

STATISTICAL DATA

EDITED BY

KÁROLY FAZEKAS

JÁNOS KÖLLŐ

JUDIT LAKATOS

GYÖRGY LÁZÁR

Data Sources

FH BT	NLC Wage Survey
FH REG	NLC Unemployment Register
FH SREG	NLC Unemployment Benefit Register
FH PROG	NLC Short-Term Labour Market Forecast Survey
KSH	Table compiled from regular publications
KSH IMS	CSO institution-based labour statistics
KSH MEF	CSO Labour Force Survey
KSH MEM	CSO Labour Force Accounting Census
MC	Microcensus
MNB	Hungarian National Bank
NSZ	Census
NYUFIG	Pension Administration
OM STAT	Ministry of Education, Educational Statistics
TB	Social Security Records

Table 1.1: Main Economic Indicators 1.*

Year	GDP	Industry production	Exports	Imports	Real earnings	Employment
1989	100.7	95.0	100.3	101.1	99.7	98.2
1990	96.5	90.7	95.9	94.8	94.3	97.2
1991	88.1	81.6	95.1	105.5	93.0	92.6
1992	96.9	84.2	101.0	92.4	98.6	90.3
1993	99.4	103.9	86.9	120.9	96.1	93.8
1994	102.9	109.7	116.6	114.5	107.2	98.0
1995	101.5	104.6	108.4	96.1	87.8	98.1
1996	101.3	103.2	104.6	105.5	95.0	99.1
1997	104.6	111.1	129.9 ²	126.4 ²	104.9	100.1
1998	104.9	112.5	122.1 ²	124.9 ²	103.6	101.4
1999	104.2	110.4	115.9 ²	114.3 ²	102.5	103.2
2000	105.2	118.1	121.8 ²	121.1 ²	101.5	101.0
2001	103.8 ¹	104.1 ¹	109.1 ²	106.3 ²	106.4	100.3

* Previous year = 100.

1 Preliminary.

2 Including free trade zones.

Source: Employment: 1989–91: KSH MEM; 1992–: KSH MEF.

Other data: KSH.

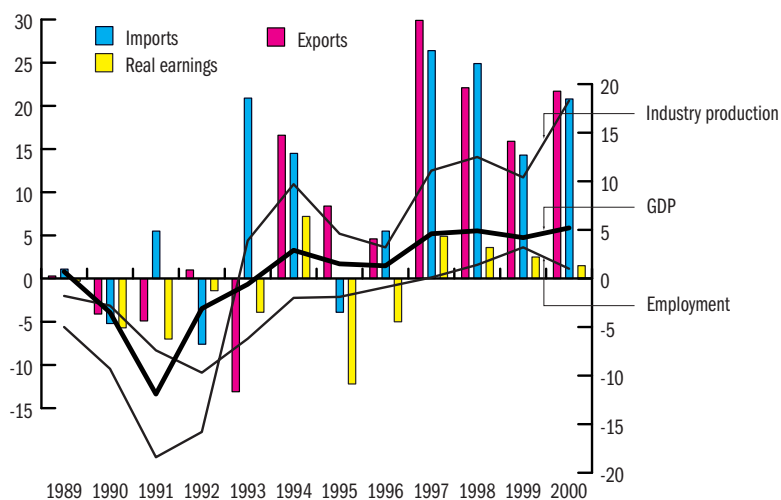


Figure 1.1: Annual Changes of Main Economic Indicators 1.

Table 1.2: Main Economic Indicators 2.*

Year	GDP deflator	Consumer price indexes	Trade balance ⁵ / /GDP	Balance of current account ³ /GDP	General government deficit ⁴ /GDP	Gross foreign debt/GDP ²
1989	118.8	117.0	...	...	2.8	...
1990	125.7	128.9	+2.6	+0.4	0.0	60.7
1991	125.4	135.0	-1.0	+0.8	2.1	62.7
1992	121.6	123.0	-0.3	+0.9	6.0	61.7
1993	121.3	122.5	-8.2	-9.0	4.2	66.6
1994	119.5	118.8	-6.5	-9.4	3.9	66.5
1995	125.5	128.2	-1.3	-5.5	6.6	71.5
1996	121.2	123.6	-1.1	-3.7	3.1	62.4
1997	118.5	118.3	+0.3	-2.1	4.8	54.6
1998	112.6	114.3	-2.1	-4.8	6.3	55.8
1999	108.3	110.0	-2.5	-4.3	3.4	64.4
2000	109.7	109.8	-4.0	-3.2	3.4	66.6
2001	108.6	109.2	-2.1	-2.1 ¹	...	62.9 ¹

* Previous year = 100)

1 Preliminary. – 2 Including owner credit. – 3 1989–94: In convertible currency; 1995–98: In convertible and non-convertible currency. – 4 1995–98: Excluding revenues from privatization. – 5 Goods and services.

Source: KSH. Balance of current account: MNB.

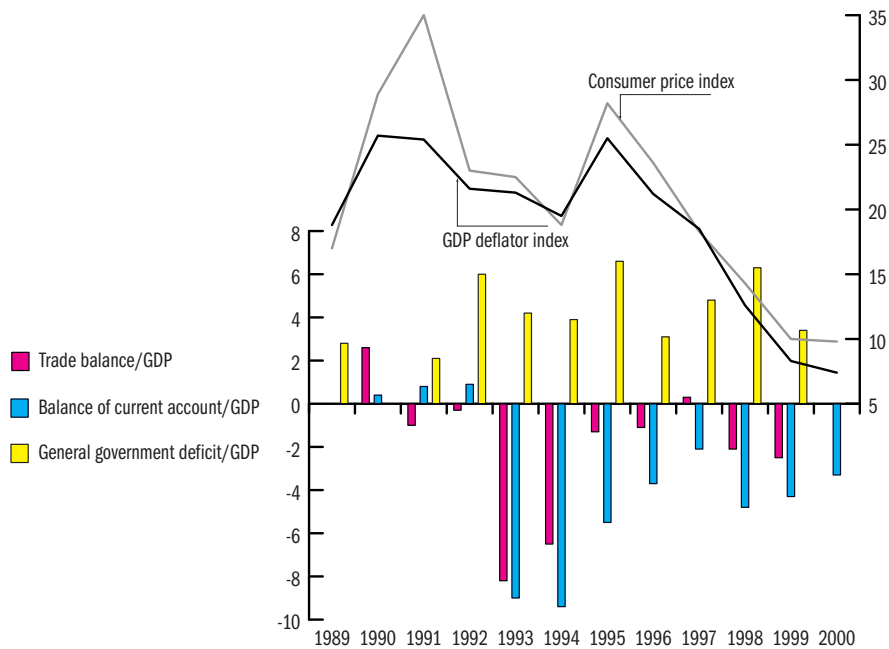


Figure 1.2: Annual Changes of Main Economic Indicators 2.

Table 2.1: Population*

Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes
1980	10,709	103.6	-
1989	10,421	100.8	-
1990	10,375	100.4	-0.2
1991	10,373	100.0	0.0
1992	10,374	100.0	0.0
1993	10,365	99.9	-0.1
1994	10,350	99.8	-0.1
1995	10,337	99.6	-0.1
1996	10,321	99.5	-0.1
1997	10,301	99.3	-0.2
1998	10,280	99.1	-0.2
1999	10,253	98.8	-0.3
2000	10,221	98.5	-0.3
2001	10,200	98.3	-0.2

* 1st January.

Note: Updated population census.

Source: NSZ.

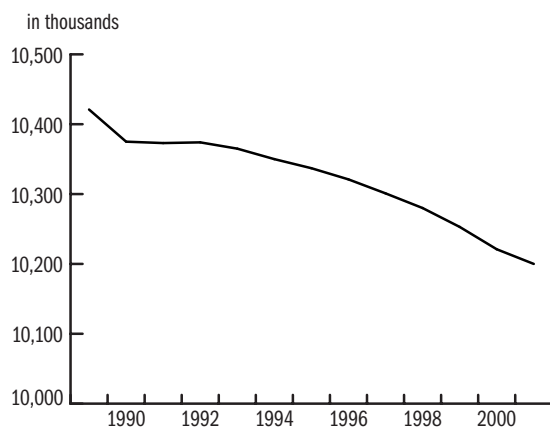
**Figure 2.1: Population on 1st January**

Table 2.2: Population of Working Age*

Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes
1980	6,157.5	101.9	...
1990	5,977.1	98.9	...
1991	6,014.5	99.5	0.6
1992	6,044.0	100.0	0.5
1993	6,064.1	100.3	0.3
1994	6,076.8	100.5	0.2
1995	6,081.3	100.6	0.1
1996	6,081.3	100.6	0.0
1997	6,075.8	100.5	-0.1
1998	6,061.0	100.3	-0.2
1999	6,039.7	99.9	-0.4
2000 ¹	5,996.0	99.2	...

* Male: 15–59 years; female: 15–54 years. Annual average.

¹ Calculation based on population at 1th of January.

Source: KSH, Updated census figures.

Table 2.3: Males of Working Age*

Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes
1980	3,219.7	102.3	...
1990	3,116.3	99.0	...
1991	3,133.6	99.6	0.6
1992	3,147.2	100.0	0.4
1993	3,156.0	100.3	0.3
1994	3,161.4	100.5	0.2
1995	3,164.1	100.5	0.1
1996	3,166.1	100.6	0.1
1997	3,166.9	100.6	0.0
1998	3,163.0	100.5	-0.1
1999	3,155.9	100.3	-0.2
2000 ¹	3,130.8	99.4	...

* 15–59 years. Annual average.

¹ Calculation based on population at 1th of January.

Source: 1980–91: KSH MEM; 1992–: KSH MEF.

Table 2.4: Females of Working Age*

Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes
1980	2,937.8	101.4	...
1990	2,860.8	98.8	...
1991	2,880.9	99.4	0.7
1992	2,896.9	100.0	0.6
1993	2,908.1	100.4	0.4
1994	2,915.4	100.6	0.3
1995	2,917.2	100.7	0.1
1996	2,915.2	100.6	-0.1
1997	2,908.9	100.4	-0.2
1998	2,898.0	100.0	-0.4
1999	2,883.8	99.5	-0.5
2000 ¹	2,865.2	99.4	...

* 15–54 years. Annual average.

¹ Calculation based on population at 1th of January.

Source: 1980–91: KSH MEM; 1992–: KSH MEF.

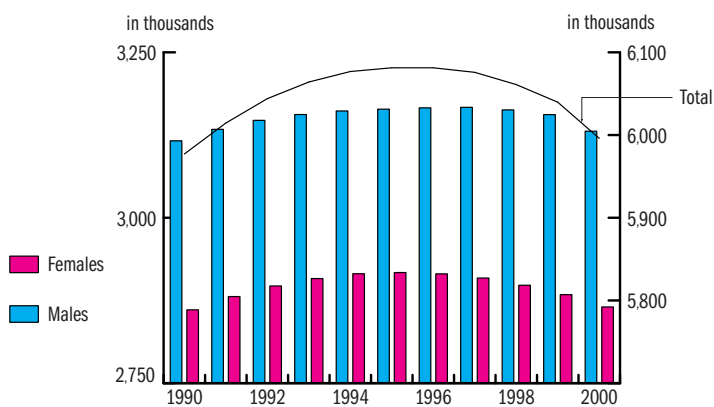
**Figure 2.2: Population of Working Age, Males and Females**

Table 2.5: Population Below Working Age*

Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes
1980	2,347.6	118.3	...
1990	2,097.1	105.7	...
1991	2,036.8	102.7	-2.9
1992	1,983.9	100.0	-2.6
1993	1,934.4	97.5	-2.5
1994	1,890.4	95.3	-2.3
1995	1,853.2	93.4	-2.0
1996	1,819.3	91.7	-1.8
1997	1,786.9	90.1	-1.8
1998	1,758.2	88.6	-1.6
1999	1,731.1	87.3	-1.5
2000 ¹	1,718.0	86.6	...

* 0–15 years. Annual average.

¹ Calculation based on population at 1th of January.

Source: 1980–91: KSH MEM; 1992–: KSH MEF.

Table 2.6: Males Above Working Age*

Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes
1980	757.1	95.8	...
1990	789.2	99.8	...
1991	791.1	100.1	0.2
1992	790.4	100.0	-0.1
1993	788.1	99.7	-0.3
1994	785.4	99.4	-0.3
1995	781.8	98.9	-0.5
1996	776.5	98.2	-0.7
1997	770.9	97.5	-0.7
1998	766.3	96.9	-0.6
1999	762.3	96.4	-0.5
2000 ¹	781.2	98.9	...

* 60 or older. Annual average.

¹ Calculation based on population at 1th of January.

Source: 1980–91: KSH MEM; 1992–: KSH MEF.

Table 2.7: Females Above Working Age*

Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes
1980	1,445.3	96.0	...
1990	1,501.4	99.7	...
1991	1,503.6	99.9	0.1
1992	1,505.4	100.0	0.1
1993	1,506.9	100.1	0.1
1994	1,508.7	100.2	0.1
1995	1,512.7	100.5	0.3
1996	1,516.3	100.7	0.2
1997	1,521.1	101.0	0.3
1998	1,528.1	101.5	0.5
1999	1,534.8	101.9	0.4
2000 ¹	1,547.8	102.8	...

* 55 or older. Annual average.

¹ Calculation based on population at 1th of January.

Source: 1980–91: KSH MEM; 1992–: KSH MEF.

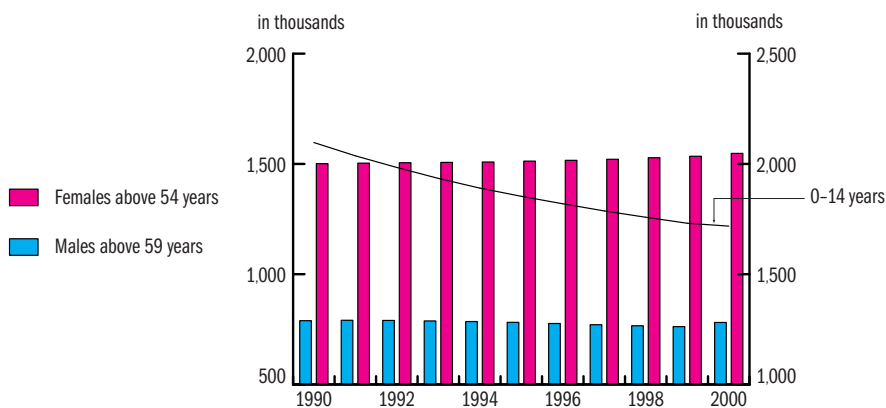
**Figure 2.3: Population Below and Above Working Age**

Table 3.1: Labour Force Participation (in thousands)*

Year	Below working age		Population at working age						Population above working age			Total
	Em- ployed	of which: self-em- ployed and assisting family members	Un- em- ployed	Pensioner	Student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Em- ployed	Pensio- ner and other inactive	Unem- ployed		
1980	2,347.6	4,887.9	170.6	0.0	300.8	370.1	259.0	339.7	570.3	1,632.1	0.0	10,707.5
1990	2,097.1	4,534.3	260.2	62.4	284.3	548.9	249.7	297.5	345.7	1,944.9	0.0	10,364.8
1991	2,036.8	4,270.5	280.0	253.3	335.6	578.2	259.8	317.1	249.5	2,045.2	0.0	10,346.0
1992	1,983.9	3,898.4	301.0	434.9	392.7	620.0	262.1	435.9	184.3	2,101.7	9.8	10,323.7
1993	1,934.4	3,689.5	319.3	502.6	437.5	683.9	270.5	480.1	137.5	2,141.2	16.3	10,293.5
1994	1,890.4	3,633.1	342.0	437.4	476.5	708.2	280.9	540.7	118.4	2,163.8	11.9	10,261.3
1995	1,853.2	3,571.3	366.2	410.0	495.2	723.4	285.3	596.1	107.5	2,180.6	6.4	10,229.0
1996	1,819.3	3,546.1	388.9	394.0	512.7	740.0	289.2	599.3	102.1	2,184.6	6.1	10,193.4
1997	1,786.9	3,549.5	389.6	342.5	542.9	752.0	289.0	599.9	96.9	2,189.0	6.3	10,154.9
1998	1,758.2	3,608.5	375.0	305.5	588.8	697.0	295.5	565.7	89.3	2,197.6	7.5	10,113.6
1999	1,731.1	3,701.0	411.5	283.3	534.7	675.6	285.3	546.6	110.4	2,185.2	1.4	10,067.8
2000	1,718.0 ¹	3,721.7	384.3	260.2	506.4	695.1	297.2	619.1*	127.4	2,271.0*	2.3	10,211.0
2001	1,676.0	3,719.2	371.5	230.5	508.3	685.7	298.3	656.6*	140.3	2,277.1*	2.3	10,189.7

* Annual average figures.

¹ Date related to 01/01/2000. The census-based estimate of population at 01/02/2000 is 10,197 million. Estimates of the population by gender are not yet available.

Note: 'Employed' includes conscripts and persons receiving pension. Data on students for 1995–97 have been reestimated using protected population weights. 'Other inactive' is a residual category.

Source: Pensioners: 1980–92: NYUFIG, 1992–99: KSH MEF. Child care recipients: TB. Unemployment: 1990–91: FH REG, 1992–2000: KSH MEF. 1980–91: KSH MEM, 1992–: KSH MEF.

Table 3.2: Labour Force Participation – Males (in thousands)*

Year	Below working age		Men at working age						Men above working age			Total
	Em- ployed	of which: self-em- ployed and assisting family members	Un- em- ployed	Pensioner	Student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Em- ployed	Pensio- ner and other inactive	Unem- ployed		
1980	1,208.2	2,750.5	85.6	0.0	173.8	196.3	0.0	99.1	265.3	491.8	0.0	5,185.0
1990	1,073.1	2,524.3	168.9	37.9	188.4	284.2	1.2	80.3	123.7	665.5	0.0	4,978.6
1991	1,041.7	2,351.6	179.8	150.3	218.7	296.5	1.5	115.0	90.4	700.7	0.0	4,966.4
1992	1,014.4	2,153.1	195.6	263.2	252.0	302.4	1.7	174.8	65.1	722.1	3.2	4,952.0
1993	989.1	2,029.1	207.8	311.5	263.2	346.9	2.0	203.3	47.9	735.7	4.5	4,933.2
1994	966.5	2,013.4	222.5	270.0	277.6	357.1	3.7	239.6	41.6	740.0	3.8	4,913.3
1995	947.9	2,012.5	243.0	259.3	282.2	367.4	4.9	237.8	37.1	742.6	2.1	4,893.8
1996	931.0	2,007.4	266.4	242.4	291.9	372.8	3.3	248.3	28.9	746.3	1.3	4,873.6
1997	914.8	2,018.0	268.5	212.2	306.0	377.6	1.5	251.6	25.5	743.5	1.9	4,852.6
1998	900.3	2,015.5	256.7	186.5	345.4	350.4	1.0	264.2	26.2	737.3	2.8	4,829.6
1999	886.8	2,068.4	283.3	170.3	312.7	338.8	4.2	261.5	34.7	727.2	0.4	4,805.0
2000	874.7	2,084.2	263.7	158.8	310.8	352.5	4.1	273.1	38.2	760.4	0.7	4,792.0
2001	857.9	2,091.4	260.9	141.9	311.6	342.7	1.0	293.9	39.2	769.5	0.7	4,845.2

* See the notes to Table 3.1.

Table 3.3: Labour Force Participation – Females (in thousands)*

Year	Below working age		Women at working age						Women above working age			Total
	Em- ployed	of which: self-em- ployed and assisting family members	Un- em- ployed	Pensioner	Student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Em- ployed	Pensio- ner and other inactive	Unem- ployed		
1980	1,139.4	2,137.4	85.0	0.0	127.0	173.8	259.0	240.6	305.0	1,140.3	0.0	5,522.5
1990	1,024.1	2,010.0	91.3	24.5	95.8	264.7	248.5	217.3	222.0	1,279.4	0.0	5,386.3
1991	995.1	1,918.9	100.2	103.1	116.9	281.8	258.3	201.9	159.1	1,344.5	0.0	5,379.6
1992	969.5	1,745.3	105.4	171.7	140.8	317.6	260.4	261.1	119.2	1,379.6	6.6	5,371.8
1993	945.3	1,660.4	111.5	191.1	174.3	337.0	268.5	276.8	89.6	1,405.5	11.8	5,360.3
1994	923.7	1,619.7	119.5	167.4	198.9	351.1	277.2	301.1	76.8	1,423.8	8.1	5,347.8
1995	905.3	1,558.8	123.2	150.7	213.0	356.0	280.4	358.3	70.4	1,438.0	4.3	5,335.2
1996	888.3	1,538.7	122.5	151.6	220.7	367.2	285.9	351.1	73.2	1,438.3	4.8	5,319.8
1997	872.1	1,531.5	121.1	130.3	236.9	374.4	287.5	348.3	71.4	1,445.3	4.4	5,302.1
1998	857.9	1,593.0	118.3	119.0	243.4	346.6	294.5	301.5	63.1	1,460.3	4.7	5,284.0
1999	844.3	1,632.6	128.2	113.0	222.0	336.8	291.1	288.3	75.8	1,458.0	1.0	5,262.9
2000	835.3	1,637.5	120.6	101.4	195.6	342.6	293.1	346.0	89.2	1,510.6	1.6	5,251.0
2001	818.1	1,627.8	110.6	88.6	196.7	343.0	297.3	362.7	101.1	1,507.6	1.6	5,344.5

* See the notes to Table 3.1.

Table 3.4: Labour Force Participation (per cent)*

Year	Below working age	Population at working age							Population above working age			Total
	Em- ployed	of which: self-em- ployed and assisting family members	Un- em- ployed	Pensioner	Student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Em- ployed	Pensio- ner and other inactive	Unem- ployed		
1980	21.9	45.6	1.6	0.0	2.8	3.5	2.4	3.2	5.3	15.2	0.0	100.0
1990	20.2	43.7	2.5	0.6	2.7	5.3	2.4	2.9	3.3	18.8	0.0	100.0
1991	19.7	41.3	2.7	2.4	3.2	5.6	2.5	3.1	2.4	19.8	0.0	100.0
1992	19.2	37.8	2.9	4.2	3.8	6.0	2.5	4.2	1.8	20.4	0.1	100.0
1993	18.8	35.8	3.1	4.9	4.3	6.6	2.6	4.7	1.3	20.8	0.2	100.0
1994	18.4	35.4	3.3	4.3	4.6	6.9	2.7	5.3	1.2	21.1	0.1	100.0
1995	18.1	34.9	3.6	4.0	4.8	7.1	2.8	5.8	1.1	21.3	0.1	100.0
1996	17.8	34.8	3.8	3.9	5.0	7.3	2.8	5.9	1.0	21.4	0.1	100.0
1997	17.6	35.0	3.8	3.4	5.3	7.4	2.8	5.9	1.0	21.6	0.1	100.0
1998	17.4	35.7	3.7	3.0	5.8	6.9	2.9	5.6	0.9	21.7	0.1	100.0
1999	17.2	36.8	4.1	2.8	5.3	6.7	2.8	5.6	1.1	21.7	0.0	100.0
2000	16.7	36.4	3.8	2.5	5.0	6.8	2.9	6.1	1.2	22.2	0.0	100.0
2001	16.4	36.5	3.6	2.3	5.0	6.7	2.9	6.4	1.4	22.3	0.0	100.0

* See the notes to Table 3.1.

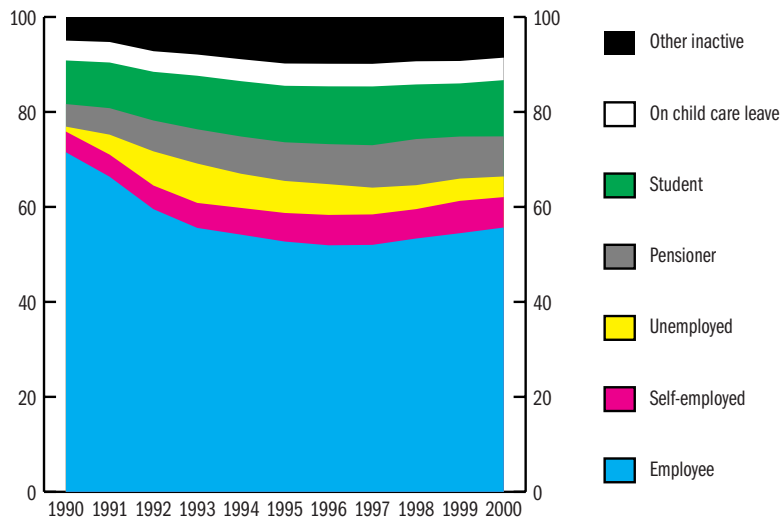


Figure 3.1: Labour Force Participation of Population at Working Age (per cent)

Table 3.5: Labour Force Participation – Males (per cent)*

Year	Below working age	Men at working age							Men above working age			Total
	Em- ployed	of which: self-em- ployed and assisting family members	Un- em- ployed	Pensioner	Student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Em- ployed	Pensio- ner and other inactive	Unem- ployed		
1980	23.3	53.0	1.7	0.0	3.4	3.8	0.0	1.9	5.1	9.5	0.0	100.0
1990	21.6	50.7	3.4	0.8	3.8	5.7	0.0	1.6	2.5	13.4	0.0	100.0
1991	21.0	47.4	3.6	3.0	4.4	6.0	0.0	2.3	1.8	14.1	0.0	100.0
1992	20.5	43.5	3.9	5.3	5.1	6.1	0.0	3.5	1.3	14.6	0.1	100.0
1993	20.0	41.1	4.2	6.3	5.3	7.0	0.0	4.1	1.0	14.9	0.1	100.0
1994	19.7	41.0	4.5	5.5	5.6	7.3	0.1	4.9	0.8	15.1	0.1	100.0
1995	19.4	41.1	5.0	5.3	5.8	7.5	0.1	4.9	0.8	15.2	0.0	100.0
1996	19.1	41.2	5.5	5.0	6.0	7.6	0.1	5.1	0.6	15.3	0.0	100.0
1997	18.9	41.6	5.5	4.4	6.3	7.8	0.0	5.2	0.5	15.3	0.0	100.0
1998	18.6	41.7	5.3	3.9	7.2	7.3	0.0	5.5	0.5	15.3	0.1	100.0
1999	18.5	43.0	5.9	3.5	6.5	7.1	0.1	5.4	0.7	15.2	0.0	100.0
2000	18.0	42.9	5.4	3.3	6.4	7.3	0.1	5.6	0.8	15.7	0.0	100.0
2001	17.7	43.2	5.4	2.9	6.4	7.1	0.0	6.1	0.8	15.9	0.0	100.0

* See the notes to Table 3.1.

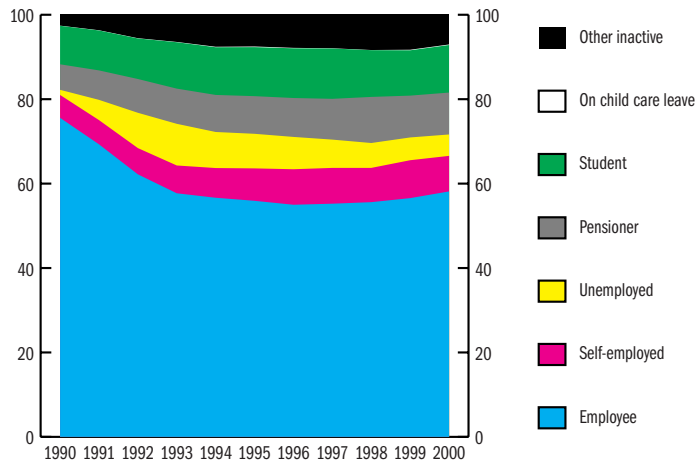


Figure 3.2: Labour Force Participation – Men Aged 15–59 (per cent)

Table 3.6: Labour Force Participation – Females (per cent)*

Year	Below working age	Women at working age							Women above working age			Total
	Em- ployed	of which: self-em- ployed and assisting family members	Un- em- ployed	Pensioner	Student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Em- ployed	Pensio- ner and other inactive	Unem- ployed		
1980	20.6	38.7	1.5	0.0	2.3	3.1	4.7	4.4	5.5	20.6	0.0	100.0
1990	19.0	37.3	1.7	0.5	1.8	4.9	4.6	4.0	4.1	23.8	0.0	100.0
1991	18.5	35.7	1.9	1.9	2.2	5.2	4.8	3.8	3.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
1992	18.0	32.5	2.0	3.2	2.6	5.9	4.8	4.9	2.2	25.7	0.1	100.0
1993	17.6	31.0	2.1	3.6	3.3	6.3	5.0	5.2	1.7	26.2	0.2	100.0
1994	17.3	30.3	2.2	3.1	3.7	6.6	5.2	5.6	1.4	26.6	0.2	100.0
1995	17.0	29.2	2.3	2.8	4.0	6.7	5.3	6.7	1.3	27.0	0.1	100.0
1996	16.7	28.9	2.3	2.8	4.1	6.9	5.4	6.6	1.4	27.0	0.1	100.0
1997	16.4	28.9	2.3	2.5	4.5	7.1	5.4	6.6	1.3	27.3	0.1	100.0
1998	16.2	30.1	2.2	2.3	4.6	6.6	5.6	5.7	1.2	27.6	0.1	100.0
1999	16.0	31.1	2.4	2.1	4.2	6.4	5.3	5.7	1.4	27.8	0.0	100.0
2000	15.6	30.6	2.3	1.9	3.7	6.4	5.5	6.5	1.7	28.2	0.0	100.0
2001	15.3	30.5	2.1	1.7	3.7	6.4	5.6	6.8	1.9	28.2	0.0	100.0

* See the notes to Table 3.1.

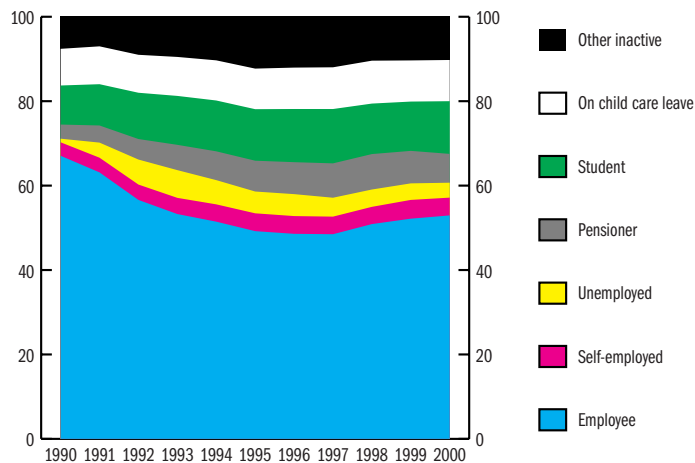


Figure 3.3: Labour Force Participation – Women Aged 15–54 (per cent)

Table 4.1: Employed of Working Age*

Year	1000 prs	1992 = 100	Annual change	Empl. ratio ¹
1980	4,887.9	125.4	...	79.4
1990	4,534.3	116.3	...	75.9
1991	4,270.5	109.5	-5.8	71.0
1992	3,898.4	100.0	-8.7	64.5
1993	3,689.5	94.6	-5.4	60.8
1994	3,633.1	93.2	-1.5	59.8
1995	3,571.3	91.6	-1.7	58.7
1996	3,546.1	91.0	-0.7	58.3
1997	3,549.5	91.1	0.1	58.4
1998	3,608.5	92.6	1.7	59.5
1999	3,701.0	94.9	2.6	61.3
2000	3,721.7	95.5	0.6	62.1
2001	3,719.2	95.4	0.0	...

* Females aged 15–44, males aged 15–59; no correction on the basis of the increasing working age.

¹ Per cent of the working age population.

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

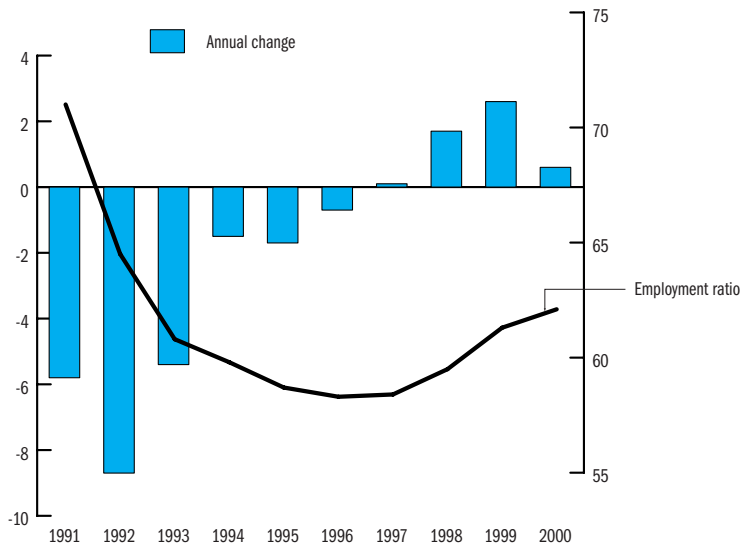


Figure 4.1: Employed of Working Age

Table 4.2: Employed Above Working Age*

Year	1000 prs	1992 = 100	Annual change	Empl. ratio ¹
1980	570.3	309.4	...	25.9
1990	345.7	187.6	...	15.1
1991	249.5	135.4	-27.8	10.9
1992	184.3	100.0	-26.1	8.0
1993	137.5	74.6	-25.4	6.0
1994	118.4	64.2	-13.9	5.2
1995	107.5	58.3	-9.2	4.7
1996	102.1	55.4	-5.0	4.5
1997	96.9	52.6	-5.1	4.2
1998	89.3	48.5	-7.8	3.9
1999	110.4	59.9	23.6	4.8
2000	127.4	69.2	15.3	5.5
2001	140.3	76.1	10.2	...

* See note of Table 4.1.

¹ Per cent of the population above working age.

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

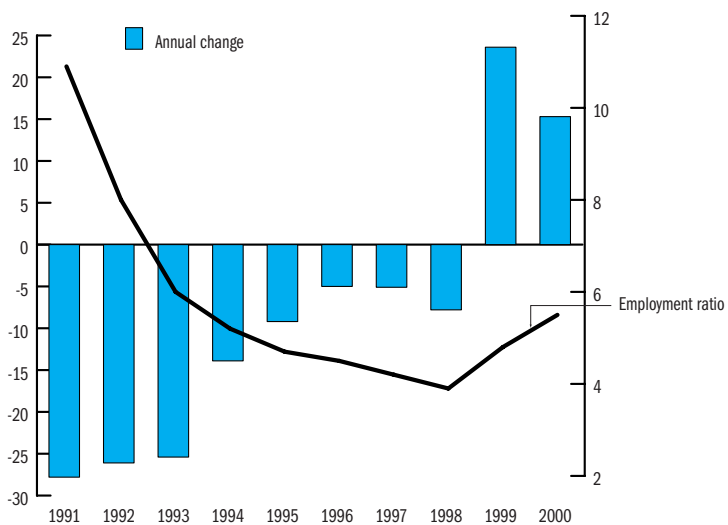


Figure 4.2: Employed Above Working Age

Table 4.3: Employed

Year	1000 prs	1992 = 100	Annual change	Empl. ratio ¹
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	3,859.5	94.5	0.3	45.4

1 Per cent of the population above 15 year.
 Source: 1980–91: KSH MEM, 1992–: KSH MEF.

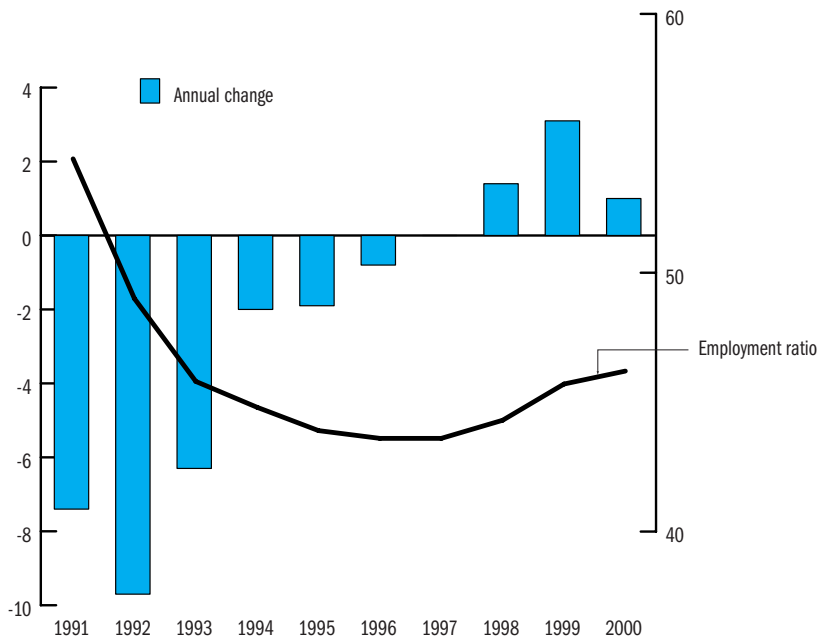


Figure 4.3: Employed

Table 4.4: Employed by Gender

Year	Males		Females		Ratio of females
	1000 prs	1992 = 100	1000 prs	1992 = 100	per cent
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	2,130.6	96.1	1,728.9	92.7	44.8

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

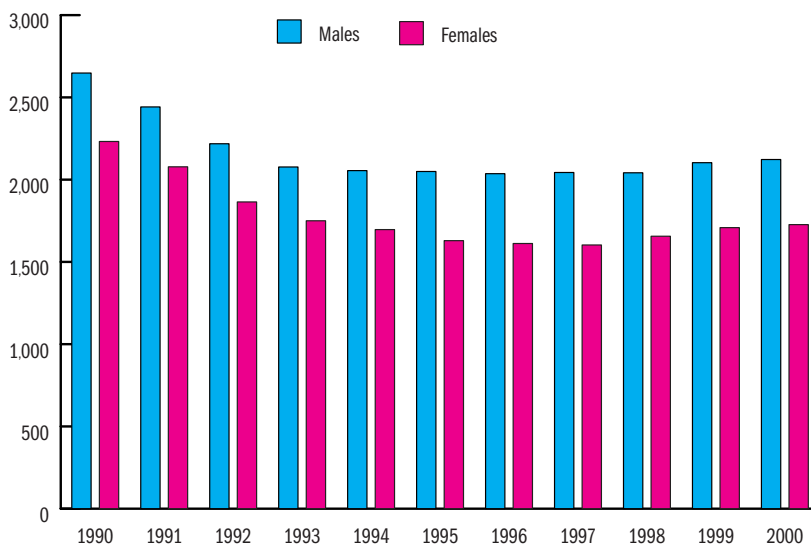


Figure 4.4: Employed by Gender

Table 4.5: 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
1991	4.5	10.9	65.3	8.9	6.7	3.7	100.0
1992	3.3	10.9	67.2	9.1	6.5	2.9	100.0
1993	2.9	11.1	68.3	9.2	6.1	2.3	100.0
1994	2.9	11.3	68.7	9.5	5.5	2.0	100.0
1995	2.8	11.3	68.8	9.7	5.6	1.8	100.0
1996	2.5	11.6	69.3	9.6	5.6	1.4	100.0
1997	2.3	12.3	68.9	9.9	5.4	1.2	100.0
1998	2.3	13.4	67.6	10.3	5.1	1.3	100.0
1999	1.9	13.2	67.1	10.5	5.6	1.6	100.0
2000	1.5	12.4	67.3	10.6	6.4	1.8	100.0
2001	1.1	10.9	68.3	11.0	6.9	1.8	100.0

Source: 1980–91: Census based estimates. 1992–: KSH MEF.

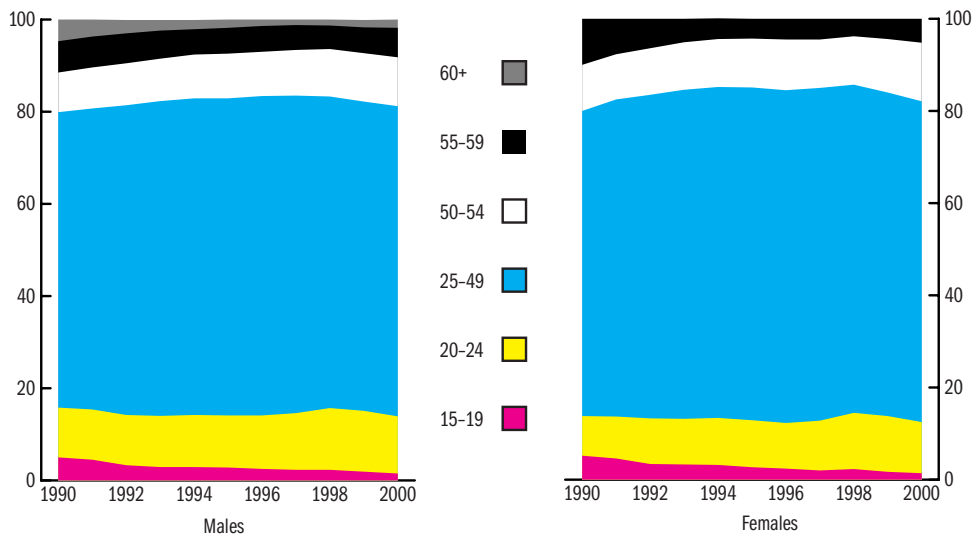


Figure 4.5: Employed by Age (per cent)

Table 4.6: Composition of the Employed by Age Groups – Females (per cent)

Year	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55+	Total
	years old					
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
1991	4.6	9.1	68.8	9.8	7.7	100.0
1992	3.4	9.9	70.2	10.1	6.4	100.0
1993	3.3	9.9	71.4	10.3	5.1	100.0
1994	3.2	10.2	71.8	10.4	4.5	100.0
1995	2.7	10.2	72.2	10.6	4.3	100.0
1996	2.4	9.9	72.2	11.0	4.5	100.0
1997	2.0	10.8	72.2	10.5	4.5	100.0
1998	2.3	12.2	71.2	10.5	3.8	100.0
1999	1.7	12.1	70.2	11.6	4.4	100.0
2000	1.4	11.1	69.6	12.7	5.2	100.0
2001	1.1	10.1	70.0	13.0	5.8	100.0

Source: 1980–91: Census based estimates. 1992–: KSH MEF.

Table 4.7: 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
1992	25.9	35.2	24.1	14.7	100.0
1993	24.0	36.2	25.1	14.7	100.0
1994	22.5	38.1	25.2	14.2	100.0
1995	21.3	38.5	25.5	14.7	100.0
1996	20.2	39.3	25.3	15.2	100.0
1997	20.1	39.4	26.5	14.1	100.0
1998	20.3	39.4	25.7	14.7	100.0
1999	16.8	41.5	26.8	14.9	100.0
2000	16.1	41.6	26.7	15.6	100.0
2001	15.7	42.7	26.0	15.6	100.0

Source: 1980–91: Census based estimates. 1992–: KSH MEF. Since 1999 slight changes carried out in the categorisation system.

Table 4.8: 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
1992	32.8	17.0	36.0	14.2	100.0
1993	31.1	17.9	35.9	15.1	100.0
1994	28.4	19.5	36.8	15.3	100.0
1995	26.5	20.1	37.1	16.3	100.0
1996	25.6	19.6	37.3	17.6	100.0
1997	25.1	20.6	37.9	16.4	100.0
1998	23.6	20.2	38.2	18.0	100.0
1999	20.6	20.3	40.6	18.5	100.0
2000	19.1	20.9	40.8	19.2	100.0
2001	19.0	21.2	40.4	19.4	100.0

Source: 1980–91: Census based estimates. 1992–: KSH MEF.

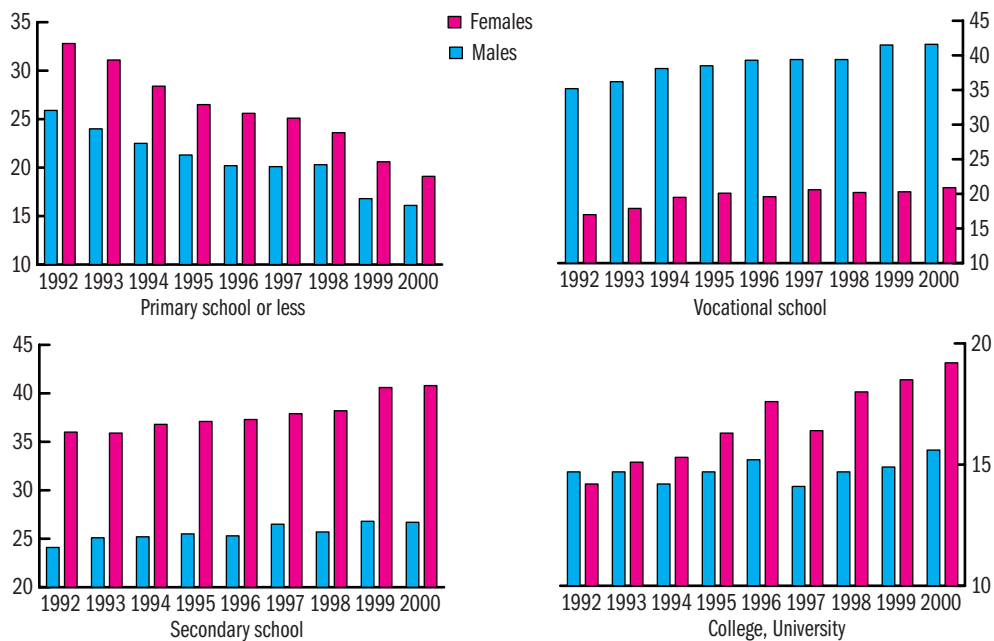


Figure 4.6: Employed by Highest Educational Attainment and Gender (per cent)

**Table 4.9: Composition of the Employed
by Type of Employment (per cent)**

Year	Employees	Self-employed and assisting family members
1980	96.5	3.5
1990	94.3	5.7
1991	93.4	6.6
1992	92.3	7.7
1993	91.3	8.7
1994	90.6	9.4
1995	89.7	10.3
1996	89.0	11.0
1997	89.0	11.0
1998	89.6	10.4
1999	88.9	11.1
2000	89.4	10.6
2001	89.6	10.4

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



Figure 4.7: Ratio of Self-Employed and Assisting Family Members (per cent)

Table 4.10: Self-Employed and Assisting Family Members*

Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes
1980	170.6	56.7	...
1990	260.2	86.4	...
1991	280.0	93.0	7.6
1992	301.0	100.0	7.5
1993	319.3	106.1	6.1
1994	342.0	113.6	7.1
1995	366.2	121.7	7.1
1996	388.9	129.2	6.2
1997	389.6	129.4	0.2
1998	375.0	124.6	-3.7
1999	411.5	136.7	9.7
2000	384.3	127.7	-6.4
2001	371.5	123.4	-2.9

* Aged 15–54, 15–59.

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

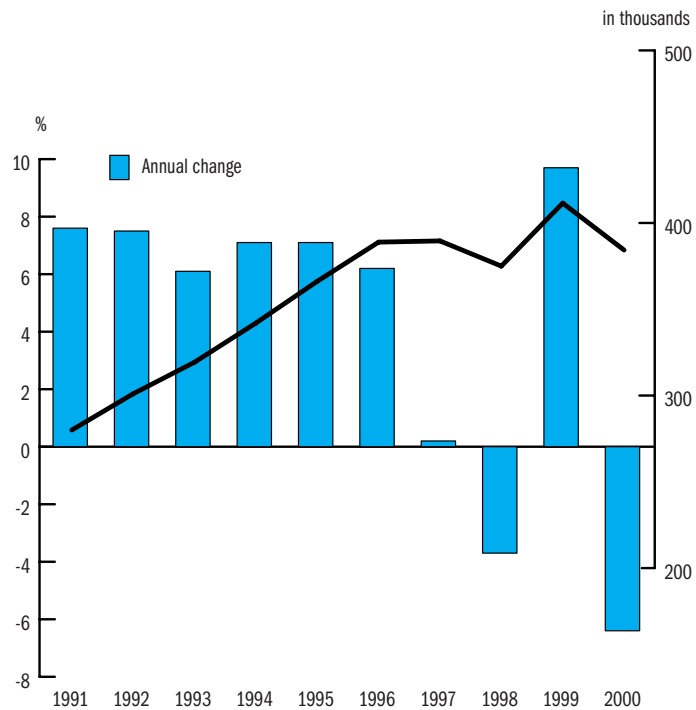


Figure 4.8: Self-Employed and Assisting Family Members (number and annual change)

Table 4.11: Employees*

Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes
1980	4,717.3	131.1	...
1990	4,274.1	118.8	...
1991	3,990.5	110.9	-6.6
1992	3,597.4	100.0	-9.9
1993	3,370.2	93.7	-6.3
1994	3,291.1	91.5	-2.3
1995	3,205.1	89.1	-2.6
1996	3,157.2	87.8	-1.5
1997	3,159.9	87.8	0.1
1998	3,233.5	89.9	2.3
1999	3,289.5	91.4	1.7
2000	3,337.4	92.8	1.5
2001	3,347.7	93.1	1.0

* Employees of working age net of self-employed and assisting family members.

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

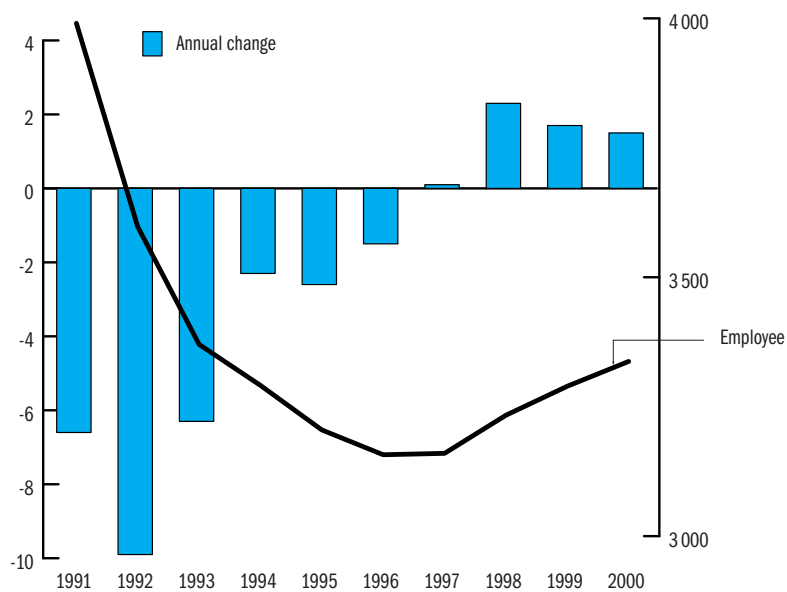
**Figure 4.9: Employees**

Table 4.12: Employees by Industry (per cent)*

	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	18.0	15.8	8.2	7.6	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.2	4.9
Mining and quarrying	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4
Manufacturing	29.2	29.5	25.9	24.7	24.3	24.7	25.1	26.0	26.0	25.9	26.5
Electricity, gas, steam and water supply	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.3
Construction	7.0	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade	8.7	8.9	10.8	10.9	10.7	11.5	12.0	11.4	12.3	13.0	13.1
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.5
Transport, storage and communication	7.4	6.7	8.9	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Financial intermediation	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.0	5.6	8.7	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.9
Education	6.0	7.1	10.0	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.1	8.9
Health and social work	5.3	5.5	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.6
Other	2.7	3.4	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes members of cooperatives and partnerships.

Source: Census based estimates. 1992–: KSH MEF.

**Table 4.13: Employees of the Corporate Sector by Firm Size
(per cent)**

Year	Less than 50	51-500	More than 500
	employed in companies		
1989	0.4	24.2	75.4
1990	...	...	...
1991	...	...	...
1992	2.6	34.8	62.6
1993	5.6	38.7	55.6
1994	5.9	47.7	46.4
1995	6.6	47.7	45.8
1996	6.9	45.4	47.7
1997	7.1	46.4	46.4
1998	7.0	45.0	48.0
1999	8.4	46.2	45.5
2000	8.3	52.6	39.1

Note: 1989–94: firms employing 20 or more workers; 1995–99: firms employing 10 or more workers; 2000: firms employing 5 or more workers.

Source: FH BT.

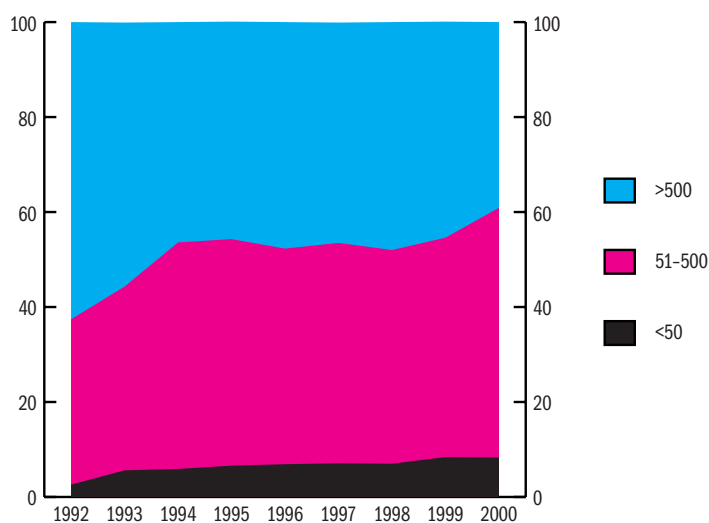


Figure 4.10: Employees of the Corporate Sector by Firm Size (per cent)

Table 4.14: Employees of the Corporate Sector by the Share of Foreign Ownership (per cent)

Foreign Ownership	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
100%	12.2	14.4	17.1	17.5	19.0
Majority	12.3	13.9	13.5	11.7	11.0
Minority	7.3	7.6	6.0	5.3	4.9
0%	68.2	64.1	63.4	65.5	65.1

Note: 1997–99: firms employing 10 or more workers; 2000–: firms employing 5 or more workers.

Source: FH BT.

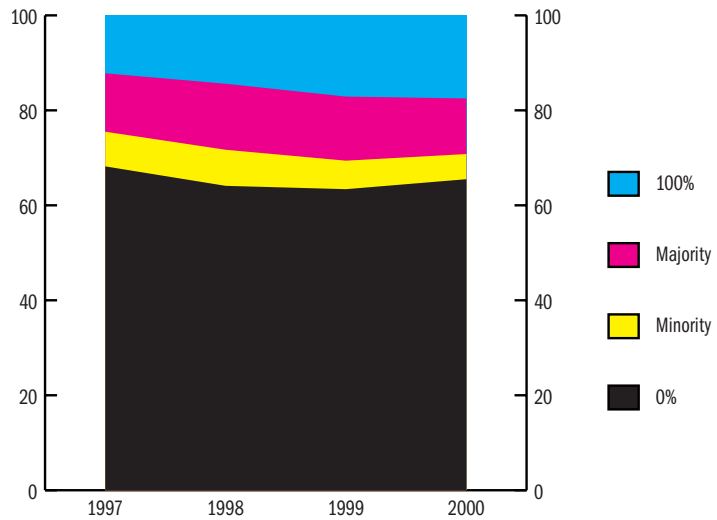


Figure 4.11: Employees of the Corporate Sector by the Share of Foreign Ownership (per cent)

Table 5.1: Unemployment

Year	Registered unemployed		LFS unemployed	
	in thousands	rate in %	in thousands	rate in %
1990	477.4	-	-	-
1991	227.3	4.1	-	-
1992	557.0	10.3	444.2	9.8
1993	671.8	12.9	518.9	11.9
1994	568.4	11.3	451.2	10.7
1995	507.7	10.6	416.5	10.2
1996	500.6	11.0	400.1	9.9
1997	470.1	10.5	348.8	8.7
1998	423.1	9.5	313.0	7.8
1999	409.5	9.7	284.7	7.0
2000	390.5	9.3	262.5	6.4
2001	364.1	8.5	232.9	5.7

Note: The denominator of the unemployment rate is the economically active population on 1st January of the previous year.

Source: Registered unemployed: FH REG; LFS unemployed: KSH MEF.

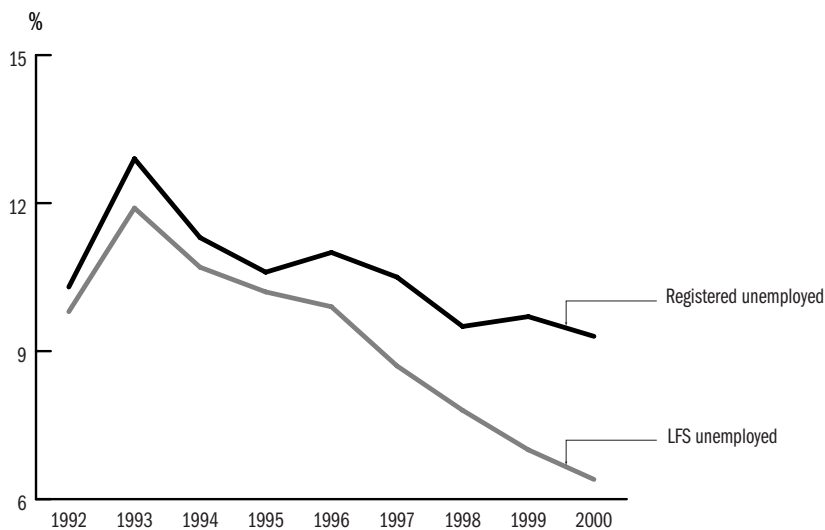
**Figure 5.1: Registered and LFS Unemployment Rates**

Table 5.2: Registered Unemployed by Economic Activity as Observed in the LFS

Year	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total
1992	5.1	71.6	23.3	100.0
1993	10.0	63.6	26.4	100.0
1994	14.4	54.5	31.1	100.0
1995	11.8	53.7	34.5	100.0
1996	13.7	51.8	34.5	100.0
1997	18.7	44.1	37.2	100.0
1998	24.8	35.1	40.1	100.0
1999	6.7	55.8	37.5	100.0
2000	4.7	54.3	41.0	100.0
2001	6.5	45.2	48.3	100.0

Note: The data refer to the population observed as registered unemployed in the LFS.
 Since 1999 serious methodology changes: people whose last contact with employment office was more than two months before were excluded.
 Source: KSH MEF.

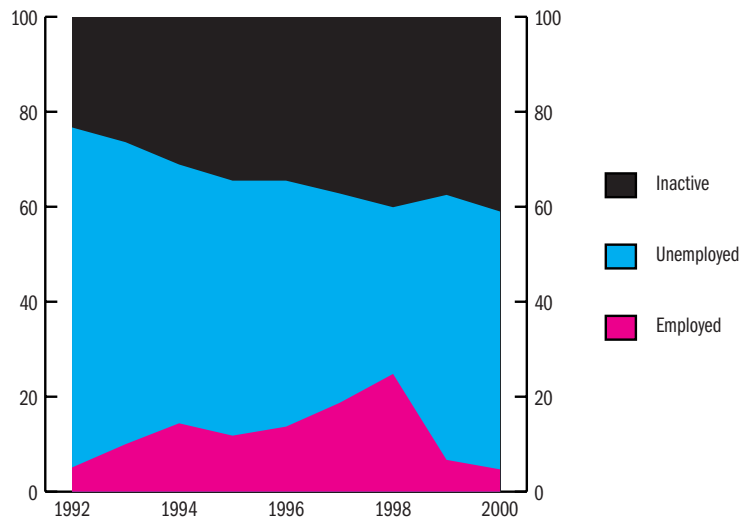
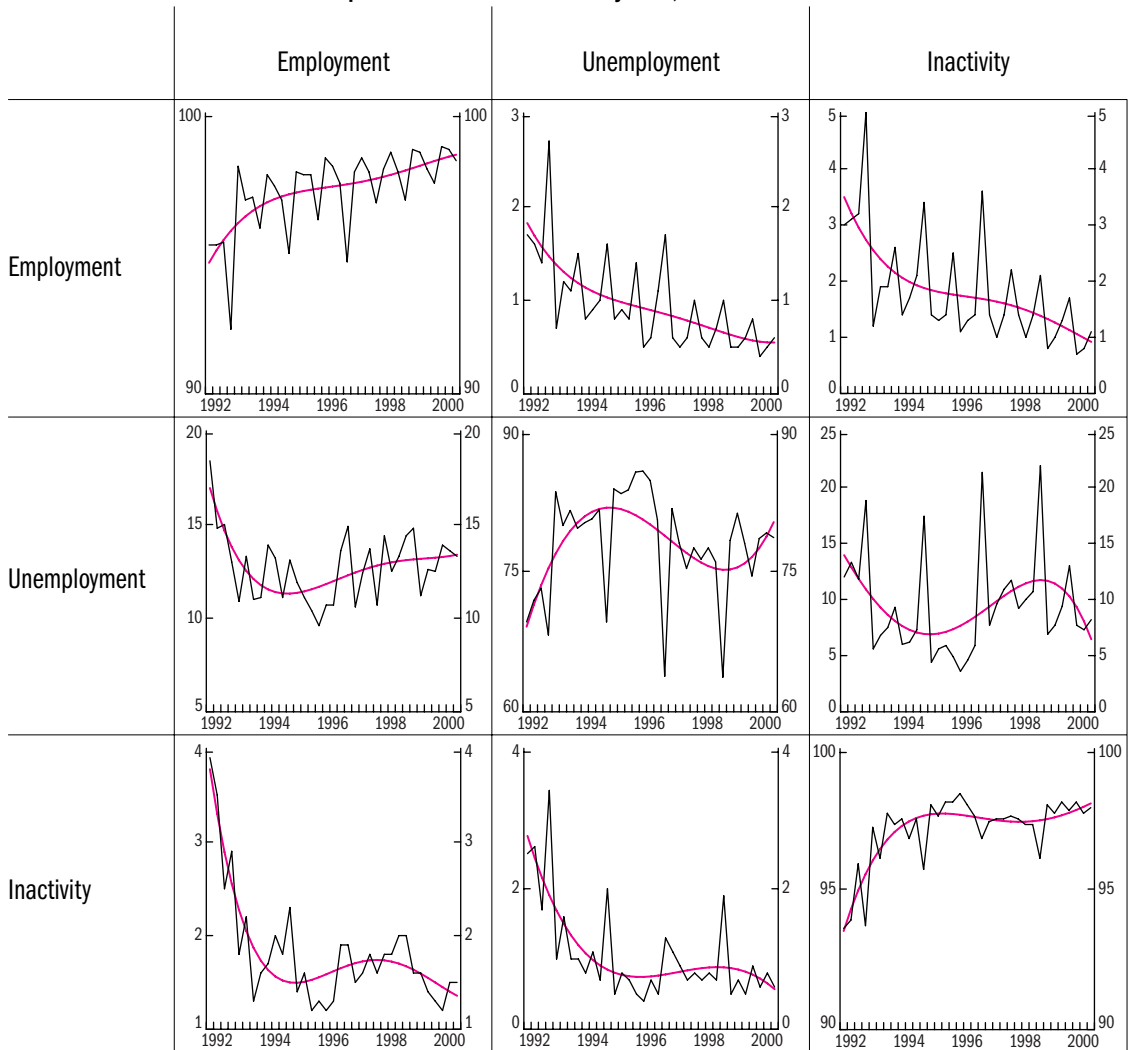


Figure 5.2: Registered Unemployed by Economic Activity

**Figure 5.3: Quarterly Flows Between Labour Market States,
Population Between 15–74 years, 1992–2000**



The data refer to 15–74 aged cohorts observed in the LFS in two consecutive quarters.

Red curves: smoothed with fourth degree polinomial.

Source: KSH MEF.

Table 5.3: Selected Time Series of Registered Unemployment (yearly average, in thousands, per cent)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Registered Unemployment	557.0	671.7	568.4	507.7	500.6	470.1	423.1	409.5	390.5	364.1
Unemployment rate	10.3	12.9	11.3	10.6	11.0	10.5	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.5
Of which										
School-leavers	39.6	59.7	62.1	54.5	46.2	42.4	32.5	29.9	26.0	26.8
Non school-leavers	517.4	612.0	506.2	453.2	454.4	427.7	390.6	379.6	364.4	337.4
Male	328.0	395.3	333.0	293.8	284.1	267.1	233.4	221.4	209.7	196.4
Female	228.9	276.4	235.3	213.8	216.5	203.0	189.7	188.1	180.8	167.7
25 years old and younger	139.7	174.8	153.3	134.2	124.0	105.8	89.9	85.4	79.1	75.6
Manual workers	465.1	556.0	467.6	414.3	407.4	386.3	349.0	336.8	321.2	302.0
Non manual workers	91.9	115.8	100.7	93.4	93.2	83.8	74.1	72.7	69.3	62.1
Ratio, %										
School-leavers	7.1	8.9	10.9	10.7	9.2	9.0	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.3
Male	58.9	58.8	58.6	57.9	56.7	56.8	55.2	54.1	53.7	53.9
25 years old and younger	25.1	26.0	27.0	26.4	24.8	22.5	21.3	20.9	20.3	20.8
Manual workers	83.5	82.8	82.3	81.6	81.4	82.2	82.5	82.3	82.2	82.9
Unemployment benefit recipients	412.9	404.8	228.9	182.8	171.7	141.7	130.7	140.7	131.7	119.2
Unemployment assistance recipients	18.4	89.3	190.3	210.0	211.3	201.3	182.2	148.6	143.5	131.2
Inflow to the Register	-	48.6	42.3	45.7	52.8	56.1	55.4	57.2	54.1	57.0
Of which										
School-leavers	-	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.5	9.2	9.8	9.3	8.0	7.8
Outflow from the Register	-	51.2	51.7	47.6	54.3	57.3	60.4	57.2	56.8	59.4
Of which										
School-leavers	-	6.6	7.9	8.5	8.9	9.0	11.0	9.4	8.2	7.7

Note: The national average of the registered unemployment rate is not published by the Employment Office from 2000.
Source: FH REG.

Table 5.4: Unemployment Rate by Age and Gender and Lengths (per cent)

Year	Unemployment rate			Of which 15-24 ages	Ratio of long term unemployment*
	Males	Females	Together		
1992	10.7	8.7	9.8	17.5	...
1993	13.2	10.4	11.9	21.3	...
1994	11.8	9.4	10.7	19.4	41.3
1995	11.3	8.7	10.2	18.6	45.6
1996	10.7	8.8	9.9	17.9	49.8
1997	9.5	7.8	8.7	15.9	46.5
1998	8.5	7.0	7.8	13.4	44.3
1999	7.5	6.3	7.0	12.4	44.9
2000	7.0	5.6	6.4	12.1	44.2
2001	6.3	5.0	5.7	10.8	46.7

* 100 % = Unemployed total.

Source: KSH MEF.

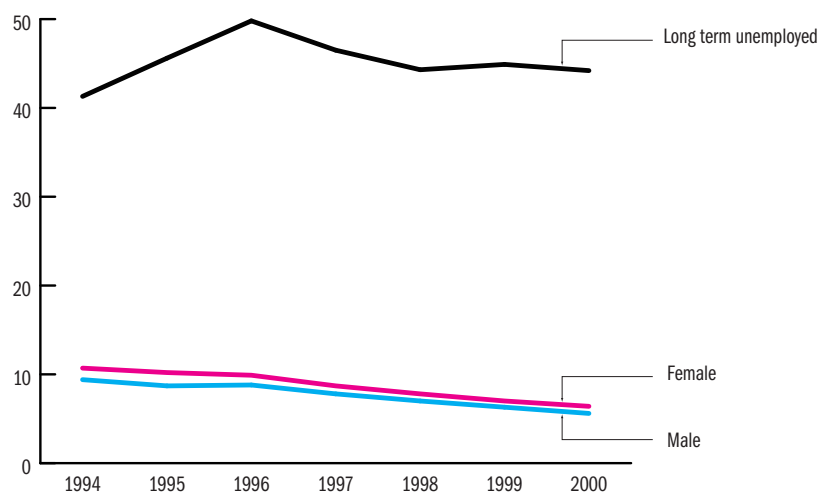
**Figure 5.4: Unemployment Rate by Gender and Length**

Table 5.5: The Distribution of Unemployed 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	-	432.6
1993	36.2	74.8	87.9	120.5	14.7	75.1	83.7	-	492.9
1994	30.5	56.5	65.0	91.9	8.4	63.0	73.8	40.4	429.5
1995	23.0	51.0	56.5	69.4	20.2	57.2	34.3	93.2	404.8
1996	19.9	46.4	49.3	61.5	18.2	56.1	37.1	100.2	388.7
1997	16.1	43.7	45.9	54.4	15.7	44.5	31.1	77.3	328.7
1998	12.9	44.2	44.5	45.7	16.0	39.0	27.6	63.5	293.4
1999	15.4	44.1	38.8	46.0	13.2	38.1	26.8	62.3	284.7
2000	16.7	38.5	35.1	42.8	12.7	36.9	23.6	55.4	261.3
2001	14.7	36.9	33.1	38.3	11.3	31.4	20.9	44.1	230.7

Source: KSH MEF.

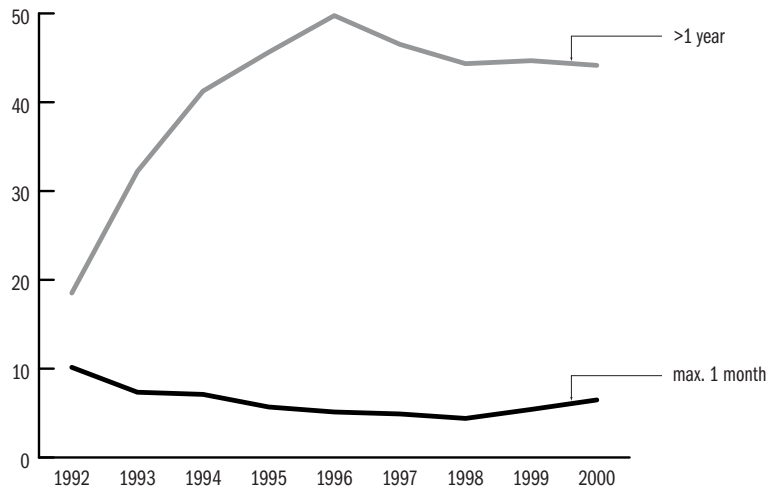


Figure 5.5: The Distribution of Unemployed by Duration of Job Search (in thousands)

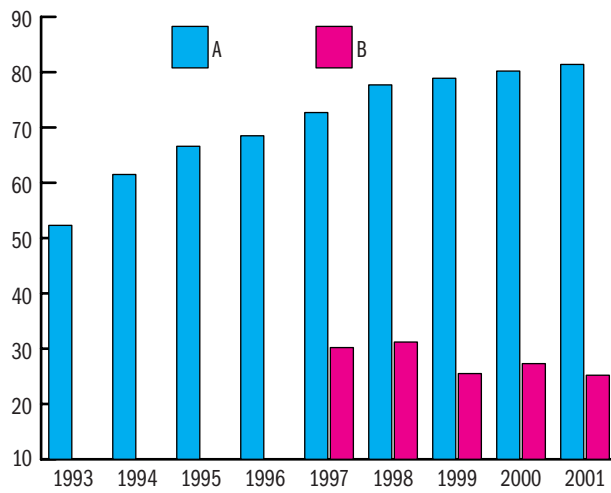


Figure 5.6: Long-Term Registered Unemployment

A: Time since first registration exceeds 1 year; per cent of total registered unemployment.

B: Time since last registration exceeds 1 year; per cent of total registered unemployment.

Table 5.6: First-Time Entrants and Re-Entrants to Unemployment Register (in thousands)

		February		April	June		August	Oktober		December		Monthly average		
		January	March	May	July	September	November							
1994	First-Time Entrants	26.7	22.3	19.5	21.0	18.5	20.2	28.5	21.6	23.6	18.7	15.0	21.0	
	Re-Entrants	24.0	17.4	15.4	17.3	14.9	18.1	33.6	21.8	23.3	21.8	23.8	24.8	21.3
	Total Number of Entrants	50.6	39.7	34.9	38.3	33.4	38.3	62.1	43.3	46.9	40.5	40.5	39.8	42.4
1995	First-Time Entrants	20.0	18.5	15.6	15.8	13.8	17.9	27.9	16.9	16.4	15.5	12.9	12.4	17.0
	Re-Entrants	36.3	24.6	18.8	20.8	18.0	23.3	35.3	24.8	35.2	27.3	40.3	40.0	28.7
	Total Number of Entrants	56.3	43.0	34.4	36.6	31.8	41.2	63.2	41.7	51.6	42.8	53.2	52.4	45.7
1996	First-Time Entrants	18.6	20.3	18.3	17.0	16.2	21.8	34.7	18.5	21.6	14.6	16.2	12.7	19.2
	Re-Entrants	38.9	30.9	25.2	22.9	31.5	34.0	37.5	31.2	38.3	37.8	38.0	37.4	33.6
	Total Number of Entrants	57.4	51.1	43.4	40.0	47.7	55.7	72.1	49.7	59.9	52.4	54.2	50.2	52.8
1997	First-Time Entrants	18.1	20.7	15.3	13.6	13.7	20.6	27.2	17.6	18.3	13.6	14.5	10.5	17.0
	Re-Entrants	56.7	47.5	36.3	32.5	30.0	32.5	34.3	32.5	36.9	36.9	47.5	46.5	39.2
	Total Number of Entrants	74.8	68.3	51.6	46.1	43.7	53.1	61.4	50.1	55.2	50.5	62.0	57.0	56.1
1998	First-Time Entrants	13.8	14.9	11.8	10.4	10.6	12.2	21.9	15.1	15.7	12.9	12.2	9.2	13.4
	Re-Entrants	58.9	46.3	39.1	35.0	35.5	32.9	36.1	34.6	38.4	44.4	50.9	52.0	42.0
	Total Number of Entrants	72.7	61.2	50.9	45.3	46.1	45.1	58.0	49.7	54.1	57.3	63.1	61.1	55.4
1999	First-Time Entrants	12.7	12.5	11.1	10.2	10.3	10.6	21.0	14.7	16.9	12.3	11.6	9.8	12.8
	Re-Entrants	59.7	47.2	42.4	39.8	38.7	35.9	40.2	39.8	42.5	43.3	49.6	53.9	44.4
	Total Number of Entrants	72.4	59.6	53.5	50.0	48.9	46.5	61.2	54.5	59.4	55.7	61.1	63.7	57.2
2000	First-Time Entrants	11.9	12.0	9.9	9.7	7.4	9.6	18.1	12.3	14.9	10.7	9.6	8.8	11.2
	Re-Entrants	57.4	46.3	39.9	39.2	32.0	37.9	41.1	35.0	42.9	43.4	45.8	53.9	42.9
	Total Number of Entrants	69.3	58.3	49.8	48.9	39.4	47.5	59.2	47.3	57.8	54.1	55.4	62.7	54.1
2001	First-Time Entrants	11.2	12.9	9.9	9.7	8.3	10.9	15.8	11.5	15.9	10.6	9.6	8.7	11.2
	Re-Entrants	57.8	53.7	42.0	42.9	38.5	42.3	52.7	22.9	46.6	45.8	46.1	57.7	45.8
	Total Number of Entrants	68.7	66.6	51.9	52.6	46.8	53.2	68.5	34.4	62.5	56.4	55.7	66.4	57.0

Source: FH REG.

Table 5.7: Benefit Receipt and Participation in Active Labour Market Programs

Year	Unem- ployment benefit	Unem- ployment assistance	UA for school- leavers	Do not receive provision	Public work	Retraining	Wage subsidy	Other programmes	Total
1990									
In thousands	42.5	-	-	18.6	...	...	...	...	61.0
Per cent	69.6			30.4					100.0
1991									
In thousands	236.0	-	9.0	72.7	...	...	...	...	317.7
Per cent	74.3		2.8	22.9					100.0
1992									
In thousands	431.2	27.2	18.4	150.3	18.2	27.4	7.7	20.6	701.0
Per cent	61.5	3.9	2.6	21.4	2.6	3.9	1.1	2.9	100.0
1993									
In thousands	312.4	123.2	23.8	195.6	26.0	30.1	14.8	45.2	771.1
Per cent	40.5	16.0	3.1	25.4	3.4	3.9	1.9	5.9	100.0
1994									
In thousands	160.3	202.4	24.5	142.4	28.7	31.2	23.9	61.7	675.1
Per cent	23.7	30.0	3.6	21.1	4.3	4.6	3.5	9.1	100.0
1995									
In thousands	150.8	192.9	26.3	109.1	21.7	20.4	10.9	64.7	596.8
Per cent	25.3	32.3	4.4	18.3	3.6	3.4	1.8	10.8	100.0
1996									
In thousands	145.4	218.5	2.6	127.8	38.5	20.6	16.4	74.5	644.3
Per cent	22.6	33.9	0.4	19.8	6.0	3.2	2.5	11.6	100.0
1997									
In thousands	134.1	193.5	0.1	121.8	38.9	25.1	29.7	95.7	638.9
Per cent	21.0	30.3	0.0	19.1	6.1	3.9	4.6	15.0	100.0
1998									
In thousands	123.9	158.6	0.1	109.4	37.4	24.5	30.9	86.7	571.5
Per cent	21.7	27.7	0.0	19.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	15.2	100.0
1999									
In thousands	135.5	146.7	0.0	107.1	35.7	28.0	31.1	60.6	544.7
Per cent	24.9	26.9	0.0	19.7	6.6	5.1	5.7	11.1	100.0
2000									
In thousands	117.0	139.7 ¹	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

¹ Together with the number of regular social allowance recipients.

Note: October. The percentage ratios refer to the combined number of the registered unemployed and program participants.

Source: FH.

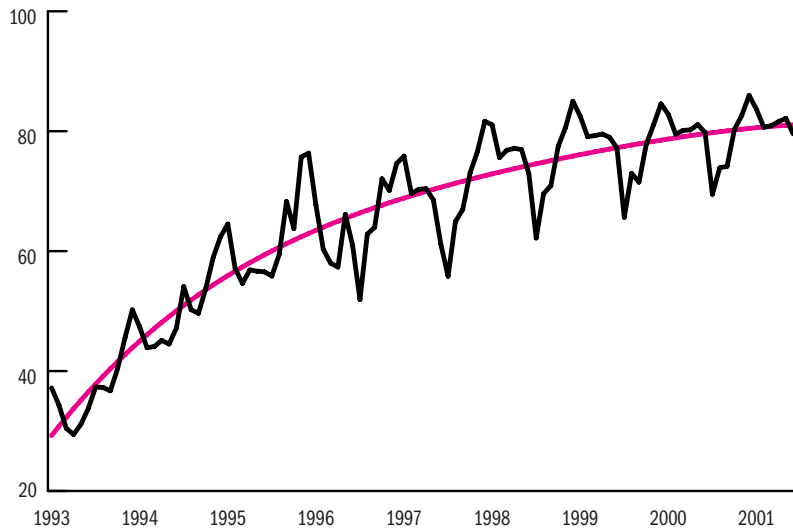


Figure 5.7: Ratio of Re-Entrants to First-Time Entrants in the Register

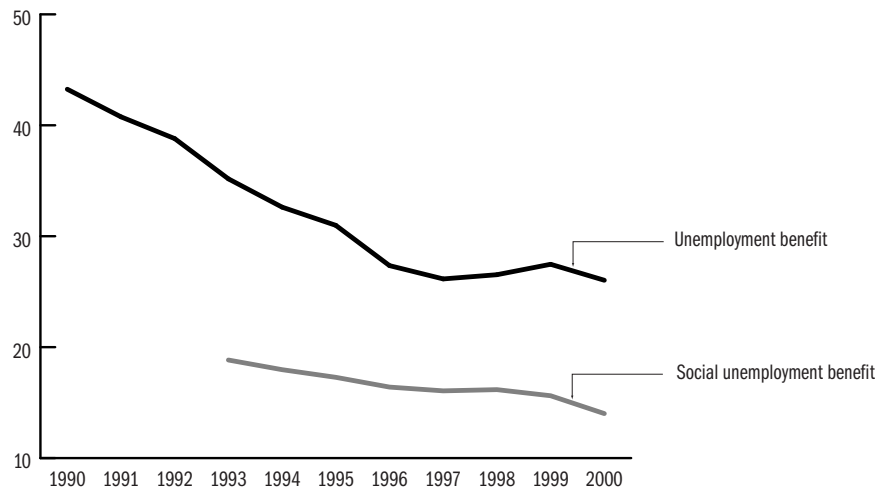


Figure 5.8: The Ratio of Average Unemployment Benefits and Unemployment Assistance to Gross Earnings

Table 5.8: The Number of School Leavers' Unemployment Benefit Recipients on the Closing Day of Each Month

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	-	17,261	28,943	28,943	34,525	38,675	428	88	69	15
February	-	17,813	31,136	31,136	36,859	38,994	1,443	78	81	13
March	-	17,529	31,192	31,192	33,545	36,171	968	89	96	15
April	-	11,799	20,064	20,064	22,844	23,347	580	81	74	12
May	-	10,472	16,618	16,618	18,513	17,655	474	57	56	18
June	529	8,991	14,063	14,063	15,120	12,699	333	59	53	15
July	1,082	8,081	12,240	12,240	13,444	9,579	203	52	49	19
August	1,378	7,603	11,484	11,484	12,977	6,694	192	55	41	14
September	2,100	7,937	11,289	11,289	12,771	3,867	152	50	28	11
October	9,033	18,371	23,809	23,809	26,276	2,613	86	52	24	8
November	13,753	23,885	29,565	29,565	32,560	1,588	77	61	18	13
December	16,281	27,402	33,158	33,158	36,970	776	63	65	12	14

Source: FH.

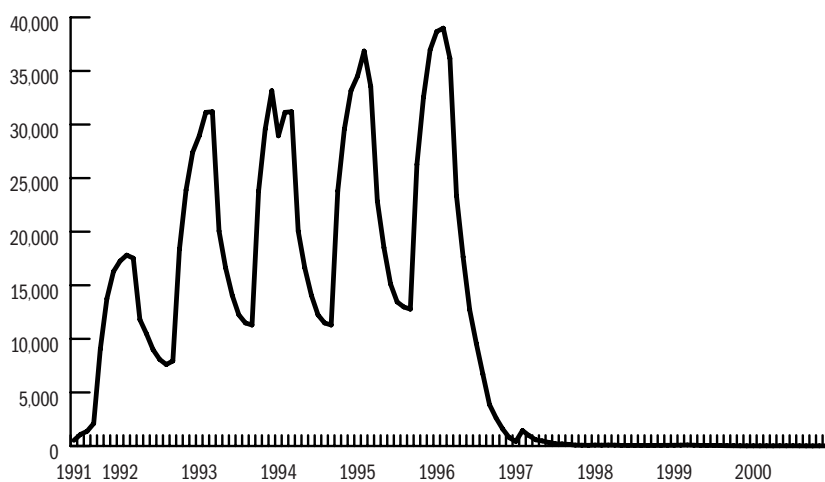


Figure 5.9: The Number of School Leavers' Unemployment Benefit Recipients on the Closing Day of Each Month

Table 5.9: Distribution of Registered Unemployed, Unemployment Benefit Recipients and Unemployment Assistance Recipients by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Registered unemployed			Unemployment benefit			Unemployment assistance		
	1995	1998	2002	1995	1998	2002	1995	1998	2002
Max. 8 classes of primary school	43.6	40.9	42.6	36.9	32.0	30.8	56.8	50.0	59.2
Vocational school	34.5	36.0	33.5	36.6	39.5	40.4	30.6	34.3	29.1
Vocational secondary school	11.7	12.8	13.3	14.9	16.0	16.4	6.9	8.7	6.4
Grammar school	7.9	7.8	7.6	8.3	9.0	8.5	4.5	5.7	4.5
College diplom, BA	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.8	0.8	1.0	0.7
University diplom, MA	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	482,746	406,386	328,459	167,278	125,583	104,677	220,725	186,599	112,564

Source: FH.

Table 6.1: Inactive Population by Gender*

Year	Male			Female		
	In thousands	1992 = 100	Inactivity ratio ¹	In thousands	1992 = 100	Inactivity ratio ¹
1980	961.0	66.1	24.2	1,940.7	82.3	44.3
1990	1,219.6	83.9	31.2	2,105.7	89.2	48.3
1991	1,332.4	91.7	33.9	2,203.4	93.4	50.3
1992	1,453.0	100.0	36.9	2,359.5	100.0	53.6
1993	1,551.1	106.8	39.3	2,462.1	104.3	55.8
1994	1,618.0	111.4	41.0	2,552.1	108.2	57.7
1995	1,634.9	112.5	41.4	2,645.7	112.1	59.7
1996	1,662.6	114.4	42.2	2,663.2	112.9	60.1
1997	1,680.2	115.6	42.7	2,692.4	114.1	60.8
1998	1,698.3	116.9	43.2	2,646.3	112.2	59.8
1999	1,644.4	113.2	42.0	2,596.2	110.0	58.8
2000	1,700.9	117.1	42.7	2,687.9	113.9	59.5
2001	1,718.7	118.3	43.1	2,707.3	114.7	59.8

* Population above 15 years of age.

¹ Per cent of the population above 15 years of age.

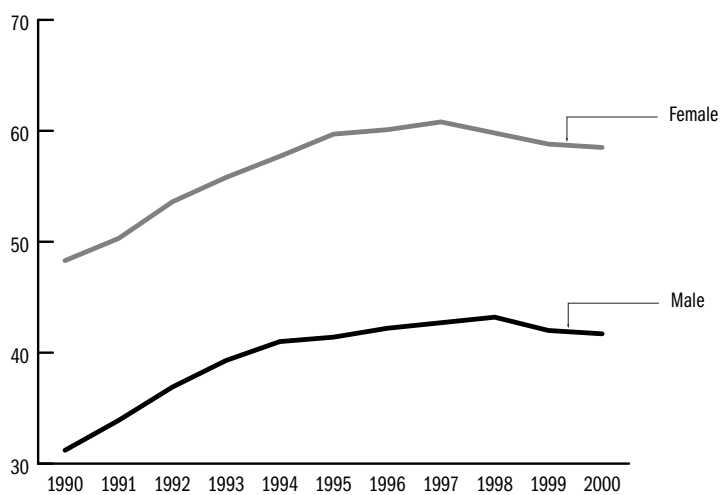


Figure 6.1: Inactive Ratio by Gender

Table 6.2: Inactive Population of Working Age by Gender

Year	Male			Female		
	In thousands	1992 = 100	Inactivity ratio ¹	In thousands	1992 = 100	Inactivity ratio ¹
1980	469.2	64.2	14.6	800.4	81.7	27.2
1990	554.1	75.8	17.8	826.3	84.3	28.9
1991	631.7	86.4	20.2	858.9	87.7	29.8
1992	730.9	100.0	23.2	979.9	100.0	33.8
1993	815.4	111.6	25.8	1,056.6	107.8	36.3
1994	878.0	120.1	27.8	1,128.3	115.1	38.7
1995	892.3	122.1	28.2	1,207.7	123.2	41.4
1996	916.3	125.4	28.9	1,224.9	125.0	42.0
1997	936.7	128.2	29.6	1,247.1	127.3	42.9
1998	961.0	131.5	30.4	1,186.0	121.0	40.9
1999	917.2	125.5	29.1	1,138.2	116.2	39.5
2000	940.5	128.7	29.5	1,177.3	120.3	40.3
2001	949.2	129.8	29.8	1,199.7	122.4	41.1

¹ Per cent of the working age population.

Source: 1980–91: KSH MEM; 1992–: KSH MEF.

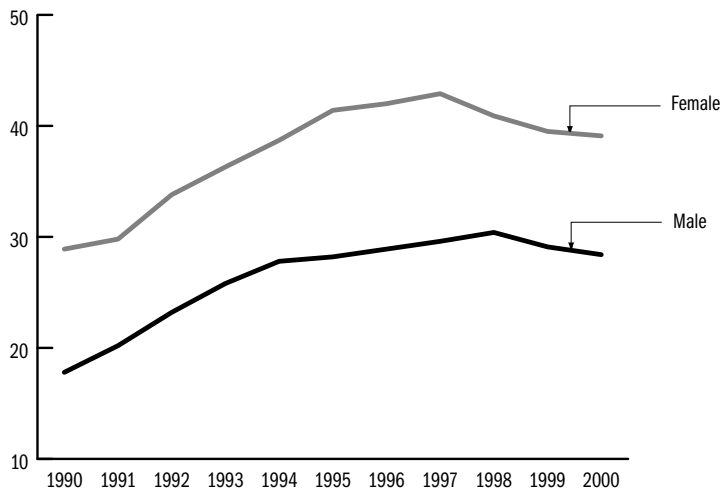


Figure 6.2: Inactivity Ratio of Working Age Population by Gender

Table 7.1: Nominal and Real Earnings

Year	Gross earnings (HUF)	Net earnings (HUF)	Consumer price ¹	Gross real earnings index	Net real earnings index	Net real earnings ²
1989	10,571	8,165	117.2	100.6	99.7	115.6
1990	13,446	10,108	128.9	99.8	94.3	109.1
1991	17,934	12,948	135.0	96.3	93.0	101.4
1992	22,294	15,628	123.0	101.7	98.6	100.0
1993	27,173	18,397	122.5	99.5	96.1	96.1
1994	33,939	23,424	118.8	105.1	107.2	103.0
1995	38,900	25,891	128.2	91.1	87.8	90.5
1996	46,837	30,544	123.6	97.4	95.0	86.0
1997	57,270	38,145	118.3	103.4	104.9	90.2
1998	67,764	45,162	114.3	103.5	103.6	93.4
1999	77,187	50,076	110.0	105.5	102.5	95.8
2000	87,645	55,785	109.8	103.7	101.5	97.2
2001	103,558	64,915	109.2	108.1	106.4	103.4

1 Previous year = 100%.

2 1992 = 100.

Source: KSH IMS.

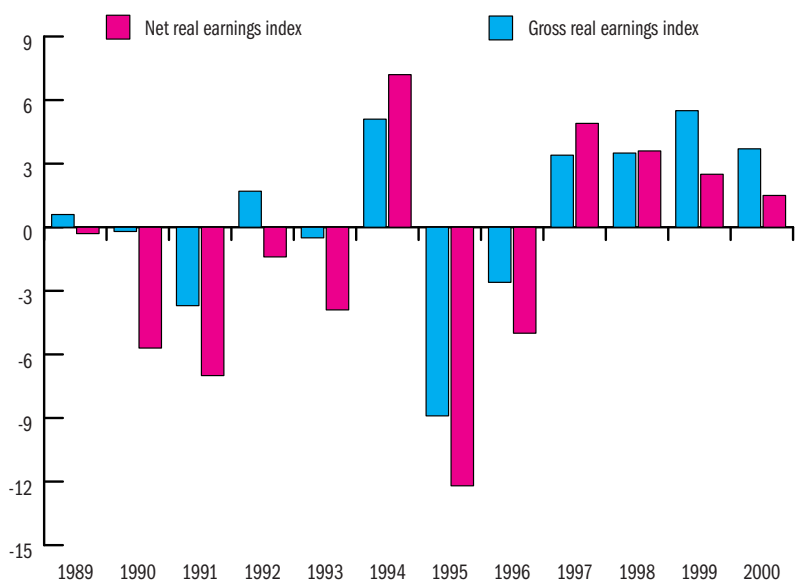


Figure 7.1: Change of Gross Real Earnings and Net Real Earnings

Table 7.2: Gross Average Earnings by Industry*

	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	19,230	29,873	35,073	42,216	48,762	53,521	59,246	72,116
Mining and quarrying	36,611	50,765	60,102	76,952	84,977	95,762	112,914	126,796
Manufacturing	26,317	38,797	47,178	57,597	67,169	76,335	88,136	101,119
Electricity, gas, steam and water supply	34,202	50,805	62,525	75,729	90,305	104,543	119,539	135,682
Construction	24,053	32,544	38,407	46,884	54,123	56,753	64,259	79,719
Wholesale and retail trade	27,294	36,311	45,463	53,733	62,688	66,913	77,758	90,596
Hotels and restaurants	23,298	29,370	35,267	41,012	46,437	50,067	56,593	68,120
Transport storage and communication	28,208	41,437	51,513	63,288	76,108	88,238	98,815	114,447
Financial intermediation	52,881	71,194	88,759	114,083	142,432	165,327	189,444	215,970
Real estate, renting and business activities	31,434	41,716	51,733	61,146	81,125	89,399	101,019	121,821
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	33,550	45,861	53,523	65,329	75,671	92,821	103,428	131,724
Education	24,495	34,866	38,996	49,460	59,822	72,869	81,204	97,647
Health and social work	22,624	32,462	37,530	45,376	52,781	59,105	68,304	78,850
Other	27,794	39,884	47,857	54,533	63,896	71,199	79,820	91,677
Total	27,173	38,900	46,837	57,270	67,764	77,187	87,645	103,553

* HUF/month, per capita.

Note: The data refer to full-time employees in the budget sector and firms employing at least 20 workers (1993), 10 workers (1995–98) and 5 workers (1999–), respectively.

Source: KHS, IMS.

Table 7.3: Gross Average Earnings by Industry (per cent)*

	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	70.8	76.8	74.9	73.7	72.0	69.3	67.6	69.6
Mining and quarrying	134.7	130.5	128.3	134.4	125.4	124.1	128.8	122.9
Manufacturing	96.8	99.7	100.7	100.6	99.1	98.9	100.6	97.7
Electricity, gas, steam and water supply	125.9	130.6	133.5	132.2	133.3	135.4	136.4	131.0
Construction	88.5	83.7	82.0	81.9	79.9	73.5	73.3	77.0
Wholesale and retail trade	100.4	93.3	97.1	93.8	92.5	86.7	88.7	87.5
Hotels and restaurants	85.7	75.5	75.3	71.6	68.5	64.9	64.6	65.8
Transport storage and communication	103.8	106.5	110.0	110.5	112.3	114.3	112.7	110.5
Financial intermediation	194.6	183.0	189.5	199.2	210.2	214.2	216.1	208.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	115.7	107.2	110.5	106.8	119.7	115.8	115.3	117.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	123.5	117.9	114.3	114.1	111.7	120.3	118.0	127.2
Education	90.1	89.6	83.3	86.4	88.3	94.4	92.7	94.3
Health and social work	83.3	83.4	80.1	79.2	77.9	76.6	77.9	76.1
Other	102.3	102.5	102.2	95.2	94.3	92.2	91.1	88.5

* National average = 100.

Note: See the note to Table 7.2.

Source: KHS, IMS.

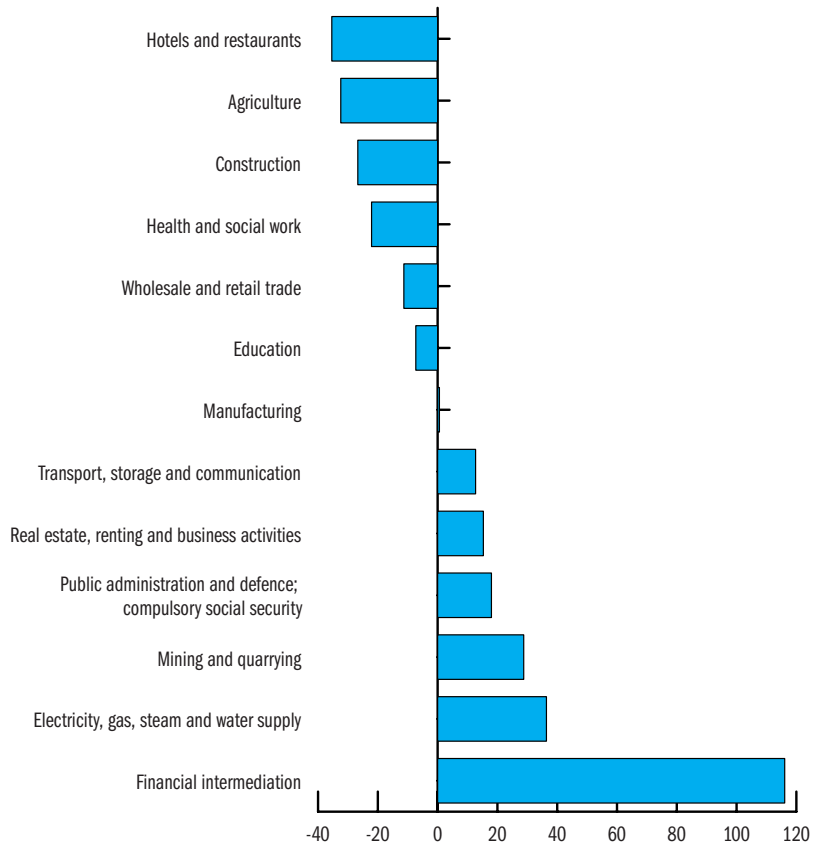


Figure 7.2: Gross Real Earnings as a Percentage of National Average Industry, 2000

Table 7.4: Wages, Sales Prices and Productivity in Industry

Year	Average gross earnings	Producer price index	Index of productivity	Real earnings deflated with the producer prices
1989	118.6	115.4	100.7	102.8
1990	123.0	122.0	95.0	100.8
1991	127.6	132.6	93.7	96.2
1992	124.4	112.3	95.3	110.8
1993	124.9	110.8	113.4	112.7
1994	123.3	111.3	115.7	110.8
1995	121.1	128.9	110.9	93.9
1996	121.7	121.8	107.5	99.9
1997	121.8	120.4	113.8	101.2
1998	116.6	111.3	111.9	104.8
1999	115.5	105.1	109.9	109.9
2000	115.0	111.7	116.7	103.0
2001	114.4	105.2	105.5	108.7

Source: KSH IMS. Prices and productivity: KSH.

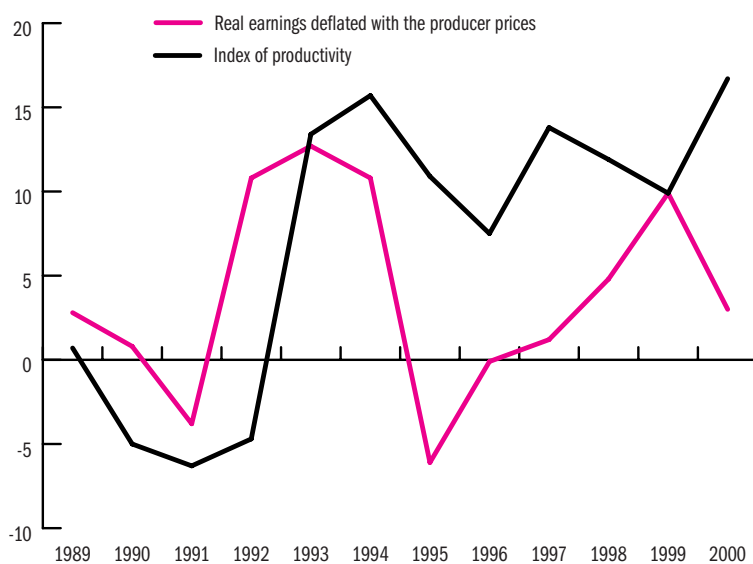


Figure 7.3: Index of Productivity and Real Earnings Deflated by the Producer Index

Table 7.5: Minimum Wage

Date	Monthly average (HUF)	Average gross earnings = 100
1992. I. 1.	8,000	35.8
1993. II. 1.	9,000	33.1
1994. II. 1.	10,500	30.9
1995. III. 1.	12,200	31.4
1996. II. 1.	14,500	31.0
1997. I. 1.	17,000	29.7
1998. I. 1.	19,500	28.8
1999. I. 1.	22,500	29.1
2000. I. 1.	25,500	29.1
2001. I. 1.	40,000	38.6
2002. I. 1.	50,000	43.7*

* Jan.-June monthly average.

Source: Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Economic Affairs.

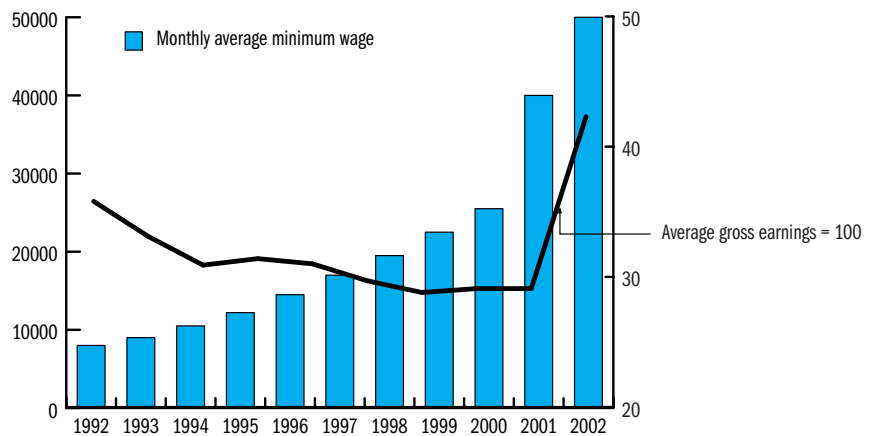


Figure 7.4: Minimum Wage, Average Gross Earnings = 100

Table 7.6: Central Wage Agreements*

Year	Recommendation		Actual indexes	
	Minimum	Maximum	Public sector	Corporate sector
1992	113.0	128.0	120.1	126.6
1993	110.0-113.0	125.0	114.4	125.1
1994	113.0-115.0	121.0-123.0	127.0	123.4
1995	-	-	110.7	119.7
1996	113.0	124.0	114.6	123.2
1997	114.0	122.0	123.2	121.8
1998	113.5	116.0	118.0	118.5
1999	112.0	115.0	119.2	114.8
2000	108.5	111.0	112.3	114.2
2001	...	...	122.9	116.3

* Gross average wage increase: actual rates and recommendations by the Council of the Reconciliation of Interest.

Source: KSH, Ministry of Labour.

Table 7.7: Industrial and Firm-Level Wage Agreements

Year	Branch		Corporate	
	Number	In thousand (prsn)	Number	In thousand (prsn)
1992	24	874.5	391	567.0
1993	12	232.1	394	592.4
1994	12	207.6	490	555.6
1995	7	88.0	816	490.9
1996	12	201.0	594	512.7
1997	12	210.0	598	488.3
1998	33	342.0	843	651.0
1999	41	328.8	827	387.5
2000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2001	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: 1992-97: reported wage agreements; 1998-99: collective agreements containing wage agreements.

Source: FH.

Table 7.8: The Inequality of Individuals' Per Capita Household Income – Selected Indicators

	1977	1982	1987	1992	1995	1996	1999	2000
p10	61	62	61	60	53	48	49	51
p90	161	162	173	183	203	191	191	193
p90/p10	2.65	2.61	2.82	3.07	3.83	3.95	3.86	3.78
S1	4.5	4.9	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3
S5+S6	18.7	18.6	17.9	17.4	17.0	17.5	17.3	17.3
S10	18.6	18.6	20.9	22.7	24.7	24.3	24.9	24.8
S10/S1	4.1	3.8	4.6	6.0	7.4	7.5	7.2	7.6
Robin Hood	15.0	14.9	17.0	18.5	21.3	20.7	20.3	21.2
Éltető-Frigyes	1.84	1.82	2.00	2.13	2.39	2.32	2.33	2.37
Gini	0.214	0.209	0.244	0.266	0.304	0.300	0.302	0.306

Source: Atkinson & Micklewright, 1992; Tóth, 2001.

Notes: The measures are based on the variation of per capita household income of individuals.

p10: Upper break point of the lowest decile, per cent of the median. – **p90**: Lower break point of the highest decile, per cent of the median. – **S1, S10**: Income of the lowest/highest decile, per cent of the population's total income. – **Robin Hood**: Income to be transferred from high-income to low-income deciles in order to achieve perfect equality, per cent of the population's total income. (High income: decile with a share higher than 1/10) – **Éltető-Frigyes**: Ratio of incomes above the average to incomes lower than the average. – **Gini**: Index of concentration ranging from 0 (all incomes are equal) to 1 (all incomes owned by a single person).

Table 8.1: School Leavers by Level of Education

Year	Primary school	Specialized secondary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College and university
1980	119,809	2,646	46,586	43,167	14,859
1989	170,891	3,241	50,483	52,573	15,699
1990	164,614	3,375	51,558	53,039	15,963
1991	158,907	3,890	55,412	54,248	16,458
1992	151,287	3,810	62,451	59,646	16,201
1993	144,200	6,302	60,040	68,607	16,223
1994	136,857	7,285	55,617	68,604	18,041
1995	122,333	6,991	50,066	70,265	20,024
1996	120,529	6,414	47,795	73,413	22,128
1997	116,708	4,895	41,973	75,564	24,411
1998	113,651	3,995	38,871	77,660	25,338
1999	114,302	2,460	36,362	73,965	...
2000	...	...	...	...	...
2001	114,200	...	...	70,441	29,746

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

Source: OM STAT.

Table 8.2: Pupils/Students Entering the School System, by Level of Education

Year	Primary school ¹	Specialized secondary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College and university
1980	171,347	4,051	56,634	57,213	17,886
1989	128,542	6,219	85,548	84,140	20,704
1990	125,665	6144	81,788	83,939	22,662
1991	126,258	9,934	74,033	85,054	25,385
1992	129,852	13,011	66,380	86,675	30,192
1993	125,679	13,642	63,335	87,657	35,005
1994	126,032	16,112	61,034	87,392	37,934
1995	123,997	9,820	55,532	82,665	42,433
1996	124,554	7,603	51,219	84,773	44,698
1997	127,214	5,319	47,764	84,395	45,669
1998	125,875	3,007	36,658	86,868	48,886
1999	121,424	2,694	30,876	89,184	51,570
2000	...	...	...	...	...
2001	114,144	...	34,210 ²	92,393	56,709

1 Excludes special schools.

2 Specialized secondary schools are included.

Source: OM STAT.

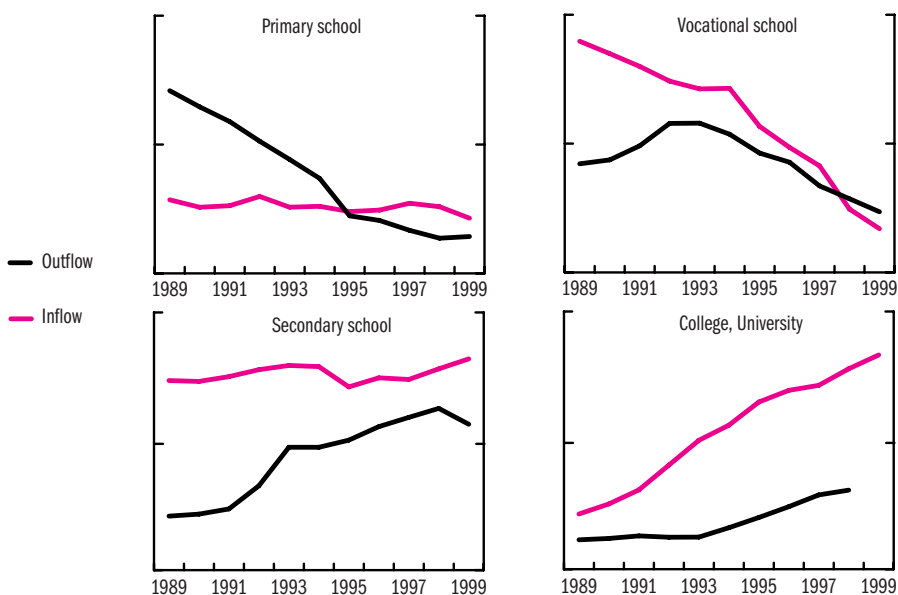


Figure 8.1: Flows of the Educational System by Level

Table 8.3: The Number of Pupils/Students by Level of Education

Year	Primary school ¹	Specialized secondary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College and university
1980/81	1,162,203	8,613	154,096	203,238	64,057
1989/90	1,183,573	11,995	201,702	273,511	72,381
1990/91	1,130,656	12,833	209,371	291,872	76,601
1991/92	1,081,213	17,065	204,655	309,351	83,191
1992/93	1,044,164	23,263	188,570	322,954	92,328
1993/94	1,009,416	24,672	174,187	330,586	103,713
1994/95	985,291	22,421	163,330	337,317	116,370
1995/96	974,806	18,305	154,294	349,299	129,541
1996/97	965,998	14,561	143,846	361,395	142,113
1997/98	963,997	11,274	132,637	368,645	152,889
1998/99	964,248	8,476	119,727	376,626	163,100
1999/2000	960,601	7,504	109,534	386,579	171,516
2000/2001	905,932	...	123,951 ²	420,889	184,071

1 Excludes special schools.

2 Specialized secondary schools are included.

Source: OM STAT.

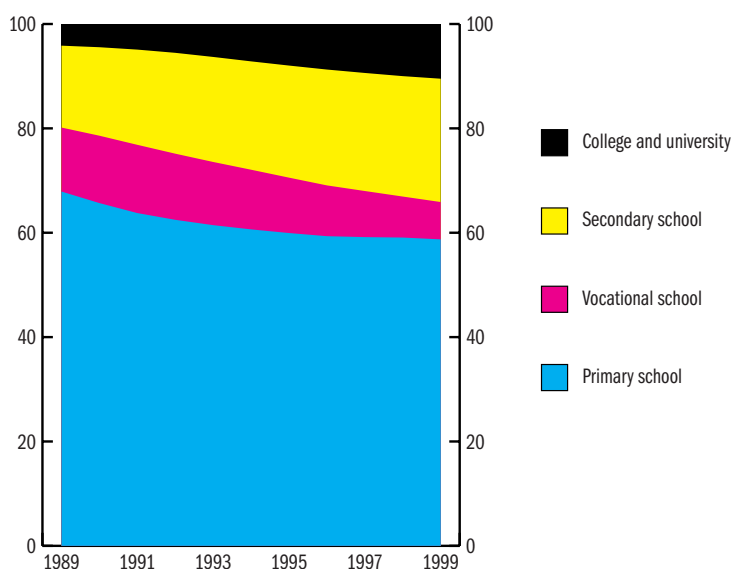


Figure 8.2: The Percentage of Sharing the Pupils/Students in the Educational System

Table 9.1: Registered Vacancies*

Year	Number of vacancies at closing day	Number of registered unemployed at closing date	Number of Vacancies for 100 prsn
1989	60,429	23,760	254.3
1990	31,228	47,739	65.4
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

* Monthly average stock figures.
Source: FH.

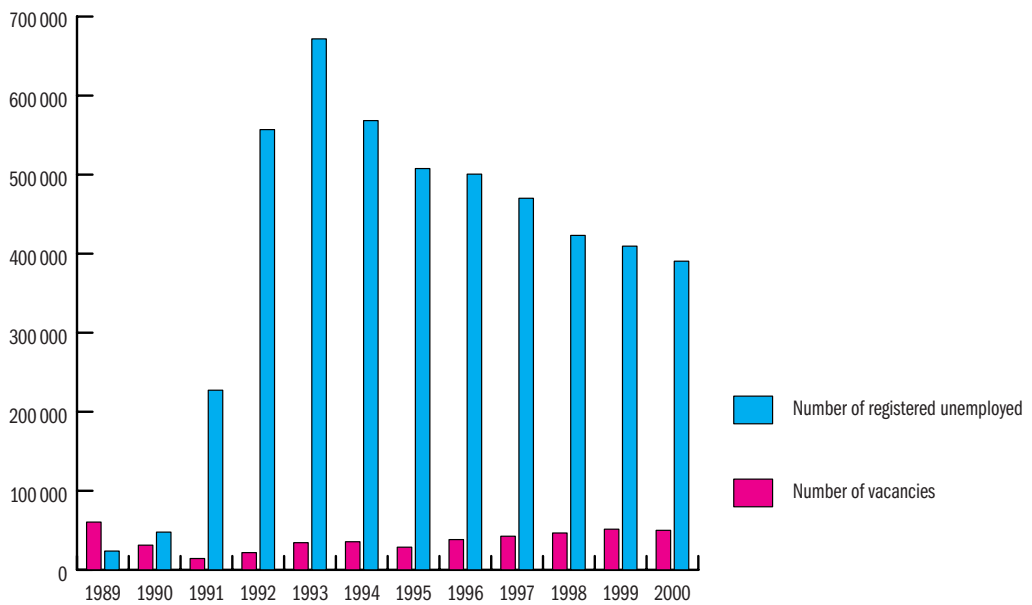


Figure 9.1: Number of Registered Vacancies and Registered Unemployed

Table 9.2: Firms Intending to Increase/Decrease their Staff*

Year	Half year	Intending to decrease	Intending to increase
1992	I.	36.1	10.2
	II.	36.0	15.4
1993	I.	34.7	23.6
	II.	28.5	22.3
1994	I.	24.5	29.1
	II.	21.0	29.7
1995	I.	30.1	32.9
	II.	30.9	27.5
1996	I.	32.9	33.3
	II.	29.4	30.4
1997	I.	29.6	39.4
	II.	30.7	36.8
1998	I.	23.4	42.7
	II.	28.9	37.1
1999	I.	25.8	39.2
	II.	28.8	35.8
2000	I.	24.4	41.0
	II.	27.2	36.5
2001	I.	25.3	40.0
	II.	28.6	32.6

* In a period of six months after the interview date.
Source: FH PROG.

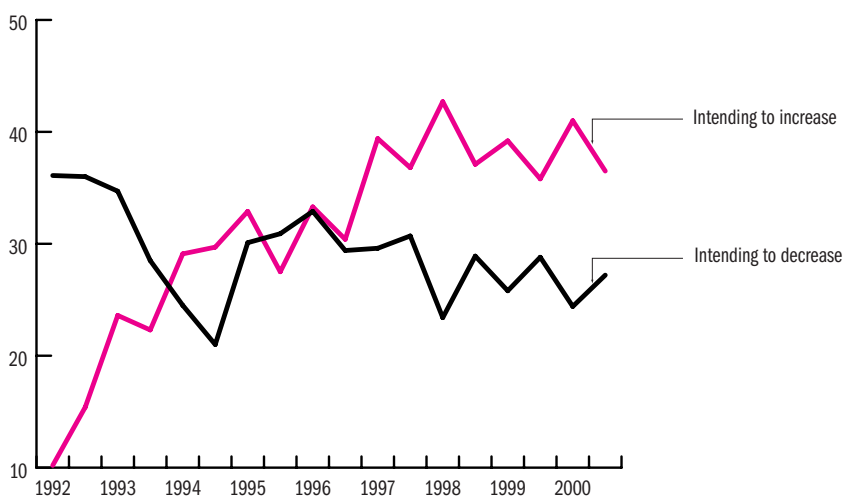

Figure 9.2: Firms Intending to Increase/Decrease their Staff

Table 9.3: Firms Expecting Increasing/Decreasing Orders*

Year	Half year	Orders	
		increasing	decreasing
1992	I.	27.2	40.1
	II.	21.0	38.2
1993	I.	31.8	36.0
	II.	35.9	33.0
1994	I.	38.7	24.8
	II.	45.6	21.7
1995	I.	40.9	23.8
	II.	47.2	20.7
1996	I.	39.8	24.4
	II.	45.5	21.0
1997	I.	42.7	19.4
	II.	47.5	16.7
1998	I.	46.1	15.2
	II.	47.5	18.0
1999	I.	38.7	21.9
	II.	42.2	20.2
2000	I.	38.9	18.3
	II.	49.1	14.9
2001	I.	44.1	16.2
	II.	44.4	19.1

* In a period of six month after the interview date.
Source: FH PROG.

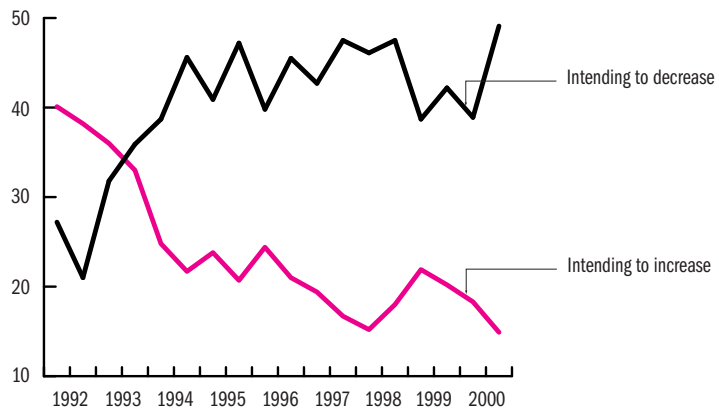


Figure 9.3: Firms Expecting Increasing/Decreasing Orders

Table 9.4: Firms Activating New Capacities*

Year	Halfyear	Building only	Building and/or machinery	Total
1992	I.	...	10.2	10.2
	II.	3.0	11.4	14.4
1993	I.	3.4	14.1	17.5
	II.	3.0	14.7	17.7
1994	I.	3.6	17.7	21.3
	II.	4.1	17.4	21.5
1995	I.	4.2	18.4	22.6
	II.	4.4	18.8	23.2
1996	I.	3.6	20.2	23.8
	II.	4.2	19.5	23.7
1997	I.	3.9	19.2	23.1
	II.	4.7	21.1	25.8
1998	I.	4.4	20.9	25.3
	II.	5.4	23.6	29.0
1999	I.	4.7	20.5	25.2
	II.	5.2	20.9	26.1
2000	I.	4.6	21.1	25.7
	II.	4.4	23.9	28.3
2001	I.	4.0	21.9	25.9
	II.	4.7	22.9	27.6

* In a period of six month after the interview date.

Source: FH PROG .

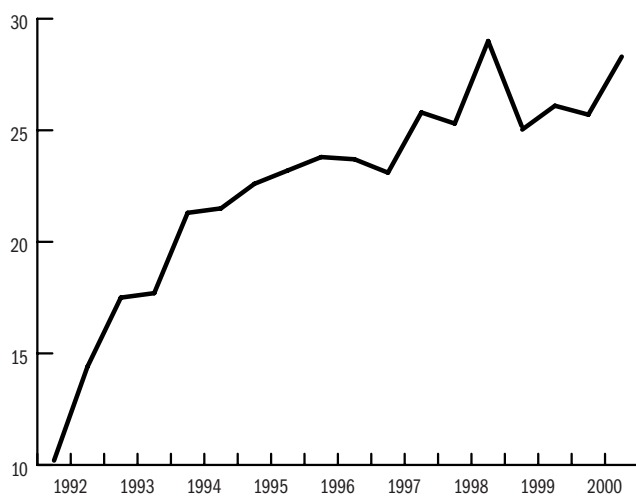
**Figure 9.4: Firms Activating New Capacities**

Table 10.1: Regional Inequalities: Labour Force Participation Rates*

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1992	74.4	72.5	75.1	71.8	68.4	67.1	71.9	71.8
1993	71.7	70.3	74.4	68.7	66.6	63.6	68.5	69.3
1994	69.5	68.5	72.9	67.2	63.8	61.8	66.6	67.3
1995	68.3	67.0	70.6	62.5	62.8	60.1	65.8	65.6
1996	68.4	65.8	71.4	62.7	61.4	58.8	64.5	65.0
1997	67.2	65.1	70.8	62.5	60.0	57.3	64.6	64.1
1998	67.2	66.8	72.5	63.5	59.6	57.9	64.7	64.7
1999	69.3	69.3	72.8	64.2	61.3	60.0	65.1	63.8
2000	69.8	69.2	72.5	64.9	61.5	59.8	65.1	66.4
2001	69.9	69.2	71.9	63.5	60.8	59.6	65.7	66.2

* Working age population.
Source: KSH MEF.



Figure 10.1: Regional Inequalities: Labour Force Participation Rates in NUTS-2 Level Regions, 1992, 2000

Table 10.2: Regional Inequalities: Employment Ratio*

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1992	68.7	63.9	69.5	64.7	58.6	58.6	64.4	64.5
1993	64.6	61.4	67.9	59.8	55.7	54.0	60.0	60.8
1994	63.3	61.0	67.3	59.1	54.0	53.2	59.6	59.9
1995	63.1	59.5	65.7	54.8	52.5	51.7	59.6	58.7
1996	62.7	58.8	66.3	56.7	51.7	51.0	59.1	58.3
1997	62.5	59.7	66.5	56.3	51.5	50.4	59.8	58.4
1998	63.4	62.3	68.2	57.5	52.3	51.4	60.1	59.6
1999	65.6	65.0	69.5	58.8	54.1	53.7	64.3	61.5
2000	66.0	65.8	69.4	59.7	55.1	54.2	61.7	62.0
2001	66.8	66.1	68.8	58.5	55.5	54.8	62.0	62.3

* Working age population.
Source: KSH MEF.

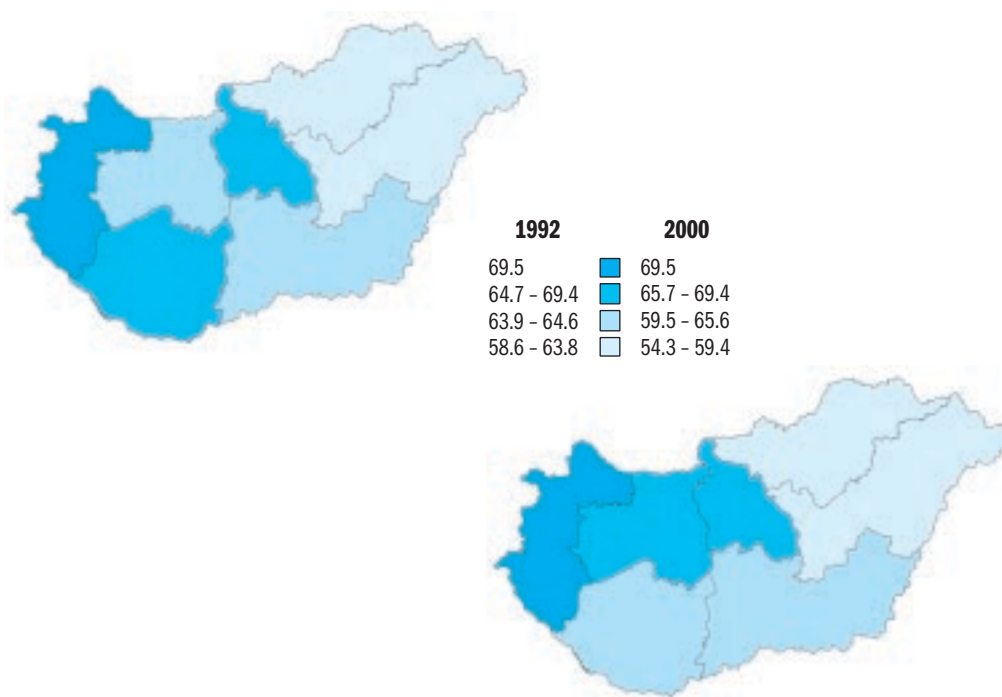
**Figure 10.2: Regional Inequalities: Employment Ratio in NUTS-2 Level Regions, 1992, 2000**

Table 10.3: Regional Inequalities: Registered Unemployment Rate*

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1991	1.7	3.7	2.8	4.8	7.0	6.5	5.2	4.1
1992	5.7	10.4	7.2	10.8	15.7	15.0	12.2	10.3
1993	8.0	12.8	9.1	13.1	19.1	18.2	14.7	12.9
1994	6.6	11.5	8.5	11.9	16.6	16.9	12.9	11.3
1995	6.3	10.6	7.6	11.7	15.6	16.1	11.5	10.6
1996	6.4	10.7	8.0	12.6	16.7	16.8	11.3	11.0
1997	5.6	9.9	7.3	13.1	16.8	16.4	11.0	10.5
1998	4.7	8.6	6.1	11.8	16.0	15.0	10.1	9.5
1999	4.5	8.7	5.9	12.1	17.1	16.1	10.4	9.7
2000	3.8	7.5	5.6	11.8	17.2	16.0	10.4	9.3
2001	3.2	6.7	5.0	11.2	16.0	14.5	9.7	8.5

* The denominator of the ratio is the active population on January 1st of the previous year.
 Source: OMK REG.

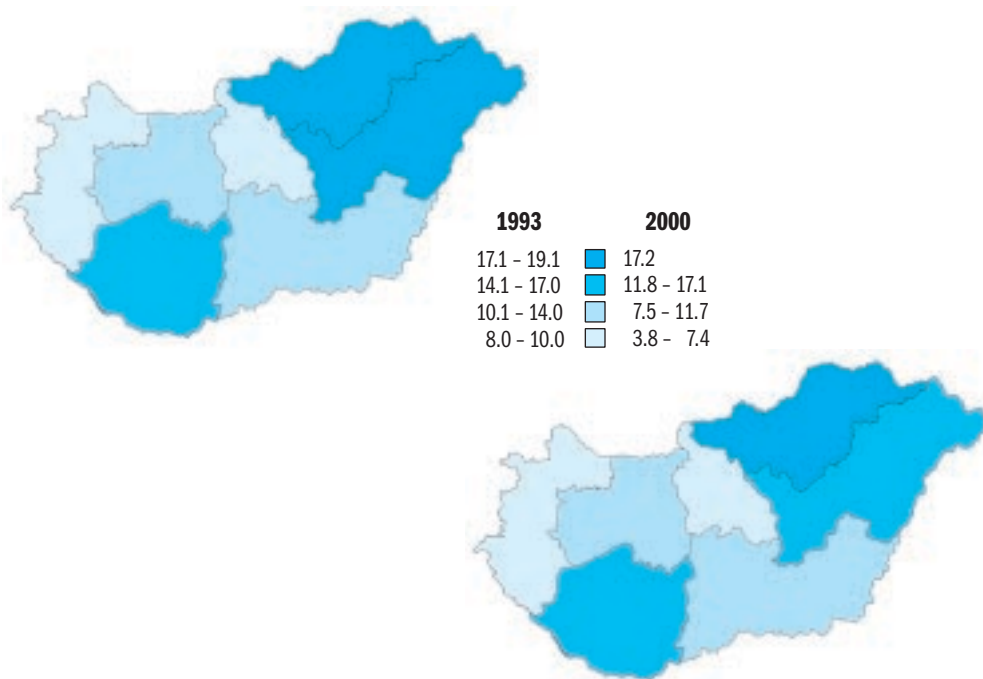


Figure 10.3: Regional Inequalities: Registered Unemployment Rate in NUTS-2 Level Regions, 1993, 2000

Table 10.4: Regional Inequalities: LFS-Based Unemployment Rate

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1992	7.4	11.4	7.2	9.5	13.9	12.3	10.1	9.8
1993	9.8	12.4	8.9	12.7	15.9	14.6	12.2	11.9
1994	8.7	10.6	7.7	11.8	15.0	13.6	10.5	10.7
1995	7.3	10.8	6.8	11.9	15.8	13.6	9.2	10.2
1996	8.1	10.3	7.1	9.3	15.3	13.0	8.3	9.9
1997	6.9	8.0	6.0	9.9	13.9	11.9	7.3	8.7
1998	5.6	6.7	6.0	9.4	12.2	11.0	7.1	7.8
1999	5.2	6.0	4.4	8.3	11.5	10.1	5.7	7.0
2000	5.2	4.8	4.2	7.8	10.1	9.2	5.1	6.4
2001	4.3	4.3	4.2	7.8	8.5	7.8	5.4	5.7

Source: KSH MEF.

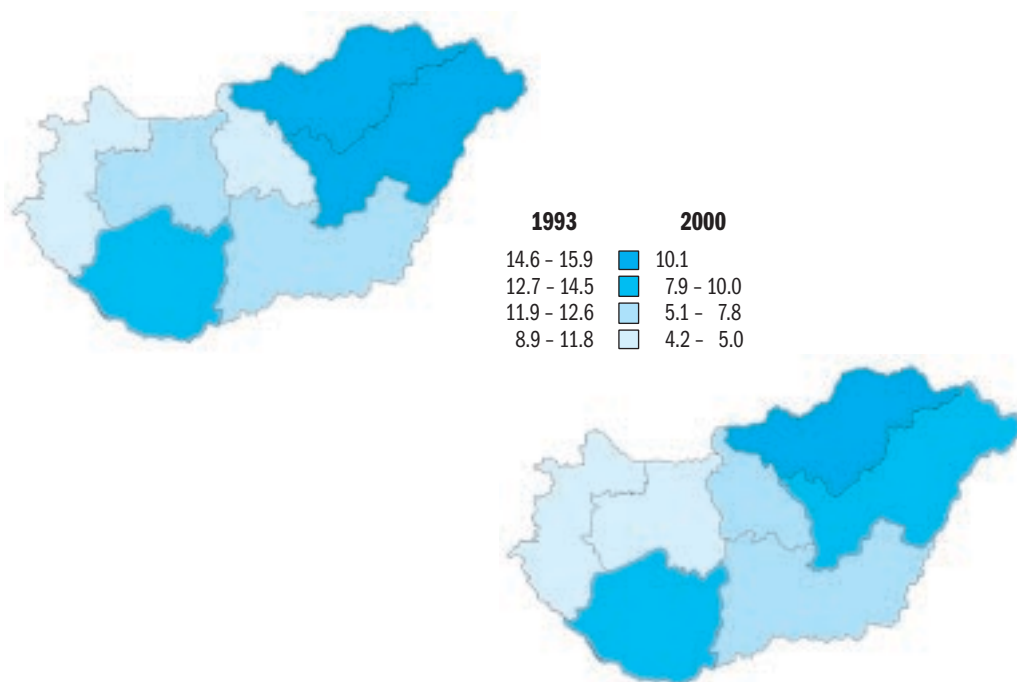
**Figure 10.4: Regional Inequalities: LFS-Based Unemployment Rate in NUTS-2 Level Regions, 1992, 2000**

Table 10.5: Annual Average of Registered Unemployment Rate by Counties

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Budapest	0.1	1.2	4.6	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.0	2.6
Baranya	1.1	5.1	11.2	13.2	11.7	11.8	12.2	13.3	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.1
Bács-Kiskun	1.1	5.9	13.4	16.0	13.1	11.0	10.9	10.7	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.3
Békés	1.1	7.4	13.3	16.3	15.1	14.0	14.0	13.5	13.0	13.0	13.1	11.9
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	2.3	8.0	16.7	20.2	17.5	16.7	18.0	19.0	17.9	19.5	20.3	19.0
Csongrád	1.0	4.8	9.8	11.7	10.8	9.9	9.3	9.2	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.3
Fejér	1.0	4.1	10.1	12.5	11.3	10.6	10.4	9.4	8.4	8.3	7.2	6.4
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0.5	2.9	6.9	8.2	7.7	6.8	7.4	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.1
Hajdú-Bihar	0.9	5.0	11.5	16.6	15.3	14.2	15.6	15.0	14.0	15.6	14.7	13.6
Heves	1.6	6.4	12.7	15.2	13.9	12.5	13.6	12.1	11.7	12.3	12.0	10.6
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1.6	7.0	14.4	17.1	15.8	14.6	14.8	14.8	13.5	13.7	13.4	11.5
Komárom-Esztergom	1.0	4.1	11.5	14.4	12.6	11.3	12.0	11.4	9.8	10.1	8.3	7.0
Nógrád	2.4	9.8	16.8	21.3	17.2	16.3	17.0	16.3	15.6	16.2	14.9	14.3
Pest	0.5	4.4	8.1	11.0	8.1	7.6	7.8	7.3	6.3	6.0	5.2	4.4
Somogy	1.4	5.2	9.2	11.6	10.9	11.2	12.5	12.7	11.3	12.2	11.9	11.6
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2.6	10.7	18.9	20.6	19.3	19.3	19.7	18.9	17.2	18.7	19.5	17.8
Tolna	1.6	6.5	12.1	14.7	13.4	12.2	13.4	13.5	12.3	12.9	11.8	11.0
Vas	0.4	2.9	7.3	9.1	8.3	7.2	7.2	6.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.9
Veszprém	0.9	4.9	9.9	11.9	10.9	10.0	9.9	9.2	7.9	8.2	7.2	6.9
Zala	0.8	3.9	7.7	10.3	9.8	9.2	9.8	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.2	6.5
Country	1.0	4.1	10.3	12.9	11.3	10.6	11.0	10.5	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.5

Source: FH REG.

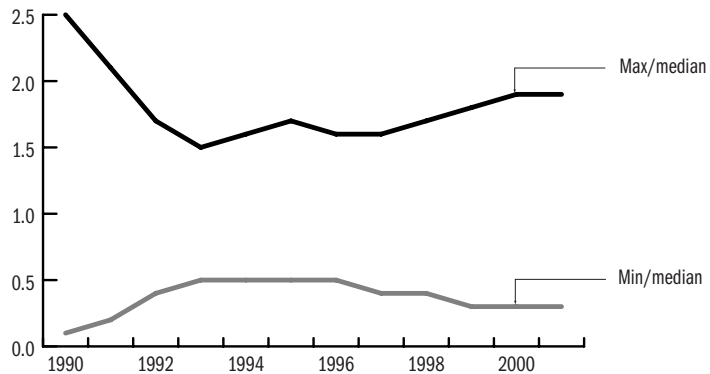


Figure 10.5: Regional Inequalities: Unemployment Rates in the Counties

Table 10.6: The Average Monthly Per Capita Earnings in Budapest and in the Counties

County	1994		1996		1998		2001	
	HUF/month	%	HUF/month	%	HUF/month	%	HUF/month	%
Budapest	45,180	126.8	60,870	127.8	90,949	131.0	140,312	135.4
Baranya	32,445	91.1	43,955	92.3	63,391	91.3	89,479	86.4
Bács-Kiskun	30,124	84.6	40,477	85.0	57,325	82.6	83,432	80.5
Békés	30,725	86.3	40,428	84.9	57,433	82.7	79,718	76.9
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	32 260	90.6	41,512	87.1	61,295	88.3	89,223	86.1
Csongrád	33,057	92.8	42,855	90.0	60,780	87.6	90,367	87.2
Fejér	37,068	104.1	50,129	105.2	73,592	106.0	108,290	104.5
Győr-Moson-Sopron	34 666	97.3	47,327	99.4	68,684	98.9	103,371	99.8
Hajdú-Bihar	31,978	89.8	42,517	89.3	58,907	84.9	87,352	84.3
Heves	33,033	92.7	43,699	91.7	62,163	89.6	92,861	89.6
Komárom-Esztergom	33 648	94.5	46,139	96.9	66,564	95.9	98,494	95.1
Nógrád	29,023	81.5	38,287	80.4	53,855	77.6	80,158	77.4
Pest	32,417	91.0	46,009	96.6	67,768	97.6	103,871	100.3
Somogy	29,791	83.6	41,151	86.4	56,888	82.0	80,440	77.6
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	30,675	86.1	39,441	82.8	56,218	81.0	79,937	77.2
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	30,554	85.8	41,807	87.8	59,441	85.6	89,393	84.3
Tolna	33,729	94.7	44,220	92.8	61,594	88.7	90,583	87.4
Vas	30,443	85.5	41,668	87.5	60,840	87.6	92,492	89.3
Veszprém	33,142	93.0	43,578	91.5	63,474	91.4	91,189	88.0
Zala	32,307	90.7	43,314	90.9	61,866	89.1	89,252	86.1
Total	35,620	100.0	47,633	100.0	69,415	100.0	103,610	100.0

Source: FH BT (The earning structure survey of NLC/NEO).

Table 10.7: Registered Unemployment in Counties and in Service Areas of Labour Centers

Regions	May 2000			May 2001			Change of the rate (%)
	Registered unemployed	Active population	Unemployment rate (%)	Registered unemployed	Active population	Unemployment rate (%)	
Budapest	24,833	806,800	3.1	21,616	809,500	2.7	-0.4
Baranya	18,238	160,200	11.4	18,173	163,900	11.1	-0.3
Pécs	4,437	71,966	6.0	4,390	73,670	6.0	-0.1
Komló	3,775	27,322	13.6	3,575	27,859	12.8	-0.7
Mohács	2,832	21,472	12.9	2,495	21,961	11.4	-1.5
Siklós	2,161	16,276	13.0	2,367	16,683	14.2	1.2
Sellye	1,603	5,764	27.1	1,918	5,915	32.4	5.3
Szigetvár	2,430	11,189	21.3	2,441	11,405	21.4	0.1
Szentlőrinc	1,000	6,211	15.6	987	6,407	15.4	-0.2
Bács-Kiskun	22,156	222,200	10.0	21,323	228,200	9.3	-0.6
Kecskemét	4,978	63,132	7.9	5,539	64,837	8.5	0.7
Baja	3,526	32,332	10.9	3,411	33,205	10.3	-0.6
Kalocsa	2,900	24,088	12.0	2,650	24,738	10.7	-1.3
Kiskörös	1,906	21,073	9.0	1,827	21,642	8.4	-0.6
Kiskunfélegyháza	1,575	20,048	7.9	1,460	20,589	7.1	-0.8
Kiskunhalas	1,686	19,981	8.4	1,629	20,521	7.9	-0.5
Bácsalmás	1,933	13,862	13.9	1,851	14,236	13.0	-0.9
Kiskunmajsa	1,097	8,411	13.0	865	8,638	10.0	-3.0
Kunszentmiklós	1,777	11,588	15.3	1,431	11,901	12.0	-3.3
Tiszakécske	778	7,685	10.1	660	7,893	8.4	-1.8
Békés	20,988	153,500	13.7	19,191	156,701	12.2	-1.4
Békéscsaba	3,903	41,810	9.3	3,453	42,682	8.1	-1.2
Békéscsaba	1,792	9,970	18.0	1,609	10,178	15.8	-2.2
Gyula	2,993	23,633	12.7	2,821	24,126	11.7	-1.0
Orosháza	2,793	23,688	11.8	2,190	24,182	9.1	-2.7
Szarvas	962	12,317	7.8	809	12,574	6.4	-1.4
Szeghalom	3,386	14,344	23.6	3,292	14,643	22.5	-1.1
Gyomaendrőd	1,406	10,042	14.0	1,378	10,251	13.4	-0.6
Mezőkovácsháza	3,753	17,696	21.2	3,639	18,065	20.1	-1.1
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	55,785	276,513	20.2	54,900	282,899	19.4	-0.8
Miskolc	14,812	102,509	14.4	14,447	104,877	13.8	-0.7
Encs	2,912	8,365	34.8	2,892	8,558	33.8	-1.0
Kazincbarcika	7,029	32,284	21.8	6,923	33,030	21.0	-0.8
Tiszaújváros	1,888	13,332	14.2	1,879	13,640	13.8	-0.4
Mezőkövesd	2,065	16,756	12.3	1,880	17,143	11.0	-1.4
Ózd	5,058	23,681	21.4	4,921	24,228	20.3	-1.0
Sárospatak	2,592	10,934	23.7	2,754	11,186	24.6	0.9
Sátoraljaújhely	3,558	14,841	24.0	3,167	15,184	20.9	-3.1
Szerencs	4,914	17,838	27.5	5,168	18,250	28.3	0.8
Edelény	3,864	12,097	31.9	3,800	12,377	30.7	-1.2
Szikszo	2,222	7,327	30.3	2,250	7,496	30.0	-0.3

Regions	May 2000			May 2001			Change of the rate (%)
	Registered unemployed	Active population	Unemployment rate (%)	Registered unemployed	Active population	Unemployment rate (%)	
Tokaj	1,204	4,875	24.7	1,182	4,987	23.7	-1.0
Putnok	1,003	3,752	26.7	1,034	3,838	26.9	0.2
Gönc	1,051	2,471	42.5	1,058	2,528	41.9	-0.7
Mezőcsát	1,613	5,451	29.6	1,545	5,577	27.7	-1.9
Csongrád	14,508	181,200	8.0	14,913	177,800	8.4	0.4
Szeged	5,783	83,352	6.9	6,525	81,787	8.0	1.0
Csongrád	984	11,683	8.4	888	11,464	7.7	-0.7
Hódmezővásárhely	2,165	25,653	8.4	2,224	25,172	8.8	0.4
Makó	2,421	22,700	10.7	2,305	22,273	10.3	-0.3
Szentes	1,543	20,125	7.7	1,293	19,748	6.5	-1.1
Kistelek	772	8,877	8.7	765	8,711	8.8	0.1
Mórahalom	840	8,810	9.5	913	8,645	10.6	1.0
Fejér	13,898	190,200	7.3	12,190	192,100	6.3	-1.0
Székesfehérvár	5,764	81,000	7.1	4,619	81,800	5.6	-1.5
Dunaújváros	2,567	40,100	6.4	2,386	40,500	5.9	-0.5
Mór	719	13,100	5.5	660	13,300	5.0	-0.5
Bicske	774	13,700	5.6	588	13,800	4.3	-1.4
Gárdony	709	12,600	5.6	617	12,700	4.9	-0.8
Sárbogárd	1,347	10,700	12.6	1,290	10,800	11.9	-0.6
Ercsi	913	9,700	9.4	861	9,800	8.8	-0.6
Enying	1,105	9,300	11.9	1,169	9,400	12.4	0.6
Győr-Moson-Sopron	8,785	192,000	4.6	7,771	194,800	4.0	-0.6
Győr	4,176	83,350	5.0	3,916	85,000	4.6	-0.4
Kapuvár	840	16,550	5.1	589	16,800	3.5	-1.6
Mosonmagyaróvár	1,318	30,550	4.3	1,147	31,100	3.7	-0.6
Sopron	1,054	32,800	3.2	869	33,050	2.6	-0.6
Csorna	764	16,950	4.5	696	17,050	4.1	-0.4
Tét	633	11,800	5.4	554	11,800	4.7	-0.7
Hajdú-Bihar	31,331	218,300	14.4	30,916	223,000	13.9	-0.5
Debrecen	10,133	100,581	10.1	9,643	102,747	9.39	-0.7
Berettyóújfalu	2,035	13,649	14.9	2,060	13,943	14.8	-0.1
Püspökladány	2,933	17,006	17.2	3,241	17,372	18.7	1.4
Hajdúböszörmény	1,814	12,568	14.4	1,488	12,839	11.6	-2.8
Hajdúnánás	2,201	11,885	18.5	2,451	12,140	20.2	1.7
Hajdúszoboszló	2,292	17,250	13.3	2,259	17,622	12.8	-0.5
Balmazújváros	1,817	10,501	17.3	1,643	10,727	15.3	-2.0
Hajdúhadház	2,132	7,212	29.6	2,103	7,367	28.5	-1.0
Polgár	1,330	6,584	20.2	1,443	6,726	21.5	1.3
Biharkeresztes	733	3,359	21.8	769	3,432	22.4	0.6
Komádi	936	3,471	27.0	990	3,545	27.9	1.0
Vámospércs	1,634	6,685	24.4	1,507	6,829	22.1	-2.4
Létavértes	1,341	7,549	17.8	1,319	7,711	17.1	-0.7

Regions	May 2000			May 2001			Change of the rate (%)
	Registered unemployed	Active population	Unemployment rate (%)	Registered unemployed	Active population	Unemployment rate (%)	
Heves	15,106	125,300	12.1	14,092	131,600	10.7	-1.3
Eger	4,038	42,000	9.6	3,976	44,000	9.0	-0.6
Gyöngyös	3,069	31,300	9.8	2,993	32,900	9.1	-0.7
Hatvan	2,515	21,900	11.5	2,125	23,000	9.2	-2.2
Heves	2,695	13,000	20.7	2,513	13,700	18.3	-2.4
Füzesabony	1,687	11,700	14.4	1,552	12,300	12.6	-1.8
Pétervására	1,102	5,400	20.4	933	5,700	16.4	-4.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	21,351	161,400	13.2	19,013	166,000	11.5	-1.8
Szolnok	6,894	59,580	11.6	5,377	60,580	8.9	-2.7
Jászberény	2,336	30,900	7.6	2,089	31,900	6.5	-1.0
Karcag	2,496	16,100	15.5	2,108	16,600	12.7	-2.8
Mezőtúr	1,624	11,500	14.1	1,510	12,100	12.5	-1.6
Tiszafüred	1,909	8,100	23.6	1,745	8,500	20.5	-3.0
Törökszentmiklós	2,306	16,300	14.1	2,142	16,800	12.8	-1.4
Kunszentmárton	1,787	9,220	19.4	1,712	9,620	17.8	-1.6
Kunhegyes	1,999	9,700	20.6	2,330	9,900	23.5	2.9
Komárom-Esztergom	11,416	135,100	8.5	9,617	137,100	7.0	-1.4
Dorog	1,501	16,870	8.9	1,114	17,120	6.5	-2.4
Esztergom	1,863	23,710	7.9	1,583	24,060	6.6	-1.3
Komárom	1,258	18,350	6.9	1,151	18,620	6.2	-0.7
Oroszlány	1,307	12,180	10.7	1,153	12,360	9.3	-1.4
Tata	1,512	16,870	9.0	1,285	17,120	7.5	-1.5
Tatabánya	3,208	38,680	8.3	2,699	39,250	6.9	-1.4
Kisbér	767	8,440	9.1	632	8,570	7.4	-1.7
Nógrád	13,500	88,300	15.3	12,980	89,400	14.5	-0.8
Salgótarján	5,266	26,728	19.7	4,899	27,010	18.1	-1.6
Balassagyarmat	1,982	17,430	11.4	1,879	17,686	10.6	-0.7
Pásztó	1,470	13,682	10.7	1,466	13,855	10.6	-0.2
Szécsény	1,667	9,274	18.0	1,632	9,372	17.4	-0.6
Bátonyterenye	1,982	11,075	17.9	2,065	11,169	18.5	0.6
Rétság	1,133	10,111	11.2	1,039	10,308	10.1	-1.1
Pest	22,266	428,100	5.2	20,180	445,000	4.5	-0.7
Cegléd	2,725	38,269	7.1	2,589	39,787	6.5	-0.6
Érd	1,721	33,424	5.1	1,627	34,747	4.7	-0.5
Gödöllő	2,907	59,638	4.9	2,651	62,007	4.3	-0.6
Nagykőrös	1,180	13,445	8.8	809	13,977	5.8	-3.0
Szentendre	1,193	27,087	4.4	1,015	28,165	3.6	-0.8
Vác	2,914	61,502	4.7	2,844	63,936	4.4	-0.3
Budaörs	787	38,746	2.0	691	40,271	1.7	-0.3
Dabas	2,135	34,054	6.3	1,979	35,392	5.6	-0.7
Monor	2,098	45,076	4.7	1,788	46,846	3.8	-0.8
Nagykátá	1,794	23,652	7.6	1,830	24,580	7.4	-0.1

Regions	May 2000			May 2001			Change of the rate (%)
	Registered unemployed	Active population	Unemployment rate (%)	Registered unemployed	Active population	Unemployment rate (%)	
Szigetszentmiklós	1,147	28,696	4.0	933	29,825	3.1	-0.9
Ráckeve	1,196	17,664	6.8	992	18,355	5.4	-1.4
Zsámbék	469	6,847	6.8	432	7,112	6.1	-0.8
Somogy	16,196	132,300	12.2	15,942	137,000	11.6	-0.6
Barcs	2,134	10,730	19.9	2,148	11,100	19.4	-0.5
Kaposvár	5,392	45,150	11.9	5,060	46,750	10.8	-1.1
Marcali	1,514	11,840	12.8	1,554	12,250	12.7	-0.1
Nagyatád	2,026	13,570	14.9	2,071	14,050	14.7	-0.2
Siófok	1,706	19,870	8.6	1,613	20,600	7.8	-0.8
Balatonboglár	1,444	17,240	8.4	1,459	17,850	8.2	-0.2
Csurgó	1,101	7,200	15.3	1,147	7,450	15.4	0.1
Tab	879	6,700	13.1	890	6,950	12.8	-0.3
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	40,094	202,600	19.8	38,648	209,700	18.4	-1.4
Kisvárd	5,025	29,000	17.3	4,886	30,000	16.3	-1.0
Mátészalka	5,319	24,100	22.1	5,144	24,900	20.7	-1.4
Nyírbátor	3,841	15,800	24.3	4,009	16,300	24.6	0.3
Nyíregyháza	11,061	73,000	15.2	10,187	75,600	13.5	-1.7
Fehérgyarmat	3,705	14,200	26.1	3,530	14,700	24.0	-2.1
Vásárosnamény	3,827	13,400	28.6	3,208	13,900	23.1	-5.5
Tiszavasvári	1,935	10,200	19.0	2,185	10,500	20.8	1.8
Csenger	1,359	5,000	27.2	1,605	5,200	30.9	3.7
Nagykálló	2,475	11,100	22.3	2,154	11,500	18.7	-3.6
Baktalórántháza	1,547	6,800	22.8	1,740	7,100	24.5	1.8
Tolna	11,963	103,200	11.6	11,404	103,400	11.0	-0.6
Bonyhád	1,167	13,297	8.8	1,169	13,322	8.8	0.0
Dombóvár	1,898	14,583	13.0	1,716	14,611	11.7	-1.3
Paks	2,024	19,148	10.6	1,855	19,185	9.7	-0.9
Tamási	2,251	16,476	13.7	2,143	16,508	13.0	-0.7
Szekszárd	3,391	31,151	10.9	3,299	31,212	10.6	-0.3
Tolna	1,232	8,545	14.4	1,222	8,562	14.3	-0.1
Vas	6,181	124,100	5.0	6,145	127,600	4.8	-0.2
Cellödömök	661	12,410	5.3	685	12,760	5.4	0.0
Körmend	667	13,651	4.9	671	14,036	4.8	-0.1
Kőszeg	571	10,921	5.2	522	11,229	4.6	-0.6
Sárvár	873	19,484	4.5	1,021	20,033	5.1	0.6
Szentgotthárd	470	6,825	6.9	400	7,018	5.7	-1.2
Szombathely	2,403	53,984	4.5	2,331	55,506	4.2	-0.3
Vasvár	536	6,825	7.9	515	7,018	7.3	-0.5
Veszprém	11,262	165,700	6.8	11,206	167,900	6.7	-0.1
Ajka	2,194	25,918	8.5	2,038	26,411	7.7	-0.7
Balatonfüred	386	9,877	3.9	476	9,832	4.8	0.9
Pápa	1,962	27,992	7.0	2,130	28,566	7.5	0.4

STATISTICAL DATA

Regions	May 2000			May 2001			Change of the rate (%)
	Registered unemployed	Active population	Unemployment rate (%)	Registered unemployed	Active population	Unemployment rate (%)	
Sümege	788	8,120	9.7	761	8,249	9.2	-0.5
Tapolca	1,133	16,816	6.7	1,001	16,813	6.0	-0.8
Váralota	1,268	16,829	7.5	1,423	17,107	8.3	0.8
Zirc	843	11,676	7.2	715	11,762	6.1	-1.1
Veszprém	2,122	38,218	5.6	2,139	38,913	5.5	-0.1
Balatonalmádi	566	10,255	5.5	523	10,248	5.1	-0.4
Zala	9,774	135,800	7.2	8,742	137,800	6.3	-0.9
Keszthely	1,147	20,400	5.6	1,091	20,600	5.3	-0.3
Lenti	734	11,200	6.6	774	11,400	6.8	0.2
Nagykanizsa	3,534	38,500	9.2	2,934	39,000	7.5	-1.7
Zalaegerszeg	2,860	49,000	5.8	2,626	49,800	5.3	-0.6
Zalaszentgrót	693	8,500	8.2	535	8,650	6.2	-2.0
Letenye	806	8,200	9.8	782	8,350	9.4	-0.5
Hungary total	389,631	4,202,813	9.3	368,962	4,281,400	8.6	-0.7

Source: FH, KSH.

Table 10.8: Regional Inequalities: Earnings*

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
HUF								
1989	11,719	10,880	10,108	10,484	10,472	9,675	9,841	10,822
1992	27,172	22,174	20,975	19,899	20,704	19,563	20,047	22,465
1993	32,450	26,207	24,627	25,733	24,011	24,025	23,898	26,992
1994	43,010	34,788	32,797	31,929	31,937	31,131	31,325	35,620
1995	46,992	38,492	36,394	35,383	35,995	34,704	33,633	40,190
1996	58,154	46,632	44,569	43,015	41,439	41,222	41,208	47,559
1997	70,967	56,753	52,934	51,279	51,797	50,021	50,245	58,022
1998	86,440	68,297	64,602	60,736	60,361	58,208	58,506	69,415
1999	101,427	77,656	74,808	70,195	70,961	68,738	68,339	81,067
2000	114,637	87,078	83,668	74,412	77,714	73,858	73,591	90,338
2001	132,136	100,358	96,216	86,489	88,735	84,930	84,710	103,610
Per cent								
1989	108.3	100.5	93.4	96.9	96.8	89.4	90.9	100.0
1992	121.0	98.7	93.4	88.6	92.2	87.1	89.2	100.0
1993	120.2	97.1	91.2	95.3	89.0	89.0	88.5	100.0
1994	120.7	97.7	92.1	89.6	89.7	87.4	87.9	100.0
1995	116.9	95.8	90.6	88.0	89.6	86.4	83.7	100.0
1996	122.3	98.1	93.7	90.4	87.1	86.7	86.6	100.0
1997	122.3	97.8	91.2	88.4	89.3	86.2	86.6	100.0
1998	124.5	98.4	93.1	87.5	87.0	83.9	84.3	100.0
1999	125.1	95.8	92.3	86.6	87.5	84.8	84.3	100.0
2000	126.9	96.4	92.6	82.4	86.0	81.8	81.5	100.0
2001	127.5	96.9	92.9	83.8	85.6	82.0	81.8	100.0

* Gross monthly earnings, May.

Note: The data refer to full-time employees in the budget sector and firms employing at least 20 workers (1992–94), 10 workers (1995–98) and 5 workers (1999–2000), respectively.

Source: FH BT.

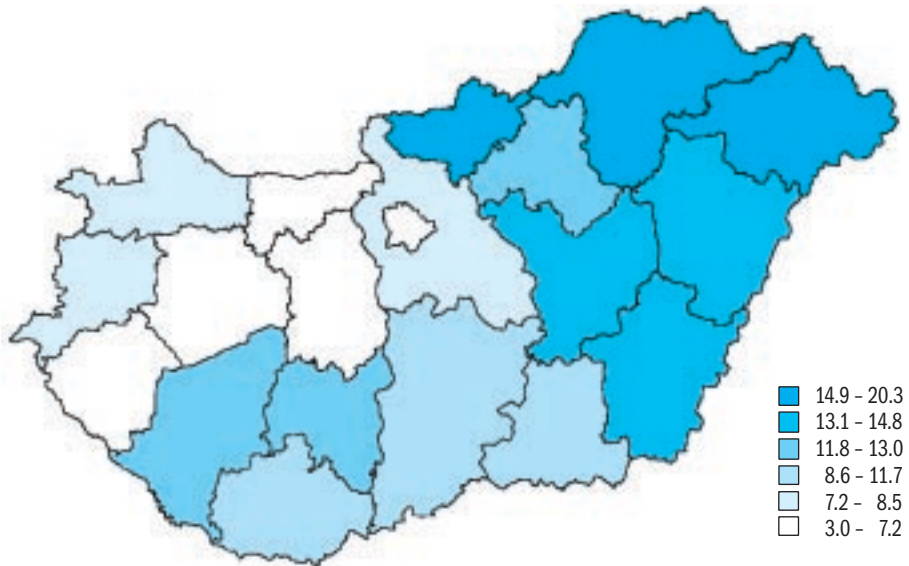


Figure 10.6: Average of Registered Unemployment Rate by Counties, 2000

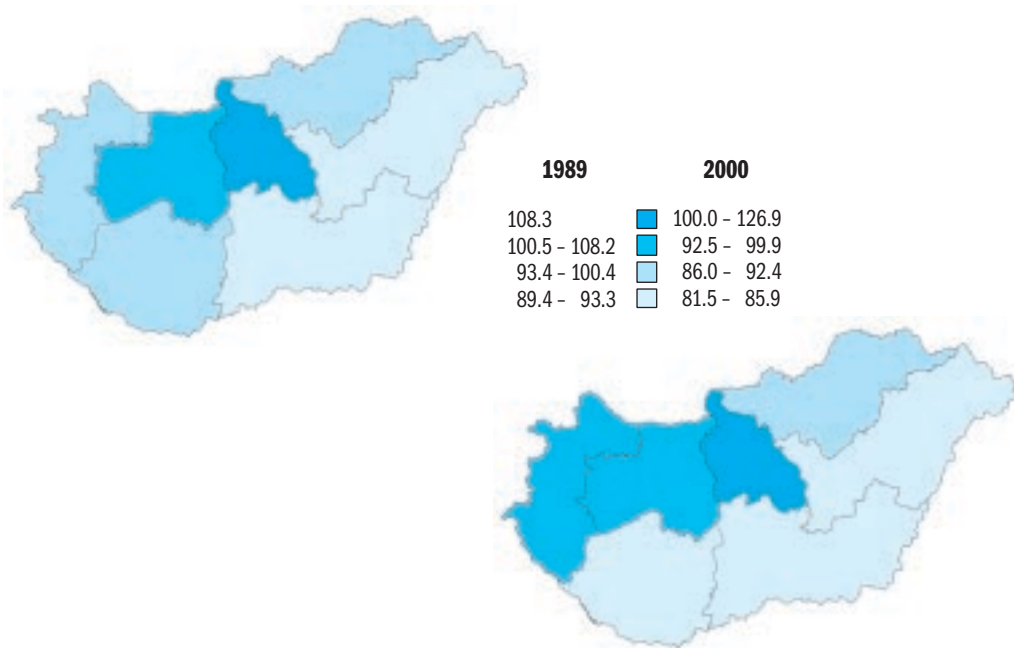


Figure 10.7: Regional Inequalities: Earnings, 1989, 2000

Table 10.9: Regional Inequalities: Gross Domestic Product

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
Per capita, HUF								
1994	619	367	428	357	296	314	354	425
1995	792	497	565	448	400	391	457	549
1996	993	621	710	541	467	476	549	676
1997	1,254	807	885	653	566	581	655	841
1998	1,474	978	1,102	770	678	675	761	997
1999	1,710	1,061	1,031	880	751	726	843	1,132
2000	1,997	1,318	1,494	982	847	832	943	1,312
Per cent								
1994	145.6	86.4	100.7	84.0	69.6	73.9	83.3	100.0
1995	144.3	90.5	102.9	81.6	72.9	71.2	83.2	100.0
1996	146.9	91.9	105.0	80.0	69.1	70.4	81.2	100.0
1997	149.1	96.0	105.2	77.6	67.3	69.1	77.9	100.0
1998	147.8	98.1	110.5	77.2	68.0	67.7	76.3	100.0
1999	151.1	93.7	114.9	77.7	66.3	64.1	74.5	100.0
2000	152.2	100.5	113.9	74.8	64.6	63.4	71.8	100.0

Source: KSH.

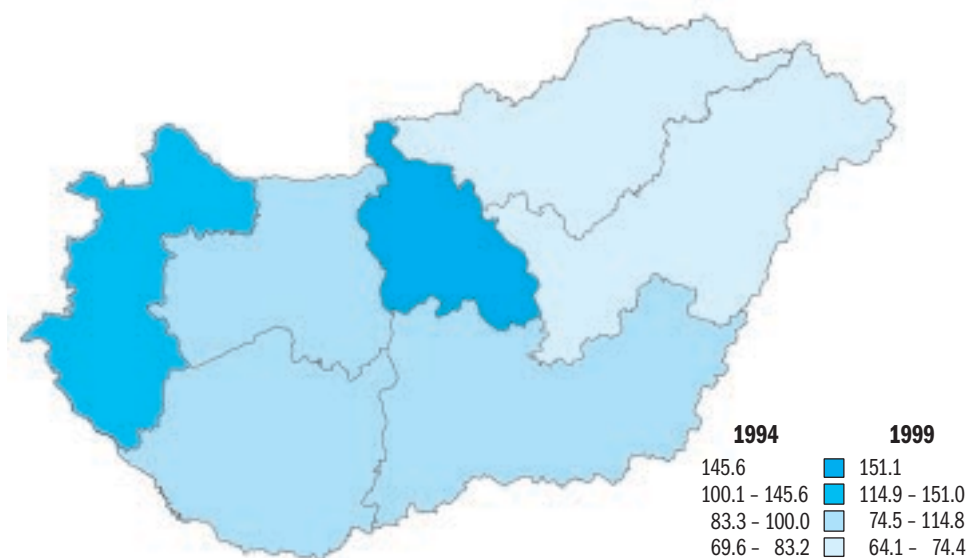


Figure 10.8: Regional Inequalities: Gross Domestic Product, 1994, 1999

Table 11.1: Domestic Migration

Year	Number of changes of dwelling (permanent migrations) in thousands	Number of 15-55/59 years old persons changing dwelling as a percentage of the 15-55/59 years old population
1998	204,058	2.2
1990	213,625	2.4
1991	188,381	2.1
1992	204,641	2.3
1993	207,839	2.3
1994	209,075	2.3
1995	210,909	2.3
1996	208,971	2.2
1997	219,837	2.3
1998	224,208	2.4
1999	220,000	2.4
2000	229,000	2.5
2001	219,000	2.2

Source: Population register.

Table 11.2: Commuting

Year	Working in the residence		Commuter	
	in thousands	%	in thousands	%
1980	3,850.4	76.0	1,218.4	24.0
1990	3,381.6	74.7	1,145.6	25.3
1996	2,598.1	74.6	886.7	25.4

Note: The data refer to persons classified as 'active wage earners'.

Source: 1980, 1990: NSZ, 1996: MC.

Table 11.3: Work Permits Issued to Foreign Citizens

Year	Number of workpermits issued during the year	Number of work permits valid at the last day of the year
1989	25,259	...
1990	51,946	...
1991	41,724	33,352
1992	24,621	15,727
1993	19,532	17,620
1994	24,756	20,090
1995	26,085	21,009
1996	20,296	18,763
1997	24,244	20,382
1998	26,310	22,466
1999	34,138	28,469
2000	40,203	35,014
2001	47,269	38,623

Source: FH, based on reports by regional labour centres.

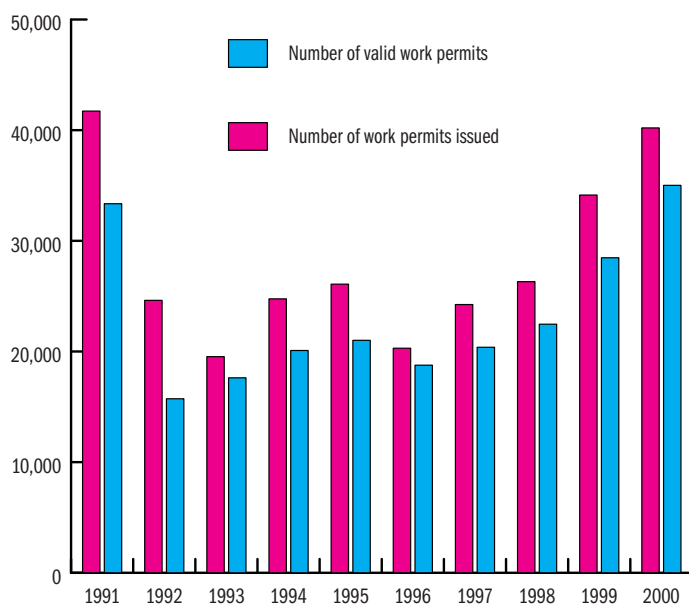
**Figure 11.1: Work Permit Issued to Foreign Citizens**

Table 11.4: Labour Turnover*

Year	Number	Share
1989	628,529	14.1
1990	448,484	10.8
1991	315,705	8.5
1992	...	...
1993	...	...
1994	175,995	4.7
1995	219,359	6.0
1996	269,635	7.4
1997	212,383	5.8
1998	216,593	5.9
1999	189,770	5.0
2000	192,483	4.9
2001	182,202	4.7

* Persons changing employer during the year.

Note: Data before and after 1992 are not comparable.

Source: 1989–91: KSH IMS; 1994–98: KSH MEF, supplementary survey.

Table 12.1: Strikes

Year	Number of strikes	Number of involved persons	Hours were lost, in thousands
1991	3	24,148	76
1992	4	1,010	33
1993	5	2,574	42
1994	4	31,529	229
1995	7	172,048 ¹	1,708 ¹
1996	8	4,491	19
1997	5	853	15
1998	7	1,447	3
1999	5	16,685	242
2000	5	26,978	1,192
2001	6	21,128	61

¹ Teachers strikes number partly estimated.

Table 12.2: Employees by Usual Weekly Working Time, 2000 (per cent)

Number of hours	Males	Females	Together
1-14	0.3	0.4	0.3
15-35	2.2	7.6	4.6
36-40	62.0	73.5	67.3
41-42	4.1	4.6	4.3
43-50	11.1	6.6	9.1
51+	6.4	2.0	4.4
Very varying	14.0	5.3	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: KSH MEF.

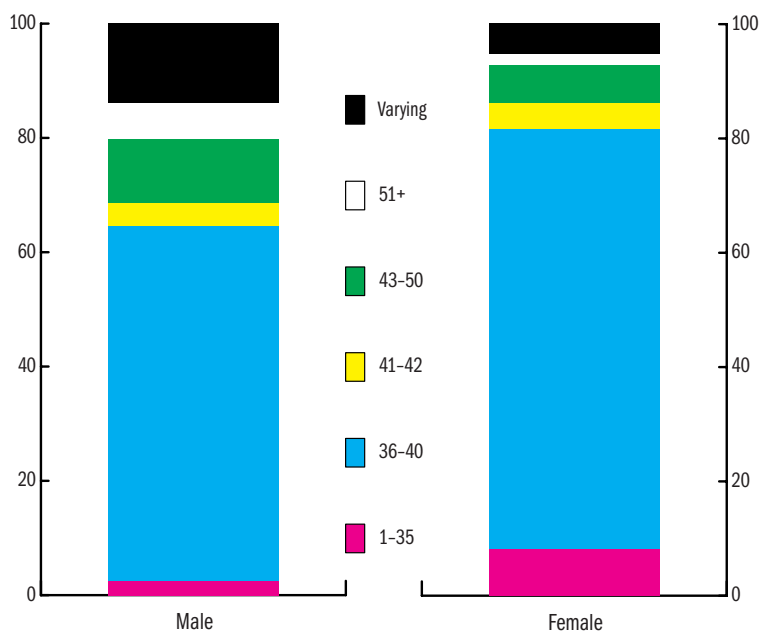
**Figure 12.1: Employees by Usual Weekly Working Time, 2000**

Table 13.1: Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex and Length of Unemployment, 2001 (per cent)

Country	Unemployment rate			of which 15-24 ages	Long-term unemployment rate
	male	female	together		
Hungary	6.3	4.9	5.7	10.5	2.5
Czech Republic	6.7	9.6	8.0	16.3	4.1
Poland	17.0	20.0	18.4	41.5	9.2
Roumania	7.0	6.0	6.6	17.6	3.2
Slovenia	5.4	6.0	5.7	15.7	3.6
Slovak Republic	20.1	18.6	19.4	38.9	11.3
EU-15 average	6.4	8.7	7.4	14.9	3.3
Ireland	3.9	3.7	3.8	6.6	1.3
Portugal	3.2	5.1	4.1	9.3	1.5
Spain	7.5	15.5	10.6	21.5	5.1
Italy	7.3	12.9	9.4	28.1	5.9
Greece	6.7	15.4	10.2	28.1	5.4

Source: Employment in Europe 2001. Recent Trends and Prospects. European Commission. Luxemburg, 2001.

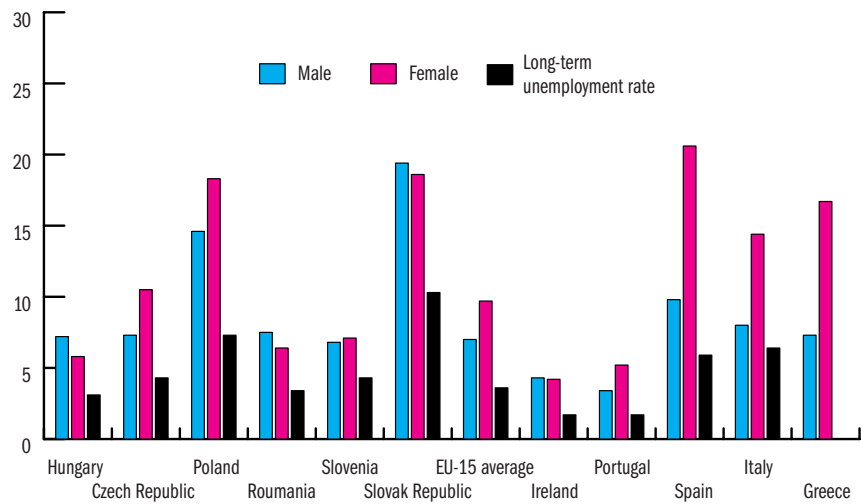


Figure 13.1: Unemployment Rate by Sex and Long Term Unemployment Rate, 2000

Table 13.2: Employment Rate by Age and Sex and Length of Unemployment, 2001 (population aged 15–64, per cent)

Country	Employment rate			Long-term unemployment rate
	male	female	together	
Hungary	63.3	49.6	56.3	31.4
Czech Republic	73.2	57.0	65.0	34.4
Poland	29.2	48.4	53.8	21.4
Roumania	68.6	58.2	63.3	32.7
Slovenia	68.5	58.6	63.6	30.3
Slovak Republic	61.8	51.8	56.7	27.7
EU-15 average	73.0	54.9	63.9	40.7
Ireland	76.4	55.0	65.7	49.6
Portugal	76.9	61.1	68.9	43.8
Spain	70.7	41.9	56.3	33.1
Italy	68.5	41.1	54.8	26.3
Greece	70.8	40.9	55.4	26.0

Source: Employment in Europe 2001. Recent Trends and Prospects. European Commission, Luxemburg, 2001.

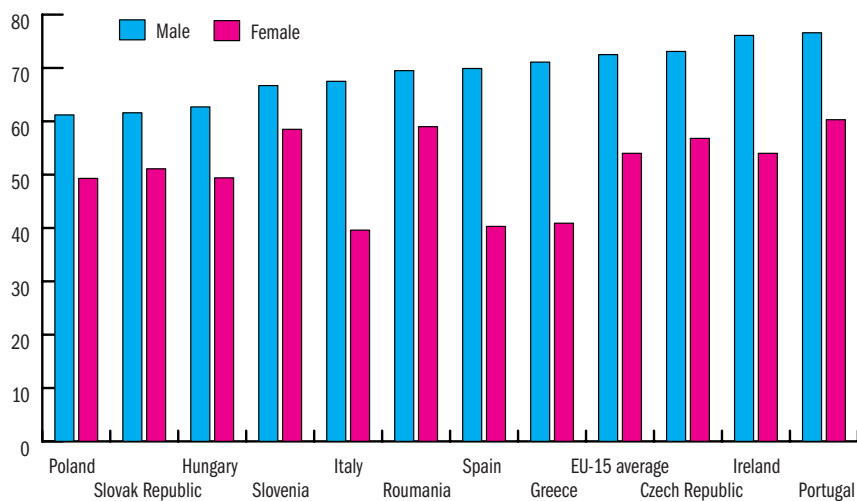


Figure 13.2: Employment Rate by Population (aged 15–64), 2000

Table 13.3: Composition of Employed Population, 2001 (15–64 ages, per cent)

Country	Self employed	Part time	Fix term contr.	Service	Industry	Agriculture
Hungary	13.9	3.3	6.4	59.4	34.5	6.1
Czech Republic	14.6	4.3	6.9	54.6	40.5	4.9
Poland	22.5	9.5	8.6	50.1	30.7	19.2
Roumania	25.7	16.8	1.6	29.7	25.8	44.4
Slovenia	11.8	6.1	10.8	51.4	38.6	9.9
Slovak Republic	8.4	2.3	4.6	56.7	37.1	6.3
EU-15 average	14.8	17.9	13.4	69.4	26.4	4.2
Ireland	17.6	16.5	3.7	64.0	29.0	7.0
Portugal	28.5	10.8	20.6	58.5	30.6	10.9
Spain	16.4	8.1	31.7	63.8	29.8	6.5
Italy	25.8	8.4	9.8	65.8	29.4	4.8
Greece	43.3	4.0	12.6	59.5	24.2	16.3

Source: Employment in Europe 2001. Recent Trends and Prospects. European Commission, Luxemburg, 2001.

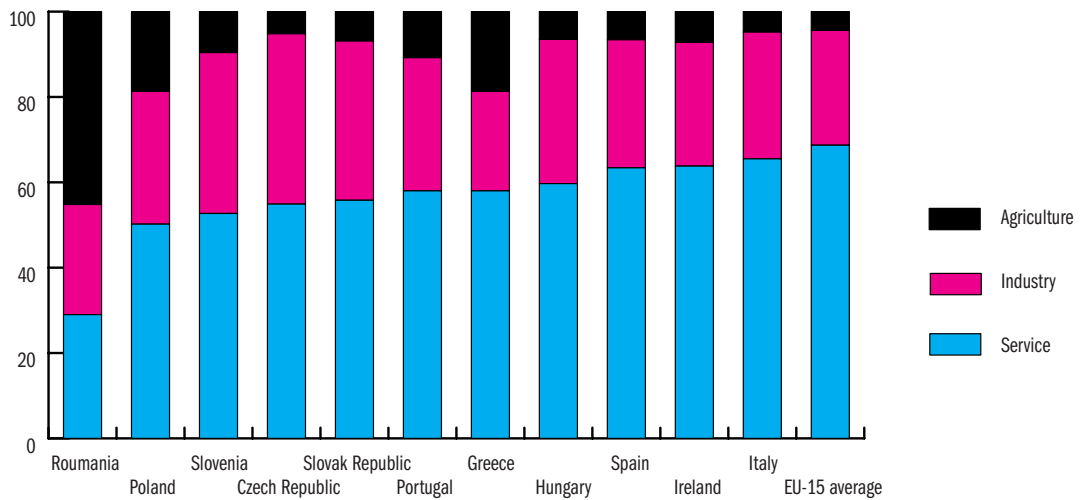


Figure 13.3: Composition of Employed Population, 2000

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN DATA SOURCES

1. CSO labour force survey

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

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

In the LFS the population surveyed is divided into two main groups according to the economic activity performed by them during the reference week (the week running from Monday to Sunday which contains the 12th day of the month):

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

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

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

- worked one hour or more for pay, profit or payment in kind in a job or in a business (including on a farm),
- worked one hour or more without payment in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family workers),
- had a job from which they were temporarily absent during the survey week.

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

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

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

Unemployed persons are persons aged 15–74 who:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The sampling frame or address register of the LFS consists of 12,775 sample units (SUs), covers 751 settlements of the country, and contains about 626,000

addresses. The quarterly sample of the LFS is selected from the address register. From each of the 12,775 SU's, three addresses are selected by simple random sampling. The interviewers visit one address in each SU during one month. The main indicators of the labour market are representative for regions.

The LFS sample is basically a sample of dwellings, and in each sampled dwelling, labour market information is collected from each household and from each person aged 15–74 living there. For 1998, the quarterly sample contains about 32,000 households and 65,000 persons. The sample has a simple rotation pattern: any household entering the sample at some time is expected to provide labour market information for six consecutive quarters, then leaves the sample permanently. The samples of two consecutive periods tend to be less than 5/6, which would be obtained at a 100% response rate.

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

2. CSO labour force accounting census

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

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

Source of data: Annual labour survey on employment on 1 January of enterprises with more than 20 employees and of all government institutions, labour force survey, census, tax records and social security records, and company registry. The number of persons employed in small enterprises having a legal entity is based on estimation. Data on unemployment comes from the registration system of the National Employment Service.

Source of the labour force: working age population, active earners out of working age and employed pensioners.

3. CSO institution-based labour statistic

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

The earnings relate to the full-time employees on every occasion. The potential elements of the prevailing monthly average earnings are: basic wages, bonuses, allowances (including miner's loyalty bonus, any Széchenyi-grant), payments for time not worked, bonuses, premiums, wages and salaries for the 13th and more months.

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

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

The change of net earnings is estimated as the ratio of net income index and the consumer price index above 100 percent in the same period t.

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

4. Unemployment register database

The other main source of unemployment data in Hungary – and in most of the developed countries – is the huge database containing so called administra-

tive records which are collected monthly and include the individual data of the registered unemployed.

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

- had themselves registered with a local office of the National Employment Office as unemployed (i. e. he/she has got no job but wishes to work, for which they seek assistance from the labour market organisation).
- at the point of time in question (on the closing days of the individual months), 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 job or training offered to him/her, and keeps the appointments made with the local employment office's placement officer/counsellor).

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

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

Based on the records of the labour force needs reported to the Employment Office, the stock and flow data of vacancies are statistically processed each month.

Furthermore, detailed monthly statistics of participation in the different active programmes, number of participants and their inflow and outflow are prepared monthly, based on the support amounts actually paid.

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

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

The denominators of the unemployment rates calculated for the registered unemployed are the economically active population data published by the Central Statistical Office's labour market account, and its breakdown by region and county.

The number of the registered unemployed and the registered unemployment rate are obviously different from the figures of the Central Statistical Office's labour force survey. It is mainly the different conceptual approach and the fundamentally different monitoring/measuring methods that account for this variance.

5. Short-term labour market forecast database

At the initiative and under the co-ordination of the Employment Office (and its legal predecessors), the employment organisation has conducted the so called short prognosis survey since 1991, twice a year, in March and September. The survey uses an enormous sample obtained by interviewing over 4,500 employers.

The interview focuses 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 in a breakdown of service delivery area, county and country, providing useful information at all levels for the planning activities of the employment organisation.

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

The forecast is only one of the outputs of the short term prognosis. 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 with supplementary surveys to obtain some further useful information that is used by researchers and the decision-makers of employment and education/training policy.

6. Wage survey database

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

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

In the competitive sector, initially data collection only covered companies of over 20 persons; in this group it is incumbent on all companies to provide information, but the sample only includes employees born on certain days.

Data collection has covered companies of 10-19 since 1996, and companies of 5-9 have been covered since 1999, where the companies actually involved in data collection are selected at random (ca. 20%) and the selected ones have to provide information about all their full-time employees.

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

In the budgetary sector all budgetary institutions provide information, regardless of their size, in 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 every three years, thus we are in possession of an enormous data base of the years of 1983, 1986 and 1989.

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, male/female, age, educational background.

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

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 Economic Affairs, for the comparison and presentation of wage ratios (total national economy, competitive sector, budgetary sector, regional volume)

The entire database is adopted every year by the Central Statistical Office, which enables the Office to also provide data for certain international organisations, (e. g. ILO and OECD). The Employment Office also provides regularly 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 real basic wage and earnings, with special regard to the composition of the different groups analysed, as well as c.) the analysis of the spread and differentiation level of the basic wages and earnings.

7. Unemployment benefit register

The recipients' fully comprehensive registry is made up, on the one hand, of the accounting records con-

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the period of between 1991 and 1996, the register also contains the stock and flow data of the recipients of school leavers' unemployment benefit. Since 1997 the system has also contained the recipients of pre-retirement unemployment benefit.

In addition to headcount data, the benefit register can also monitor the average duration of the period of benefit allocation and the average monthly amount of the benefits allocated.

The key data regarding benefits are published by the Employment Office in the monthly periodical Labour Market Situation. In addition, time series data is published annually in the Time Series of the Unemployment Register, always covering the last six years in the form of a monthly breakdown.