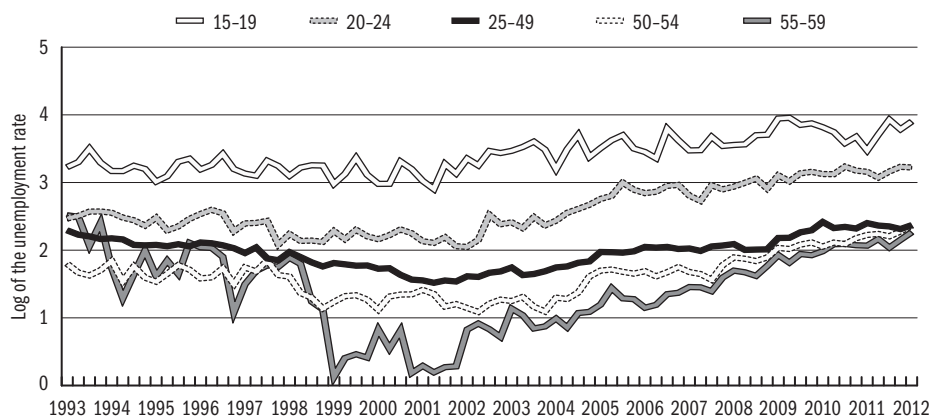
Figure 5.3: Unemployment rate by age groups, males aged 15-59, quarterly



Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena05_03

Figure 5.4: Unemployment rate by age groups, females aged 15-59, quarterly



Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena05_04



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
2010	582.7	13.3	474.8	11.2	79.2	26.6
2011	582.9	13.2	467.9	10.9	79.1	27.8

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

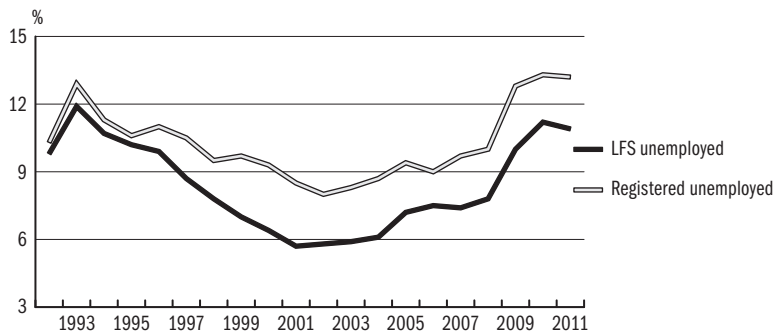
Note: The denominator of registered unemployment/jobseekers' rate in the economically active population on 1st January the previous year.

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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_07



Figure 5.5: Registered and LFS unemployment rates



Note: Since 1st of November, 2005: database of registered jobseekers.

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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena05_05

**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	2010	2011
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	39.3	40.3
Vocational school	35.6	36.0	35.7	34.9	34.1	33.5	32.9	32.3	32.4	32.1	31.5	30.9	32.5	31.4	29.8
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	15.0	14.9
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	9.1	9.5
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	3.7	3.8
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	1.5	1.7
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	100.0

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

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_08

**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	2010	2011
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	35.2	35.6
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	18.9	18.5
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	23.9	23.6
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	14.3	15.0
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	4.8	4.2
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	2.8	3.1
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	100.0	100.0

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

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_09



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

Year	Employed	LFS-unemployed	Inactive	Total	Year	Employed	LFS-unemployed	Inactive	Total
1992	5.1	71.6	23.3	100.0	2002	4.4	47.4	48.2	100.0
1993	10.0	63.6	26.4	100.0	2003	9.4	44.1	46.5	100.0
1994	14.4	54.5	31.1	100.0	2004	3.0	53.5	43.5	100.0
1995	11.8	53.7	34.5	100.0	2005	2.3	59.7	38.0	100.0
1996	13.7	51.8	34.5	100.0	2006	3.9	58.7	37.5	100.0
1997	18.7	44.1	37.2	100.0	2007	3.7	62.6	33.7	100.0
1998	24.8	35.1	40.1	100.0	2008	3.7	63.1	33.2	100.0
1999	6.7	55.8	37.5	100.0	2009	3.7	67.5	28.8	100.0
2000	4.7	54.3	41.0	100.0	2010	3.0	71.1	25.9	100.0
2001	6.5	45.2	48.3	100.0	2011	3.3	67.2	29.5	100.0

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

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census. 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*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_10



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

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Registered unemployment ^a	568.4	507.7	500.6	470.1	423.1	409.5	390.5	364.1	344.7
Of which: School-leavers	62.1	54.5	46.2	42.4	32.5	29.9	26.0	26.8	28.5
Non school-leavers	506.2	453.2	454.4	427.7	390.6	379.6	364.4	337.4	316.2
Male	333.0	293.8	284.1	267.1	233.4	221.4	209.7	196.4	184.6
Female	235.3	213.8	216.5	203.0	189.7	188.1	180.8	167.7	160.1
25 years old and younger	153.3	134.2	124.0	105.8	89.9	85.4	79.1	75.6	71.1
Manual workers	467.6	414.3	407.4	386.3	349.0	336.8	321.2	302.0	286.3
Non manual workers	100.7	93.4	93.2	83.8	74.1	72.7	69.3	62.1	58.4
Unemployment benefit recipients ^b	228.9	182.8	171.7	141.7	130.7	140.7	131.7	119.2	114.9
Unemployment assistance recipients ^c	190.3	210.0	211.3	201.3	182.2	148.6	143.5	131.2	113.4
Unemployment rate ^d	11.3	10.6	11.0	10.5	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.5	8.0
Shares within registered unemployed, %									
School-leavers	10.9	10.7	9.2	9.0	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.3	8.3
Male	58.6	57.9	56.7	56.8	55.2	54.1	53.7	53.9	53.5
25 years old and younger	27.0	26.4	24.8	22.5	21.3	20.9	20.3	20.8	20.6
Manual workers	82.3	81.6	81.4	82.2	82.5	82.3	82.2	82.9	83.1
Flows, in thousands									
Inflow to the Register	42.3	45.7	52.8	56.1	55.4	57.2	54.1	57.0	56.0
Of which: school-leavers	7.8	8.0	7.5	9.2	9.8	9.3	8.0	7.8	7.8
Outflow from the Register	51.7	47.6	54.3	57.3	60.4	57.2	56.8	59.4	55.8
Of which: school-leavers	7.9	8.5	8.9	9.0	11.0	9.4	8.2	7.7	7.5

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Registered unemployment ^a	357.2	375.9	409.9	393.5	426.9	442.3	561.8	582.7	582.9
Of which: School-leavers	31.3	33.8	40.9	38.7	40.4	41.4	49.3	52.6	52.9
Non school-leavers	325.9	342.2	369.1	354.7	386.5	400.9	512.5	530.1	529.9
Male	188.0	193.3	210.4	200.9	219.9	228.3	297.9	305.0	297.1
Female	169.2	182.6	199.5	192.5	207.0	214.0	263.9	277.7	285.8
25 years old and younger	71.6	71.4	78.9	75.8	80.3	75.9	104.3	102.8	102.3
Manual workers	296.2	308.5	336.2	321.9	..	..	..	..	..
Non manual workers	61.0	67.4	73.7	71.6	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployment benefit recipients ^b	120.0	124.0	134.4	151.5	134.6	136.5 ^e	202.1	187.7	159.9
Unemployment assistance recipients ^c	116.2	120.4	133.4	121.8	133.0	147.5	156.0	167.8	182.1
Unemployment rate ^d	8.3	8.7	9.4	9.0	9.7	10.0	12.8	13.3	13.2
Shares within registered unemployed, %									
School-leavers	8.8	9.0	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.4	8.8	9.0	9.1
Male	52.6	51.4	51.3	51.1	51.5	51.6	53.0	52.3	51.0
25 years old and younger	20.0	19.0	19.2	16.5	18.8	17.2	18.6	17.6	17.5
Manual workers	82.9	82.1	82.0	81.8	..	..	..	..	..
Flows, in thousands									
Inflow to the Register	54.8	57.8	60.7	50.8	51.4	54.0	69.0	65.3	70.9
Of which: school-leavers	7.7	7.6	8.2	7.0	6.2	6.3	7.5	7.9	8.2
Outflow from the Register	53.5	54.4	59.8	51.4	48.4	51.3	58.4	66.4	74.2
Of which: school-leavers	7.6	7.1	7.9	7.1	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.5	8.1

^a Since 1st of November, 2005: registered jobseekers. (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 Since 1st of November, 2005: jobseeker benefit recipients. From 2011. September 1st, the system of jobseeking support changed.

^c Only recipients who are in the NMH register. 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. This allowance was replaced by the wage replacement support from 2011. January 1st, then from 2011. September 1st, the name was changed to employment substitution support.

^d Relative index: registered unemployment rate in the economically active population. From 1st of November, 2005, registered jobseekers' rate in the economically active population.

^e 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.

2008 data, comparable to 2009: 141.5 thousand people.

Source: NFSZ REG.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_11



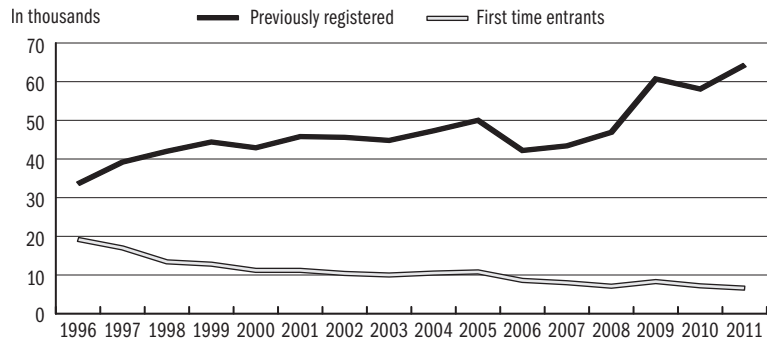
Table 5.12: Monthly entrants to the unemployment register^a, monthly averages, in thousands

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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	7.2	6.6
Previously registered	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	58.1	64.3
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	65.3	70.9

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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_12

Figure 5.6: Entrants to the unemployment register, monthly averages, in thousands



Source: *NFSZ REG*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena05_06

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	n.a.	n.a.	30.4	..	..	..	..	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 ^d	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	202.8	151.9	-	215.0	135.3	13.6	17.8	54.1	790.5
	Per cent	25.7	19.2	-	27.2	17.1	1.7	2.3	6.8	100.0
2010	In thousands	159.6	163.5	-	222.4	164.5	17.8	26.7	40.3	794.8
	Per cent	20.1	20.6	-	28.0	20.7	2.2	3.4	5.1	100.0
2011	In thousands	122.8	168.2	-	239.8	91.6	13.6	20.4	39.9	696.3
	Per cent	17.6	24.2	-	34.4	13.2	2.0	2.9	5.7	100.0

^a Since 1st of November, 2005: jobseeker benefit recipients. From 2011. September 1st, the system of jobseeking support changed.

^b Only recipients who are in the NFSZ register. 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. This allowance was replaced by the wage replacement support from 2011. January 1st, then from 2011. September 1st, the name was changed to employment substitution support.

^c Up to 2008 the number financed from the MPA Decentralized Base, since 2009 the number financed from MPA, TAMOP. Public-type employment: community service, public service, public work programmes.

Wage subsidy: wage subsidy, wage-cost subsidy, work experience acquisition assistance to career-starters, support for employment of availability allowance recipients, part-time employment, wage support for those losing their job due to the crisis.

Other support: job preservation support, support to would-be entrepreneurs, contribution to costs related to commuting to work, job creation support, jobseeker's clubs.

^d 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.

2008 data, comparable to 2009: 134.1 thousand people.

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: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_13



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

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent
Subsidised employment	130,081	37.4	104,842	32.7	118,703	34.0	170,464	40.0	198,974	38.5	282,673	48.5
Non-subsidised employment	217,606	62.6	215,686	67.3	230,558	66.0	255,356	60.0	317,622	61.5	299,716	51.5
Total	347,687	100.0	320,528	100.0	349,261	100.0	425,820	100.0	516,596	100.0	582,389	100.0

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

^b Annual totals, the number of jobseekers over the year who were placed. It reflects the placements at the time of their exit from the registry.

Source: *NMH*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_14



Table 5.15: 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	2010 ^b	2011 ^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	40.4	49.4	33.7
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	41.9	48.8	39.5
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	..	59.9	53.4
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	73.1	76.4	67.6
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	72.4	90.9	79.5
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	..	..	96.9
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-gaining support: the support of new entrants with no work experience for 6-9 months, the amount of the support is equal to 50-80% of the wage costs. The instrument was discontinued after 2006. December 31. In 2009 they reintroduced the work experience gaining support for skilled new entrants, for employers who ensure employment of at least 4 hours a day and 365 days. The amount of the support is 50-100% of the wage cost. Monitoring for the first exiters are available from 2011.

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: *NFSZ*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_15

Table 5.16: Distribution of registered unemployed^a, unemployment benefit recipients^b and unemployment assistance recipients^c by educational attainment

Educational attainment	1995	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 ^e	2009	2010	2011
Registered unemployed											
8 grades of primary school or less	43.6	42.3	42.7	41.8	41.5	42.8	43.8	-	40.0	39.2	39.9
Vocational school	34.5	34.2	32.2	32.6	32.3	31.5	30.7	-	33.1	31.4	29.8
Vocational secondary school	11.7	13.0	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.2	12.8	-	14.4	15.0	15.0
Grammar school	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	-	8.3	9.1	9.7
College	1.5	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	-	3.0	3.7	3.9
University	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	1.1	1.5	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
	482.7	359.6	350.7	388.1	359.6	402.7	415.6	-	549.0	546.0	553.3
Unemployment benefit recipients^d											
8 grades of primary school or less	36.9	29.7	28.9	28.2	25.4	25.4	24.4	26.3	25.7	24.1	23.4
Vocational school	36.6	40.7	39.2	39.3	39.5	37.4	37.0	39.2	39.4	36.2	34.5
Vocational secondary school	14.9	16.7	17.7	17.9	18.7	19.2	19.3	18.3	18.5	19.7	20.1
Grammar school	8.3	9.0	9.3	9.5	10.1	10.9	11.0	10.6	10.1	11.6	12.3
College	2.2	2.9	3.6	3.7	4.5	5.0	6.0	5.7	4.5	5.8	6.7
University	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.6	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	164.1	110.3	100.3	104.9	91.5	119.3	92.5	126.9	200.5	165.8	145.9
Unemployment assistance recipients^e											
8 grades of primary school or less	56.8	55.5	61.1	60.4	60.1	60.3	60.3	-	59.4	56.4	56.1
Vocational school	30.6	30.0	27.6	27.8	27.7	27.1	26.5	-	26.6	27.4	26.1
Vocational secondary school	6.9	7.4	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.8	-	7.5	8.6	9.0
Grammar school	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.7	-	4.8	5.6	6.3
College	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	-	1.2	1.5	1.8
University	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	0.4	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
	220.7	136.9	114.6	127.8	116.5	130.9	145.8	-	144.1	161.7	174.7

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

^b Since 1st of November, 2005: those receiving jobseeking support. From 2011. September 1st, the system of jobseeking support changed.

^c Only recipients who are in the NFSZ register. 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. This allowance was replaced by the wage replacement support from 2011. January 1st, then from 2011. September 1st, the name was changed to employment substitution support.

^d After 1st of November, 2005: jobseeking support. Does not contain those receiving unemployment aid prior to pension in 2004. From 2011. September 1st, the system of jobseeking support changed.

^e 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 data in a form comparable to the 2009 data.

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

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_16



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	..	2003	297,640	26.7	65.2
1994	485,045	27.8	..	2004	308,027	27.4	64.6
1995	370,941	27.7	..	2005	329,738	27.2	63.0
1996	408,828	24.2	58.4	2006	234,273	33.2	53.7
1997	327,486	26.8	58.7	2007	251,889	33.4	46.9
1998	322,496	26.5	64.5	2008	232,151	40.0	48.7
1999	320,132	26.0	67.4	2008 ^a	261,573	43.4	48.9
2000	325,341	28.1	64.6	2009	345,216	37.9	56.0
2001	308,780	27.2	65.1	2010	352,535	38.9	55.8
2002	303,288	27.6	66.7	2011	329,728	39.2	55.7

^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: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_17



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

Groups of training participants	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Participants in suggested training	35,486	44,988	48,558	52,045	52,198	53,447	46,802	45,261
Participants in accepted training	31,167	26,522	26,906	28,311	30,949	32,672	31,891	28,599
One Step Forward (OFS) programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-employed participants together	66,725	71,509	75,465	80,356	83,147	86,211	78,693	73,859
Of which: school-leavers	16,843	21,658	24,359	25,260	22,131	20,592	19,466	18,320
Employed participants	5,255	4,484	4,139	4,408	5,026	5,308	4,142	9,036
Total	71,980	75,993	79,604	84,764	88,173	91,519	82,835	82,895
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Participants in suggested training	33,002	29,252	36,212	32,747	48,561	41,373	50,853	32,172
Participants in accepted training	19,406	9,620	7,327	5,766	4,939	8,241	6,853	2,495
One Step Forward (OFS) programme	-	-	-	270	59,347	11,169	2,316	-
Non-employed participants together	52,407	38,872	43,539	38,783	112,847	60,783	57,706	34,667
Of which: school-leavers	12,158	9,313	1,365	1,111	18,719	21,103	12,030	7,935
Employed participants	7,487	4,853	3,602	3,467	37,466	12,496	336	908
Total	59,894	43,725	47,141	42,250	150,313	73,279	60,358	35,575

^a The data contain the number of those financed from the NFA 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: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_18

Table 5.19: Employment ratio of participants ALMPs by gender, age groups and educational attainment for the programmes finished in 2011, per cent



	Non-employed participants			Supported self-employment ^a	Wage subsidy programme
	suggested training	accepted training	total		
By gender					
Males	35.4	37.5	35.6	68.2	79.7
Females	31.6	41.3	32.7	67.0	79.4
By age groups					
-20	16.5	14.8	16.4	22.6	23.8
20-24	38.3	40.0	38.4	65.0	82.9
25-29	35.3	37.8	35.5	64.4	79.7
-29 together	34.2	36.1	34.3	62.7	74.4
30-34	33.4	45.0	34.7	70.1	83.6
35-39	32.9	41.9	33.9	69.1	82.9
40-44	34.9	40.7	35.6	68.8	80.7
45-49	32.2	43.0	33.4	67.2	70.5
50-54	32.1	36.8	32.7	69.5	83.4
55+	35.4	36.3	35.5	70.8	83.4
By educational attainment					
Less than primary school	36.4	0.0	35.1	11.1	67.7
Primary school	29.2	37.3	29.9	57.4	78.2
Vocational school for skilled workers	35.5	40.8	36.0	69.0	79.1
Vocational school	29.1	47.7	31.2	59.3	79.6
Special vocational school	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational secondary school	37.7	41.6	38.1	70.1	82.4
Technicians secondary school	36.9	47.5	37.9	77.4	80.2
Grammar school	32.4	41.9	33.1	66.3	80.0
College	33.7	36.4	34.2	65.5	82.5
University	35.0	25.8	33.2	71.4	81.6
Total	33.7	39.5	34.3	67.6	79.5

^a Survival rate.

Note: 6 months after the end of each programme.

Source: *NFSZ*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_19

Table 5.20: Distribution of the average annual number of those with no employment status who participate in the training by the type of training, percentage



Types of training	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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	65.2	68.6
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	25.4	21.1
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	9.4	10.3
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	100.0	100.0

Source: *NFSZ*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_20

**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	2010	2011
Total number of entrants	45,092	25,760	27,727	26,459	25,353	42,710	37,467	39,780	18,464 ^a
By age groups, %									
-20	10.4	9.0	9.7	8.7	7.0	8.1	4.9	3.8	4.0
20-24	24.1	22.3	23.1	23.0	24.7	26.9	25.1	23.9	27.2
25-44	54.7	54.9	52.3	52.0	51.3	48.3	51.5	52.4	46.5
45-49	6.5	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.0	8.5	8.8	8.3
50+	4.3	5.9	7.1	8.4	9.2	9.7	10.0	11.0	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	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	3.0	0.7
Primary school	23.1	23.8	26.3	25.1	24.0	28.1	22.8	24.5	28.2
Vocational school	26.9	26.6	25.7	26.8	24.5	21.9	22.0	25.5	24.8
Vocational and technical secondary school	25.7	24.5	23.3	23.5	23.9	22.6	24.8	23.7	24.2
Grammar school	15.5	14.2	14.4	15.0	16.3	15.9	15.3	15.8	15.7
College, university	7.6	9.2	8.1	8.4	9.8	9.4	7.6	7.5	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a The drastic decrease in the number of training programs offered was due to the centralization of decision-making regarding the financing of training programs, and the concurrent new requirement according to which only training programs with a verifiable direct effect on employment were approved. Due to these, the number of preventative and general knowledge training programs among those supported decreased. The majority of training participants were enrolled within the framework of EU programs.

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent05_21

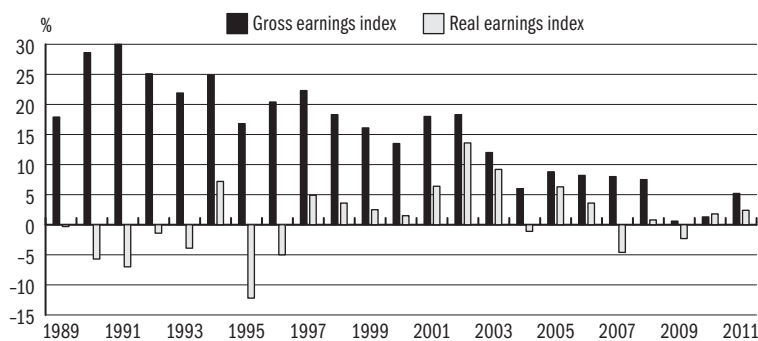
Table 6.1: Nominal and real earnings

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
1991	17,934	12,948	130.0	125.5	135.0	93.0
1992	22,294	15,628	125.1	121.3	123.0	98.6
1993	27,173	18,397	121.9	117.7	122.5	96.1
1994	33,939	23,424	124.9	127.3	118.8	107.2
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	137,193	88,753	112.0	114.3	104.7	109.2
2004	145,520	93,715	106.0	105.6	106.8	98.9
2005	158,343	103,149	108.8	110.1	103.6	106.3
2006	171,351	110,951	108.2	107.6	103.9	103.6
2007	185,017	114,282	108.0	103.0	108.0	95.4
2008	198,964	122,267	107.5	107.0	106.1	100.8
2009	199,837	124,116	100.6	101.8	104.2	97.7
2010	202,525	132,604	101.3	106.8	104.9	101.8
2011	213,054	141,127	105.2	106.4	103.9	102.4

Source: *KSH IMS* (earnings) and *consumer price accounting* (STADAT, 2012. 03. 26. version).

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent06_01

Figure 6.1: Annual changes of gross and net real earnings



Source: *KSH IMS* (earnings) and *consumer price accounting* (STADAT, 2012. 03. 26. version).

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena06_01

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	59,362	72,261	84,542	89,446	97,219	103,190	112,388	122,231	133,570	137,101	143,861	153,300
Mining and quarrying	109,046	124,755	135,770	142,882	158,945	171,465	190,530	202,985	225,650	244,051	233,985	254,607
Manufacturing	88,031	100,964	113,707	123,914	136,354	145,997	158,597	172,277	183,081	190,331	200,748	213,145
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	363,900	379,711
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	193,605	207,614
Construction	64,288	79,368	86,324	94,193	100,124	106,608	117,626	136,301	146,475	152,204	153,003	156,574
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	185,695	196,953
Transportation and storage	87,473	100,148	112,577	124,419	137,526	149,068	162,091	173,776	186,376	196,350	200,111	210,146
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	122,691	125,757
Information and communication	169,984	203,466	234,040	250,308	273,606	288,876	306,792	328,902	358,217	366,752	368,115	392,974
Financial and insurance activities	189,818	217,018	241,654	274,081	324,295	349,809	401,580	390,511	431,601	427,508	433,442	456,942
Real estate activities	89,468	94,671	111,627	122,087	126,388	134,409	145,550	159,225	169,845	177,747	182,747	184,829
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	297,559	303,365
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	145,574	149,690
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	243,401	252,848
Education	81,160	97,580	128,536	162,293	159,803	181,444	191,211	193,250	204,600	194,958	195,928	192,984
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	142,337	153,832
Arts, entertainment and recreation	75,318	87,630	112,894	137,826	141,957	154,312	161,416	183,898	183,813	179,199	179,981	192,407
Other service activities	66,946	80,752	91,198	103,554	127,136	133,846	140,893	153,512	157,950	160,375	150,045	162,093
National economy, total	87,750	103,554	122,481	137,193	145,523	158,343	171,351	185,018	198,741	199,837	202,576	213,054
Of which:												
Business sector	88,424	102,834	116,596	127,032	138,926	148,555	162,531	177,415	192,044	200,304	206,848	217,878
Budgetary institutions	86,573	105,944	136,844	160,844	161,559	182,185	193,949	206,225	219,044	201,632	196,186	203,516

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

Source: KSH mid-year IMS.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent06_02a

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	67.6	69.8	69.0	65.2	66.8	65.2	65.6	66.1	67.2	68.6	71.0	72.0
Mining and quarrying	124.3	120.5	110.8	104.1	109.2	108.3	111.2	109.7	113.5	122.1	115.5	119.5
Manufacturing	100.3	97.5	92.8	90.3	93.7	92.2	92.6	93.1	92.1	95.2	99.1	100.0
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	179.6	178.2
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	95.6	97.4
Construction	73.3	76.6	70.5	68.7	68.8	67.3	68.6	73.7	73.7	76.2	75.5	73.5
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	91.7	92.4
Transportation and storage	99.7	96.7	91.9	90.7	94.5	94.1	94.6	93.9	93.8	98.3	98.9	98.6
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	60.6	59.0
Information and communication	193.7	196.5	191.1	182.4	188.0	182.4	179.0	177.8	180.2	183.5	181.7	184.4
Financial and insurance activities	216.3	209.6	197.3	199.8	222.8	220.9	234.4	211.1	217.2	213.9	214.0	214.5
Real estate activities	102.0	91.4	91.1	89.0	86.9	84.9	84.9	86.1	85.5	88.9	90.2	86.8
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	146.9	142.4
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	71.9	70.3
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	120.2	118.7
Education	92.5	94.2	104.9	118.3	109.8	114.6	111.6	104.4	102.9	97.6	96.7	90.6
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	70.3	72.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	85.8	84.6	92.2	100.5	97.5	97.5	94.2	99.4	92.5	89.7	88.8	90.3
Other service activities	76.3	78.0	74.5	75.5	87.4	84.5	82.2	83.0	79.5	80.3	74.1	76.1
National economy, 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
Of which:												
Business sector	100.8	99.3	95.2	92.6	95.5	93.8	94.9	95.9	96.6	100.2	102.1	102.3
Budgetary institutions	98.7	102.3	111.7	117.2	111.0	115.1	113.2	111.5	110.2	100.9	96.8	95.5

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

Source: KSH mid-year IMS.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent06_02b



Table 6.3: Regression-adjusted earnings differentials

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Male	0.1600	0.1620	0.1410	0.1480	0.1490	0.1500	0.1520	0.1810	0.1720	0.1480	0.1470	0.1540
Less than primary school	-0.5740	-0.4870	-0.4550	-0.4110	-0.3900	-0.4800	-0.4090	-0.4350	-0.4030	-0.5650	-0.3770	-0.5270
Primary school	-0.4120	-0.3650	-0.3640	-0.3550	-0.3670	-0.3730	-0.3830	-0.4160	-0.4050	-0.4480	-0.3760	-0.4180
Vocational school	-0.2780	-0.2530	-0.2730	-0.2550	-0.2650	-0.2750	-0.2840	-0.2940	-0.2800	-0.3000	-0.2460	-0.2610
College, university	0.5570	0.5310	0.5400	0.6190	0.5870	0.5900	0.5790	0.5620	0.5560	0.6180	0.5760	0.6190
Estimated labour market experience	0.0250	0.0212	0.0213	0.0216	0.0237	0.0238	0.0254	0.0256	0.0250	0.0261	0.0230	0.0256
Square of estimated labour market experience	-0.0004	-0.0003	-0.0003	-0.0003	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004
Public sector	-0.1230	-0.1140	-0.0581	0.1120	0.1600	0.1130	0.0918	0.0031	0.0224	-0.1270	-0.0589	-0.1690

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. The region parameters can be seen in Table 9.6.

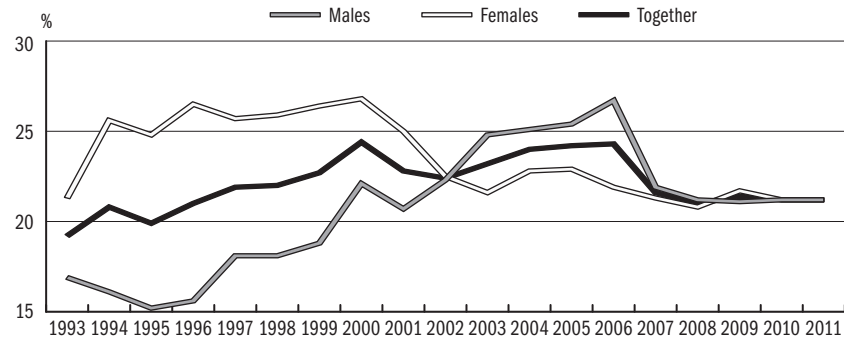
Reference categories: female, with leaving certificate (general education certificate), not in the public sector, working in the Central-Transdanubia region.

Source: *NMH BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent06_03



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



Source: *NMH BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena06_02

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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
By gender															
Males	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	21.2	21.2
Females	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	21.2	21.2
By age groups															
-24	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	38.2	38.2
25-54	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	20.9	20.9
55+	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	18.1	18.1
By level of education															
8 grades of primary school or less	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	43.4	43.4
Vocational school	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	33.3	33.3
Secondary school	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	17.3	17.3
Higher education	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	2.9	2.9
By industries^b															
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	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	34.6	34.6
Manufacturing	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	20.5	20.5
Construction	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	43.0	43.0
Trade, repairing	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	36.4	36.4
Transport, storage, communication	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	13.3	13.3
Financial intermediation	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	20.7	20.7
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	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	8.8	8.8
Education	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	10.6	10.6
Health and social work	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	13.8	13.8
Total	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	21.2	21.2

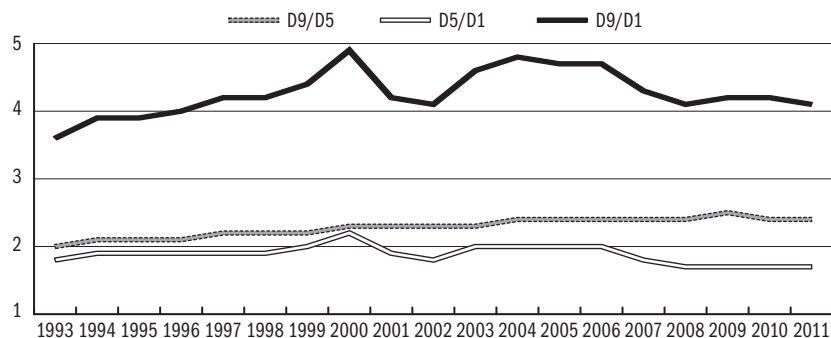
^a Percentage of those who earn less than 2/3 of the median earning.

^b 1997-2008: by TEÁOR'03, 2009: by TEÁOR'08.

Source: *NMH BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent06_04

Figure 6.3: The dispersion of gross monthly earnings

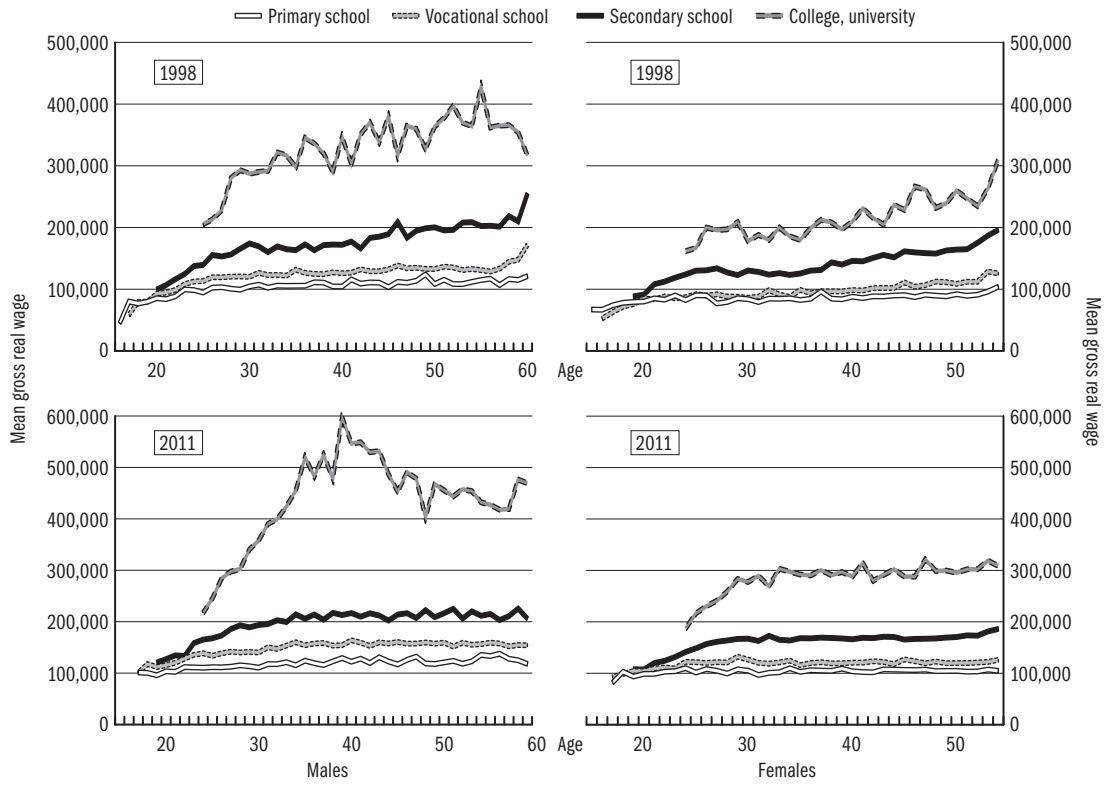


Source: *NMH BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena06_03



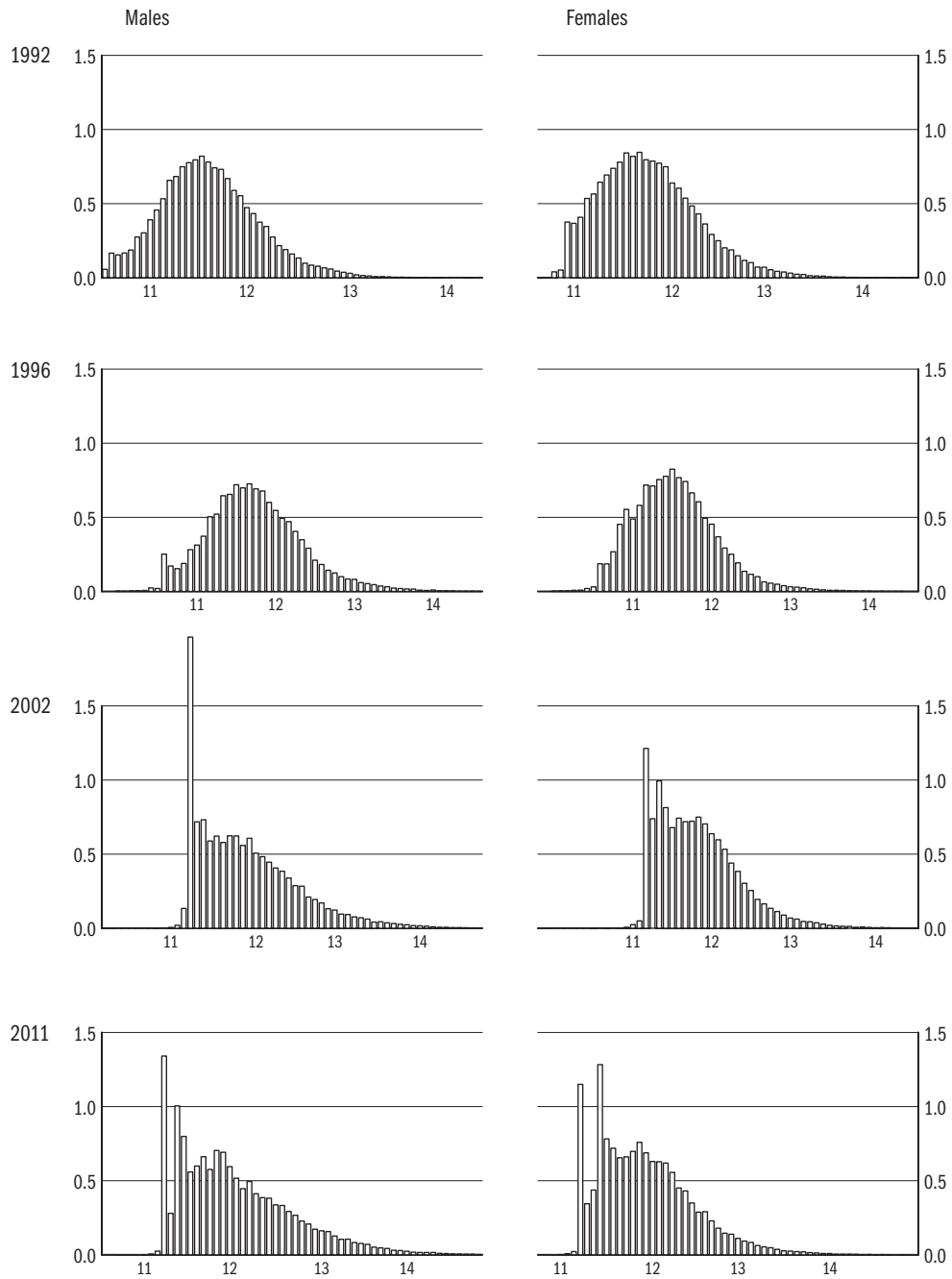
Figure 6.4: Age-income profiles by education level in 1998 and 2011, women and men



Source: NMH BT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena06_04

Figure 6.5: The dispersion of the logarithm of gross real earnings (2011 = 100%)



Source: *NMHB T*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena06_05



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
1989	170,891	53,724	52,573	15,699
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	29,843 ^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	36,064
2010	103,643	20,693	77,930	38,456
2011	96,825	20,720	76,354	35,433

^a Estimated data.

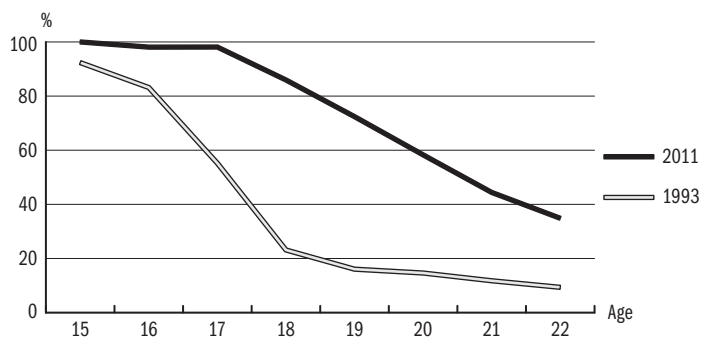
Note: Primary school: completed the 8th grade. Other levels: received certificate. Excludes special schools. College, university: from 2007 includes those completing basic higher education, combined, and masters programs.

Source: *NEFMI EMMI STAT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent07_01



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



Source: *NEFMI EMMI STAT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena07_01

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
2010	95,469	35,177	88,644	68,715
2011	96,455	35,420	83,025	70,954

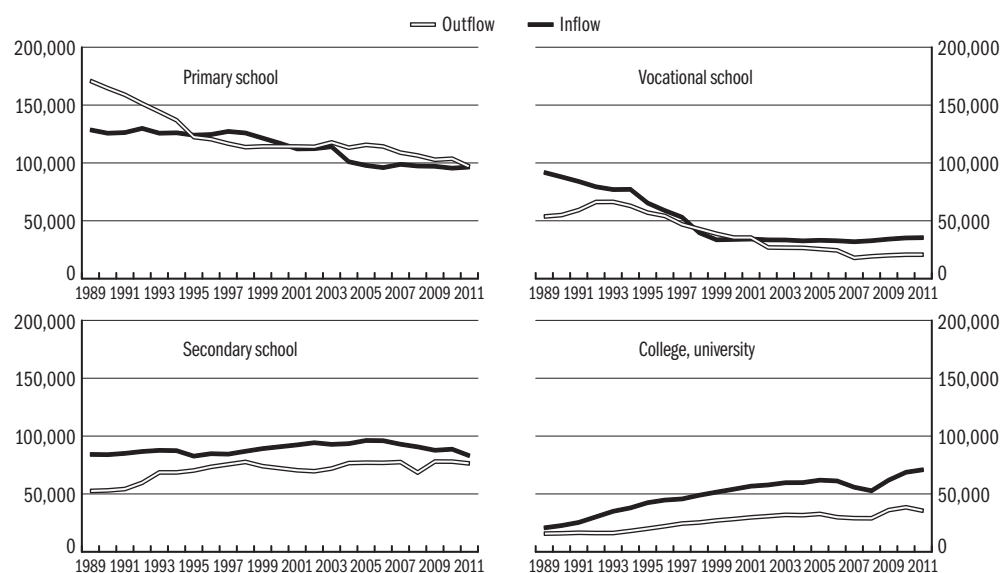
Note: Primary school: completed the 8th grade. Other levels: received certificate. Excludes special schools. College, university: from the 2005/2006 school-year, includes those completing basic higher education, combined, and masters programs.

^a Estimated data.

Source: NEFMI EMMI STAT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent07_02

Figure 7.2: Flows of the educational system by level



Source: NEFMI EMMI STAT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena07_02



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

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university
1990/91	1,130,656	222,204	291,872	76,601
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	171,612
2001/02	905,932	124,615	420,889	184,071
2002/03	893,261	123,069	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	122,973	441,886	227,118
2008/09	765,822	123,640	439,957	224,894
2009/10	752,896	128,479	443,078	222,564
2010/11	736,977	129,076	438,892	218,057
2011/12	729,000	129,250	428,122	218,304

Note: Excludes special education 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. College, university: from the 2005/2006 schoolyear, includes those completing basic higher education, combined, and masters programs.

Source: *NEFMI EMMI STAT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent07_03



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
1990/91	11,536	-	68,162	25,786
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	1,070	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
2010/11	1,997	8,068	76,404	99,962
2011/12	2,264	10,383	74,204	98,081

Note: College, university: from the 2005/2006 schoolyear, includes those completing basic higher education, combined, and masters programs.

Source: *NEFMI EMMI STAT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent07_04

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
2010	100,777	65,503	65.0	129.3	84.1
2011	101,835	66,810	65.6	133.4	87.5

Note: Including those applying to and accepted to basic higher education, combined, and masters programs. From 2008, includes the number of those accepted during late and cross-semester admissions.

Source: NEFMI EMMI STAT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent07_05



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 ^b
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
2010	22,241	582,664	3.8
2011	41,123	582,868	7.1

^a Monthly average stock figures.

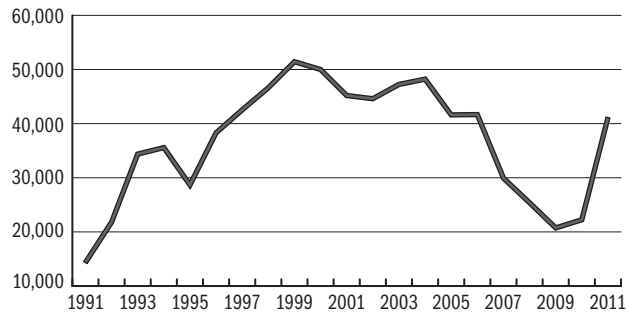
^b Since 1st of November, 2005: registered jobseekers.

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent08_01



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



Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena08_01

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

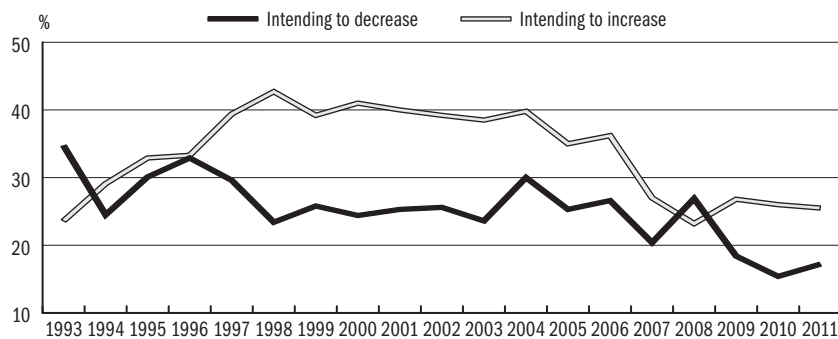
Year		Intending to decrease	Intending to increase	Year		Intending to decrease	Intending to increase
1993	I.	34.7	23.6	2001	I.	25.3	40.0
	II.	28.5	22.3		II.	28.6	32.6
1994	I.	24.5	29.1	2002	I.	25.6	39.2
	II.	21.0	29.7		II.	27.9	35.4
1995	I.	30.1	32.9	2003	I.	23.6	38.5
	II.	30.9	27.5		II.	32.1	34.3
1996	I.	32.9	33.3	2004		30.0	39.8
	II.	29.4	30.4	2005		25.3	35.0
1997	I.	29.6	39.4	2006		26.6	36.2
	II.	30.7	36.8	2007		20.4	27.0
1998	I.	23.4	42.7	2008		26.9	23.2
	II.	28.9	37.1	2009		18.4	26.8
1999	I.	25.8	39.2	2010		15.4	26.0
	II.	28.8	35.8	2011		17.2	25.5
2000	I.	24.4	41.0				
	II.	27.2	36.5				

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

Source: NMH PROG.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent08_02

Figure 8.2: Firms intending to increase/decrease their staff



Source: NMH PROG.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena08_02



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
1993	58.4	55.2	60.5	52.9	49.3	48.4	53.4	54.5
1994	57.2	54.4	59.9	52.4	47.7	47.5	53.0	53.5
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	60.6	59.3	63.1	52.3	49.7	49.5	55.8	56.2
2002	60.9	60.0	63.7	51.6	50.3	49.3	54.2	56.2
2003	61.7	62.3	61.9	53.4	51.2	51.6	53.2	57.0
2004	62.9	60.3	61.4	52.3	50.6	50.4	53.6	56.8
2005	63.3	60.2	62.0	53.4	49.5	50.2	53.8	56.9
2006	62.7	61.4	62.8	53.6	50.4	51.1	54.3	57.3
2007	62.7	61.8	63.4	51.2	50.8	50.5	55.2	57.3
2008	62.7	60.3	62.1	51.0	49.5	49.9	54.5	56.7
2009	61.6	57.8	59.7	52.1	48.6	48.1	53.2	55.4
2010	60.3	57.3	59.0	53.1	48.7	49.3	54.4	55.4
2011	60.2	59.9	60.2	51.8	48.7	50.3	54.5	55.8

^a Age: 15–64.

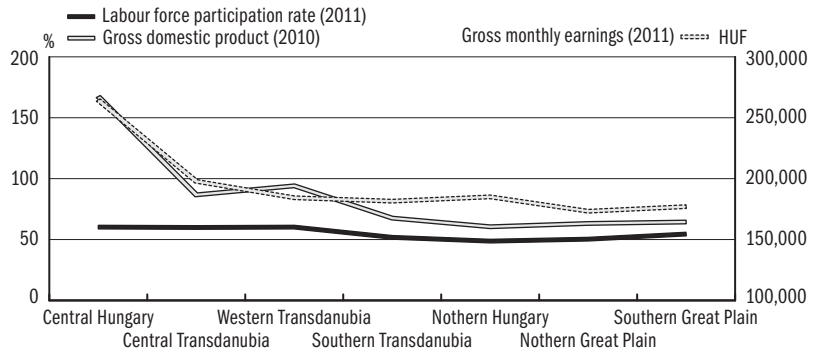
Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent09_01



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: *NMH BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena09_01

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
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	4.1	7.7	8.5	7.8	5.4	5.7
2002	3.9	5.0	4.0	7.9	8.8	7.8	6.2	5.8
2003	4.0	4.6	4.6	7.9	9.7	6.8	6.5	5.9
2004	4.5	5.6	4.6	7.3	9.7	7.2	6.3	6.1
2005	5.2	6.3	5.9	8.8	10.6	9.1	8.2	7.2
2006	5.1	6.1	5.7	9.0	11.0	10.9	7.8	7.5
2007	4.7	5.0	5.0	10.0	12.3	10.8	7.9	7.4
2008	4.6	5.8	5.0	10.3	13.4	12.0	8.8	7.8
2009	6.6	9.3	8.6	11.0	15.2	14.2	10.9	10.0
2010	8.9	10.3	9.2	12.1	16.0	14.5	10.6	11.2
2011	8.8	9.3	7.4	12.7	16.7	14.5	10.6	10.9

^a Age: 15–74.

Note: Up to 2000 data are weighted on the basis of the 1990 Population Census.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent09_02

Table 9.3: Regional differences: The share of registered unemployed^a relative to the economically active population^b, per cent

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
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
2010	6.6	11.8	9.3	17.1	21.5	20.9	15.2	13.3
2011	6.8	10.9	8.0	16.6	21.5	22.0	14.5	13.2

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

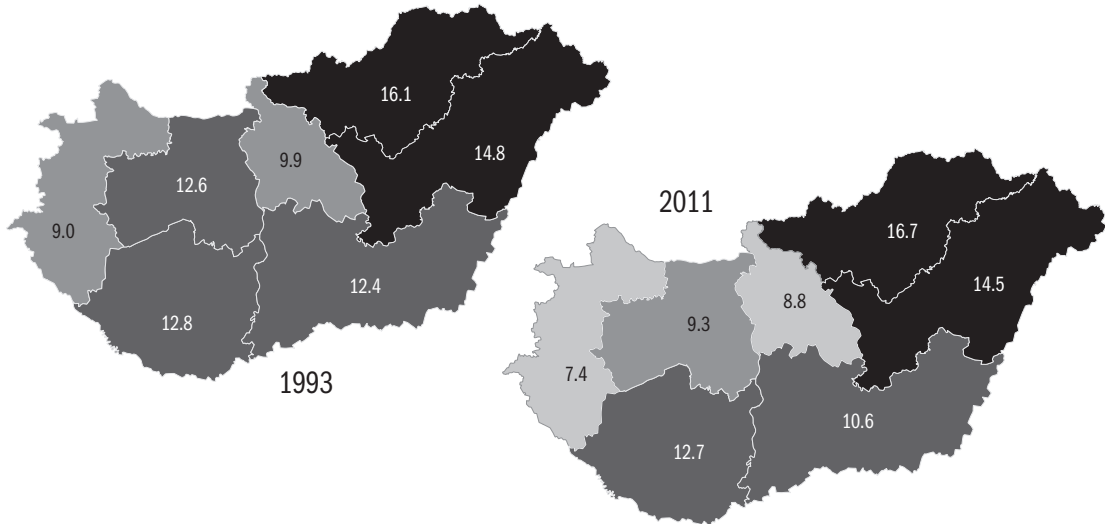
^b The denominator of the ratio is the economically active population on January 1st of the previous year.

Source: *NFSZ REG*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent09_03



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

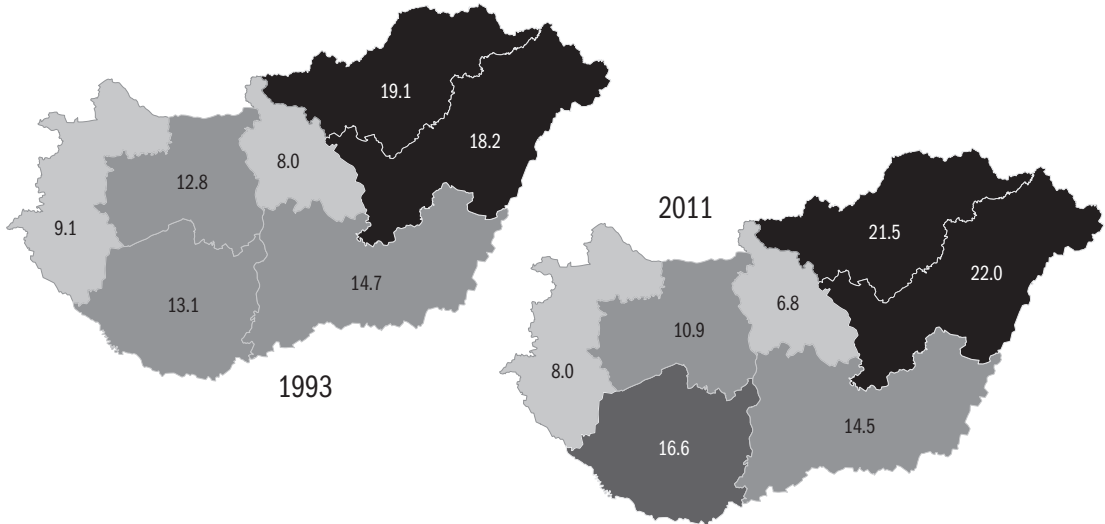


Source: *KSH MEF.*

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena09_02



Figure 9.3: Regional inequalities: The share of registered unemployed relative to the economically active population, per cent, in NUTS-2 level regions



Source: *NFSZ REG.*

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena09_03

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

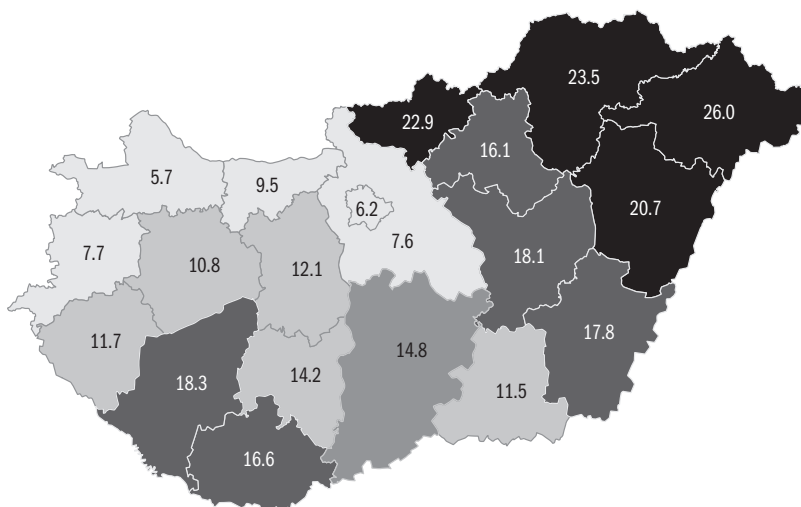
County	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Budapest	0.1	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.1	4.6	5.9	6.2
Baranya	1.1	11.8	12.2	13.3	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.1	11.2	11.9	11.6	13.4	13.3	12.9	13.6	14.7	17.1	16.6
Bács-Kiskun	1.1	11.0	10.9	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	15.6	14.8
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	18.1	17.8
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	23.7	23.5
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	12.4	11.5
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	12.4	12.1
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	6.8	5.7
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	20.3	20.7
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	16.1	16.1
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	16.4	18.1
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	10.4	9.5
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	22.0	22.9
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	7.7	7.6
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	18.9	18.3
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	24.8	26.0
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	14.7	14.2
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	9.6	7.7
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	12.3	10.8
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	12.9	11.7
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	13.3	13.2

^a Since 1st of November, 2005: 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: NFSZ REG.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent09_04

Figure 9.4: Regional inequalities: Means of registered unemployment rates in the counties, 2011



Source: NFSZ REG.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ena09_04



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
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
2010	258,653	194,794	183,454	171,769	173,696	162,455	169,441	207,456
2011	264,495	197,774	184,311	181,500	185,036	173,243	177,021	214,540

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

Note: The data refer to full-time employees in the budgetary sector and firms employing at least 10 workers (1997–99), and at least 5 workers (2000–), respectively.

Source: *NMH BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent09_05



Table 9.6: Regression-adjusted earnings differentials

Year	Central Hungary	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain
1997	0.0730	-0.0473	-0.1050	-0.1010	-0.1160	-0.1170
1998	0.0759	-0.0501	-0.1120	-0.1250	-0.1500	-0.1350
1999	0.1000	-0.0175	-0.1120	-0.1070	-0.1340	-0.1220
2000	0.0729	-0.0067	-0.1610	-0.1320	-0.1500	-0.1660
2001	0.0739	-0.0200	-0.1500	-0.1400	-0.1550	-0.1630
2002	0.0903	-0.0378	-0.1120	-0.0950	-0.1170	-0.1070
2003	0.0493	-0.0542	-0.1220	-0.1220	-0.1400	-0.1410
2004	0.0648	-0.0313	-0.1410	-0.0953	-0.1400	-0.1270
2005	0.0291	-0.0372	-0.1310	-0.1010	-0.1450	-0.1390
2006	0.0691	-0.0191	-0.1430	-0.0856	-0.1300	-0.1130
2007	0.0659	-0.0826	-0.1380	-0.1260	-0.1570	-0.1440
2008	0.0467	-0.0926	-0.1820	-0.1380	-0.1930	-0.1640
2009	0.0829	-0.0457	-0.1280	-0.1190	-0.1410	-0.1450
2010	0.0589	-0.0769	-0.1450	-0.1240	-0.1700	-0.1580
2011	0.1040	-0.0290	-0.0712	-0.0031	-0.0875	-0.0939

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.

Reference category: female, with leaving certificate (general education certificate), not in the public sector, working in the Central-Transdanubia region.

Source: *NMH BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent09_06

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								
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	4,105	2,300	2,430	1,691	1,587	1,563	1,643	2,485
2008	4,335	2,401	2,575	1,813	1,652	1,664	1,782	2,644
2009	4,291	2,126	2,384	1,762	1,562	1,659	1,692	2,556
2010	4,479	2,319	2,519	1,810	1,620	1,690	1,723	2,675
Per cent								
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	165.2	92.6	97.8	68.0	63.9	62.9	66.1	100.0
2008	164.0	90.8	97.4	68.6	62.5	62.9	67.4	100.0
2009	167.9	83.2	93.3	68.9	61.1	64.9	66.2	100.0
2010	167.4	86.7	94.2	67.7	60.6	63.2	64.4	100.0

Source: KSH.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent09_07Table 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.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent09_08



Table 10.1: Strikes

Year	Number of strikes	Number of involved persons	Hours lost, in thousands
1995 ^a	7	172,048	1,708.0
1996	8	4,491	19.0
1997	5	853	15.0
1998	7	1,447	3.0
1999	5	16,685	242.0
2000	5	26,978	1,192.0
2001	6	21,128	61.0
2002	4	4,573	9.0
2003	7	10,831	19.0
2004	8	6,276	116.0
2005	11	1,425	7.0
2006	16	24,665	52.0
2007	13	64,612	186.0
2008	8	8,633	..
2009	9	3,134	8.6
2010	7	3,263	133.1
2011	1	..	..

^a Teachers strikes number partly estimated.

Source: *KSH* strike statistics.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent10_01



Table 10.2: National agreements on wage increase recommendations^a

Year	OÉT Recommendations			Actual indexes	
	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Budgetary sector	Competitive sector
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	..	117.5	108.9
2004	..	107.0-108.0	..	100.4	109.3
2005	..	106.0	..	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
2010	..	real wage preservation	..	100.5 ^b	102.6 ^b
2011	..	104.0-106.0	..	103.8	105.3

^a Average increase rates of gross earnings from recommendations by the National Interest Reconciliation Council (OÉT). Previous year = 100.

^b Mean real wage index.

Source: *KSH, NGM*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent10_02

Table 10.3: Single employer collective agreements in the business sector

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of agreements	1,358	1,333	1,277	1,272	1,295	1,025	1,033	1,032	1,027	962	966	959
Number of persons covered	730,107	698,262	667,634	649,861	637,508	513,118	489,568	532,065	467,964	432,086	448,138	448,980

Source: *NMH*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent10_03

Table 10.4: Single institution collective agreements in the public sector

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of agreements	2,079	2,077	2,019	2,026	2,020	1,750	1,435	1,711	1,710	1,737	1,751	1,744
Number of persons covered	272,051	268,139	251,849	251,352	250,492	228,080	203,497	224,246	222,547	225,434	224,651	222,136

Source: *NMH*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent10_04

Table 10.5: Multi-employer collective agreements in the business sector

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of agreements	70	68	66	71	79	71	75	74	78	80	82	81
Number of persons covered	246,734	213,443	206,729	261,848	263,752	92,196	86,079	83,117	80,506	222,236	221,627	202,005

Source: *NMH*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent10_05

Table 10.6: Multi-institution collective agreements in the public sector

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of agreements	12	10	9	9	10	5	4	2	1	1	1	1
Number of persons covered	2,357	2,081	2,045	2,042	2,072	403	360	238	..	..	..	320

Source: *NMH*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent10_06

Table 10.7: The number of firm wage agreements, the number of affected firms, and the number of employees covered

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of agreements	572	471	531	545	515	298	302	214	202	785	905	888
Number of persons covered	334,056	259,033	279,753	316,585	347,223	169,639	151,022	171,259	100,206	377,677	414,522	416,562

Source: *NMH*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent10_07



Table 10.8: The number of multi-employer wage agreements, the number of affected firms, and the number of covered companies and employees

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of agreements	23	19	18	22	19	40	44	40	45	62	68	68
Number of companies	211	181	172	243	145	145	162	147	150	2,350	2,460	2,199
Number of persons covered	125,327	68,882	76,129	88,855	25,175	35,039	42,817	33,735	40,046	191,258	211,753	180,131

Source: *NMH*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent10_08

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
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
2010	..	..	24,442	1,224,000	-	-	81,356	94,682	30,041	217,807
2011	..	..	24,528	1,190,707	-	-	84,929	87,615	..	207,550

^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 2002. November 8, 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.

Source: NAV, KSH Welfare Statistics.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent11_01

Table 11.2: 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
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	51,831	152,197	26,817	71,816	..	..	124,116
2010	50,073	125,651	..	..	..	..	132,628
2011	52,107	110,803	..	..	..	..	141,127

^a Average of headcount at the end of the month. Includes the pre-pension allowance (2001–2002).

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

^c The average net wage refers to the entire economy, competitive sector after 2001: firms with at least 4 employees.

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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent11_02

Table 11.3: 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
2010	1,719,001	94,080	98,804	750,260	73,687	77,500
2011	1,700,800	99,644	104,014	721,973	77,945	81,367

Source: *ONYF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent11_03

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
2010	20,327	47,060	148,704	27,645	2,448	86,252	171,479	30,783
2011	16,448	47,096	139,277	27,588	2,371	86,411	158,096	30,500

Source: *ONYF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent11_04

Table 11.5: 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
2004	27,923	25,388	2008	30,677	32,709
2005	28,738	27,257	2009	31,263	33,434
2006	29,443	28,720	2010	31,815	33,429
2007	30,039	30,219	2011	32,314	33,429

Source: *ONYF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent11_05

Table 11.6: The median age for retirement and the number of pensioners

Pension	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Age	Persons	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	57.5	46,093
Disability and accident-related disability	48.1	23,649	48.5	21,507	48.7	19,901	49.1	19,250	49.3	18,488
Total	52.6	49,379	52.5	35,098	54.5	56,707	55.1	64,365	55.2	64,581
Males										
Old age and similar	60.1	30,217	59.7	32,611	60.1	36,111	59.9	30,560	59.9	33,134
Disability and accident-related disability	49.7	29,013	50.0	27,115	50.1	24,915	50.5	24,565	50.6	23,045
Total	55.0	59,230	55.3	59,726	56.0	61,026	55.7	55,125	56.1	56,179
Together										
Old age and similar	58.6	55,947	59.5	46,202	58.9	72,917	58.6	75,675	58.5	79,227
Disability and accident-related disability	49.0	52,662	49.3	48,622	49.5	44,816	49.9	43,815	50.0	41,533
Total	53.9	108,609	54.3	94,824	55.3	117,733	55.4	119,490	55.6	120,760
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011 ^a	
Females										
Old age and similar	57.8	62,015	57.3	39,290	59.9	15,243	60.7	13,617	58.5	84,550
Disability and accident-related disability	49.8	15,837	50.5	8,565	51.1	9,065	50.8	10,478	50.6	8,512
Rehabilitation annuity	-	-	44.1	1,604	44.9	6,574	47.6	6,789	47.1	4,374
Total	56.2	77,852	55.7	49,459	54.1	30,882	54.4	30,884	57.3	97,436
Males										
Old age and similar	59.7	50,878	59.8	25,749	59.7	37,116	60.2	37,219	60.4	42,708
Disability and accident-related disability	51.1	19,032	51.9	11,069	52.3	11,992	52.1	13,345	51.9	10,452
Rehabilitation annuity	-	-	44.5	1,556	44.8	6,278	47.4	6,123	47.0	4,085
Total	57.4	69,910	56.9	38,374	56.4	55,386	56.9	56,687	57.9	57,245
Together										
Old age and similar	58.7	112,893	58.3	65,039	59.7	52,359	60.3	50,836	59.0	127,258
Disability and accident-related disability	50.5	34,869	51.3	19,634	51.8	21,057	51.5	23,823	51.3	18,964
Rehabilitation annuity	-	-	44.3	3,160	44.9	12,852	47.5	12,912	47.1	8,459
Total	56.8	147,762	56.2	87,833	55.6	86,268	56.0	87,571	57.5	154,681

^a 2011 data are preliminary.

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*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent11_06



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 pension	Old-age and old-age type pensions ^a			From the total: at the age limit			From the total: under the age limit		
	Total	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
2010	24,094	37,394	13,719	51,113	6,350	7,213	13,563	29,990	5,801	35,791
2011 ^b	18,964	42,708	84,550	127,258	8,934	7,855	16,789	32,205	75,849	108,054

^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.
^b 2011 data are preliminary.

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*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent11_07

Table 11.8: Retirement age threshold

Birth year	Calendar year															
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1948	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
1949	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
1950	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
1951	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
1952 I.	57	58	59	60	61	62.5	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
1952 II.	57	58	59	60	60	62	62.5	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
1953	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
1954 I.	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63.5	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
1954 II.	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	63.5	65	66	67	68	69	70
1955	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
1956 I.	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64.5	65	66	67	68
1956 II.	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	64.5	66	67	68
1957	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
1958	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1959	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
1960	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64

Those are entitled to receive old age pension who have are at least of the age of the old age pension threshold indicated in the legislature – marked grey in the table – relevant to them (uniform for men and women), who have fulfilled the required number of years of service, and who are not insured. In the case of full old age pension, the minimum service time is 20 years, for partial pension it is 15 years. The table displays the old age pension age threshold in the case of a „representative person”. The cells show the age, based on the calendar year, of a person born in the given year.

Women who have accumulated at least 40 years towards entitlement (which is not necessarily the same as 40 years of service) are entitled to old age pension, regardless of their age.

According to the 2011 legislature number CLXVII, following December 31st, 2011, no pension can be determined prior to the age threshold. At the same time, the legislature ensures allowances that had been determined earlier to be continued under different legal titles (pre-retirement age pension is replaced by pre-retirement age provision, service pension by service salary), as well as closure of acquisitions, and the opportunity for the enforcement of acquired rights.

Pre-retirement age pension: early and reduced amount early old age pension, pensions with age preference, miner's pension, artist's pension, pre-retirement age old age pension of parliamentary and European parliamentary representatives and mayors, pre-pension, service pension of professional members of the armed forces.

Source: 1997. legislature number LXXXI.; 2011. legislature number CLXVII., http://www.jozsefvaros.hu/dokumentumok/234_korhatar_elotti_nyudij_ellatasok.pdf.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent11_08

Table 12.1: The mean, minimum, and maximum value of the personal income tax key, per cent

Year	Mean tax burden, per cent	The personal income tax key projected on the gross wage	
		minimum	maximum
1988	..	0	60
1989	..	0	56
1990	..	0	50
1991	..	0	50
1992	..	0	40
1993	..	0	40
1994	..	0	44
1995	..	0	44
1996	..	20	48
1997	..	20	42
1998	..	20	42
1999	..	20	40
2000	..	20	40
2001	..	20	40
2002	..	20	40
2003	..	20	40
2004	..	18	38
2005	18.89	18	38
2006	19.03	18	36
2007	18.63	18	36
2008	18.86	18	36
2009	18.10	18	36
2010 ^a	16.34	21.59	40.64
2011 ^a	13.78	20.32	20.32
2012 ^b	..	16.00	20.32

^a In 2010 the nominal tax key was 17% up to 5 000 000 HUF, above 5 000 001 HUF it was 32% of the part above 850 000 HUF and 5 000 000 HUF. In 2011, the nominal tax key was 16%. The joint tax base is the amount of income appended with the tax base supplement (equal to 27%).

^b In 2012 the nominal tax key was 16%. The joint tax base is the amount of income appended with the tax base supplement.

The amount of the tax base supplement:

- does not need to be determined for the part of the income included in the joint tax base that does not surpass 2 million 424 thousand HUF,
- should be determined as 27 % of the part of the income included in the joint tax base that is over 2 million 424 thousand HUF.

Source: Mean tax burden: http://nav.gov.hu/nav/szolgalatasok/adostatisztikak/szemelyi_jovedelemado/szja_2011.html. Other data: http://nav.gov.hu/nav/szolgalatasok/adokulcsok_jarulekmertekek/adotablak.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent12_01

Table 12.2: Changes in the magnitude of the tax wedge in the case of minimum wage and the temporary work booklet (AMK)

Year	Minimum wage				Total wage cost in the case of minimum wage		Minimum wage tax wedge, %	AMK public burden ^a , HUF/day		Total wage cost ^a , HUF/day		AMK tax wedge, % ^a	
	gross, HUF/month	gross, HUF/day	net, HUF/month	net, HUF/day	HUF/month	HUF/day		general	registered unemployed	general	registered unemployed	general	registered unemployed
1997	17,000	783	15,045	693	26,450	1,196	43.1	500	500	1,193	1,193	41.9	41.9
1998	19,500	899	17,258	795	30,297	1,369	43.0	500	500	1,295	1,295	38.6	38.6
1999	22,500	1,037	18,188	838	34,538	1,546	47.3	500	500	1,338	1,338	37.4	37.4
2000	25,500	1,175	20,213	931	38,963	1,746	48.1	800	800	1,731	1,731	46.2	46.2
2001	40,000	1,843	30,000	1,382	58,400	2,638	48.6	1,600	1,600	2,982	2,982	53.6	53.6
2002	50,000	2,304	36,750	1,694	71,250	3,226	48.4	1,000	500	2,694	2,194	37.1	22.8
2003	50,000	2,304	42,750	1,970	70,200	3,191	39.1	1,000	500	2,970	2,470	33.7	20.2
2004	53,000	2,442	45,845	2,113	74,205	3,376	38.2	1,000	500	3,113	2,613	32.1	19.1
2005	57,000	2,627	49,305	2,272	79,295	3,572	37.8	700	500	2,972	2,772	23.6	18.0
2006	62,500	2,880	54,063	2,491	85,388	3,910	36.7	700	700	3,191	3,191	21.9	21.9
2007	65,500	3,018	53,915	2,485	89,393	4,095	39.7	700	700	3,185	3,185	22.0	22.0
2008	69,000	3,180	56,190	2,589	94,065	4,310	40.3	900	900	3,489	3,489	25.8	25.8
2009	71,500	3,295	57,815	2,664	97,403 ^b	4,464	40.6	900	900	3,564	3,564	25.3	25.3
2010	73,500	3,387	60,236	2,776	94,448	4,352	36.2	900	900	3,676	3,676	24.5	24.5

Year	Minimum wage				Total wage cost in the case of minimum wage		Minimum wage tax wedge, %	Simplified employment ^c , Ft/day		Total wage cost, HUF/day		Tax wedge, simplified employment, %	
	gross, HUF/month	gross, HUF/day	net, HUF/month	net, HUF/day	HUF/month	HUF/day		temporary work	seasonal agricultural/tourism work	temporary work	seasonal agricultural/tourism work	temporary work	seasonal agricultural/tourism work
2011	78,000	3,594	60,600	2,793	100,230	4,619	39.5	1,000	500	3,793	3,293	26.4	15.2
2012	93,000	4,280	60,915	2,803	119,505	5,500	49.0	1,000	500	3,803	3,303	26.3	15.1

^a Wage paid in the amount in accordance with the gross daily minimum wage column and in case of work performed with a temporary work booklet. The basis for the comparison with the minimum wage is the assumption that employers pay temporary workers the smallest possible amount.

^b According to regulations pertaining to the first half of 2009.

^c From April 1st, 2010 the temporary work booklets and the public contribution tickets were discontinued, these were replaced by simplified employment.

Note: The tax wedge is the quotient of the total public burden (tax and contribution) and the total wage cost, it is calculated as: tax wedge = (total wage cost – net wage)/total wage cost.

Source: Minimum wage: http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xstadat/xstadat_eves/i_qli041.html. Public contribution ticket: 1997. legislation number LXXIV. Simplified employment: 2010. legislation number LXXV. Based on calculations of Ágota Scharle.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent12_02

Table 12.3: The monthly amount of the minimum wage, the guaranteed wage minimum, and the minimum pension, in thousands of current-year HUF

Date	Monthly amount of the minimum wage, HUF	As a percentage of mean gross earnings	As a ratio of APW, %	Guaranteed wage minimum, HUF	Minimum pension, HUF
1990. II. 1.	4,800	..	40.9	-	4,300
1991. IV.1.	7,000	..	..	-	5,200
1992. I. 1.	8,000	35.8	41.4	-	5,800
1993. III. 1.	9,000	33.1	39.7	-	6,400
1994. II. 1.	10,500	30.9	37.8	-	7,367
1995. III. 1.	12,200	31.4	37.0	-	8,400
1996. II. 1.	14,500	31.0	30.1	-	9,600
1997. I. 1.	17,000	29.7	35.1	-	11,500
1998. I. 1.	19,500	28.8	34.4	-	13,700
1999. I. 1.	22,500	29.1	34.6	-	15,350
2000. I. 1.	25,500	29.1	35.0	-	16,600
2001. I. 1.	40,000	38.6	48.3	-	18,310
2002. I. 1.	50,000	40.8	54.5	-	20,100
2003. I. 1.	50,000	36.4	51.5	-	21,800
2004. I. 1.	53,000	37.2	50.7	-	23,200
2005. I. 1.	57,000	33.6	49.2	-	24,700
2006. I. 1.	62,500	36.5	52.3	68,000	25,800
2007. I. 1.	65,500	35.4	49.2	75,400	27,130
2008. I. 1.	69,000	34.7	49.5	86,300	28,500
2009. I. 1.	71,500	35.8	50.0	87,500	28,500
2010. I. I.	73,500	36.3	49.5	89,500	28,500
2011. I. I.	78,000	36.6	49.8	94,000	28,500
2012. I. I.	93,000	..	..	108,000	28,500

Notes: Up to 1999, sectors employing unskilled labour usually received an extension of a few months for introducing the new minimum wage. The guaranteed wage minimum applies to skilled employees. The minimum wage is exempt from the personal income tax from September 2002. This policy resulted in a 15,9% increase in the net minimum wage. APW: mean wage of workers in the processing industry, based on the NMH BT. In 1990, the data is the previous year's data, indexed (since there was no NMH BT conducted in 1990).

Source: Minimum wage: 1990–91: <http://www.mszosz.hu/files/1/64/345.pdf>, 1992–: *KSH*. Guaranteed wage minimum: http://www.nav.gov.hu/nav/szolgalatasok/adokulcsok_jarulekmertekek/minimalber_garantalt. Minimum pension: http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xtab-la/nyugdij/tablny11_03.html. APW: *NMH BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent12_03

Table 12.4: The tax burden on work as a ratio of tax revenue and earnings

Year	Tax burden on work as a ratio of tax revenue ^a , %	Implicit tax key ^b	Tax wedge on 67% level of mean earnings	Tax wedge on the minimum wage ^c
1990		..	..	38.2
1991	52.4	..	..	40.4
1992	54.8	..	..	40.9
1993	54.4	..	..	42.3
1994	53.7	..	..	41.2
1995	52.1	42.3	..	44.2
1996	52.5	42.1	..	41.8
1997	54.2	42.5	..	43.1
1998	53.1	41.8	..	43.0
1999	51.5	41.9	..	47.3
2000	51.8	41.4	51.4	48.1
2001	53.1	40.9	50.9	48.6
2002	53.7	41.2	48.2	48.4
2003	51.8	39.3	44.5	39.1
2004	50.1	38.3	44.8	38.2
2005	51.1	38.4	43.1	37.8
2006	51.7	38.8	43.3	36.7
2007	52.0	41.0	46.0	39.7
2008	53.0	42.3	46.7	40.3
2009	51.4	40.8	46.3	40.6 ^d
2010	49.7	39.4	43.6	36.2

^a Tax burden on work and contributions as a ratio of tax revenue from all tax forms.

^b The implicit tax key is the quotient of the revenue from taxes and contributions pertaining to work and the income derived from work.

^c The tax wedge is the quotient of the total public burden (tax and contribution) and the total wage cost, it is calculated as: $\text{tax wedge} = (\text{total wage cost} - \text{net wage}) / \text{total wage cost}$.

^d The tax wedge of the minimum wage is the 2009 annual mean (the contributions decreased in June).

Source: 1991–1995: estimate of Ágota Scharle based on Ministry of Finance (PM) balance sheet data. 1996–2009: http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/taxation/gen_info/economic_analysis/tax_structures/index_en.htm. 2010: Eurostat online database. Implicit tax key: Eurostat online database (gov_a_tax_itr). Tax wedge on the 67 percent level of the mean wage: OECD: Taxing wages 2010, Paris 2011, tax wedge at the level of the minimum wage: calculations of Ágota Scharle.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent12_04



Table 13.1: Employment and unemployment rate of population aged 15–64 by gender in the EU, 2011

Country	Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	males	females	together	males	females	together
Austria	77.8	66.5	72.1	4.0	4.3	4.2
Belgium	67.1	56.7	61.9	7.1	7.2	7.2
Denmark	75.9	70.4	73.1	7.7	7.5	7.6
United Kingdom	74.5	64.5	69.5	8.7	7.3	8.0
Finland	70.6	67.4	69.0	8.4	7.1	7.8
France	68.1	59.7	63.8	8.8	9.8	9.3
Greece	65.9	45.1	55.6	15.0	21.4	17.7
Netherlands	79.8	69.9	74.9	4.5	4.4	4.4
Ireland	63.1	55.4	59.2	17.5	10.6	14.4
Luxembourg	72.1	56.9	64.6	3.8	6.3	4.9
Germany	77.3	67.7	72.5	6.2	5.6	5.9
Italy	67.5	46.5	56.9	7.6	9.6	8.4
Portugal	68.1	60.4	64.2	12.7	13.2	12.9
Spain	63.2	52.0	57.7	21.2	22.2	21.7
Sweden	76.3	71.8	74.1	7.6	7.5	7.5
EU-15	71.2	59.7	65.5	9.5	9.7	9.6
Hungary	61.2	50.6	55.8	11.0	10.9	10.9
Bulgaria	60.9	56.2	58.5	12.3	10.0	11.2
Cyprus	74.7	61.6	68.1	7.9	7.7	7.8
Czech Republic	74.0	57.2	65.7	5.8	7.9	6.7
Estonia	67.7	62.8	65.1	13.1	11.8	12.5
Poland	66.3	53.1	59.7	9.0	10.5	9.7
Latvia	62.9	60.8	61.8	17.6	13.1	15.4
Litania	60.9	60.5	60.7	17.8	13.0	15.4
Malta	73.6	41.0	57.6	6.1	7.1	6.5
Romania	65.0	52.0	58.5	7.9	6.8	7.4
Slovakia	66.3	52.7	59.5	13.5	13.6	13.5
Slovenia	67.7	60.9	64.4	8.2	8.2	8.2
EU-25	70.5	58.8	64.6	9.6	9.8	9.7
EU-27	70.1	58.5	64.3	9.5	9.7	9.6

Source: *CIRCA*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent13_01

Table 13.2: Employment composition of the countries in the EU^a, 2011

Country	Self employed	Part time	Fix term contr.	Service	Industry	Agriculture
Austria	11.3	24.3	9.6	69.0	26.3	4.8
Belgium	12.8	24.7	8.9	75.5	23.3	1.2
Denmark	8.4	25.1	8.9	77.7	20.1	2.2
United Kingdom	13.1	25.5	6.0	79.6	19.3	1.1
Finland	12.2	14.1	15.5	72.9	23.1	4.0
France	10.9	17.6	15.2	74.8	22.3	2.9
Greece	30.4	6.6	11.6	70.2	18.0	11.8
Netherlands	13.7	48.5	18.2	80.1	17.2	2.7
Ireland	15.1	22.9	9.9	76.9	19.2	3.9
Luxembourg	7.7	18.0	7.1	85.6	13.2	1.2
Germany	10.5	25.7	14.8	70.0	28.5	1.5
Italy	22.5	15.2	13.4	67.8	28.6	3.5
Portugal	16.5	10.1	22.2	65.0	28.7	6.4
Spain	15.5	13.7	25.4	73.9	21.9	4.2
Sweden	9.4	14.7	15.9	78.1	20.1	1.8
EU-15	14.0	21.7	14.2	73.4	23.9	2.8
Hungary	11.4	6.4	8.9	64.3	30.9	4.8
Bulgaria	10.9	2.2	4.1	61.4	32.0	6.7
Cyprus	15.1	8.7	13.7	75.4	21.7	2.9
Czech Republic	17.2	4.7	8.0	58.4	38.7	3.0
Estonia	8.0	9.3	4.5	63.0	32.8	4.3
Poland	18.5	7.3	26.9	56.9	30.9	12.2
Latvia	10.2	8.8	6.5	67.1	23.6	9.4
Litania	8.9	8.2	2.8	66.9	24.7	8.4
Malta	13.0	12.4	6.5	74.0	25.0	1.1
Romania	17.9	9.3	1.5	44.4	30.0	25.5
Slovakia	15.8	3.9	6.5	59.4	37.5	3.1
Slovenia	11.9	9.5	18.0	60.7	32.3	7.0
EU-25	14.3	19.4	14.6	71.2	25.2	3.7
EU-27	14.4	18.8	14.0	70.0	25.4	4.6

^a All employed = 100.

Source: Eurostat (Newcronos) Labour Force Survey.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013ent13_02

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 (CSO, in Hungarian: Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, KSH), and the register and surveys of the National Labour Office (in Hungarian: Nemzeti Munkaügyi Hivatal, NMH).

MAIN DATA SOURCES OF KSH

Labour Force Survey – KSH MEF

The KSH has been conducting a new statistical survey since January 1992 to obtain ongoing information on the labour force status of the Hungarian population. The MEF 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 international statistical recommendations based on the concepts and definitions recommended by the International Labour Organization (ILO), independently from 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 MEF, the surveyed population is divided into two main groups according to the economic activity performed by them during the reference week (up to 2003, this was always on the week containing the 19th of the month): economically active persons (labour force), and economically inactive persons.

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

The definitions used in the survey follow ILO recommendations. According to these, those designated employed are persons who, during the reference week worked one hour or more earning some form of income, or had a job from which they were only temporarily absent (on leave, illness, etc.).

Work providing income includes all activities that:

- result in monetary income, payment in kind, or
- that were carried out in the hopes of income realized in the future, or

- were performed without payment in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family workers).

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

- work done without payment for another household or institution (voluntary work),

- building or renovating of an own house or flat, internships tied to education (not even if it is compensated),

- housework, including work in the garden. Work on own land is only considered to generate income if the results are sold in the market, not produced for self-consumption.

Persons on child-care leave are classified – based on the 1995 ILO recommendations for transitional countries determined in Prague – according to their activity during the survey week.

Since according to the system of national accounting, defense activity contributes to the national product, conscripts are generally considered as economically active persons, any exceptions are marked in the footnotes of the table. The data regarding the number of conscripts comes from administrative sources.

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 if they found an appropriate job.

Those who do not have a job, but are waiting to start a new job within 30 days (since 2003 within 90 days) make up a special group of the unemployed. They are not subject to all three criteria.

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 in regular, income-earning jobs, nor searching for a job, or, if they searched, they could not have started work. Passive unemployed are included here, who desire a job, but have given up any active search for work, because they do not believe that they have a chance of finding any.

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

The size of the sample means that the main indicators of the labour market are representative in terms of regions (NUTS2) as well. The quarterly MEF sample includes a sample of three randomly selected dwellings, and labour market information is collected from one household each month. From 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 leave the sample permanently. The intersection of the samples of two consecutive periods tend to be less than the 5/6th that would be obtained at a 100 per cent response rate.

Since 2003, the weights used to make the sample representative are based on the 2001 census population record base. At the same time, the 2001–2002 data was recalculated and replaced as well. The sampling weights for 1992–2000 data are based on the 1990 census.

Institution-Based Labour Statistics – KSH IMS

The source of the earnings data is the monthly (annual) institutional labour statistical survey. The sample frame 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 data relate to the full-time employees on every occasion. The potential elements of the prevailing monthly average earnings are: base wage, allowances (including the miner's loyalty bonus, and the Széchenyi and Professor's scholarships), supplementary payments, bonuses, premiums, and wages and salaries for the 13th and further months.

Net average earnings are calculated by deducting from the institution's gross average earnings the employer's contributions, the personal income tax, the employee's social security contributions, etc., according to the actual rates (i.e. taking into account the threshold concerning the social security contributions and employee deductions). The personal income tax is calculated based on the actual withholding rate applied by the employers when disbursing monthly earnings in the given year, the net values are calculated at the institutional and monthly level.

The size and direction of the difference between the gross and the net (after-tax) income indexes depends on actual annual changes in the tax table (tax brackets) and in the tax allowances. Thus the actual size of the differences are also influenced by the share of individuals at given firms that fall outside the bracket for employee allowances.

The indexes pertain to the comparable sample, taking changes in the definitions, and of the sample frame into account. The KSH traditionally publishes the main average index as the earnings growth measure. Thus the indicator of change in earnings reflects both the changes in the number of observations and the actual earnings changes simultaneously. 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 standardized occupational code (FEOR, version since January 1, 1994) in major groups 1–4., manual workers are persons with occupations classified in major groups 5–9.

Labour Force Accounting Census – KSH MEM

Before the publication of the MEF, the annual MEM gave account of the total labour force in the time period between the two censuses.

The MEM, as its name shows, is a balance-like account that 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 statistical data those of working age, and the population outside of the working age. Source of data: Annual labour survey on employment since 1992 of enterprises and of all government institutions, labour force survey, census, national healthcare records, social security records, and company registry. Data on unemployment comes from the registration system of the NMH.

Other data sources

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 KSH.

MAIN DATA SOURCES OF NMH*Unemployment (Jobseekers') Register Database – NFSZ-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 includes 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 NFSZ as unemployed/jobseekers (i. e. he/she has no job but wishes to work, for which they seek assistance from the labour market organisation).
- at the time of the examination (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/counselor/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, 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 outflows, within a period.

The database contains the number of decrees pertaining to the removal or suspension of jobseeking benefits, the number of those receiving monetary support based on accounting items, support transactions, the exact date of entry and exit and the reason for the exit (for example, job placement, the end of entitlement, disqualification, entry into subsidised employment programme,

etc.), as well as the financial data of jobseeking benefits (for example, average monthly amount, average support paid for the number of participants on the closing date, for exitters, and those who found placement).

The jobseeking benefit register can also monitor the average duration of the period of benefit allocation and the average monthly amount of the benefits allocated.

For the period between 1991 and 1996, the register also contains the stock and flow data of the recipients of new entrant's unemployment benefit. Between 1997–2005, the system also contained the recipients of pre-retirement unemployment benefit.

Jobseeking allowance recipients: from September 1, 2011 the conditions for determining and disbursing the jobseeking allowance changed. The two phases of the jobseeking allowance were discontinued, the period of entitlement decreased from 270 days to 90 days. Jobseekers needed to have at least 360 days of worktime counting towards entitlement in the 5 years prior to becoming a jobseeker (prior to September 1, 2011, this was 365 days in the prior 4 years). Its amount is 60% of the allowance base, but maximum the amount of the smallest mandatory wage on the first day of the entitlement (allowance base: the monthly average amount from the four calendar quarters preceding the submission of the application).

Jobseeking assistance recipients: from September 1, 2011 the conditions for determining and disbursing the jobseeking assistance changed. The "a" and "b" type of benefit were discontinued, jobseekers can still request the "c" type of benefit under the title of pre-retirement jobseeking benefit, but the period of entitlement (and depletion) of at least 140 days decreased to 90 days.

Regular social assistance recipients: those from among the regular registered jobseekers who are of active age and are in a disadvantaged labour market position, and who receive social assistance to complement or substitute their income. From January 1st, 2009, those receiving regular social assistance were included in two categories: regular social assistance recipients, and recipients of on call support. This support was replaced by a new type of assistance, the wage replacement support from 2011. January 1st, then from 2011. September 1st, the name was changed to employment substitution support. (Legislation III. of 1993 pertaining to social management and social assistance.

Based on the records of labour demand needs reported to the NFSZ, 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 based on the disbursed assistance.

The very detailed monthly statistics – in a breakdown by 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 NFSZ’s main functions (such as placement services, payment of benefits, active programme support, etc.).

The NMH (and its predecessors, i. e. OMK – National Labour Centre, OMMK and OMKMK) has published the key figures of these statistics on a monthly basis since 1989. The denominators of the unemployment rates calculated for the registered unemployed/jobseekers are the economically active population data published by the KSH MEM.

The figures of the number of registered unemployed/jobseekers and the registered unemployment rate are obviously different from the figures based on the KSH MEF. 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 – NMH PROG

At the initiative and under the co-ordination of the NMH (and its legal predecessors), the NFSZ conducted the so-called short term labour market projection since 1991, twice a year, in March and September, by interviewing over 7500 employers. Since 2004 the survey is conducted once a year, in the month of September.

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, to the whole country, providing useful information at all levels for the planning activities of the NFSZ.

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 mar-

kets, 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.

The prognosis surveys are occasionally supplemented by supplementary questions and sets of questions 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 (in Hungarian: Magyar Kereskedelmi és Iparkamara Gazdaság- és Vállalkozáskutató Intézet, MKIK GVI), with one additional benefit being that with the help of the surveyors of the Institute, the sample size has increased to nearly 8000.

Wage Survey Database – NMH BT

The NMH (and its legal predecessors) has conducted since 1992, once a year, a representative survey with a huge sample size to investigate individual wages and earnings, at the request of the Ministry of National Economy (and its legal predecessors).

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), 1/12th of 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 of 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 analysis and presentation of wage ratios
- Analyses for the four volume statistical yearbook (total national economy, competitive sector, budgetary sector, and regional volumes).

The entire database is adopted every year by the KSH, which enables the Office to also provide data for certain international organisations, (e. g. ILO and OECD). The NMH 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 on it serves also for the purposes of the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES), which is obligatory for each member state in every fourth year. One important element of the changes was the inclusion of part-time employees in the sample since 2002.

SES 2002 was the first, and recently the database of SES 2006, 2010 was also sent to the Eurostat in anonymized form in accordance with EU regulations.