

STATISTICAL DATA

Edited by

KÁROLY FAZEKAS

JÁNOS KÖLLŐ

JUDIT LAKATOS

GYÖRGY LÁZÁR

Statistical Data

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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 Account
MC	Microcensus
MNB	Hungarian National Bank
NSZ	Population Census
NYUFIG	Pension Administration
OM STAT	Ministry of Education, Educational Statistics
TB	Social security records

Table 1.1: Main economic indicators 1.*

Year	GDP	Industrial 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 ^a	126.4 ^a	104.9	100.1
1998	104.9	112.5	122.1 ^a	124.9 ^a	103.6	101.4
1999	104.2	110.4	115.9 ^a	114.3 ^a	102.5	103.2
2000	105.2	118.1	121.7 ^a	120.8 ^a	101.5	101.0
2001	103.8	103.6	107.7 ^a	104.0 ^a	106.4	100.3
2002	103.5	102.8	105.9 ^a	105.1 ^a	113.6	100.1
2003	103.0 ^b	106.4	109.1 ^a	110.1 ^a	109.2	101.3

* Previous year=100.

^a Including free trade zones.^b Preliminary.

Source: Employment: 1989–1991: KSH MEM; 1992–: KSH MEF. Other data: KSH.

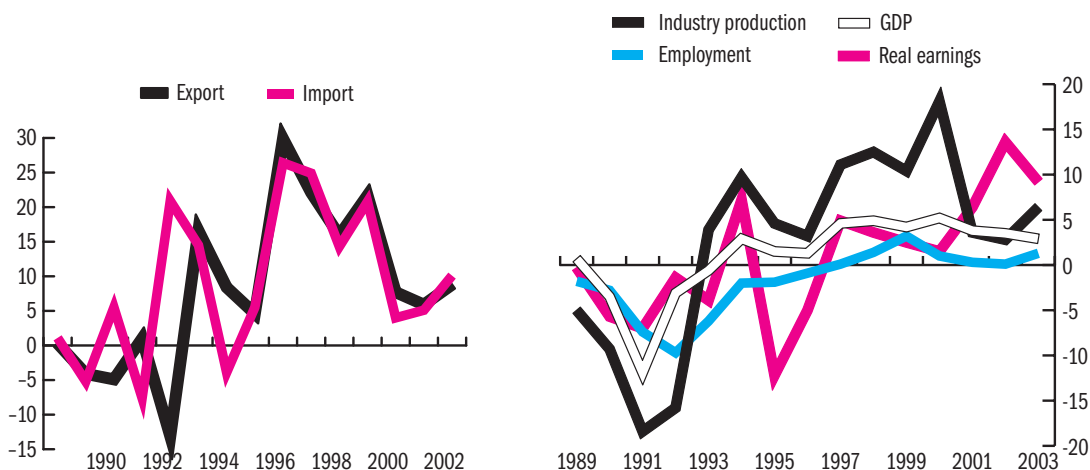


Figure 1.1: Annual changes of main economic indicators 1.

Table 1.2: Main economic indicators 2.

Year	GDP deflator index*	Consumer price index*	Trade balance ¹ /GDP	Balance of current account ² /GDP	General government deficit ³ /GDP	Gross foreign debt/GDP ⁴
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	-2.7	-5.1	3.7	64.2
2000	109.9	109.8	-3.8	-8.6 ^b	3.6	64.9
2001	108.6	109.2	-1.5	-6.2	3.0	65.6
2002	108.9	105.3	-2.3	-7.1	10.1	56.6
2003	107.6 ^a	104.7	-4.2 ^a	-8.9	5.9 ^a	62.4 ^a

* Previous year=100.

1 Goods and services. – 2 1989–94: in convertible currency; 1995–: in convertible and non-convertible currency. – 3 1995–98: excluding revenues from privatization. – 4

Including owner credit.

^a Preliminary.

^b From 2000: reinvestment of DFI are included.

Source: KSH. Balance of current account; MNB.

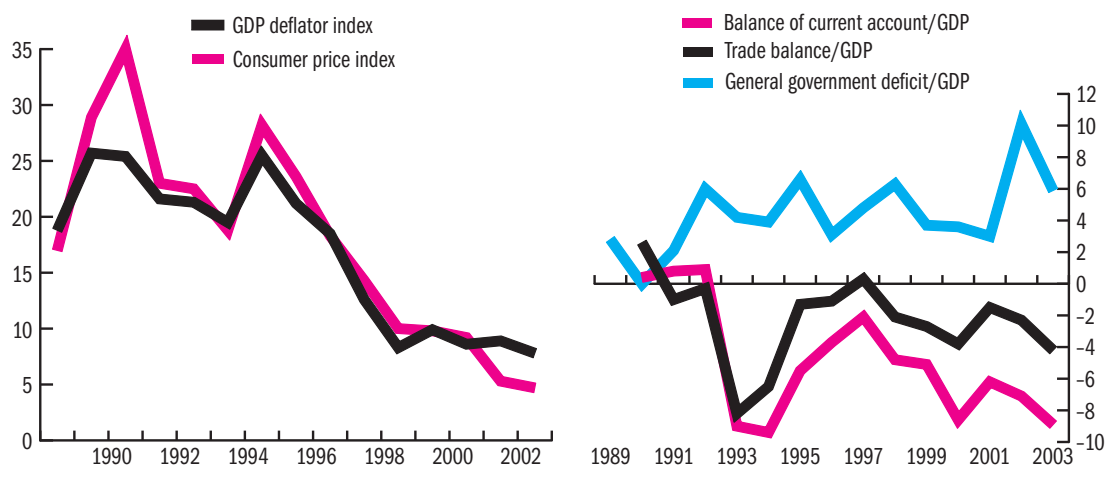


Figure 1.2: Annual changes of main economic indicators 2.

Table 2.1: Population*

Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes	Population 15–64 age	Dependency rate
1980	10,709	103.6	–	6,500.0	0.58
1989	10,421	100.8	–	...	...
1990	10,375	100.4	–0.2	6,870.4	0.51
1991	10,373	100.0	0.0	6,909.5	0.50
1992	10,374	100.0	0.0	6,940.2	0.49
1993	10,365	99.9	–0.1	6,965.8	0.49
1994	10,350	99.8	–0.1	6,978.2	0.48
1995	10,337	99.6	–0.1	6,986.9	0.48
1996	10,321	99.5	–0.1	6,984.2	0.48
1997	10,301	99.3	–0.2	6,986.3	0.47
1998	10,280	99.1	–0.2	6,980.0	0.47
1999	10,253	98.8	–0.3	6,969.6	0.47
2000	10,221	98.5	–0.3	6,961.3	0.47
2001	10,200	98.3	–0.2	6,963.3	0.46
2002	10,175	98.1	–0.2	6,962.8	0.46
2003	10,142	97.8	–0.3	6,949.4	0.46
2004	10,117	97.5	–0.3	6,943.5	0.46

* 1st January.

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

Note: Recalculated on the basis of Population Census 2001.

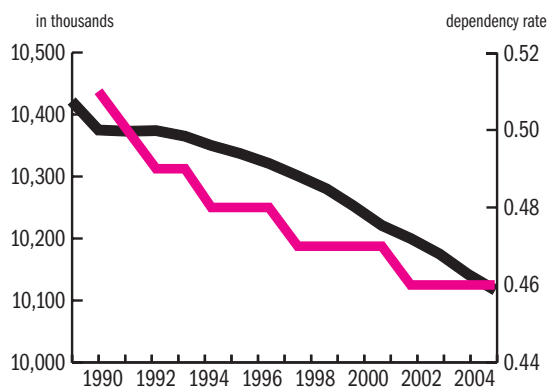
Figure 2.1: Population on 1st January

Table 2.2: Population by age groups – in thousands*

Year	0-14	15-24	25-54	55-64	65+	Total
	years old					
1980	2,341.2	1,464.4	4,399.8	1,054.7	1,449.4	10,709.5
1990	2,130.5	1,445.5	4,231.4	1,193.5	1,373.9	10,374.8
1991	2,068.0	1,510.3	4,223.1	1,176.0	1,395.7	10,373.2
1992	2,018.7	1,558.1	4,222.6	1,159.4	1,414.7	10,373.6
1993	1,972.3	1,587.0	4,230.4	1,148.5	1,426.9	10,365.0
1994	1,929.6	1,601.5	4,240.6	1,136.2	1,442.2	10,350.0
1995	1,891.7	1,610.1	4,250.6	1,126.2	1,458.0	10,336.7
1996	1,858.8	1,609.7	4,253.6	1,120.8	1,478.3	10,321.2
1997	1,824.4	1,607.2	4,260.3	1,118.9	1,490.5	10,301.2
1998	1,792.8	1,593.0	4,262.6	1,124.4	1,506.9	10,279.7
1999	1,762.4	1,573.2	4,268.5	1,127.9	1,521.4	10,253.4
2000	1,729.2	1,526.5	4,291.4	1,143.4	1,531.1	10,221.6
2001	1,692.0	1,480.1	4,338.5	1,144.7	1,545.0	10,200.3
2002	1,660.1	1,436.9	4,378.0	1,147.9	1,551.9	10,174.9
2003	1,633.7	1,392.5	4,390.8	1,166.1	1,559.2	10,142.4
2004	1,606.1	1,355.0	4,401.6	1,186.9	1,567.1	10,116.7

* 1st January. Based on the Population census 2001.

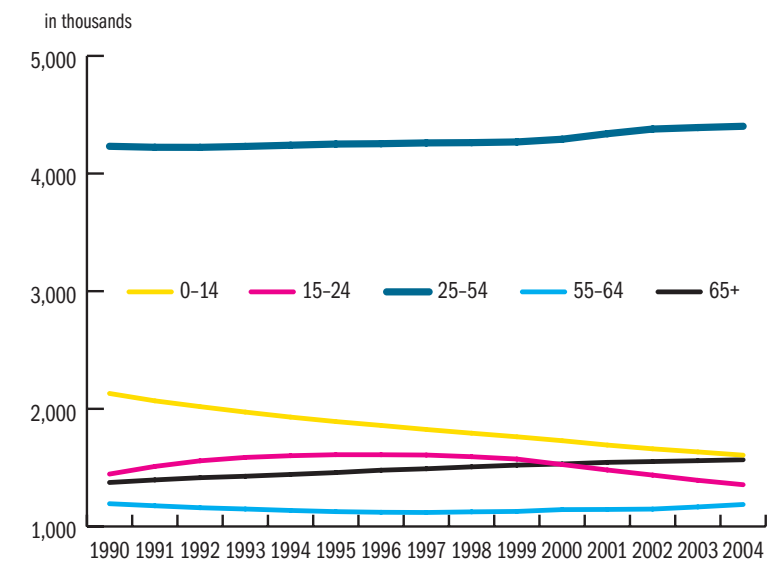


Figure 2.2: Population by age groups

Table 2.3: Male population by age groups – in thousands*

Year	0-14	15-24	25-59	60-64	65+	Total
	years old					
1980	1,205.4	749.9	2,475.6	170.5	587.3	5,188.7
1990	1,090.4	740.3	2,366.9	259.9	527.5	4,984.9
1991	1,057.9	773.4	2,355.5	258.5	534.5	4,979.8
1992	1,032.3	797.7	2,350.4	255.5	539.8	4,975.7
1993	1,008.7	812.2	2,349.0	253.9	542.5	4,966.3
1994	986.8	819.9	2,350.3	250.5	546.0	4,953.4
1995	967.4	824.0	2,353.3	246.1	550.8	4,941.6
1996	950.5	823.7	2,358.3	239.5	557.2	4,929.2
1997	933.0	822.4	2,366.2	233.9	560.5	4,916.0
1998	916.8	815.4	2,375.5	229.3	564.7	4,901.8
1999	901.5	805.0	2,383.2	226.1	568.6	4,884.4
2000	885.0	780.9	2,403.8	224.8	570.8	4,865.2
2001	865.7	757.0	2,425.2	228.9	574.2	4,851.0
2002	850.1	733.9	2,446.1	233.0	573.8	4,837.0
2003	836.8	711.3	2,456.5	239.9	574.0	4,818.5
2004	823.0	691.9	2,470.3	244.4	574.5	4,804.1

* See: Table 2.2.

Table 2.4: Female population by age groups – in thousands*

Year	0-14	15-24	25-54	55-59	60+	Total
	years old					
1980	1,135.8	714.5	2,232.8	365.3	1,072.4	5,520.8
1990	1,040.1	705.2	2,144.4	327.6	1,172.5	5,389.9
1991	1,010.0	737.0	2,139.8	321.3	1,185.3	5,393.3
1992	986.5	760.4	2,138.1	318.1	1,194.9	5,397.9
1993	963.6	774.8	2,141.2	314.4	1,204.7	5,398.7
1994	942.8	781.6	2,146.2	313.1	1,212.9	5,396.6
1995	924.4	786.2	2,151.0	312.6	1,221.0	5,395.1
1996	908.3	786.0	2,152.4	316.4	1,228.8	5,392.0
1997	891.4	784.8	2,155.6	318.3	1,235.1	5,385.3
1998	876.0	777.6	2,156.0	324.4	1,243.9	5,378.0
1999	861.0	768.2	2,159.3	326.7	1,253.8	5,369.0
2000	844.3	745.6	2,170.5	334.8	1,261.3	5,356.5
2001	826.3	723.1	2,193.4	330.4	1,276.1	5,349.3
2002	810.0	703.0	2,211.6	328.6	1,284.7	5,337.9
2003	796.9	681.2	2,217.4	330.7	1,297.8	5,323.9
2004	783.1	663.1	2,220.8	338.5	1,307.1	5,312.6

* See: Table 2.2.

Table 3.1: Labour force participation of the population above 14 years*

Year	Population at working age								Population above working age			
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner	Inactive population				Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner, inactive	Total
				Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	4,887.9	0.0	300.8	370.1	259.0	339.7	1,269.6	6,157.5	570.3	0.0	1,632.1	2,202.4
1990	4,534.3	62.4	284.3	548.9	249.7	297.5	1,380.4	5,977.1	345.7	0.0	1,944.9	2,290.6
1991	4,270.5	253.3	335.6	578.2	259.8	317.1	1,490.7	6,014.5	249.5	0.0	2,045.2	2,294.7
1992	3,898.4	434.9	392.7	620.0	262.1	435.9	1,710.7	6,044.0	184.3	9.8	2,101.7	2,295.8
1993	3,689.5	502.6	437.5	683.9	270.5	480.1	1,872.0	6,064.1	137.5	16.3	2,141.2	2,295.0
1994	3,633.1	437.4	476.5	708.2	280.9	540.7	2,006.3	6,076.8	118.4	11.9	2,163.8	2,294.1
1995	3,571.3	410.0	495.2	723.4	285.3	496.1	2,000.0	5,981.3	107.5	6.4	2,180.6	2,294.5
1996	3,546.1	394.0	512.7	740.0	289.2	499.4	2,041.3	5,981.4	102.1	6.1	2,184.6	2,292.8
1997	3,549.5	342.5	542.9	752.0	289.0	499.9	2,083.8	5,975.8	96.9	6.3	2,189.0	2,292.2
1998	3,608.5	305.5	588.8	697.0	295.5	565.7	2,147.0	6,061.0	89.3	7.5	2,197.6	2,294.4
1999	3,701.0	283.3	534.7	675.6	298.5	549.8	2,058.6	6,042.9	110.4	1.4	2,185.2	2,297.0
2000	3,745.9	261.4	517.9	721.7	281.4	571.4	2,092.4	6,099.7	130.3	2.3	2,268.0	2,400.6
2001	3,742.6	231.7	516.3	717.9	286.6	601.6	2,122.4	6,096.7	140.7	2.4	2,271.8	2,414.9
2002	3,719.6	235.7	507.1	738.3	286.8	593.0	2,125.2	6,080.5	164.1	3.2	2,263.9	2,431.2
2003	3,719.0	239.6	485.0	730.7	278.2	603.7	2,097.6	6,056.2	202.9	4.9	2,245.6	2,453.4

* In thousands. Annual average figures.

Till 1999 updated figure based on 1990 population census since 2000 based on 2001 population census.

Note: 'Employed' includes conscripts and working pensioner. Data on students for 1995–97 have been estimated using projected population weights. 'Other inactive' is a residual category.

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

Table 3.2: Labour force participation of the population above 14 years – males*

Year	Population at working age								Population above working age			
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Inactive population					Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner, inactive	Total
			Pen- sioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	2,750.5	0.0	173.8	196.3	0.0	99.1	469.2	3,219.7	265.3	0.0	491.8	757.1
1990	2,524.3	37.9	188.4	284.2	1.2	80.3	554.1	3,116.3	123.7	0.0	665.5	789.2
1991	2,351.6	150.3	218.7	296.5	1.5	115.0	631.7	3,133.6	90.4	0.0	700.7	791.1
1992	2,153.1	263.2	252.0	302.4	1.7	174.8	730.9	3,147.2	65.1	3.2	722.1	790.4
1993	2,029.1	311.5	263.2	346.9	2.0	203.3	815.4	3,156.0	47.9	4.5	735.7	788.1
1994	2,013.4	270.0	277.6	357.1	3.7	239.6	878.0	3,161.4	41.6	3.8	740.0	785.4
1995	2,012.5	259.3	282.2	367.4	4.9	237.8	892.3	3,164.1	37.1	2.1	742.6	781.8
1996	2,007.4	242.4	291.9	372.8	3.3	248.3	916.3	3,166.1	28.9	1.3	746.3	776.5
1997	2,018.0	212.2	306.0	377.6	1.5	251.6	936.7	3,166.9	25.5	1.9	743.5	770.9
1998	2,015.5	186.5	345.4	350.4	1.0	264.2	961.0	3,163.0	26.2	2.8	737.3	766.3
1999	2,068.4	170.3	312.7	338.8	4.2	261.5	917.2	3,155.9	34.7	0.4	727.2	762.3
2000	2,086.0	158.2	315.2	358.2	4.1	261.7	939.2	3,183.4	39.8	0.7	758.8	799.3
2001	2,087.6	141.6	311.0	353.4	4.3	283.2	951.9	3,181.1	41.1	0.9	763.0	805.0
2002	2,080.4	137.3	307.5	370.3	5.0	273.4	956.2	3,173.9	45.2	0.7	764.4	810.3
2003	2,073.5	137.6	293.6	367.9	4.3	288.1	953.9	3,165.0	53.0	0.9	762.5	816.4

* See: Table 3.1.

Table 3.3: Labour force participation of the population above 14 years – females*

Year	Population at working age								Population above working age			
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Inactive population					Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner, inactive	Total
			Pen- sioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	2,137.4	0.0	127.0	173.8	259.0	240.6	800.4	2,937.8	305.0	0.0	1,140.3	1,445.3
1990	2,010.0	24.5	95.8	264.7	248.5	217.3	826.3	2,860.8	222.0	0.0	1,279.4	1,501.4
1991	1,918.9	103.1	116.9	281.8	258.3	201.9	858.9	2,880.9	159.1	0.0	1,344.5	1,503.6
1992	1,745.3	171.7	140.8	317.6	260.4	261.1	979.9	2,896.9	119.2	6.6	1,379.6	1,505.4
1993	1,660.4	191.1	174.3	337.0	268.5	276.8	1,056.6	2,908.1	89.6	11.8	1,405.5	1,506.9
1994	1,619.7	167.4	198.9	351.1	277.2	301.1	1,128.3	2,915.4	76.8	8.1	1,423.8	1,508.7
1995	1,558.8	150.7	213.0	356.0	280.4	358.3	1,207.7	2,917.2	70.4	4.3	1,438.0	1,512.7
1996	1,538.7	151.6	220.7	367.2	285.9	351.1	1,224.9	2,915.2	73.2	4.8	1,438.3	1,516.3
1997	1,531.5	130.3	236.9	374.4	287.5	348.3	1,247.1	2,908.9	71.4	4.4	1,445.3	1,521.1
1998	1,593.0	119.0	243.4	346.6	294.5	301.5	1,186.0	2,898.0	63.1	4.7	1,460.3	1,528.1
1999	1,632.6	113.0	222.0	336.8	291.1	288.3	1,138.2	2,883.8	75.8	1.0	1,458.0	1,534.8
2000	1,659.9	103.2	202.7	363.5	277.3	309.7	1,153.2	2,916.3	90.5	1.6	1,509.2	1,601.3
2001	1,655.0	90.1	205.3	364.5	282.3	318.3	1,170.4	2,915.5	99.6	1.5	1,508.8	1,609.9
2002	1,639.2	98.4	199.6	368.0	281.8	319.6	1,169.0	2,906.6	118.9	2.5	1,499.5	1,620.9
2003	1,645.6	102.0	191.4	362.8	273.9	315.6	1,143.7	2,891.2	149.9	4.0	1,483.2	1,637.1

* See: Table 3.1.

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

Year	Population at working age								Population above working age			
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner	Inactive population				Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner, inactive	Total
				Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	79.4	0.0	4.9	6.0	4.2	5.5	20.6	100.0	25.9	0.0	74.1	100.0
1990	75.9	1.0	4.8	9.2	4.2	5.0	23.1	100.0	15.1	0.0	84.9	100.0
1995	59.7	6.9	8.3	12.1	4.8	8.3	33.4	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.0	100.0
1996	59.3	6.6	8.6	12.4	4.8	8.3	34.1	100.0	4.5	0.3	95.3	100.0
1997	59.4	5.7	9.1	12.6	4.8	8.4	34.9	100.0	4.2	0.3	95.5	100.0
1998	59.5	5.0	9.7	11.5	4.9	9.3	35.4	100.0	3.9	0.3	95.8	100.0
1999	61.2	4.7	8.8	11.2	4.9	9.1	34.1	100.0	4.8	0.1	95.1	100.0
2000	61.4	4.3	8.5	11.8	4.6	9.4	34.3	100.0	5.4	0.1	94.5	100.0
2001	61.4	3.8	8.5	11.8	4.7	9.9	34.8	100.0	5.8	0.1	94.1	100.0
2002	61.2	3.9	8.3	12.1	4.7	9.8	35.0	100.0	6.7	0.1	93.1	100.0
2003	61.4	4.0	8.0	12.1	4.6	10.0	35.0	100.0	8.3	0.2	91.5	100.0

* See: Table 3.1.

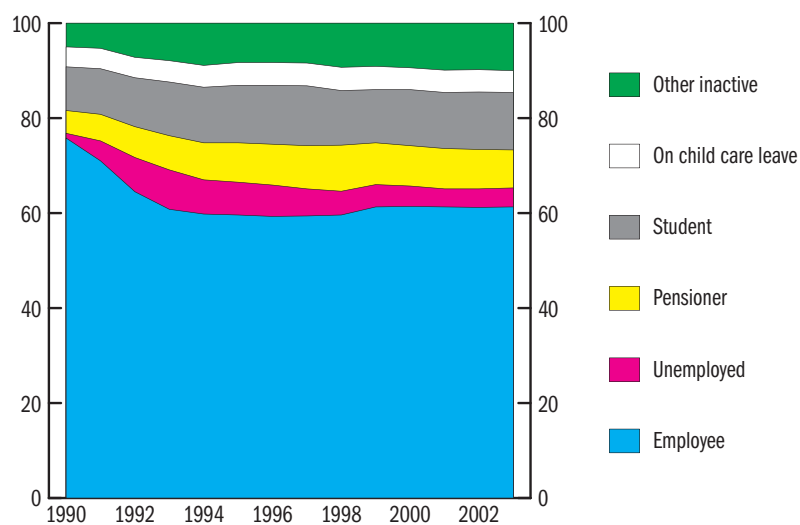


Figure 3.1: Labour force participation of population at working age, total

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

Year	Population at working age								Population above working age			
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Inactive population					Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner, inactive	Total
			Pen- sioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	79.4	0.0	4.9	6.0	4.2	5.5	20.6	100.0	25.9	0.0	74.1	100.0
1980	85.4	0.0	5.4	6.1	0.0	3.1	14.6	100.0	35.0	0.0	65.0	100.0
1990	81.0	1.2	6.0	9.1	0.0	2.6	17.8	100.0	15.7	0.0	84.3	100.0
1995	63.6	8.2	8.9	11.6	0.2	7.5	28.2	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.0	100.0
1996	63.4	7.7	9.2	11.8	0.1	7.8	28.9	100.0	3.7	0.2	96.1	100.0
1997	63.7	6.7	9.7	11.9	0.0	7.9	29.6	100.0	3.3	0.2	96.4	100.0
1998	63.7	5.9	10.9	11.1	0.0	8.4	30.4	100.0	3.4	0.4	96.2	100.0
1999	65.5	5.4	9.9	10.7	0.1	8.3	29.1	100.0	4.6	0.1	95.4	100.0
2000	65.5	5.0	9.9	11.3	0.1	8.2	29.5	100.0	5.0	0.1	94.9	100.0
2001	65.6	4.5	9.8	11.1	0.1	8.9	29.9	100.0	5.1	0.1	94.8	100.0
2002	65.5	4.3	9.7	11.7	0.2	8.6	30.1	100.0	5.6	0.1	94.3	100.0
2003	65.5	4.3	9.3	11.6	0.1	9.1	30.1	100.0	6.5	0.1	93.4	100.0

* See: Table 3.1.

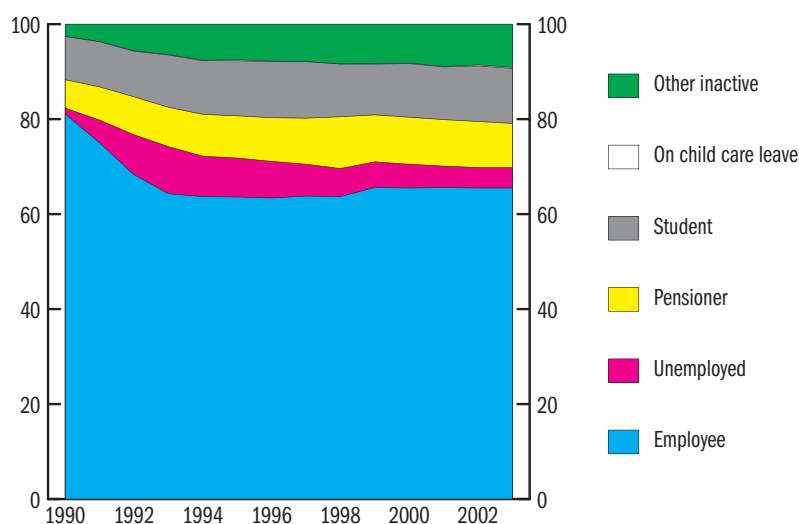


Figure 3.2: Labour force participation of population of working age, males

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

Year	Population at working age								Population above working age			
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner	Inactive population				Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner, inactive	Total
				Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	79.4	0.0	4.9	6.0	4.2	5.5	20.6	100.0	25.9	0.0	74.1	100.0
1980	72.8	0.0	4.3	5.9	8.8	8.2	27.2	100.0	21.1	0.0	78.9	100.0
1990	70.3	0.9	3.3	9.3	8.7	7.6	28.9	100.0	14.8	0.0	85.2	100.0
1995	53.4	5.2	7.3	12.2	9.6	12.3	41.4	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.1	100.0
1996	52.8	5.2	7.6	12.6	9.8	12.0	42.0	100.0	4.8	0.3	94.9	100.0
1997	52.6	4.5	8.1	12.9	9.9	12.0	42.9	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.0	100.0
1998	55.0	4.1	8.4	12.0	10.2	10.4	40.9	100.0	4.1	0.3	95.6	100.0
1999	56.6	3.9	7.7	11.7	10.1	10.0	39.5	100.0	4.9	0.1	95.0	100.0
2000	56.9	3.5	7.0	12.5	9.5	10.6	39.5	100.0	5.7	0.1	94.2	100.0
2001	56.8	3.1	7.0	12.5	9.7	10.9	40.1	100.0	6.2	0.1	93.7	100.0
2002	56.4	3.4	6.9	12.7	9.7	11.0	40.2	100.0	7.3	0.2	92.5	100.0
2003	56.9	3.5	6.6	12.5	9.5	10.9	39.6	100.0	9.2	0.2	90.6	100.0

* See: Table 3.1.

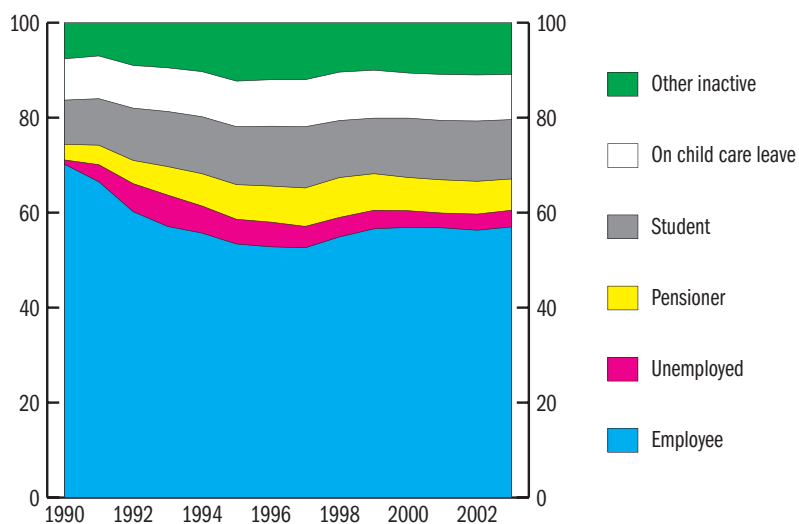


Figure 3.3: Labour force participation of population of working age, females

Table 3.7: Labour market status as reported by Labour Force Survey Respondents

	1999	2000	2001	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
Total						
In work	3,710.8	3,778.9	3 804.1	3,827.4	3,827.1	3,843.6
Unemployed	473.5	448.1	411.6	414.5	410.4	431.8
Student (pupils)	753.9	749.9	716.4	739.9	763.1	767.7
Pensioner	1,079.7	991.8	968.9	990.8	940.4	856.4
Disabled	195.5	223.8	245.4	251.0	284.4	338.3
On child care	289.0	272.4	280.1	272.3	278.3	281.7
Dependent	167.5	165.9	168.9	170.7	160.4	181.7
Out of work for other reason	113.1	133.6	181.8	184.7	185.7	181.7
Total	6,783.0	6,764.4	6,777.2	6,851.3	6,849.8	6,836.3
Males						
In work	2,042.7	2,075.4	2,091.8	2,089.5	2,090.2	2,087.3
Unemployed	286.1	270.4	255.7	255.2	239.3	244.2
Student (pupils)	375.9	371.4	353.0	363.6	380.9	383.7
Pensioner	426.4	388.6	377.3	386.3	368.1	337.4
Disable for work	106.0	120.4	133.1	134.2	148.1	169.9
On child care leave	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.9	4.7
Dependent	6.5	5.3	6.3	6.3	5.1	5.3
Out of work from other reason	67.4	77.6	99.9	100.8	101.2	97.5
Total	3,314.9	3,312.9	3,321.1	3,339.9	3,337.8	3,330.0
Females						
In work	1,668.1	1,703.5	1,712.3	1,737.9	1,736.9	1,756.3
Unemployed	187.4	177.7	155.9	159.3	171.1	187.6
Student (pupils)	378.0	378.5	363.4	376.3	382.2	384.0
Pensioner	653.3	603.2	591.6	604.5	572.3	519.0
Disabled	89.5	103.4	112.3	116.8	136.3	168.4
On child care leave	285.1	268.6	276.1	268.3	273.4	277.0
Dependent	161.0	160.6	162.6	164.4	155.3	129.8
Out of work for other reason	45.7	56.0	81.9	83.9	84.5	84.2
Total	3,468.1	3,451.5	3,456.1	3,511.4	3,512.0	3,506.3

^a Marked data are weighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. 2001 is existing as a "Janus year".

Source: KSH MEF.

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
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	...
2001 ^a	3,742.6	96.0	0.0	61.4
2002 ^a	3,719.6	95.4	-0.6	61.2
2003 ^a	3,719.0	95.4	0.0	61.2

* Female aged 15–44, uncorrected for changes in the retirement age.

¹ Per cent of the same age group.

^a See note of Table 3.7.

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

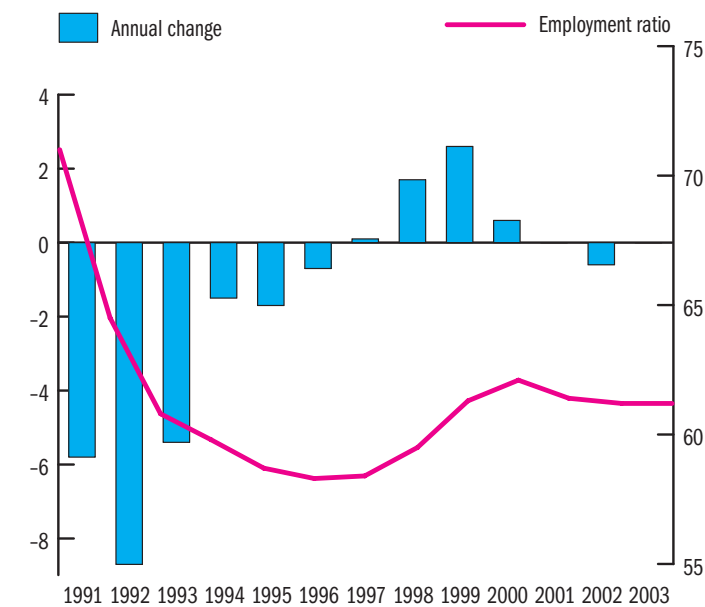


Figure 4.1: Employed of working age

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
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	...
2001 ^a	140.7	76.3	10.2	6.2
2002 ^a	164.1	89.0	16.6	6.7
2003 ^a	202.9	110.1	23.6	8.3

1 Per cent of the population above working age. Working age defined as females aged 15–54 and men aged 15–59.

^a See note of Table 3.7.

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

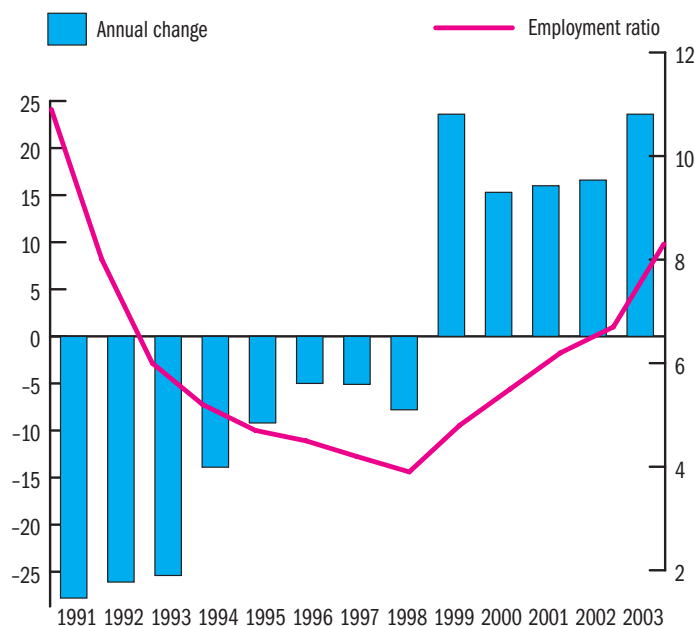


Figure 4.2: Employed above working age

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	...
2001 ^a	3,883.3	95.1	0.3	45.6
2002 ^a	3,883.7	95.1	0.0	45.6
2003 ^a	3,921.9	96.1	1.2	46.2

1 Per cent of the population above 15 year.

^a See note of Table 3.7.

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

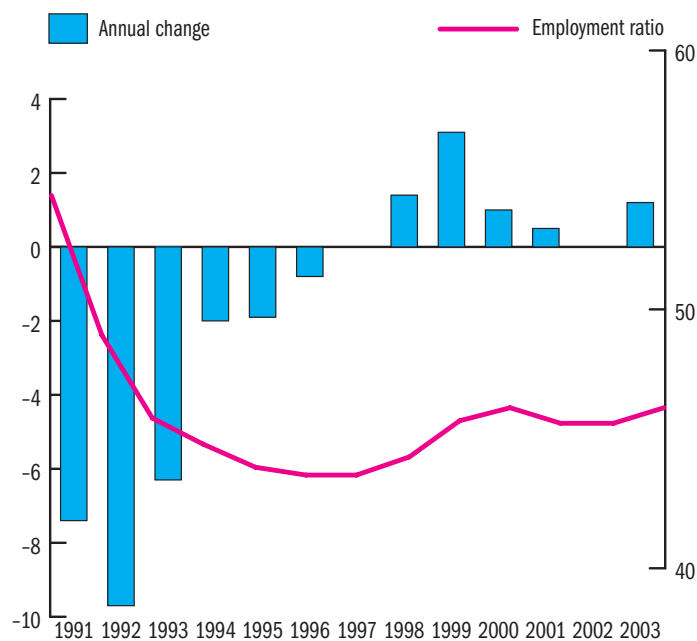


Figure 4.3: Employed

Table 4.4: Employed by gender

Year	Males		Females		Share of females per cent
	1000 prs	1992 = 100	1000 prs	1992 = 100	
1980	3,015.8	136.0	2,442.4	131.0	44.7
1990	2,648.0	119.4	2,232.0	119.7	45.7
1991	2,442.0	110.1	2,078.0	111.5	46.0
1992	2,218.2	100.0	1,864.5	100.0	45.7
1993	2,077.0	93.6	1,750.0	93.9	45.7
1994	2,055.0	92.6	1,696.5	91.0	45.2
1995	2,049.6	92.4	1,629.2	87.4	44.3
1996	2,036.3	91.8	1,611.9	86.5	44.2
1997	2,043.5	92.1	1,602.9	86.0	44.0
1998	2,041.7	92.0	1,656.1	88.8	44.8
1999	2,103.1	94.8	1,708.4	91.6	44.8
2000	2,122.4	95.7	1,726.7	92.6	44.9
2001	2,130.6	96.1	1,728.9	92.7	44.8
2001 ^a	2,128.7	96.0	1,754.6	94.1	45.2
2002 ^a	2,125.6	95.8	1,758.1	94.3	45.3
2003 ^a	2,126.5	95.6	1,795.4	96.2	45.8

^a See note of Table 3.7.

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

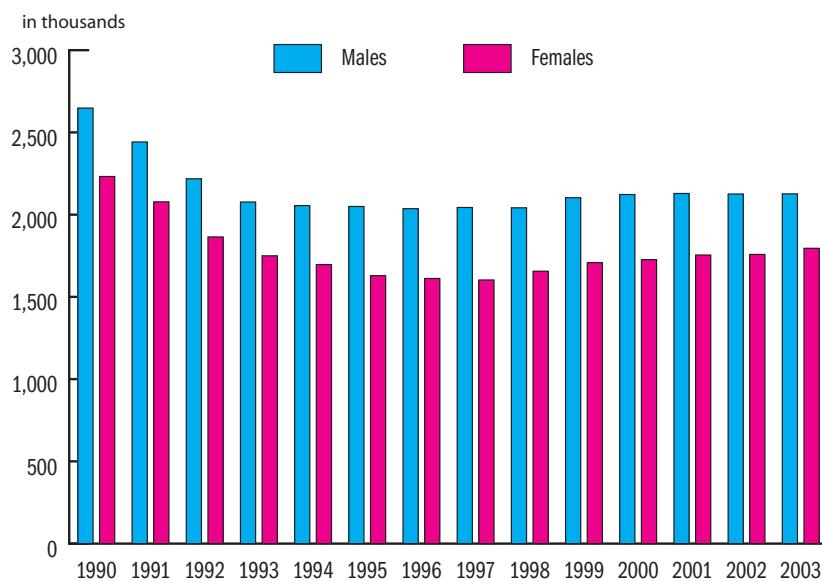


Figure 4.4: Employed by gender

Table 4.5: Composition of the employed by age groups – males, per cent

Year	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
	years old						
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
2001 ^a	1.2	10.4	68.6	11.1	6.7	2.0	100.0
2002 ^a	0.9	9.4	69.4	11.3	6.9	2.1	100.0
2003 ^a	0.7	8.6	69.1	11.8	7.3	2.5	100.0

^a See note of Table 3.7.

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

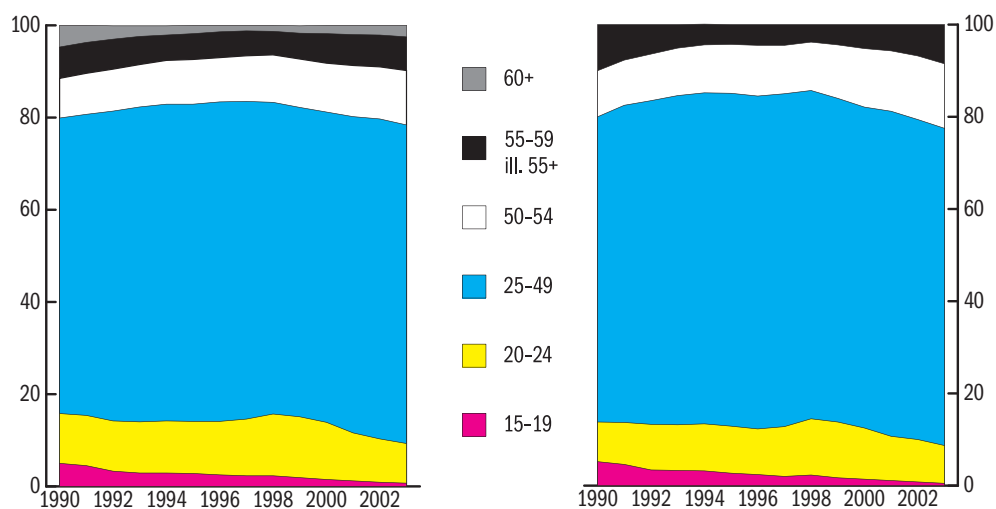


Figure 4.5: Employed by age, per cent

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
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
2001 ^a	1.1	9.6	70.5	13.1	5.7	100.0
2002 ^a	0.8	9.2	69.4	13.8	6.8	100.0
2003 ^a	0.5	8.2	68.8	14.0	8.5	100.0

^a See note of Table 3.7.

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
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
2001 ^a	15.6	42.8	26.0	15.6	100.0
2002 ^a	14.6	43.2	26.4	15.8	100.0
2003 ^a	14.0	41.3	27.7	17.0	100.0

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: 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
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
2001 ^a	19.1	21.3	40.3	19.3	100.0
2002 ^a	18.5	21.5	40.2	19.8	100.0
2003 ^a	16.4	21.5	40.9	21.2	100.0

* See note of Table 3.7.

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

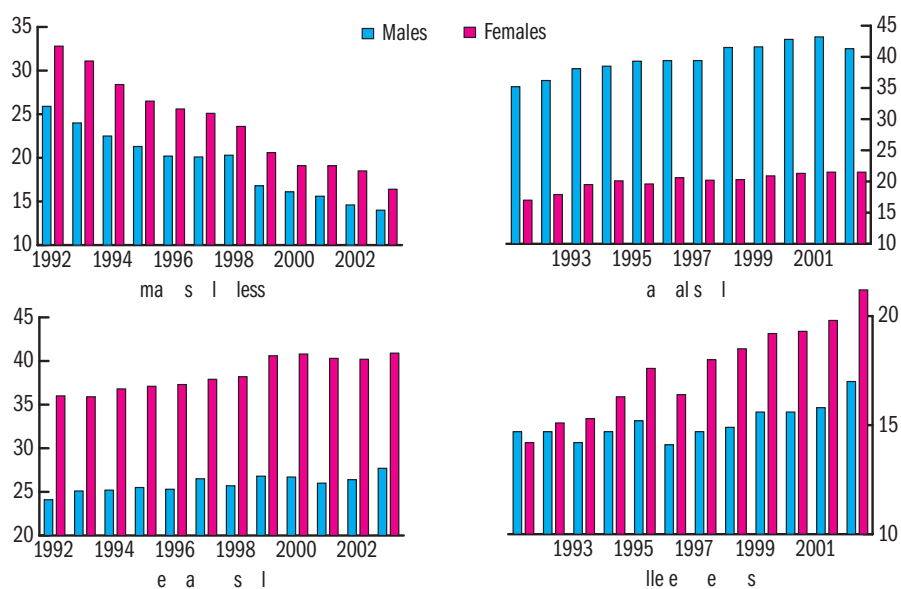


Figure 4.6: Employed by highest educational attainment and gender, per cent

Table 4.9: Employed by type of employment

Year	Employees	Member of cooperatives	Member of other partnerships	Selfemployed and assisting family members	Total
1994	3,045.2	103.3	174.7	369.3	3,692.5
1995	2,978.9	84.2	167.9	391.8	3,622.8
1996	2,961.2	79.0	151.8	413.1	3,605.1
1997	2,989.7	68.9	137.4	414.3	3,610.3
1998	3,088.5	55.8	132.5	397.9	3,674.7
1999	3,201.3	42.5	111.8	435.9	3,791.5
2000	3,255.5	37.1	129.4	407.1	3,829.1
2001	3,296.3	30.7	119.1	398.4	3,844.5
2001 ^a	3,313.6	31.4	118.9	404.4	3,868.3
2002 ^a	3,337.2	22.5	109.9	401.0	3,870.6
2003 ^a	3,399.2	8.6	114.7	399.4	3,921.9

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Note: Conscripts are excluded.

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

Table 4.10: Composition by type of employment – per cent

Year	Employees	Member of cooperatives	Member of other partnerships	Selfemployed and assisting family members	Total
1994	82.5	2.8	4.7	10.0	100.0
1995	82.2	2.3	4.6	10.8	100.0
1996	82.1	2.2	4.2	11.5	100.0
1997	82.8	1.9	3.8	11.5	100.0
1998	84.0	1.5	3.6	10.8	100.0
1999	84.4	1.1	2.9	11.5	100.0
2000	85.0	1.0	3.4	10.6	100.0
2001	85.7	0.8	3.1	10.4	100.0
2001 ^a	85.7	0.8	3.1	10.5	100.0
2002 ^a	86.2	0.6	2.8	10.4	100.0
2003 ^a	86.7	0.2	2.8	10.3	100.0

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Note: See Table 4.9.

Table 4.11: Employees by industry, per cent*

	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
Agriculture	18.0	15.8	8.2	7.6	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.4
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	0.4	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	26.4	25.2
Electricity, gas, steam, water supply	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9
Construction	7.0	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.4	7.0
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	13.1	13.2
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	3.4	3.4
Transport, storage, communication	7.4	6.7	8.9	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.8
Financial intermediation	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
Real estate, renting, business activities	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.5	6.1
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	8.1	8.4
Education	6.0	7.1	10.0	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.2
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	6.7	7.3
Other	2.7	3.4	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes members of cooperatives and partnerships.

^a See: Table 4.1.

Source: 1980–1990: 1980–1990: Census based estimates.; 1992–: KSH MEF.

Table 4.12: Employees of the corporate sector by firm size, per cent

Year	less than 20	20–49	50–249	250–999	more than 1000
	number of employees				
1998	8.2	5.8	25.1	26.4	34.4
1999	8.9	7.7	25.6	25.5	32.3
2000	20.2	7.0	23.5	22.5	26.8
2001	18.5	7.5	24.3	23.0	26.7
2002	21.6	14.0	21.5	20.1	22.9
2003	23.0	15.3	20.5	19.3	21.8

Note: –1999: firms employing 10 or more workers; 2000–2001: firms employing 5 or more workers.

Source: FH BT.

Table 4.13: Employees of the corporate sector by the share of foreign ownership, per cent

Foreign Ownership	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
100%	12.2	14.4	17.1	17.5	19.0	17.7	16.5
Majority	12.3	13.9	13.5	11.7	11.0	9.2	8.8
Minority	7.3	7.6	6.0	5.3	4.9	3.6	3.9
0%	68.2	64.1	63.4	65.5	65.1	69.5	70.8

Note: See Table 4.12.

Source: FH BT.

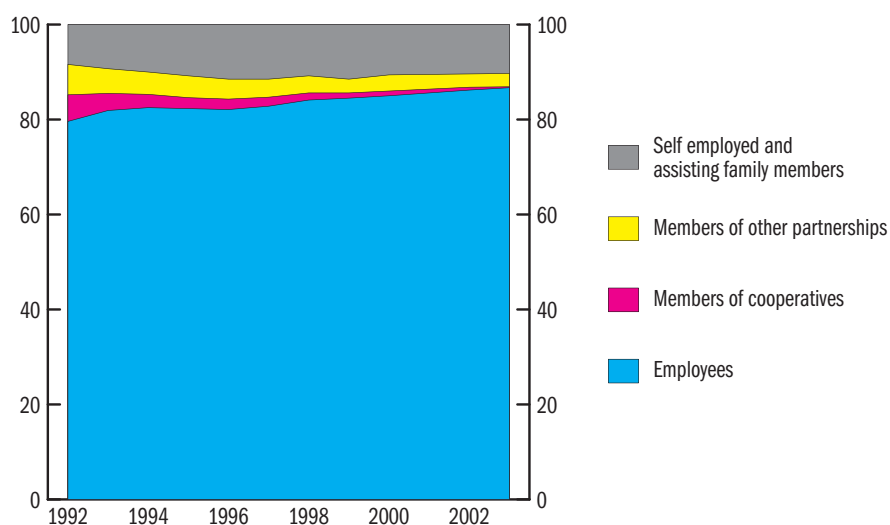


Figure 4.7: Ratio of employees, members of cooperatives, members of other partnerships, self-employed and assisting family members, per cent

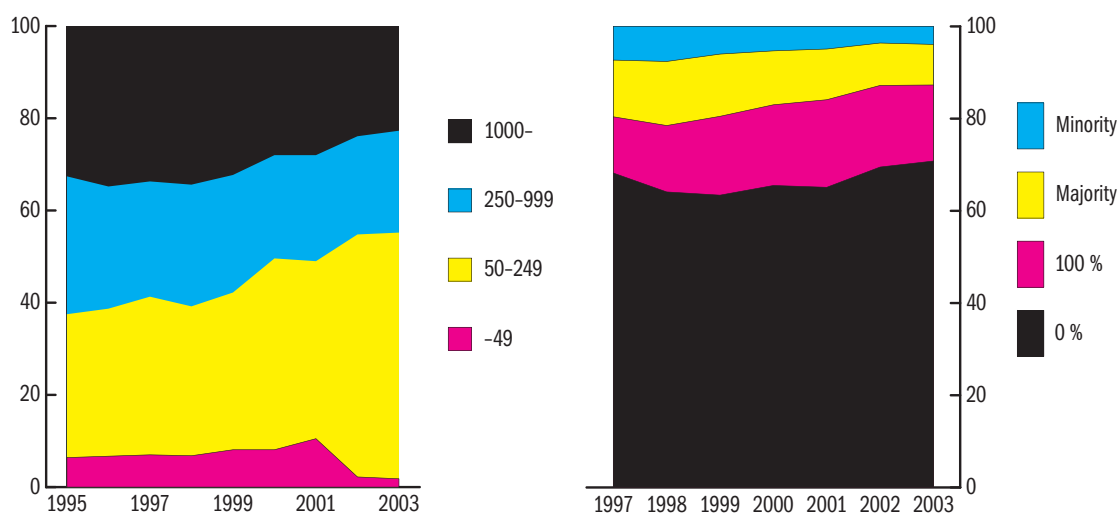


Figure 4.8: Employees of the corporate sector by firm size and by the share of foreign ownership

Table 5.1: Unemployment rate by age and gender and % of long term unemployed

Year	Unemployment rate				Share of long term unemployed ¹
	Males	Females	Together	Of which: 15-24 ages	
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	43.2
1995	11.3	8.7	10.2	18.6	50.6
1996	10.7	8.8	9.9	17.9	54.4
1997	9.5	7.8	8.7	15.9	51.3
1998	8.5	7.0	7.8	13.4	48.8
1999	7.5	6.3	7.0	12.4	49.5
2000	7.0	5.6	6.4	12.1	49.1
2001	6.3	5.0	5.7	10.8	46.7
2001 ^a	6.3	5.0	5.7	10.9	46.7
2002 ^a	6.1	5.4	5.8	12.3	44.9
2003 ^a	6.1	5.6	5.9	13.4	43.9

¹ Long term unemployed = 12 or more months without job.

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

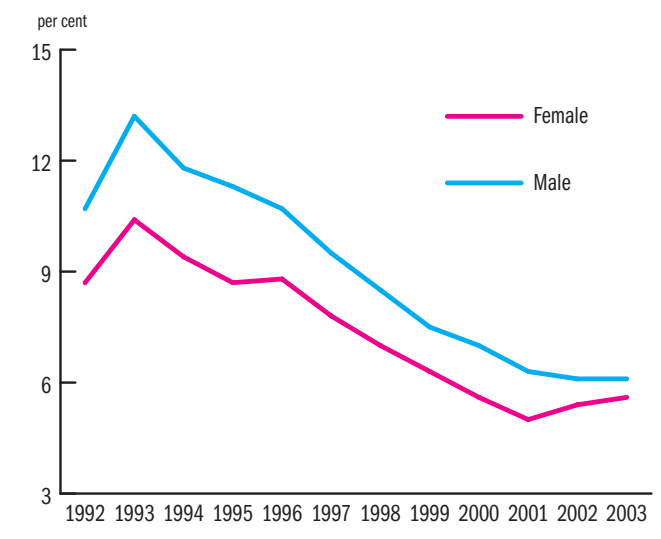
**Figure 5.1: Unemployment rate by gender**

Table 5.2: Composition of the unemployed by level of education – females

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, University	Total
1993	45.8	22.6	27.4	4.2	100.0
1994	44.4	23.1	29.4	3.1	100.0
1995	41.0	24.3	29.7	5.0	100.0
1996	38.2	24.9	31.6	5.4	100.0
1997	44.2	23.2	28.4	4.2	100.0
1998	41.6	22.7	31.4	4.3	100.0
1999	36.2	26.2	33.8	3.8	100.0
2000	31.8	28.2	35.0	5.0	100.0
2001	33.3	28.2	32.5	6.1	100.0
2001 ^a	33.7	28.0	32.2	6.1	100.0
2002 ^a	33.2	26.0	32.2	8.5	100.0
2003 ^a	32.7	28.3	32.0	7.0	100.0

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: KSH LFS.

Table 5.3: Composition of the unemployed by level of education – males

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, University	Total
1993	39.0	40.8	17.3	2.8	100.0
1994	37.3	42.7	15.8	4.3	100.0
1995	37.7	44.0	14.7	3.6	100.0
1996	37.6	44.0	15.1	3.3	100.0
1997	38.9	43.7	15.4	2.0	100.0
1998	37.4	42.0	17.2	3.4	100.0
1999	34.5	45.3	17.4	2.8	100.0
2000	32.9	45.8	17.9	3.4	100.0
2001	36.8	42.9	17.4	2.9	100.0
2001 ^a	36.5	43.2	17.5	2.8	100.0
2002 ^a	36.7	43.3	16.7	3.3	100.0
2003 ^a	34.0	44.7	17.2	4.1	100.0

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: 1992–: KSH LFS. Since 1999 slight changes carried out in the categorisation system.

Table 5.4: The distribution of unemployed by duration of job search, in thousands*

Year	Length of job search								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]	
	weeks [month]								
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
2001 ^a	14.9	37.0	33.2	38.6	11.5	31.6	20.9	44.2	231.9
2002 ^a	15.5	39.4	34.8	40.7	11.6	32.7	19.8	42.5	237.0
2003 ^a	15.9	42.1	38.9	42.0	14.5	27.6	17.6	43.0	241.6

* Without those unemployed who will get a new job within 30 days.

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

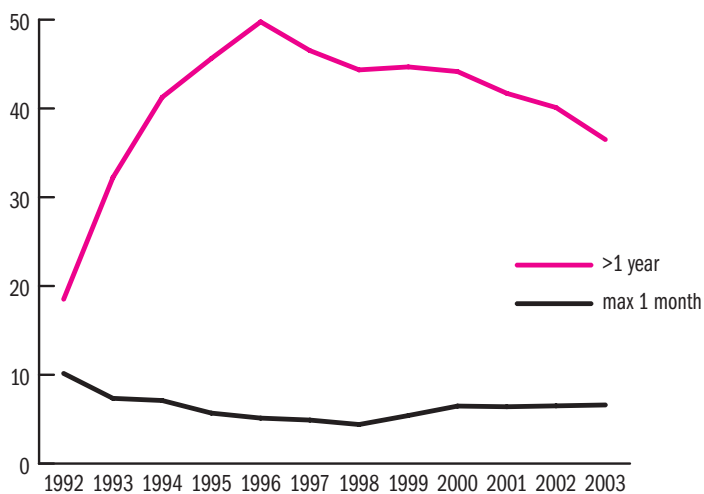
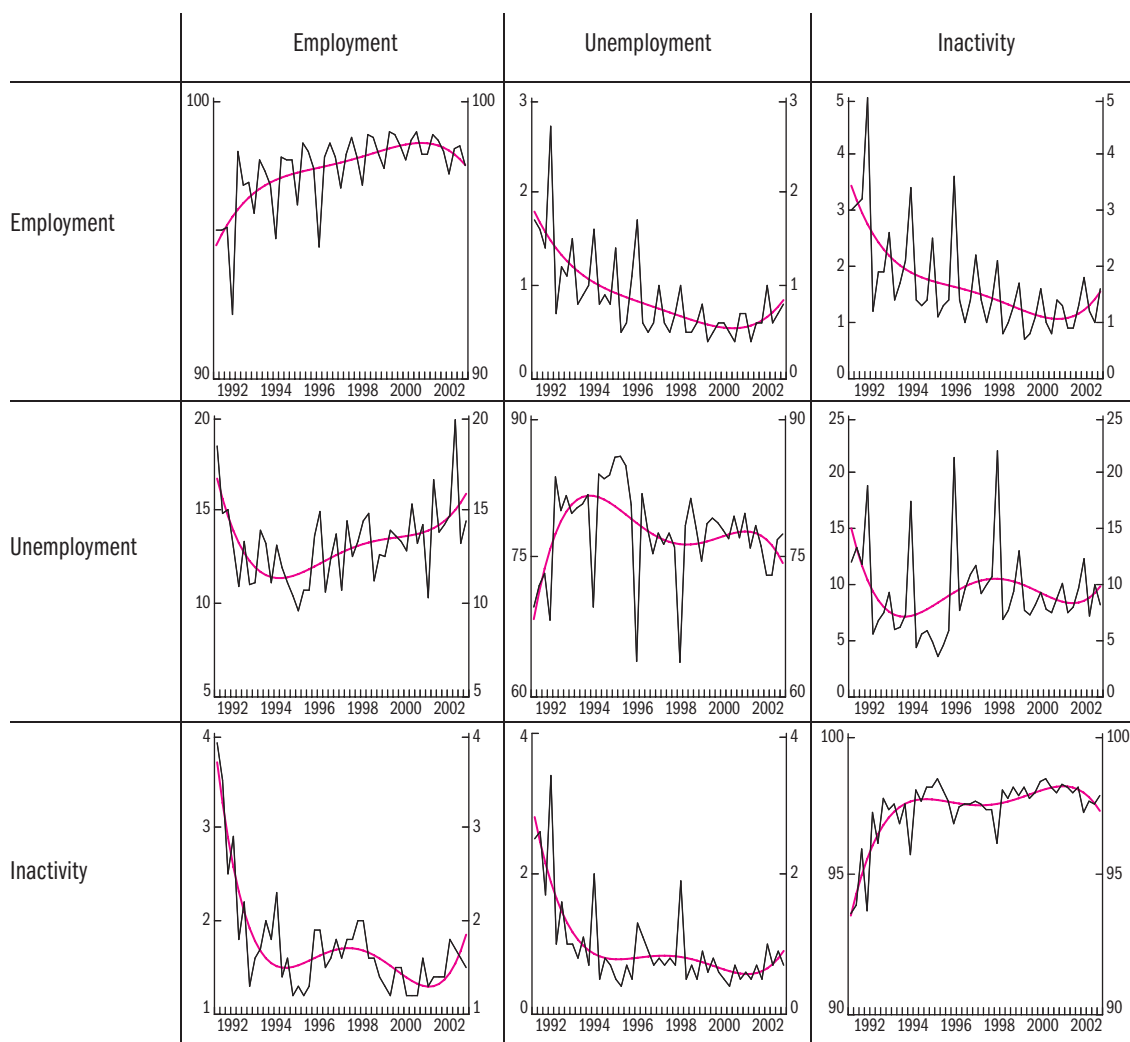


Figure 5.2: The distribution of unemployed by duration of job search, in thousands

Figure 5.3: Quarterly flows between labour market states, population between 15–74 years



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

Red curves: smoothed with fourth degree polynomial.

Source: KSH MEF.

Table 5.5: Registered and LFS unemployment

Year	Registered unemployed		LFS unemployed total		LFS unemployed 15-24 age	
	in thousands	rate in %	in thousands	rate in %	in thousands	rate in %
1990	47.7	-	...	...	...	...
1991	227.3	4.1	...	...	...	...
1992	557.0	10.3	444.2	9.8	120.0	17.5
1993	671.8	12.9	518.9	11.9	141.3	21.3
1994	568.4	11.3	451.2	10.7	124.7	19.4
1995	507.7	10.6	416.5	10.2	114.3	18.6
1996	500.6	11.0	400.1	9.9	106.3	17.9
1997	470.1	10.5	348.8	8.7	95.8	15.9
1998	423.1	9.5	313.0	7.8	87.6	13.4
1999	409.5	9.7	284.7	7.0	78.6	12.4
2000	390.5	9.3	262.5	6.4	70.7	12.1
2001	364.1	8.5	232.9	5.7	55.7	10.8
2002	344.7	8.0	238.8	5.8	56.5	12.3
2003	357.2	8.3	244.5	5.9	54.9	13.4

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.

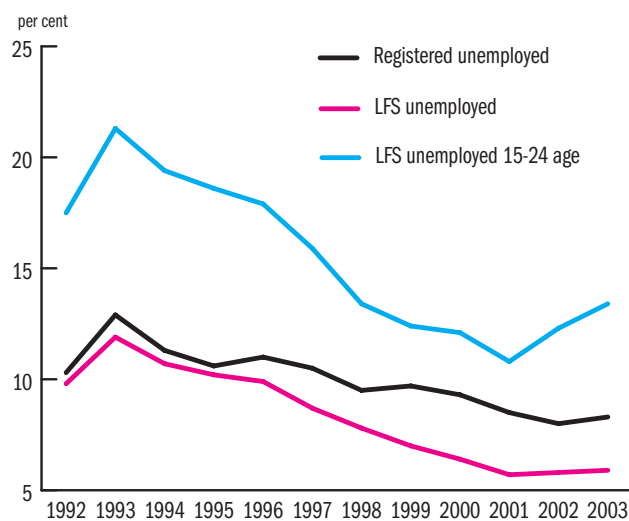


Figure 5.4: Registered and LFS, LFS 15-24 age unemployment rates

Table 5.6: 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
2002 ^a	4.4	47.4	48.2	100.0
2003 ^a	9.4	44.1	46.5	100.0

^a See: Table 4.1.

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 the interview were excluded.

Source: KSH MEF.

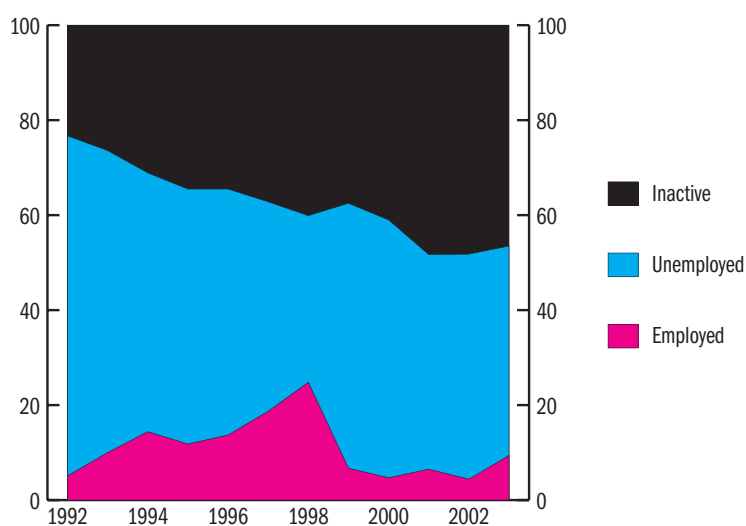


Figure 5.5: Registered unemployed by economic activity

Table 5.7: Selected time series of registered unemployment, yearly average, in thousands, per cent

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Registered unemployment	671.7	568.4	507.7	500.6	470.1	423.1	409.5	390.5	364.1	344.7	357.2
Of which:											
School-leavers	59.7	62.1	54.5	46.2	42.4	32.5	29.9	26.0	26.8	28.5	31.3
Non school-leavers	612.0	506.2	453.2	454.4	427.7	390.6	379.6	364.4	337.4	316.2	325.9
Male	395.3	333.0	293.8	284.1	267.1	233.4	221.4	209.7	196.4	184.6	188.0
Female	276.4	235.3	213.8	216.5	203.0	189.7	188.1	180.8	167.7	160.1	169.2
25 years old and younger	174.8	153.3	134.2	124.0	105.8	89.9	85.4	79.1	75.6	71.1	71.6
Manual workers	556.0	467.6	414.3	407.4	386.3	349.0	336.8	321.2	302.0	286.3	296.2
Non manual workers	115.8	100.7	93.4	93.2	83.8	74.1	72.7	69.3	62.1	58.4	61.0
Unemployment benefit recipients	404.8	228.9	182.8	171.7	141.7	130.7	140.7	131.7	119.2	114.9	120.0
Unemployment assistance recipients	89.3	190.3	210.0	211.3	201.3	182.2	148.6	143.5	131.2	113.4	116.2
<i>Shares within registered unemployed</i>											
Unemployment rate	12.9	11.3	10.6	11.0	10.5	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.5	8.0	8.3
School-leavers	8.9	10.9	10.7	9.2	9.0	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.3	8.3	8.8
Male	58.8	58.6	57.9	56.7	56.8	55.2	54.1	53.7	53.9	53.5	52.6
25 years old and younger	26.0	27.0	26.4	24.8	22.5	21.3	20.9	20.3	20.8	20.6	20.0
Manual workers	82.8	82.3	81.6	81.4	82.2	82.5	82.3	82.2	82.9	83.1	82.9
Inflow to the Register	48.6	42.3	45.7	52.8	56.1	55.4	57.2	54.1	57.0	56.0	54.8
Of which: school-leavers	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.5	9.2	9.8	9.3	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.7
Outflow from the Register	51.2	51.7	47.6	54.3	57.3	60.4	57.2	56.8	59.4	55.8	53.5
Of which: school-leavers	6.6	7.9	8.5	8.9	9.0	11.0	9.4	8.2	7.7	7.5	7.6

Note: Recipients of job search assistance benefit included. From 2001 together with regular social allowance recipients.
Source: FH REG.

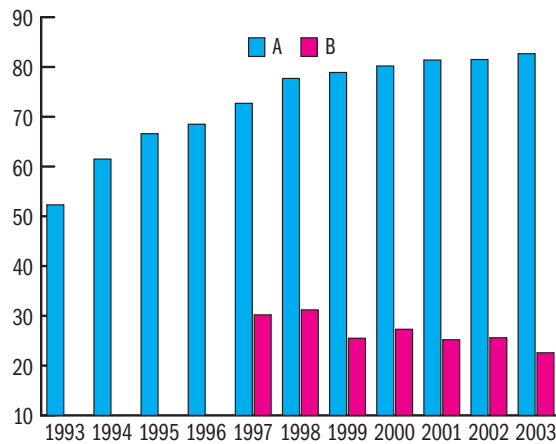


Figure 5.6: Long-term registered unemployment

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 5.8: First-time entrants and re-entrants to the unemployment register, in thousands

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Oktober	November	December	Monthly average
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	57.5	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
2002													
First-Time Entrants	9.9	12.5	8.9	8.2	7.2	9.9	15.1	11.6	14.0	9.6	9.6	7.7	10.4
Re-Entrants	54.3	57.4	42.0	41.0	39.4	40.9	42.3	39.5	45.2	43.6	48.1	54.3	45.6
Total Number of Entrants	64.2	69.9	50.9	49.2	46.6	50.8	57.4	51.1	59.2	53.2	57.7	62.0	56.0
2003													
First-Time Entrants	9.1	12.4	9.5	8.3	7.5	9.1	15.0	11.3	12.6	9.3	9.2	7.1	10.0
Re-Entrants	56.7	51.3	43.9	38.3	37.6	37.6	42.6	40.4	43.7	42.9	48.8	53.3	44.8
Total Number of Entrants	65.8	63.7	53.4	46.6	45.1	46.7	57.6	51.7	56.3	52.2	58.0	60.4	54.8

Source: FH REG.

Table 5.9: Monthly average of inflow of first time registered unemployed in 2003 by occupation, 2 digit FEOR code

Code	Occupational groups	Average monthly inflow		
		School-leavers	Non school-leavers	Together
1	Occupations of armed forces requiring higher (third-level) qualification	5.8	4.8	10.6
2	Occupations of armed forces requiring secondary-level qualification	10.3	14.2	24.4
3	Occupations of armed forces not requiring secondary-level qualification	2.6	3.4	6.0
11	Legislators, senior gov. officials, senior officials of nation-wide spec.-interest org.	0.7	0.6	1.3
12	Senior officials of reg. and loc. self-gov., public adm., jurisdiction and spec.-int. org.	0.8	4.1	4.8
13	Managers of businesses and budgetary institutions	53.9	138.5	192.4
14	General managers of small enterprises and budgetary institutions	4.4	15.4	19.8
21	Engineering and natural science professionals	173.3	98.8	272.0
22	Health professionals	6.8	12.1	18.8
23	Welfare and labour market service professionals	13.5	4.4	17.9
24	Teaching professionals	167.0	145.7	312.7
25	Business, legal and social science professionals	155.8	81.5	236.6
26	Cultural, sport, artistic and religious professionals	15.1	19.3	34.4
29	Professionals N.E.C.	1.3	4.3	5.6
31	Technicians and related associate professionals	190.0	168.5	358.5
32	Health associate professionals	22.4	103.1	125.5
33	Welfare and labour market services occupations	11.3	13.2	24.5
34	Teaching associate professionals	26.0	16.3	42.3
35	Legal, life and property protection services associate professionals	4.6	7.8	12.4
36	Business and financial intermediation clerks	123.5	252.8	376.3
37	Cultural, sport, artistic and religious associate professionals	11.2	17.6	28.8
39	Clerks N.E.C.	4.2	28.6	32.8
41	Office clerks	542.5	447.5	990.0
42	Management (consumer services) clerks	76.3	97.9	174.3
51	Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants workers	357.7	811.8	1,169.5
52	Transport, postal and communications workers	3.0	37.3	40.3
53	Non-material service workers	90.0	154.6	244.6
61	Skilled agricultural workers	40.3	90.2	130.4
62	Skilled forestry and game farming workers	6.2	11.8	18.0
63	Skilled fishery workers	0.2	1.2	1.3
64	Plant protection, plant health protection and soil conservation workers	0.6	0.9	1.5
71	Extraction workers	2.3	20.6	22.9
72	Food processing and related trades workers	32.5	108.8	141.3
73	Light industry workers	137.6	458.2	595.8
74	Steel and metal trades workers	152.9	466.8	619.7
75	Handicraft, miscellaneous industry and warehouse workers, laboratory assistants	13.3	101.8	115.1
76	Construction workers	137.3	283.2	420.4
81	Manufacturing machine operators	30.3	367.3	397.5
82	Other stationary-plant operators	17.3	46.3	63.5
83	Mobile-plant operators	23.2	252.3	275.5
91	Elementary services occupations (without agriculture)	950.1	1,343.0	2,293.1
92	Agricultural and forestry labourers	6.5	13.8	20.3
	Unfilled	59.9	46.9	106.8
	Total	3,683.1	6,316.8	9,999.9

Source: FH-REG.

Table 5.10: Benefit receipt and participation in active labour market programs

Year	Unemployment benefit	Unemployment 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
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 ^a	0.0	106.5	26.7	25.3	27.5	73.5	516.2
Per cent	22.7	27.1	0.0	20.6	5.2	4.9	5.3	14.2	100.0
2001									
In thousands	111.8	113.2	0.0	105.2	29.0	30.0	25.8	37.2	452.2
Per cent	24.7	25.0	0.0	23.3	6.4	6.6	5.7	8.2	100.0
2002									
In thousands	104.8	107.6	-	115.3	21.6	23.5	21.2	32.8	426.8
Per cent	24.6	25.2	-	27.0	5.1	5.5	5.0	7.7	100.0
2003									
In thousands	105.1 ^b	109.5	-	125.0	21.2	22.5	20.1	36.6	440.0
Per cent	23.9	24.9	-	28.4	4.8	5.1	4.6	8.3	100.0

^a Together with the number of regular social allowance recipients.

^b Recipients of job search assistance benefit included.

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

Source: FH.

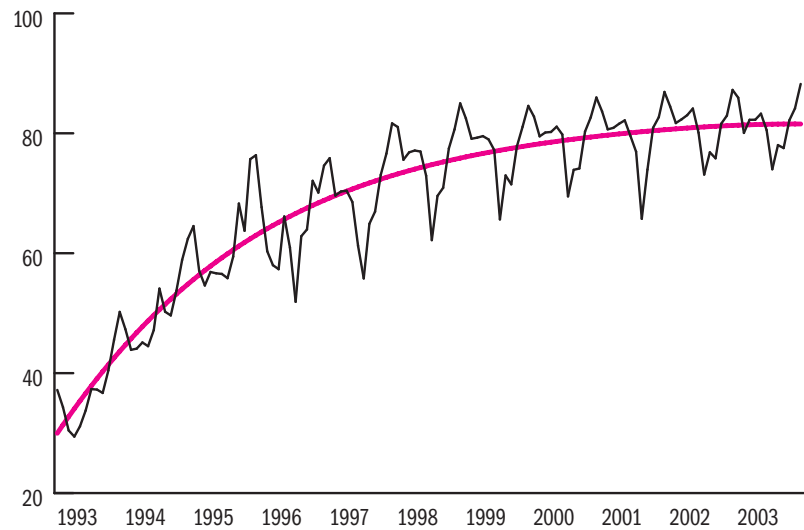


Figure 5.7: Ratio of re-entrants within the total inflow to the register

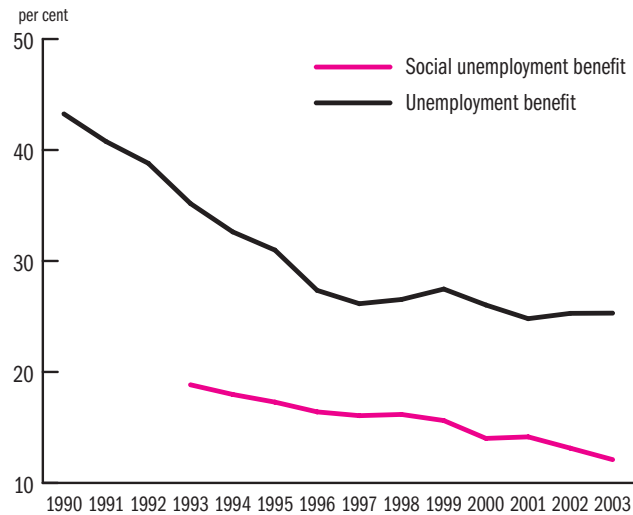


Figure 5.8: The ratio of average unemployment benefit, unemployment assistance and regular social allowance to average gross earnings

Table 5.11: Distribution of registered unemployed, unemployment benefit recipients and unemployment assistance by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Registered unemployed				Unemployment benefit				Unemployment assistance ¹			
	1995	1998	2001	2004	1995	1998	2001	2004 ²	1995	1998	2001	2004
Max. 8 classes of primary school	43.6	40.9	42.3	42.7	36.9	32.0	29.7	28.9	56.8	50.0	55.5	61.1
Vocational school	34.5	36.0	34.2	32.2	36.6	39.5	40.7	39.2	30.6	34.3	30.0	27.6
Vocational secondary school	11.7	12.8	13.0	13.4	14.9	16.0	16.7	17.7	6.9	8.7	7.4	6.1
Grammar school	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.3	9.0	9.0	9.3	4.5	5.7	5.1	4.2
College diplom, BA	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8
University diplom, MA	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.3	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	100.0	100.0	100.0
	482.7	406.4	359.6	350.7	164.1	121.3	110.3	100.3	220.7	186.6	136.9	114.6

1 Recipients of regular social assistance are included since 2001.

2 Recipients of unemployment allowance before retirement are excluded.

Note: On the closing date of June in every year.

Source: FH.

Table 5.12: The ratio of those who are employed among the former participants of ALMPs*

Active labour market programmes	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Suggested training programmes	44.5	46.3	46.8	46.8	48.4	45.4	43.3	43.0
Accepted training programmes	50.2	51.1	51.5	50.0	52.0	49.3	45.8	46.0
Retraining of those who are employed	92.8	90.4	94.7	94.8	94.9	94.2	92.7	93.3
Support for self-employment	90.2	88.1	91.7	90.5	89.4	89.2	90.7	89.6
Wage subsidy programmes	70.1	66.3	59.1	59.7	62.3	59.7	62.9	62.0
Work experience programmes	-	65.7	59.1	55.8	57.9	64.5	66.9	66.1
Further employment programme	-	72.1	75.1	68.5	73.8	71.6	78.4	78.2

* Three months after the end of programmes.

Source: FH.

Table 5.13: Employment ratio of former participants of ALMPs* by sex, age and education for the programmes finished in 2002

	Non-employed participants			Supported self-employment ¹	Wage subsidy programme	School leavers	
	suggested training	accepted training	together			work experience programme	further employment programme
By gender							
Male	42.6	48.2	45.0	91.8	59.3	66.6	73.9
Female	43.8	44.3	44.0	88.7	66.3	67.2	83.3
By age groups							
-20	33.0	39.3	35.4	87.5	44.9	61.4	78.3
20-24	46.7	47.5	47.0	92.4	56.1	68.8	79.0
25-29	46.8	47.4	47.1	88.0	62.8	70.6	
X-29 together	43.8	46.0	44.7	89.5	59.2	66.9	78.4
30-34	43.8	46.9	45.2	91.1	65.0		
35-39	42.2	44.1	43.0	92.6	64.9		
40-44	43.1	47.4	44.8	92.9	65.6		
45-49	41.3	45.0	42.8	88.3	64.6		
50-54	44.0	42.5	43.3	94.2	65.8		
55+	35.8	38.1	36.8	81.5	58.2		
By educational level							
Less than primary school	17.6	33.3	17.9	100.0	38.1	35.3	
Primary school	39.2	38.8	39.1	84.8	52.0	55.1	
Vocational school for skilled workers	45.5	48.0	46.8	90.5	64.0	65.2	78.1
Vocational school	42.1	41.7	41.9	83.9	62.1	66.7	80.0
Special vocational school	36.8	42.9	38.5	100.0	40.0	40.0	
Vocational secondary school	45.7	46.8	46.2	91.0	70.5	69.1	
Technicians secondary school	48.5	48.9	48.7	91.9	71.2	74.1	
Grammar school	41.0	44.3	42.4	92.9	67.9	63.8	
College diploma	50.8	51.6	51.1	91.1	70.1	71.3	
University diploma	46.5	52.6	49.3	94.4	72.6	71.7	
Total	43.3	45.8	44.4	90.7	62.9	66.9	78.4

* 3 months after the end of each programme.

¹ Survival rate.

Source: FH.

Table 5.14: Employment ratio of former participants of ALMPs by sex, age and education for the programmes finished in 2003*

	Non-employed participants			Supported self-employment ¹	Wage subsidy programme	School leavers	
	suggested training	accepted training	together			work experience programme	further employment programme
By gender							
Male	44.0	50.1	46.5	91.6	57.8	65.0	75.6
Female	42.7	43.8	43.2	86.4	66.0	66.9	83.0
By age groups							
-20	34.3	38.0	35.6	80.0	38.8	60.7	75.7
20-24	45.1	48.4	46.5	89.2	58.9	66.7	90.5
25-29	46.9	47.6	47.2	89.8	61.1	75.5	100.0
X-29 together	43.5	46.5	44.8	89.5	59.4	66.1	78.2
30-34	42.9	46.5	44.5	90.9	64.5		
35-39	43.1	48.5	45.4	88.1	62.7		
40-44	44.5	45.1	44.8	90.0	63.9		
45-49	41.6	41.5	41.5	91.2	62.4		
50-54	40.9	39.9	40.5	87.4	65.1		
55+	39.5	45.5	42.0	82.1	57.6		
By educational level							
Less than primary school	29.4	0.0	28.9		33.2	12.5	
Primary school	40.2	38.6	39.6	81.7	50.4	52.8	66.7
Vocational school for skilled workers	46.8	46.8	46.8	91.0	62.7	64.7	75.2
Vocational school	40.4	39.4	39.9	90.9	60.3	50.0	100.0
Special vocational school	31.3	42.9	34.8	100.0	70.2	62.5	
Vocational secondary school	44.1	48.4	46.1	89.1	70.1	66.2	100.0
Technicians secondary school	40.4	52.2	45.6	89.6	68.5	68.9	100.0
Grammar school	40.2	44.6	42.1	89.1	67.5	62.4	100.0
College diploma	50.8	51.3	51.0	89.3	65.2	72.9	100.0
University diploma	52.2	52.5	52.3	91.1	75.0	78.6	
Total	43.2	46.0	44.4	89.6	62.0	66.1	78.2

* See notes of Table 5.13.

Table 5.15: The distribution of the total number of labour market training participants

Groups of labour market training participants	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Participants in suggested training	49.3	59.2	61.0	61.4	59.2	58.4	56.5	54.6
Participants in accepted training	43.3	34.9	33.8	33.4	35.1	35.7	38.5	34.5
Non-employed participants together	92.7	94.1	94.8	94.8	94.3	94.2	95.0	89.1
Of which: school-leavers	23.4	28.5	30.6	29.8	25.1	22.5	23.5	22.1
Employees	7.3	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.0	10.9
Participants of labour market training total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FH.

Table 5.16: The distribution of labour market training participants by the type of training

Types of training	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Approved qualification	80.4	77.9	79.8	79.6	78.8	78.7	77.6	78.3
Non-approved qualification	15.8	16.0	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.0	13.6	12.6
Foreign language learning	3.8	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.5	7.3	8.8	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FH.

Table 5.17: The distribution of those entering into the training programmes by age groups and educational level for male and female participants

	2002			2003		
	Male	Female	Together	Male	Female	Together
Total number of entrants	18,901	27,088	45,989	17,901	27,191	45,092
Entrants distribution by gender	41.1	58.9	100.0	39.7	60.3	100.0
Distribution by age groups						
-20	12.9	10.0	11.2	12.9	8.7	10.4
20-24	28.5	23.1	25.3	28.1	21.5	24.1
X-25	41.4	33.0	36.5	41.0	30.2	34.5
25-44	47.0	57.7	53.3	47.6	59.3	54.7
45-49	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.5
50+	5.0	2.9	3.8	5.2	3.7	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By educational level						
Less than primary school	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.3
Primary school	27.5	17.7	21.7	29.0	19.2	23.1
Vocational schools	36.7	23.1	28.7	33.5	22.5	26.9
Vocational and technical secondary schools	21.3	29.5	26.1	21.1	28.7	25.7
Grammar school	8.9	20.9	15.9	8.8	19.9	15.5
College, university	4.8	8.5	6.9	5.6	8.9	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FH.

Table 6.1: Inactive population by gender*

Year	Males			Females		
	In thou- sands	1992 = 100	Inactivity ratio ¹	In thou- sands	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
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
2001 ^a	1,714.9	118.0	43.0	2,679.2	113.6	59.2
2002 ^a	1,720.6	118.4	43.2	2,668.5	113.9	58.9
2003 ^a	1,716.4	118.1	43.1	2,626.9	111.3	58.0

* Population above 15 years of age.

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

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Note: See notes at table 3.1.

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

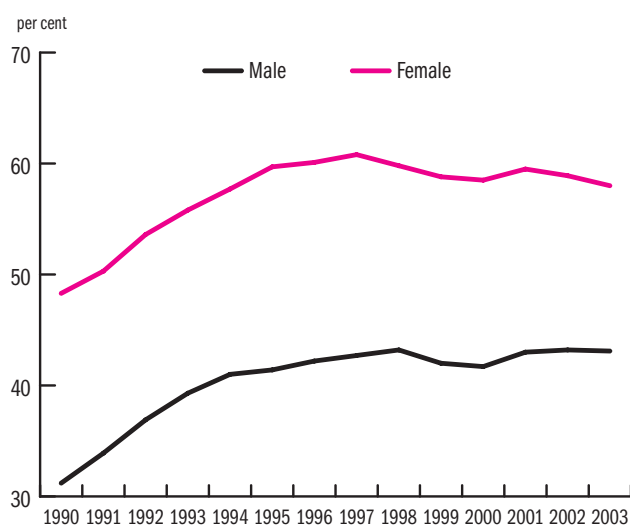


Figure 6.1: Inactive ratio by gender

Table 6.2: 15–54/15–59 years old inactive population by gender

Year	Males			Females		
	In thou- sands	1992 = 100	Inactivity ratio ¹	In thou- sands	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
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	...	1,199.7	122.4	...
2001 ^a	951.9	130.2	29.9	1,170.4	119.4	40.1
2002 ^a	956.2	130.8	30.1	1,169.0	119.3	40.2
2003 ^a	953.9	130.5	30.1	1,143.7	116.8	39.6

¹ Per cent of the working age population.

^a See note of Table 3.7.

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

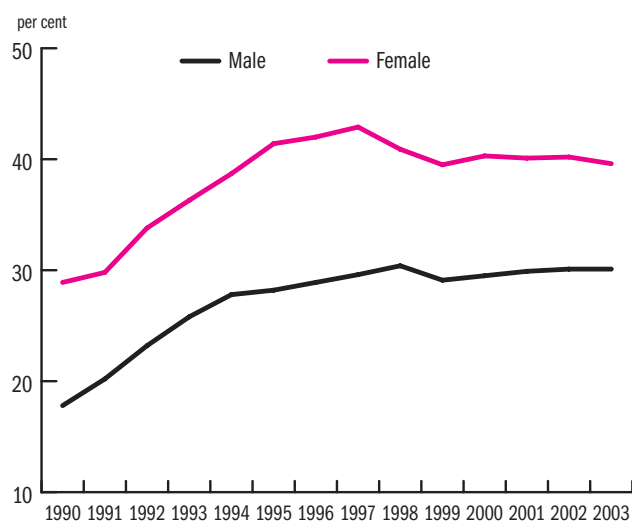


Figure 6.2: Inactivity ratio of working age population by gender

Table 7.1: Nominal and real earnings

Year	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Gross earning index	Net earnings index	Consumer price index	Real earnings index
	HUF		previous year = 100%			
1989	10,571	8,165	117.9	116.9	117.2	99.7
1990	13,446	10,108	128.6	121.6	128.9	94.3
1991	17,934	12,948	130.0	125.5	135.0	93.0
1992	22,294	15,628	125.1	121.3	123.0	98.6
1993	27,173	18,397	121.9	117.7	122.5	96.1
1994	33,939	23,424	124.9	127.3	118.8	107.2
1995	38,900	25,891	116.8	112.6	128.2	87.8
1996	46,837	30,544	120.4	117.4	123.6	95.0
1997	57,270	38,145	122.3	124.1	118.3	104.9
1998	67,764	45,162	118.3	118.4	114.3	103.6
1999	77,187	50,076	116.1	112.7	110.0	102.5
2000	87,645	55,785	113.5	111.4	109.8	101.5
2001	103,553	64,913	118.0	116.2	109.2	106.4
2002	122,482	77,622	118.3	119.6	105.3	113.6
2003	137,187	88,751	112.0	114.3	104.7	109.2

Source: KSH IMS.

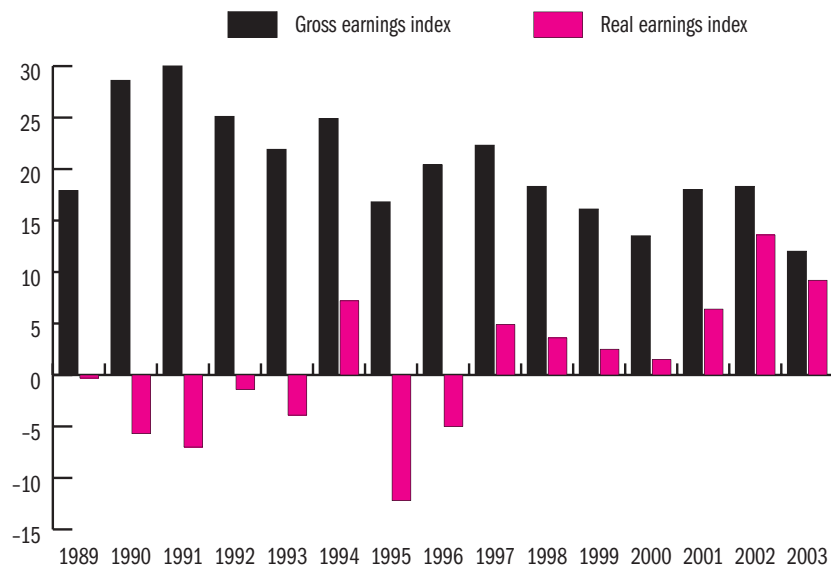


Figure 7.1: Change of gross real earnings and net real earnings

Table 7.2: Gross average earnings by industry – total*

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture	24,641	29,873	35,073	42,216	48,762	53,521	59,246	72,116	84,240	89,273
Mining and quarrying	43,245	50,765	60,102	76,952	84,977	95,762	112,914	126,796	138,578	149,076
Manufacturing	32,500	38,797	47,178	57,597	67,169	76,335	88,136	101,119	113,659	124,076
Electricity, gas, steam and water supply	41,958	50,805	62,525	75,729	90,305	104,543	119,539	135,682	155,404	174,165
Construction	30,301	32,544	38,407	46,884	54,123	56,753	64,259	79,719	86,191	93,810
Wholesale and retail trade	32,930	36,311	45,463	53,733	62,688	66,913	77,758	90,596	106,530	115,551
Hotels and restaurants	28,040	29,370	35,267	41,012	46,437	50,067	56,593	68,120	81,069	87,475
Transport storage and communication	35,511	41,437	51,513	63,288	76,108	88,238	98,815	114,447	130,582	142,546
Financial intermediation	62,643	71,194	88,759	114,083	142,432	165,327	189,444	215,970	241,273	273,784
Real estate, renting, business activities	38,275	41,716	51,733	61,146	81,125	89,399	101,019	121,821	133,762	145,085
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	40,048	45,861	53,523	65,329	75,671	92,821	103,428	131,724	167,841	180,837
Education	31,912	34,866	38,996	49,460	59,822	72,869	81,204	97,647	128,665	162,380
Health and social work	29,446	32,462	37,530	45,376	52,781	59,105	68,304	78,850	103,188	129,956
Other	34,635	39,884	47,857	54,533	63,896	71,199	79,820	91,677	111,567	129,235
Total	33,939	38,900	46,837	57,270	67,764	77,187	87,645	103,553	122,453	137,187

* HUF/month, per capita.

Note: The data refer to full-time employees in the budget sector and firms employing at least 20 workers (1993–94), 10 workers (1995–98) and 5 workers (1999–), respectively.

Source: KHS, IMS.

Table 7.3: Gross average earnings by industry – manual workers*

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture	20,988	25,085	29,679	35,667	41,115	45,548	50,256	61,628	72,104	75,754
Mining and quarrying	37,057	43,054	50,888	64,751	72,065	80,365	93,827	105,141	117,031	125,498
Manufacturing	26,451	31,454	38,280	46,254	53,908	60,846	69,644	79,701	89,693	96,120
Electricity, gas, steam and water supply	34,482	41,551	50,979	61,586	72,890	83,874	94,811	107,785	122,014	134,698
Construction	24,689	26,760	31,257	37,174	42,937	45,069	50,995	60,880	70,060	74,637
Wholesale, retail trade	21,821	24,041	29,279	34,502	39,344	42,105	47,097	57,977	69,861	74,850
Hotels and restaurants	20,547	21,590	26,124	30,560	34,683	37,460	43,185	52,903	63,693	67,350
Transport storage and communication	29,976	34,087	41,678	49,879	59,222	66,555	72,989	83,995	94,609	103,238
Financial intermediation	36,944	41,443	47,583	65,962	75,118	78,210	80,054	91,678	106,423	127,135
Real estate, renting, business activities	23,015	25,760	31,604	36,083	43,468	46,486	52,693	63,414	73,224	76,597
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	28,200	31,101	35,276	41,341	47,429	59,498	62,460	78,548	104,885	112,642
Education	18,068	19,758	23,129	28,262	33,886	40,759	45,125	53,943	69,468	85,120
Health and social work	20,776	22,649	26,566	32,264	37,308	42,211	49,029	57,046	74,167	88,561
Total	25,507	29,203	35,305	42,419	49,423	55,218	61,930	72,626	84,696	91,396

* See Table 7.2.

Table 7.4: Gross average earnings by industry – non-manual workers*

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture	37,213	46,536	54,398	66,041	77,811	83,534	92,018	108,454	125,076	135,845
Mining and quarrying	72,363	86,851	101,708	130,340	138,398	158,687	186,241	210,590	220,839	240,556
Manufacturing	53,464	64,638	79,225	99,868	118,989	135,325	158,394	183,055	203,115	225,610
Electricity, gas, steam, water supply	61,254	73,525	89,634	107,484	128,646	147,268	168,042	187,650	213,493	239,186
Construction	51,837	54,733	64,371	80,924	92,179	97,216	109,064	138,896	138,765	153,841
Wholesale and retail trade	46,808	54,043	67,030	81,262	97,009	102,890	123,195	139,124	158,593	172,952
Hotels and restaurants	42,503	46,812	54,839	66,337	76,985	88,168	97,173	112,104	130,510	148,598
Transport storage and communication	45,380	54,068	67,556	84,329	101,707	120,085	136,670	158,007	181,799	199,041
Financial intermediation	64,137	72,644	90,338	115,222	143,947	167,244	192,129	218,801	244,252	276,108
Real estate, renting, business activities	53,550	57,607	72,247	88,999	118,360	127,674	142,280	170,435	180,997	198,365
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	47,769	55,321	66,081	82,634	98,028	117,573	129,679	165,102	206,680	223,466
Education	36,792	40,092	44,196	54,448	64,813	79,344	87,983	105,549	139,017	175,516
Health and social work	34,238	37,488	43,046	51,704	60,113	66,801	76,896	88,339	115,463	146,862
Other	46,722	53,381	62,830	71,432	83,599	94,482	108,976	123,172	150,961	175,451
Total	45,336	52,250	62,309	77,202	92,711	106,962	121,779	143,753	169,862	193,274

* See Table 7.2.

Table 7.5: Gross average earnings distribution by industry*

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture	72.6	76.8	74.9	73.7	72.0	69.3	67.6	69.6	68.8	65.1
Mining and quarrying	127.4	130.5	128.3	134.4	125.4	124.1	128.8	122.9	113.2	108.7
Manufacturing	95.8	99.7	100.7	100.6	99.1	98.9	100.6	97.7	92.8	90.4
Electricity, gas, steam and water supply	123.6	130.6	133.5	132.2	133.3	135.4	136.4	131.0	126.9	127.0
Construction	89.3	83.7	82.0	81.9	79.9	73.5	73.3	77.0	70.4	68.4
Wholesale and retail trade	97.0	93.3	97.1	93.8	92.5	86.7	88.7	87.5	87.0	84.2
Hotels and restaurants	82.6	75.5	75.3	71.6	68.5	64.9	64.6	65.8	66.2	63.8
Transport, storage and communication	104.6	106.5	110.0	110.5	112.3	114.3	112.7	110.5	106.6	103.9
Financial intermediation	184.6	183.0	189.5	199.2	210.2	214.2	216.1	208.6	197.0	199.6
Real estate, renting, business activities	112.8	107.2	110.5	106.8	119.7	115.8	115.3	117.6	109.2	105.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	118.0	117.9	114.3	114.1	111.7	120.3	118.0	127.2	137.1	131.8
Education	94.0	89.6	83.3	86.4	88.3	94.4	92.7	94.3	105.1	118.4
Health and social work	86.8	83.4	80.1	79.2	77.9	76.6	77.9	76.1	84.3	94.7
Other	102.1	102.5	102.2	95.2	94.3	92.2	91.1	88.5	91.1	94.2

* National average = 100.

Note: See the note of Table 7.2.

Source: KHS, IMS.

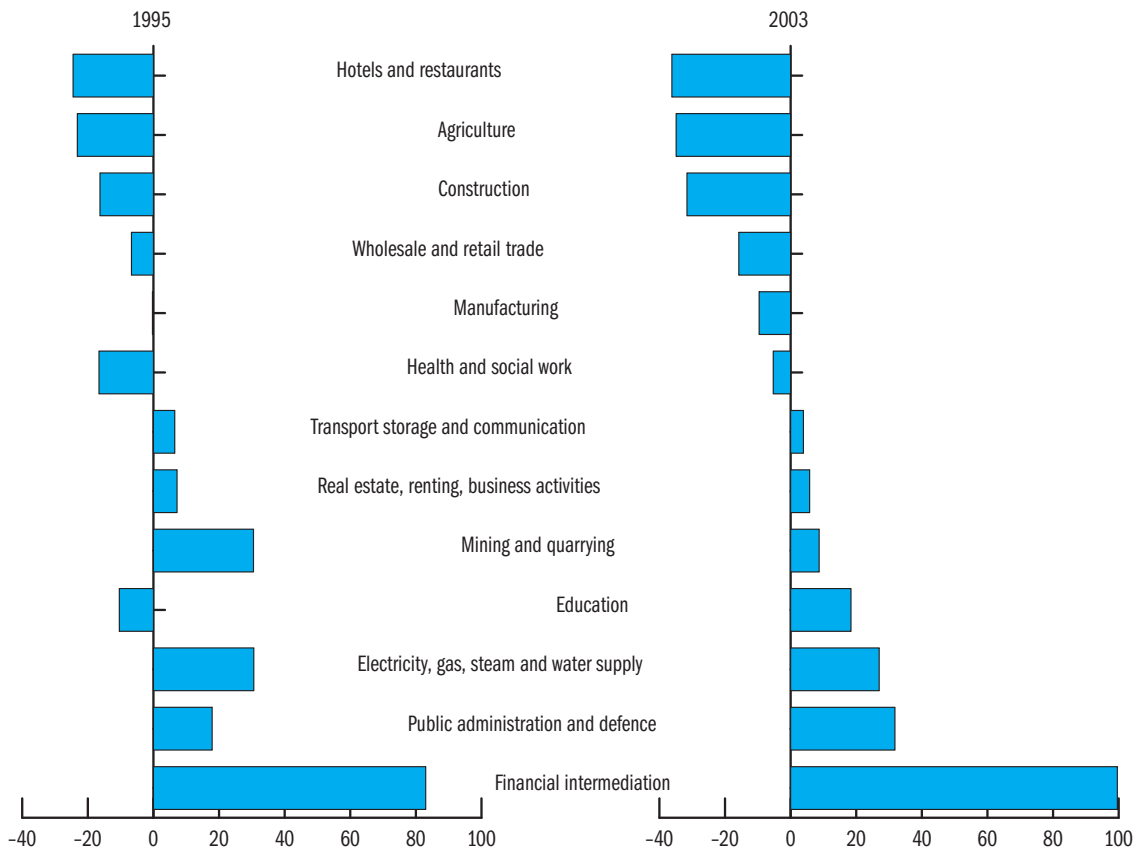


Figure 7.2: Gross real earnings as a percentage of national average, by industry, 1995, 2003

Table 7.6: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings by gender in major branches of the economy in 2003

Industries	Males		Females		Together		Female/ male earnings ratio
	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	
	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	
Agriculture	6.9	93,280	2.0	84,563	4.5	91,374	90.7
Fishing	0.1	71,254	0.0	69,179	0.0	71,085	97.1
Mining and quarrying	0.6	148,024	0.1	126,358	0.3	145,785	85.5
Manufacturing	31.2	137,198	21.3	103,562	26.4	123,808	75.5
Electricity, gas, steam, water supply	4.0	177,755	1.4	148,701	2.7	170,539	83.7
Construction	7.8	96,602	1.1	108,013	4.5	97,988	111.8
Wholesale and retail trade	11.3	133,989	10.9	103,590	11.2	119,399	77.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	109,315	2.5	81,444	2.1	92,883	74.5
Transport, storage and communication	12.3	151,478	5.8	139,400	9.1	147,693	92.0
Financial intermediation	1.0	374,566	3.0	207,629	2.0	252,335	55.4
Real estate, renting, business activities	5.9	164,938	5.2	137,650	5.5	152,365	83.5
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	5.1	187,193	12.4	148,943	8.7	160,335	79.6
Education	5.1	182,553	18.3	148,469	11.6	156,136	81.3
Health and social work	4.0	153,726	13.4	128,077	8.6	134,807	83.3
Other	2.8	139,190	2.5	124,970	2.6	132,544	89.8
Total	100.0	143,290	100.0	127,939	100.0	135,742	89.3

Source: FH-BT.

Table 7.7: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings in the economy by gender and level of education in 2003

Level of education	Males		Females		Together		Female/ male earnings ratio
	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	
	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	
Primary school 0-7 classes	0.6	86,933	0.6	83,287	0.6	85,007	95.8
Finished primary school (8 classes)	14.2	90,192	18.2	79,756	16.2	84,409	88.4
Vocational school (2 yrs)	2.6	88,539	2.4	86,882	2.5	87,747	98.1
Vocational school (3 yrs)	38.9	99,650	14.8	81,124	27.0	94,655	81.4
Vocational secondary school	15.2	134,636	22.5	119,232	18.8	125,562	88.6
General secondary school	5.6	132,184	14.7	118,828	10.0	122,590	89.9
Technical secondary school	5.1	155,856	2.2	138,591	3.7	150,753	88.9
College	8.9	259,501	17.6	187,489	13.2	212,264	72.2
University	9.0	333,561	6.8	268,243	7.9	305,903	80.4
Total	100.0	143,290	100.0	127,939	100.0	135,742	89.3

Source: FH-BT.

Table 7.8: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings in the budgetary sector by gender and level of education in 2003

Level of education	Males		Females		Together		Female/ male earnings ratio
	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	
	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	
Primary school 0-7 classes	0.5	101,055	0.7	96,070	0.7	97,079	95.1
Finished primary school (8 classes)	11.7	96,123	15.5	83,999	14.6	86,513	87.4
Vocational school (2 yrs)	1.0	102,951	1.6	106,935	1.4	106,214	103.9
Vocational school (3 yrs)	17.0	103,899	6.9	96,857	9.3	100,111	93.2
Vocational secondary school	11.6	127,248	19.8	120,017	17.7	121,237	94.3
General secondary school	7.7	130,020	13.8	119,733	12.2	121,392	92.1
Technical secondary school	1.9	140,014	1.0	145,436	1.2	143,236	103.9
College	21.5	211,225	30.6	178,486	28.3	184,889	84.5
University	27.0	278,471	10.1	242,622	14.4	259,831	87.1
Total	100.0	178,539	100.0	142,966	100.0	152,113	80.1

Source: FH-BT.

Table 7.9: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings in the competitive sector by gender and level of education in 2003

Level of education	Males		Females		Together		Female/ male earnings ratio
	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	
	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	
Primary school 0-7 classes	0.6	84,566	0.6	70,256	0.6	78,940	83.1
Finished primary school (8 classes)	14.6	89,342	20.5	77,091	16.9	83,632	86.3
Vocational school (2 yrs)	2.8	87,638	3.1	78,562	2.9	83,972	89.7
Vocational school (3 yrs)	42.7	99,348	21.4	76,949	34.6	94,014	77.5
Vocational secondary school	15.9	135,602	24.8	118,713	19.3	127,259	87.5
General secondary school	5.2	132,757	15.3	118,154	9.1	123,280	89.0
Technical secondary school	5.7	156,823	3.3	136,873	4.8	151,586	87.3
College	6.7	287,206	6.9	220,664	6.8	261,224	76.8
University	5.8	379,540	4.1	320,474	5.1	361,395	84.4
Total	100.0	136,990	100.0	115,504	100.0	128,734	84.3

Source: FH-BT.

Table 7.10: 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
2002	112.5	98.2	104.2	114.8
2003	109.3	102.4	110.2	106.7

Source: KSH IMS. Prices and productivity: KSH.

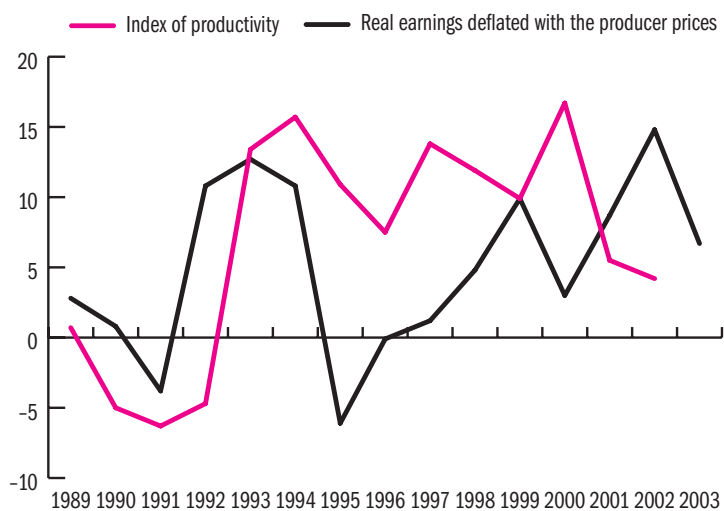


Figure 7.3: Index of productivity and real earnings deflated by the producer price index

Table 7.11: 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. I. 1.	10,500	30.9
1995. III. 1.	12,200	31.4
1996. II. 1.	14,500	31.0
1997. I. 1.	17,000	29.7
1998. I. 1.	19,500	28.8
1999. I. 1.	22,500	29.1
2000. I. 1.	25,500	29.1
2001. I. 1.	40,000	38.6
2002. I. 1.	50,000	40.8
2003. I. 1.	50,000	36.4
2004. I. 1.	53,000	37.2 ^a

^a January-July monthly averages.

Source: KSH.

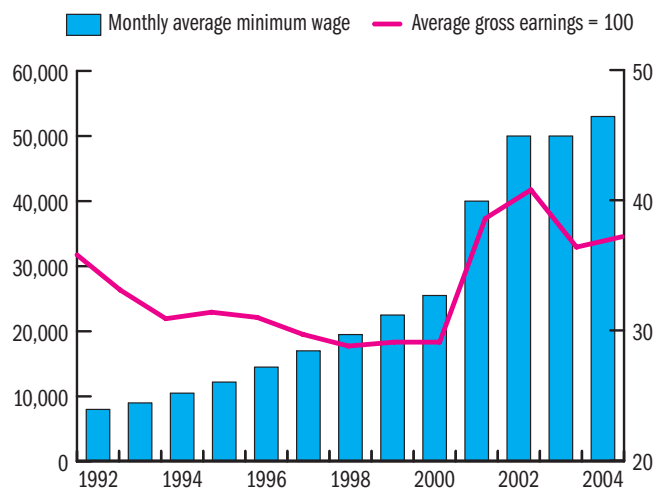


Figure 7.4: Minimum wage, average gross earnings = 100

Table 7.12: National 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
2002	108.0	110.5	129.2	113.3
2003	...	...	117.5	108.9

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

Source: KSH, Ministry of Employment Policy and Labour.

Table 7.13: 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.
2002	18	76.1	532	280.0
2003	22	88.9	545	316.6

Note: 1992–97: reported wage agreements; 1998–1999: collective agreements containing wage agreements.

Source: Ministry of Employment Policy and Labour.

Table 7.14: Percentage of low paid workers* by gender, age groups, level of education and industries

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
By genders											
Males	16.93	16.05	15.20	15.55	18.08	18.11	18.84	22.06	20.65	22.28	24.75
Females	21.27	25.63	24.75	26.46	25.72	25.86	26.41	26.81	24.96	22.46	21.59
Together	19.22	20.78	19.94	21.01	21.87	22.00	22.67	24.39	22.79	22.37	23.20
By age groups											
-24	39.59	42.41	40.18	37.78	39.14	37.71	37.91	37.01	35.47	37.58	39.90
25-54	16.85	18.65	17.96	19.43	20.19	20.57	21.32	22.84	21.93	21.78	22.28
55+	12.74	11.38	10.27	11.00	11.84	12.68	17.18	19.84	18.08	16.21	15.31
By level of education											
1-8 classes of primary school	...	40.37	37.60	40.12	40.60	42.94	43.94	43.40	40.36	38.30	37.10
Vocational schools	...	25.85	24.66	23.74	27.01	26.91	28.64	31.20	29.35	32.14	35.39
Secondary schools	...	12.02	12.93	13.08	13.97	14.16	15.41	18.82	17.96	16.47	17.73
Higher education	...	1.93	3.09	3.21	3.03	3.41	3.22	4.67	4.66	3.58	3.54
By industries											
Agriculture	31.94	38.42	32.10	30.06	36.65	36.67	38.08	38.02	34.27	37.88	37.26
Manufacturing	16.35	18.92	16.35	15.82	18.53	18.91	18.91	20.02	19.14	19.41	25.43
Construction	15.70	23.27	23.52	26.73	32.73	32.61	36.67	42.93	41.65	44.84	49.81
Trade	25.09	30.41	31.92	31.68	35.96	37.72	36.78	42.78	41.27	43.96	49.04
Transport and communication	8.61	10.33	8.58	8.48	8.76	8.82	8.98	11.33	10.58	10.46	13.58
Finance and business services	14.17	16.43	17.94	17.04	19.88	19.92	21.08	25.26	22.57	20.69	23.08
Public administration	17.54	16.40	17.00	25.93	18.98	15.54	15.98	13.69	13.79	9.27	6.60
Education	21.23	19.02	20.62	25.55	21.69	23.19	23.83	21.49	22.62	16.03	4.77
Health	28.94	21.64	25.15	25.93	24.13	25.78	28.04	26.72	19.92	16.11	6.28

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

Source: FH-BT.

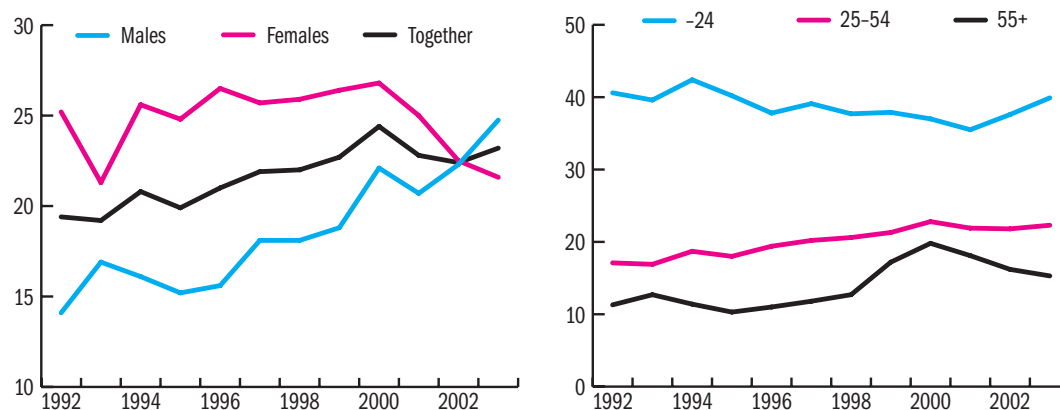


Figure 7.5: The composition of low paid workers by gender and age groups

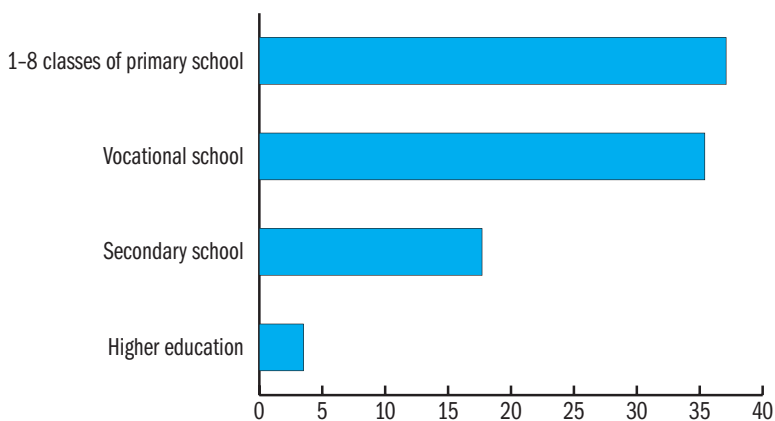


Figure 7.6: The composition of low paid workers by education

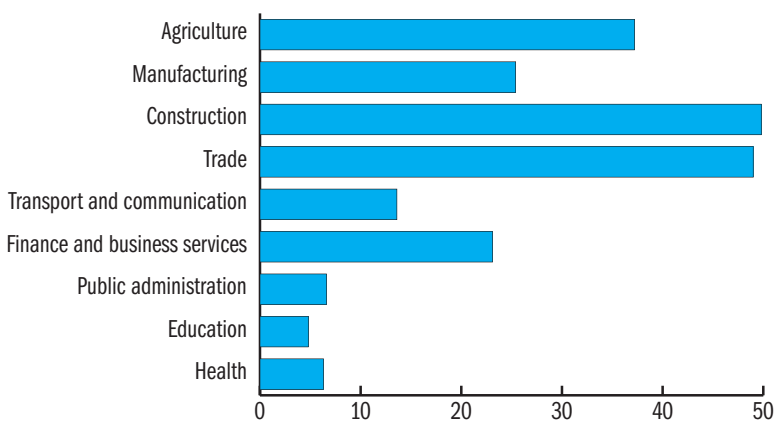


Figure 7.7: The composition of low paid workers by industries

Table 7.15: The differentiation of gross monthly earnings by gender, ratios of deciles, 1992–2003

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Males and females together												
D9/D5	2.00	2.04	2.08	2.08	2.10	2.17	2.18	2.22	2.29	2.26	2.33	2.29
D5/D1	1.79	1.77	1.88	1.86	1.90	1.92	1.93	1.97	2.15	1.87	1.75	1.98
D9/D1	3.58	3.61	3.91	3.88	4.01	4.17	4.21	4.38	4.92	4.24	4.09	4.55
Males												
D9/D5	2.00	2.07	2.13	2.12	2.14	2.23	2.25	2.32	2.13	2.40	2.50	2.53
D5/D1	1.80	1.81	1.88	1.86	1.89	2.01	2.00	2.08	2.39	2.04	1.81	2.06
D9/D1	3.59	3.74	4.00	3.93	4.04	4.48	4.50	4.82	5.08	4.89	4.52	5.22
Females												
D9/D5	1.93	2.00	2.00	1.99	2.00	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.09	2.03	2.15	2.10
D5/D1	1.71	1.73	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.82	1.83	1.87	1.97	1.75	1.70	1.89
D9/D1	3.31	3.47	3.63	3.61	3.66	3.66	3.71	3.80	4.12	3.56	3.66	3.97

Source: FH-BT.

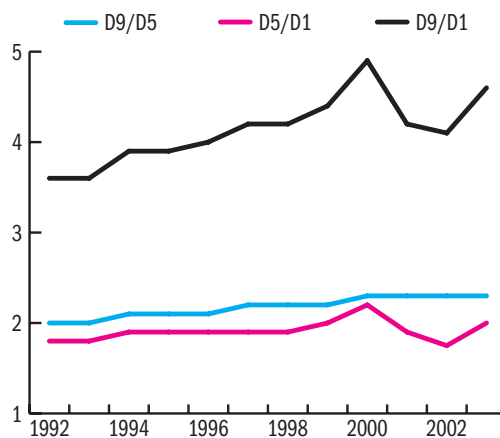


Figure 7.8: The differentiation of gross monthly earnings, 1992–2003

Table 8.1: School leavers by level of education

Year	Primary school	Vocational school ¹	Secondary school	College and university
1980	119,809	49,232	43,167	14,859
1989	170,891	53,724	52,573	15,699
1990	164,614	54,933	53,039	15,963
1991	158,907	59,302	54,248	16,458
1992	151,287	66,261	59,646	16,201
1993	144,200	66,342	68,607	16,223
1994	136,857	62,902	68,604	18,041
1995	122,333	57,057	70,265	20,024
1996	120,529	54,209	73,413	22,128
1997	116,708	46,868	75,564	24,411
1998	113,651	42,866	77,660	25,338
1999	114,302	38,822	73,965	27,049
2000	114,250	35,500 ^a	72,200 ^a	28,300 ^a
2001	114,200 ^a	33,500 ^a	70,441	29,746
2002	113,923	26,941	69,612	30,785
2003	117,747	26,472	71,944	31,911

1 Vocational and specialized secondary schools.

^a Estimated data.

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

Source: OM STAT.

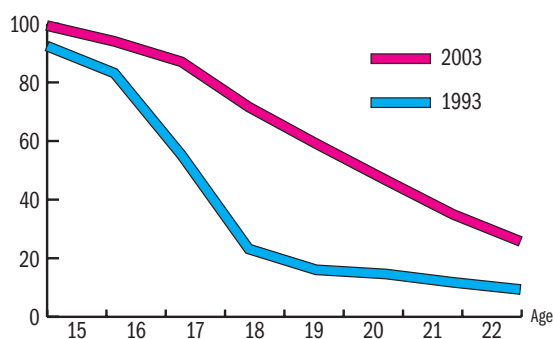
**Figure 8.1: Full time students as a percentage of the different age groups**

Table 8.2: Pupils/students entering the school system, by level of education

Year	Primary school	Vocational school ¹	Secondary school	College and university
1980	171,347	60,865	57,213	17,886
1989	128,542	91,767	84,140	20,704
1990	125,665	87,932	83,939	22,662
1993	125,679	76,977	87,657	35,005
1994	126,032	77,146	87,392	37,934
1995	123,997	65,352	82,665	42,433
1996	124,554	58,822	84,773	44,698
1997	127,214	53,083	84,395	45,669
1998	125,875	39,965	86,868	48,886
1999	121,424	33,570	89,184	51,586
2000	117,000	33,900 ^a	90,800 ^a	54,100 ^a
2001	112,144	34,210	92,393	56,709
2002	112,345	33,497	94,256	57,763
2003	114,020	33,394	92,817	59,699

¹ Vocational and specialized secondary schools.

^a Estimated data.

Note: Excludes special schools.

Source: OM STAT.

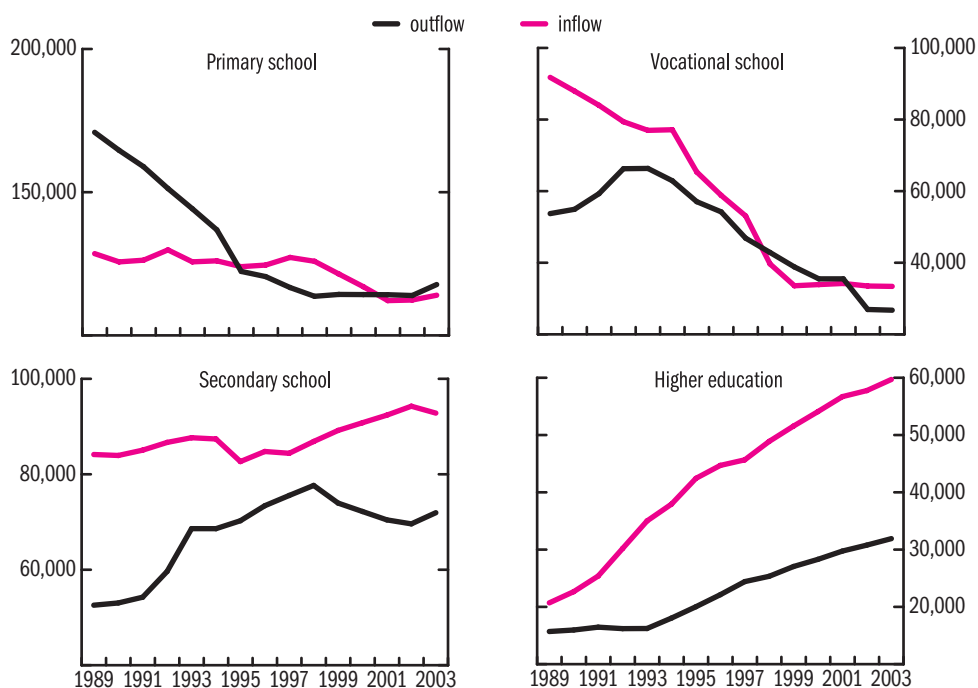
**Figure 8.2: Flows of the educational system by level**

Table 8.3: The number of full time pupils/students by level of education

Year	Primary school	Vocational school ¹	Secondary school	College and university
1980/81	1,162,203	162,709	203,238	64,057
1989/90	1,183,573	213,697	273,511	72,381
1990/91	1,130,656	222,204	291,872	76,601
1993/94	1,009,416	198,859	330,586	103,713
1994/95	985,291	185,751	337,317	116,370
1995/96	974,806	172,599	349,299	129,541
1996/97	965,998	158,407	361,395	142,113
1997/98	963,997	143,911	368,645	152,889
1998/99	964,248	128,203	376,626	163,100
1999/00	960,601	117,038	386,579	171,516
2001/02	905,932	123,954	420,889	184,071
2002/03	893,261	123,341	426,384	193,155
2003/04	874,296	123,206	437,909	204,910

¹ Vocational and specialized secondary schools.

Note: Excludes special schools.

Source: OM STAT.

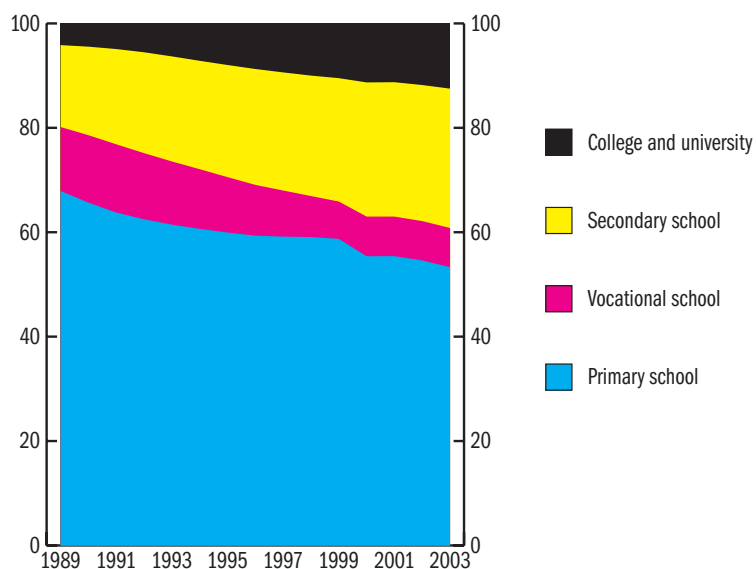
**Figure 8.3: The percentage of sharing the pupils/students in the educational system**

Table 8.4: The number of pupils/students not in full time by level

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College and university
1980/81	15,627	-	130,332	37,109
1989/90	13,199	-	75,581	28,487
1990/91	11,536	-	68,162	25,786
1991/92	11,724	-	66,204	23,888
1992/93	10,944	-	70,303	25,078
1993/94	8,982	-	76,335	30,243
1994/95	6,558	-	81,204	38,290
1995/96	5,205	-	75,891	50,024
1996/97	4,099	-	74,653	56,919
1997/98	3,165	-	78,292	80,768
1998/99	3,016	-	84,862	95,215
1999/00	3,146	-	88,462	107,385
2000/01	2,940	-	91,700	118,994
2001/02	2,793	2,453	95,231	129,167
2002/03	2,785	3,427	93,172	148,032
2003/04	3,190	3,216	93,322	162,037

Source: OM STAT.

Table 8.5: Number of secondary school pupils by type of school and field of training

Field of training	Vocational school		Secondary vocational school	
	enrolled	passed vocational exam	enrolled	passed vocational exam
1990/1991				
Teacher training and education	-	-	5,052	1,168
Arts	-	-	2,628	462
Business and administration	31,279	8,700	41,996	7,242
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	153,213	37,636	82,754	13,297
Agriculture	18,586	4,226	7,281	1,677
Health and welfare	6,549	..	17,163	3,202
Services	11,893	3,060	11,478	1,821
Total	221,520	53,622	168,352	28,869
2002/2003				
Teacher training and education	119	48	520	282
Arts	3,044	1,271	7,233	756
Social sciences	66	-	558	53
Business and administration	8,220	3,977	22,620	10,315
Science	-	-	579	145
Informatics	1,012	733	11,411	4,510
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	37,816	14,118	12,832	7,876
Agriculture	5,784	1,950	2,057	1,654
Health and welfare	2,345	981	8,056	3,456
Services	15,795	6,031	14,475	5,821
Total	74,201	29,109	80,341	34,868
2003/2004				
Teacher training and education	135	36	600	291
Arts	3,047	1,019	8,669	1,258
Social sciences	89	6	953	108
Business and administration	8,109	3,417	25,322	10,045
Science	-	-	533	226
Informatics	886	608	11,416	4,490
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	37,784	13,510	15,144	5,601
Agriculture	5,330	2,102	1,430	404
Health and welfare	2,578	770	8,464	3,557
Services	16,641	6,083	15,966	6,007
Total	74,599	27,551	88,497	31,987

Source: OM STAT.

Table 8.6: Number of students by field of training

Field of training	1990/1991		2002/2003		2003/2004	
	Enrolled	Of which: full time	Enrolled	Of which: full time	Enrolled	Of which: full time
Teacher training and education	37,571	26,891	49,938	26,853	50,685	26,014
Arts	1,213	1,065	4,819	4,298	4,836	4,402
Humanities	1,992	1,182	23,941	19,370	25,375	20,335
Social sciences	4,381	3,170	33,854	22,147	42,112	27,170
Business and administration	9,471	4,755	78,301	26,990	87,057	29,814
Law	4,738	3,128	17,935	9,423	18,096	9,643
Science	1,647	1,617	5,917	5,836	6,338	6,217
Informatics	2,662	1,823	13,048	8,227	14,346	9,136
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	20,223	16,685	50,590	33,791	50,368	34,584
Agriculture	5,032	4,416	12,434	6,962	12,623	7,045
Health and welfare	9,960	9,222	27,106	16,998	30,363	18,123
Services	3,497	2,647	23,304	12,260	24,748	12,427
Total	102,387	76,601	341,187	193,155	366,947	204,910

Source: OM STAT.

Table 8.7: Number of high school applicants, full time

Year	Applied	Admitted	Admitted as a percentage of applied	Applied	Admitted
				as a percentage of the secondary school graduates in the given year	
1980	33,339	14,796	44.4	77.2	34.3
1989	44,138	15,420	34.9	84.0	29.3
1990	46,767	16,818	36.0	88.2	31.7
1991	48,911	20,338	41.6	90.2	37.5
1992	59,119	24,022	40.6	99.1	40.3
1993	71,741	28,217	39.3	104.6	41.1
1994	79,805	29,901	37.5	116.3	43.6
1995	86,548	35,081	40.5	123.2	49.9
1996	79,369	38,382	48.4	108.1	52.3
1997	81,924	40,355	49.3	108.4	53.4
1998	81,065	43,629	53.8	104.4	56.2
1999	82,815	44,538	53.8	112.0	60.2
2000	82,957	45,546	54.9	114.9	63.1
2001	84,380	49,874	59.1	119.8	70.8
2002	88,978	52,552	59.1	127.8	75.5
2003	87,110	52,703	60.5	121.1	73.3

Source: OM STAT.

Table 8.8: Life-long learning (LLL) by gender and labour market status

Labour-market status	Participation in LLL		Of which:				
	persons	per cent	school based education	out-of-school education	informal learning	both out-of-school and informal learning	any other combinations of education
Male							
Employed	298,280	14,0	52,190	81,052	115,165	32,612	17,261
Unemployed	14,273	10,3	4,605	4,611	3,253	599	1,205
Inactive not in full time education	21,764	2,2	3,068	992	16,580	366	758
Female							
Employed	325,560	18,2	70,205	93,374	99,159	38,463	24,359
Unemployed	18,440	18,1	5,272	7,767	2,452	1,136	1,813
Inactive not in full time education	41,703	2,5	3,744	5,943	30,129	1,435	452
Together							
Employed	623,840	15,9	122,395	174,426	214,324	71,075	41,620
Unemployed	32,713	13,6	9,877	12,378	5,705	1,735	3,018
Inactive not in full time education	63,476	2,4	6,812	6,935	46,709	1,801	1,210

Source: LFS LLL ad-hoc modul.

Table 8.9: Population aged 7 years and over by highest education attained and gender, per cent

Year	Total	Primary school		Secondary school with- out general certificate, without profession		Secondary school			University, high school, etc.	
		less than the 8 th grade com- pleted	8 th	9-10 th	11-12 th	Completed without general certificate	completed with		without diploma	with diploma and higher qualifica- tion
			grade completed		general certificate		profes- sional qualifica- tion			
Male										
1930	100.0	88.0	6.2	..	..	-		3.7		2.1
1980	100.0	37.2	24.3	2.9	0.8	14.6	5.1	7.9	0.9	6.4
2001	100.0	17.7	23.9	2.7	1.8	23.5	6.1	11.7	2.2	10.3
Female										
1930	100.0	89.8	8.6	..	..	-		1.4		0.2
1980	100.0	44.5	27.7	2.7	0.9	5.2	7.4	6.9	0.8	3.9
2001	100.0	22.0	28.4	2.7	1.5	10.5	11.1	11.9	2.3	9.4
Total										
1930	100.0	88.9	7.4	..	..	-		2.6		1.1
1980	100.0	41.0	26.1	2.8	0.8	9.7	6.3	7.4	0.9	5.1
2001	100.0	20.0	26.3	2.7	1.7	16.7	8.7	11.8	2.2	9.8

Source: CSO Census.

Table 8.10: Population by education and age groups, as a percentage of the population in the same age group

Age group	Not even the first grade of primary school completed						At least the 8th grade of primary school completed					
	1930	1960	1970	1980	1990	2001	1930	1960	1970	1980	1990	2001
10-11	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
12-14	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	4.1	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	14.7	72.3	90.4	93.6	94.0	93.7
20-24	6.3	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	14.6	61.9	90.9	95.1	96.8	97.9
25-29	5.1	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	15.5	47.8	81.9	95.7	96.5	97.9
30-34	5.0	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	15.3	37.0	69.7	94.0	96.3	97.8
35-39	6.6	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	14.1	26.5	57.5	87.9	96.4	97.5
40-44	8.1	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	13.6	26.9	46.6	77.5	95.2	97.0
45-49	9.5	3.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.6	12.1	20.0	34.7	65.3	90.6	97.4
50-54	12.4	5.1	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.6	11.2	16.7	31.5	49.7	81.2	96.7
55-59	16.4	4.1	2.9	0.9	1.4	0.8	9.5	16.2	22.0	36.2	67.5	93.7
60-64	22.2	4.8	4.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	8.0	15.0	17.6	32.3	50.3	86.7
65-69	26.6	6.6	3.6	2.1	1.2	1.0	7.2	13.6	16.5	22.9	36.7	73.7
70-74	32.1	8.2	4.3	3.3	1.6	0.8	6.1	12.6	15.4	18.5	33.2	60.8
75-	37.0	10.9	6.6	3.2	4.1	1.2	5.2	10.8	14.1	17.3	23.0	40.5
Total	9.3	3.2	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.7	12.9	32.8	51.3	66.1	78.1	88.8

Source: CSO Census.

Table 8.11: Population by education and gender

Age group	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Not even the first grade of primary school completed		At least the 8th grade of primary school completed		At least secondary school with general certificate completed		University, high school, etc. with diploma completed	
7-9	29.4	26.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	0.9	0.8	5.1	6.6	-	-	-	-
15-19	0.6	0.5	92.7	94.8	13.6	17.6	-	-
20-24	0.5	0.4	97.7	98.0	43.5	58.7	4.2	7.1
25-29	0.5	0.4	97.9	97.9	37.1	53.1	12.2	17.4
30-34	0.6	0.5	98.0	97.7	37.4	52.5	13.3	17.3
35-39	0.6	0.6	97.8	97.1	37.3	51.9	14.0	18.1
40-44	0.6	0.7	97.5	96.6	34.9	49.3	13.4	16.4
45-49	0.5	0.6	97.7	97.1	35.9	48.7	14.0	14.7
50-54	0.5	0.7	97.0	96.4	40.2	48.5	15.8	12.9
55-59	0.6	0.9	94.7	92.9	38.3	38.6	16.6	11.6
60-64	0.8	1.0	89.3	84.8	31.8	27.4	13.4	6.6
65-69	0.9	1.2	80.8	68.8	28.8	18.6	13.9	4.7
70-74	0.7	0.9	71.3	54.3	29.3	13.9	14.0	3.5
75-79	0.7	0.9	55.4	36.2	25.3	10.0	11.5	2.3
80-84	0.7	1.1	51.7	34.5	24.6	9.3	11.2	2.0
85-	1.6	2.7	43.5	30.5	20.5	7.8	10.4	1.8
Total	1.8	1.7	82.3	78.0	30.3	34.8	10.3	9.4

Source: CSO Census.

Table 8.12: Persons in employment by highest education obtained, per cent

Educational attainment	1980	1990	2001
Primary school less than the 8 th grade completed	18.5	5.2	0.8
Primary school 8 th grade completed	35.4	33.4	19.6
Together	53.9	38.6	20.4
Secondary school without general certificate, with professional qualification completed	16.9	24.4	28.8
Secondary school with general certificate completed	21.1	24.8	32.5
Together	38.0	49.2	61.3
University, high school, etc. completed	8.1	12.3	18.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO Census.

Table 8.13: Economic activity by highest education level and gender

	Persons in employment as a percentage of the given group of population			Persons in employment as a percentage of the given group of population	
	1980	1990	2001	1990	2001
0-7 grades of primary school completed					
Male	22.0	8.3	1.5	9.1	2.6
Female	15.3	4.4	0.8	4.7	1.3
Together	18.4	6.2	1.1	6.7	1.9
Primary school 8th grade completed					
Male	72.2	55.5	28.1	58.2	35.7
Female	56.5	44.7	22.3	45.9	25.9
Together	63.6	49.6	24.8	51.5	30.2
Secondary school without general certificate, with professional qualification completed					
Male	99.2	95.2	71.7	97.6	81.2
Female	75.6	76.7	58.5	78.3	65.5
Together	92.7	89.4	67.3	91.6	76.0
Secondary school with general certificate completed					
Male	82.1	75.2	59.5	76.8	63.7
Female	73.6	70.8	52.4	71.8	56.3
Together	77.5	72.7	55.4	73.9	59.3
University, high school, etc. completed					
Male	86.1	78.1	72.6	78.8	74.3
Female	83.3	75.2	72.1	75.6	73.7
Together	85.0	76.7	72.4	77.3	74.0
Total					
Male	55.3	50.4	41.3	52.1	46.6
Female	39.9	37.4	31.6	38.1	34.6
Together	47.3	43.6	36.2	44.9	40.3

Source: CSO Census.

Table 8.14: Persons in employment by major groups of occupations and highest education

Major groups of occupations	Total	Primary school		Secondary school		College or university completed
		less than the 8 th grade completed	8 th grade completed	without general certificate, with professional qualification	with general certificate	
1980						
Legislators, senior government and NGO officials	100.0	2.7	15.7	5.6	43.9	32.1
Professionals	100.0	0.4	4.8	1.5	26.0	67.4
Other occupations requiring higher or secondary education	100.0	1.8	15.4	3.8	73.3	5.7
Office clerks	100.0	2.2	38.5	7.7	50.3	1.3
Services workers	100.0	15.1	46.7	25.4	12.5	0.3
Agricultural and forestry workers	100.0	52.3	38.8	5.8	2.9	0.2
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	14.3	37.3	35.7	12.5	0.3
Machine operators, assemblers	100.0	19.7	54.0	18.9	7.2	0.2
Unskilled labourers	100.0	49.3	43.8	4.6	2.3	0.1
Armed forces	..	..	..	..	..	..
Together	100.0	18.5	35.4	16.9	21.1	8.1
1990						
Legislators, senior government and NGO officials	100.0	0.2	8.2	6.5	40.2	44.9
Professionals	100.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	19.2	78.4
Other occupations requiring higher or secondary education	100.0	0.3	10.4	7.0	74.1	8.1
Office clerks	100.0	0.3	28.2	14.7	55.1	1.6
Services workers	100.0	2.3	37.7	36.8	21.5	1.7
Agricultural and forestry workers	100.0	19.2	53.8	18.6	7.4	1.1
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	3.7	35.2	45.9	14.5	0.7
Machine operators, assemblers	100.0	5.6	53.1	30.3	10.4	0.6
Unskilled labourers	100.0	20.9	64.2	11.2	3.4	0.2
Armed forces	100.0	1.0	19.4	20.7	34.3	24.5
Together	100.0	5.2	33.4	24.4	24.8	12.3
2001						
Legislators, senior government and NGO officials	100.0	0.1	4.0	10.0	40.0	45.9
Professionals	100.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	15.4	84.1
Other occupations requiring higher or secondary education	100.0	0.0	8.6	11.0	65.2	15.3
Office clerks	100.0	0.2	12.3	11.4	69.7	6.5
Services workers	100.0	0.5	20.9	38.9	35.9	3.9
Agricultural and forestry workers	100.0	4.1	42.5	31.6	17.8	4.1
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	0.6	20.7	56.9	20.6	1.1
Machine operators, assemblers	100.0	0.8	37.1	44.5	17.0	0.6
Unskilled labourers	100.0	5.1	60.3	24.7	9.4	0.5
Armed forces	100.0	0.1	6.1	20.7	44.5	28.6
Together	100.0	0.8	19.6	28.8	32.5	18.3

Source: CSO Census.

**Table 8.15: Employees by selected groups of occupations and highest education level,
as a percentage of total number of persons employed**

Selected groups of occupations	1980			1990			2001		
	Primary	Sec- ondary	Higher educa- tion	Primary	Sec- ondary	Higher educa- tion	Primary	Sec- ondary	Higher educa- tion
General managers of business and budgetary organisations	19.0	50.3	30.7	8.7	47.4	44.0	3.6	47.6	48.8
General managers of small enterprises	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	59.8	34.5
Natural science and engineering	2.7	25.3	72.0	1.9	17.5	80.7	0.0	14.0	86.0
Human health	20.8	30.5	48.7	0.4	4.3	95.4	0.0	8.4	91.6
Welfare and labour market	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	30.0	70.0
Teaching	1.4	24.2	74.4	0.5	11.0	88.4	0.0	8.3	91.7
Law, social science professionals	5.8	36.0	58.3	3.9	36.8	59.3	0.0	28.4	71.6
Technicians	15.0	75.3	9.7	9.8	76.6	13.6	7.0	75.3	17.7
Personal care workers, medical assistants	18.6	79.1	2.3	12.2	83.4	4.4	14.3	82.2	3.5
Welfare and labour market services occupations	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.6	60.3	17.0
Teaching associate professionals	13.2	72.8	13.9	11.4	75.1	13.5	12.2	70.3	17.5
Legal, life and property protection services ass. professionals	39.6	46.1	14.3	22.8	57.9	19.3	6.4	59.9	33.7
Clerical occupations in business and finances	19.1	77.9	3.0	11.0	82.5	6.6	5.7	77.5	16.8
Office and management clerks	39.0	59.5	1.5	27.4	70.9	1.7	..	..	..
Management clerks	49.7	49.8	0.6	33.3	65.5	1.2	10.5	82.2	7.3
Trade and restaurant workers	50.4	49.1	0.4	33.8	64.1	2.1	18.4	77.5	4.1
Transport, postal services, communication	83.0	16.8	0.2	62.7	36.8	0.4	27.1	70.0	2.9
Non-material services' workers	74.7	25.1	0.2	48.1	50.7	1.2	26.0	70.3	3.7
Skilled agricultural workers	91.9	7.9	0.2	73.7	25.2	1.1	47.2	48.7	4.1
Skilled forestry, farming, fishery, etc.	80.4	19.3	0.3	66.5	33.0	0.5	41.1	56.5	2.3
Miners	77.8	21.9	0.2	55.5	44.0	0.5	28.4	70.4	1.2
Food- processing occupations	71.6	28.3	0.1	60.3	39.4	0.4	38.6	60.6	0.9
Light-industrial occupations	64.7	35.1	0.2	46.4	52.9	0.7	25.4	73.1	1.5
Ferrous and metal processing workers	41.4	58.2	0.4	31.1	68.1	0.8	17.1	81.8	1.1
Handicrafts and miscellaneous industry, warehouse workers, laboratory assistants	73.9	25.8	0.3	63.0	36.2	0.8	29.9	68.3	1.8
Construction workers	42.3	57.5	0.2	30.1	69.4	0.5	18.2	81.2	0.6
Machine operators in manufacturing	76.3	23.5	0.2	63.3	36.1	0.6	44.3	55.2	0.5
Plant operators	81.8	17.8	0.3	61.2	37.9	0.9	36.8	62.1	1.1
Mobile machine operators, drivers	70.3	29.5	0.2	55.4	44.0	0.6	32.1	67.2	0.7
Elementary service occupations	91.9	8.0	0.1	84.7	15.1	0.2	65.4	34.1	0.5
Agricultural and forestry elementary occupations	97.7	2.3	0.1	90.9	9.0	0.1	65.2	34.3	0.5

Source: CSO Census.

Table 8.16: Persons in employment by industry and highest educational attainment

Major groups of occupations	Total	Primary school		Secondary school		College or university completed
		less than the 8 th grade completed	8 th grade completed	without general certificate, with professional qualification	with general certificate	
1980						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	100.0	36.2	37.2	13.6	9.5	3.6
Mining, quarrying	100.0	19.5	39.2	19.1	17.8	4.5
Manufacturing	100.0	16.1	40.4	18.1	20.6	4.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	100.0	16.1	34.8	19.0	24.5	5.5
Construction	100.0	18.6	32.3	30.4	15.6	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	100.0	11.1	33.4	23.5	27.3	4.8
Hotels and restaurants	100.0	16.1	36.6	21.0	22.1	4.3
Transport, storage and communication	100.0	13.4	40.3	17.5	24.9	3.9
Financial intermediation	100.0	4.0	14.2	1.8	69.3	10.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	100.0	9.6	24.2	10.3	34.5	21.5
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	100.0	9.8	27.7	9.1	35.1	18.4
Education	100.0	8.2	18.2	2.8	25.6	45.3
Health and social work	100.0	10.7	33.6	8.2	31.2	16.3
Other community, social and personal service activities	100.0	17.9	28.5	14.7	25.1	13.8
Total	100.0	18.5	35.4	16.9	21.1	8.1
1990						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	100.0	11.4	43.9	24.8	14.4	5.5
Mining, quarrying	100.0	5.1	36.1	31.9	20.7	6.2
Manufacturing	100.0	5.0	39.4	26.2	22.9	6.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	100.0	4.2	31.2	28.1	28.0	8.6
Construction	100.0	6.0	31.2	39.9	17.4	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	100.0	2.4	27.4	30.6	31.8	7.8
Hotels and restaurants	100.0	3.5	32.7	29.2	27.8	6.9
Transport, storage and communication	100.0	3.7	34.9	25.9	29.4	6.0
Financial intermediation	100.0	0.7	10.3	4.3	68.6	16.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	100.0	2.8	22.4	14.5	32.9	27.5
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	100.0	2.6	21.8	16.2	35.6	23.8
Education	100.0	2.3	18.7	5.6	18.3	55.0
Health and social work	100.0	3.3	29.4	15.1	32.4	19.7
Other community, social and personal service activities	100.0	7.1	27.5	20.9	27.9	16.7
Total	100.0	5.2	33.4	24.4	24.8	12.3

Major groups of occupations	Total	Primary school		Secondary school		College or university completed
		less than the 8 th grade completed	8 th grade completed	without general certificate, with professional qualification	with general certificate	
2001						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	100.0	3.0	36.2	33.2	20.2	7.4
Mining, quarrying	100.0	0.9	23.6	41.0	26.3	8.2
Manufacturing	100.0	0.9	26.4	37.8	26.6	8.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	100.0	0.4	15.7	35.7	35.6	12.6
Construction	100.0	0.9	20.2	50.9	20.1	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	100.0	0.4	14.5	33.1	40.7	11.3
Hotels and restaurants	100.0	0.5	21.8	36.1	35.7	6.0
Transport, storage and communication	100.0	0.7	19.0	32.5	38.5	9.4
Financial intermediation	100.0	0.1	4.6	5.2	59.5	30.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	100.0	0.4	14.4	18.3	36.4	30.5
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	100.0	0.9	12.2	15.5	42.8	28.6
Education	100.0	0.3	13.7	8.2	17.6	60.2
Health and social work	100.0	0.6	20.3	15.4	40.7	23.0
Other community, social and personal service activities	100.0	1.3	15.7	22.2	37.4	23.3
Total	100.0	0.8	19.6	28.8	32.5	18.3

Source: CSO Census.

Table 8.17: Persons in employment by status of employment and highest education attained

Status in employment	Total	Primary school		Secondary school		College or university completed
		less than the 8 th grade completed	8 th grade completed	without general certificate, with professional qualification	with general certificate	
1980						
Employee	100.0	15.0	35.0	17.2	23.4	9.3
Member of co-operative	100.0	32.0	39.2	16.4	10.0	2.4
Entrepreneur, assisting family member	100.0	49.9	31.7	10.6	6.8	1.0
Total	100.0	18.5	35.4	16.9	21.1	8.1
1990						
Employee	100.0	4.7	32.7	23.8	25.6	13.2
Member of co-operative	100.0	10.1	42.9	25.4	16.1	5.4
Entrepreneur, assisting family member	100.0	5.0	28.7	32.3	26.1	7.9
Total	100.0	5.2	33.4	24.4	24.8	12.3
2001						
Employee	100.0	0.8	20.6	28.8	31.8	18.0
Member of co-operative	100.0	2.3	33.8	33.0	23.5	7.4
Entrepreneur, assisting family member	100.0	0.6	13.1	29.0	36.5	20.8
Total	100.0	0.8	19.6	28.8	32.5	18.3

Source: CSO Census.

Table 8.18: Number of registered unemployed by educational level, yearly averages

Highest education level	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Max. 8 classes of primary school	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.4	41.0	42.0	42.4	42.7
Vocational school	35.1	35.6	36.0	35.7	34.9	34.1	33.5	32.9
Vocational secondary school	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1
Grammar school	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.5
College diploma, BA	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7
University diploma, MA	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FH.

Table 8.19: Number of registered unemployed school-leavers by educational level, yearly averages

Highest education level	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Max. 8 classes of primary school	4.6	20.2	23.4	25.3	26.8	31.1	33.7	34.7
Vocational school	41.9	35.7	34.1	30.9	27.8	23.7	20.6	20.4
Vocational secondary school	27.0	23.9	24.2	25.0	25.4	25.3	25.5	23.2
Grammar school	21.8	15.5	14.0	13.6	13.7	12.6	11.6	10.8
College diploma, BA	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.8	5.5	6.2	7.7
University diploma, MA	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.4	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FH.

Table 8.20: Persons in employment working on site of domicile and daily commuters by highest education attained

Highest education level	1980			1990			2001		
	Total	Working on site of domicile	Daily commuter	Total	Working on site of domicile	Daily commuter	Total	Working on site of domicile	Daily commuter
Primary school less than the 8 th grade	18.5	18.2	19.2	5.2	4.7	6.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
8 th grade of primary school	35.4	34.8	37.2	33.4	32.4	36.3	19.6	18.8	21.3
Secondary school without general certificate, with professional qualification	16.9	15.2	22.2	24.4	22.4	30.3	28.8	25.9	35.7
Secondary school with general certificate	21.1	22.5	16.7	24.8	26.5	19.7	32.5	34.0	28.9
College or university	8.1	9.2	4.6	12.3	14.0	7.1	18.3	20.4	13.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO Census.

Table 9.1: Registered vacancies*

Year	Number of vacancies at closing day	Number of registered unemployed at closing date	Vacancies per 100 unemployed
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
2002	44,603	344,715	12.9
2003	47,239	357,212	13.2

* Monthly average stock figures.

Source: FH.

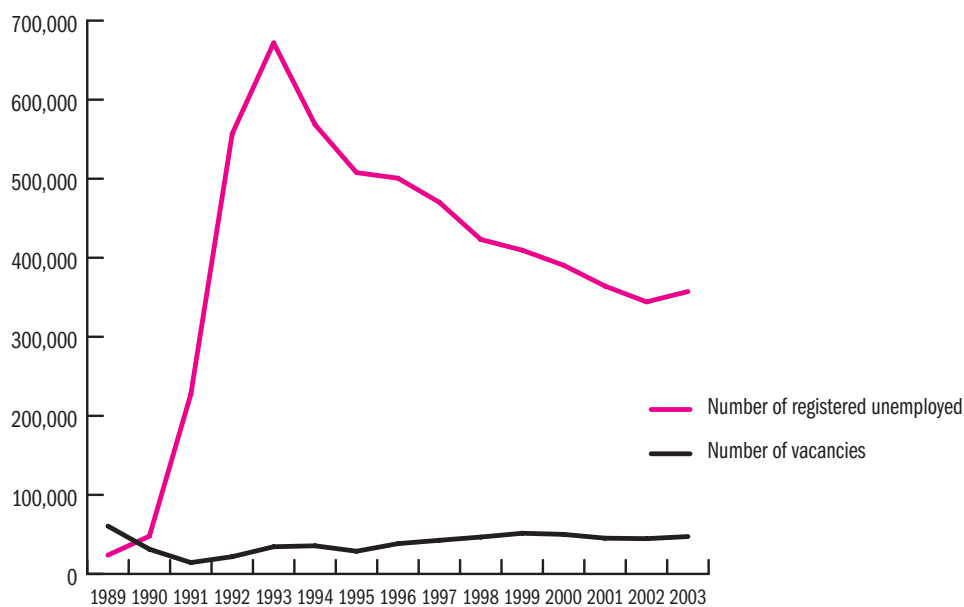


Figure 9.1: Number of registered vacancies and registered unemployed

Table 9.2: Average monthly inflow of reported vacancies in 2002 and 2003 by occupation, 2 digit FEOR code

Code	Occupational groups	2002	2003	Index, 2003/2002
01	Occupations of armed forces requiring higher (third-level) qualification	0,3	1,2	468,0
02	Occupations of armed forces requiring secondary-level qualification	53,6	526,0	981,7
03	Occupations of armed forces not requiring secondary-level qualification	105,8	11,1	10,5
11	Legislators, senior government officials, senior officials of nation-wide special-interest organisations	0,3	0,1	32,0
12	Senior officials of regional and local self-government, public administration, jurisdiction and special-interest organisations	0,1	1,1	13,5
13	Managers of businesses and budgetary institutions	88,0	81,2	93,0
14	General managers of small enterprises and budgetary institutions	7,5	5,1	67,7
21	Engineering and natural science professionals	97,4	115,3	118,4
22	Health professionals	27,8	23,3	84,1
23	Welfare and labour market service professionals	7,7	11,2	145,6
24	Teaching professionals	126,8	100,9	79,6
25	Business, legal and social science professionals	204,9	184,8	90,2
26	Cultural, sport, artistic and religious professionals	9,7	10,5	108,6
29	Professionals N.E.C.	3,3	9,1	272,7
31	Technicians and related associate professionals	154,1	146,7	95,2
32	Health associate professionals	153,6	99,2	64,6
33	Welfare and labour market services occupations	44,4	41,8	94,2
34	Teaching associate professionals	24,3	20,3	83,8
35	Legal, life and property protection services associate professionals	7,1	8,8	124,7
36	Business and financial intermediation clerks	255,7	236,4	92,5
37	Cultural, sport, artistic and religious associate professionals	13,6	7,6	55,8
39	Clerks N.E.C.	7,4	18,4	248,3
41	Office clerks	385,3	344,3	89,4
42	Management (consumer services) clerks	182,1	174,9	96,1
51	Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants workers	1,131,2	1,111,5	98,3
52	Transport, postal and communications workers	46,8	24,4	60,7
53	Non-material service workers	352,9	297,9	84,4
61	Skilled agricultural workers	304,3	197,6	64,9
62	Skilled forestry and game farming workers	18,1	18,6	102,8
63	Skilled fishery workers	0,8	2,6	310,8
64	Plant protection, plant health protection and soil conservation workers	1,0	0,9	92,0
71	Extraction workers	41,8	3,5	8,4
72	Food processing and related trades workers	820,7	733,7	89,4
73	Light industry workers	1,467,8	997,0	67,9
74	Steel and metal trades workers	1,297,4	1,466,0	113,0
75	Handicraft, miscellaneous industry and warehouse workers, laboratory assistants	265,3	202,3	76,2
76	Construction workers	1,229,7	1,395,8	113,5
81	Manufacturing machine operators	1,331,6	1,599,9	120,2
82	Other stationary-plant operators	125,1	121,8	97,4
83	Mobile-plant operators	633,0	691,9	109,3
91	Elementary services occupations (without agriculture)	4,035,6	4,316,7	107,0
92	Agricultural and forestry labourers	94,3	105,7	112,1
	Total	15,157,7	15,471,5	102,7

Source: FH-REG.

Table 9.3: Firms intending to increase/decrease their staff*

Year	Half year	Intending to decrease	Intending to increase
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
2002	I.	25.6	39.2
	II.	27.9	35.4
2003	I.	23.6	38.5
	II.	32.1	34.3

* In the period of the next half year after the interview date, in the sample of FH PROG.
Source: FH PROG.

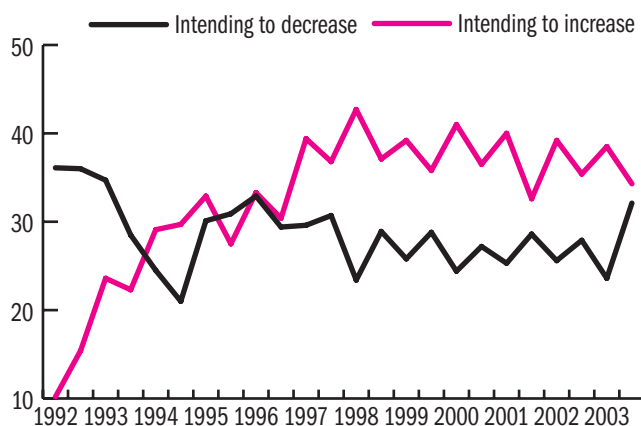


Figure 9.2: Firms intending to increase/decrease their staff

Table 9.4: Firms expecting increasing/decreasing orders*

Year	Half year	Orders	
		increasing	decreasing
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
2002	I.	39.5	18.8
	II.	40.2	19.5
2003	I.	36.2	22.3
	II.	49.0	13.8

* In the period of the next half year after the interview date, in the sample of FH PROG.
Source: FH PROG.

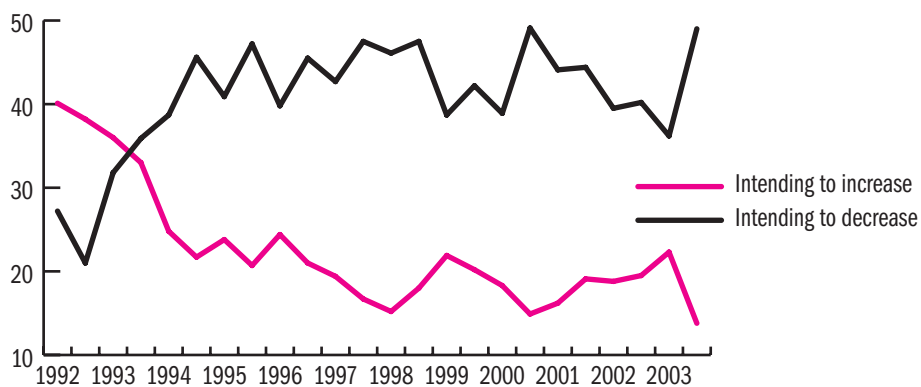


Figure 9.3: Firms expecting increasing/decreasing orders

Table 9.5: Firms activating new capacities*

Year	Half year	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
2002	I.	3.4	22.6	26.0
	II.	3.3	22.8	26.1
2003	I.	3.4	21.9	25.3

* In the period of the next half year after the interview date, in the sample of FH PROG.
Source: FH PROG.

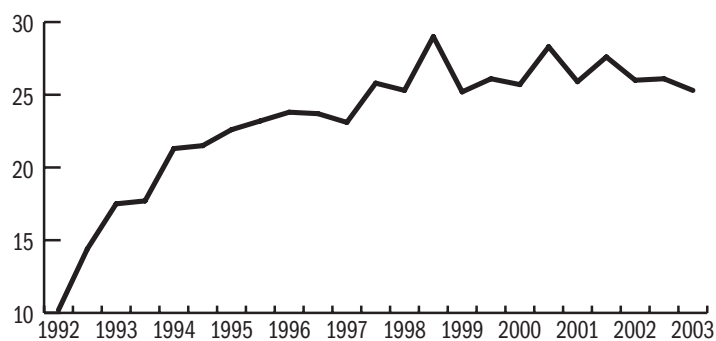


Figure 9.4: Firms activating new capacities

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	66.2
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
2001 ^a	69.8	68.8	71.8	63.3	60.9	59.4	65.3	66.0
2002 ^a	69.7	69.5	72.5	62.4	61.1	58.8	64.2	65.4
2003 ^a	70.5	71.1	70.6	64.1	62.3	60.2	63.0	66.3

* Comparable working age population. Male: 15–59, female: 15–54 years.

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

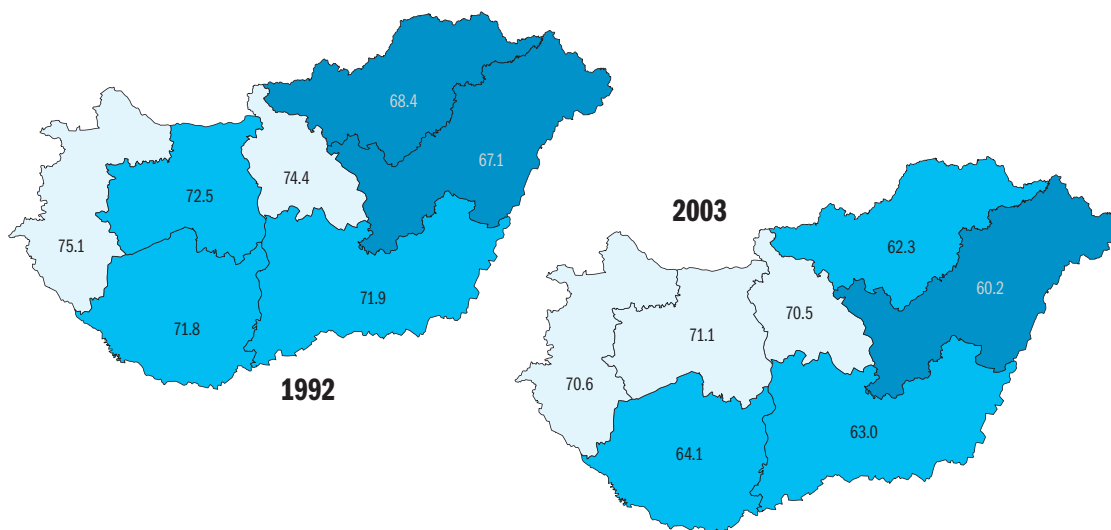
**Figure 10.1: Regional inequalities: Labour force participation rates in NUTS-2 level regions**

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	65.6	54.5	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	61.3	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
2001 ^a	66.5	65.1	68.9	58.5	55.8	54.8	61.8	62.1
2002 ^a	66.9	65.9	69.5	57.3	55.6	54.1	60.1	61.9
2003 ^a	67.5	67.7	67.3	59.0	56.1	56.0	58.7	62.3

* Working age population.

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

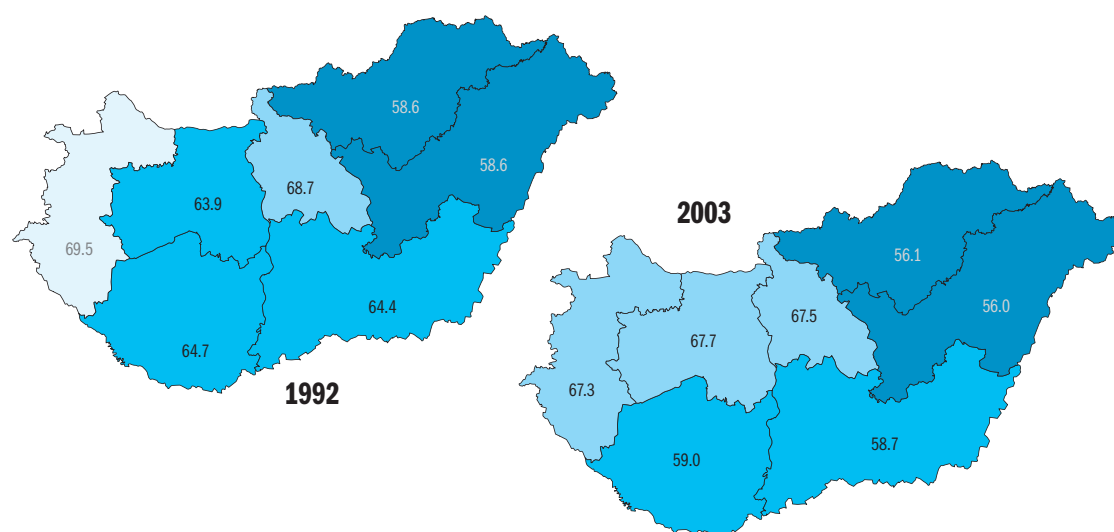


Figure 10.2: Regional inequalities: Employment ratio in NUTS-2 level regions

Table 10.3: 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	11.7	7.3	9.6	14.0	12.5	10.2	9.9
1993	9.9	12.6	9.0	12.8	16.1	14.8	12.4	12.1
1994	8.8	10.7	7.7	12.0	15.2	13.8	10.5	10.8
1995	7.4	11.0	6.9	12.1	16.0	13.8	9.3	10.3
1996	8.2	10.4	7.1	9.4	15.5	13.2	8.4	10.0
1997	7.0	8.1	6.0	9.9	14.0	12.0	7.3	8.8
1998	5.7	6.8	6.1	9.4	12.2	11.1	7.1	7.8
1999	5.2	6.1	4.4	8.3	11.6	10.2	5.8	7.0
2000	5.3	4.9	4.2	7.8	10.1	9.3	5.1	6.4
2001	4.3	4.3	4.2	7.8	8.5	7.8	5.4	5.7
2001 ^a	4.3	4.3	4.1	7.7	8.5	7.8	5.4	5.7
2002 ^a	4.1	5.2	4.1	8.0	9.0	8.0	6.4	6.0
2003 ^a	3.9	4.5	4.4	8.0	8.6	6.0	6.6	5.9

* Population aged 15–74. Excluding conscripts.

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

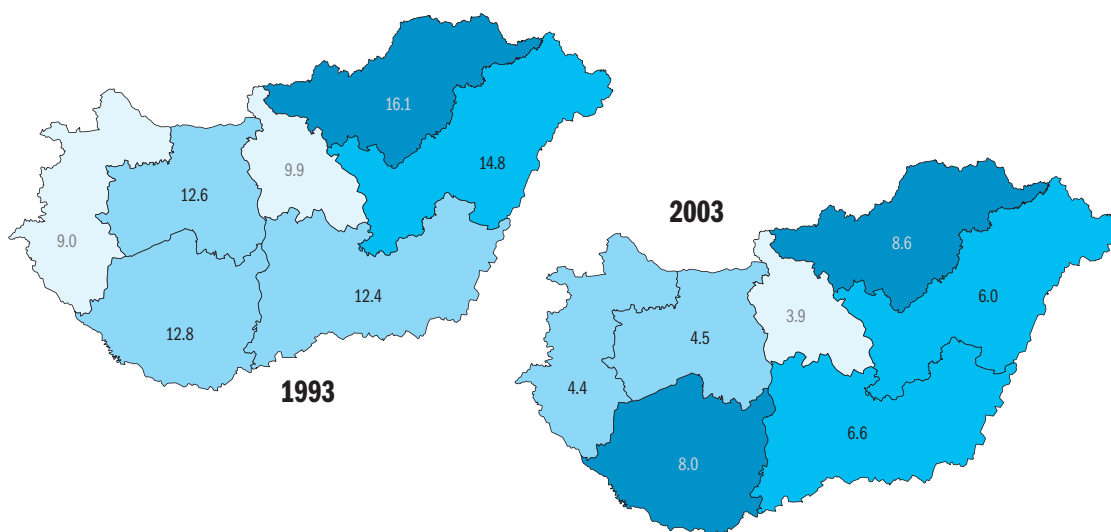
**Figure 10.3: Regional inequalities: LFS-based unemployment rates in NUTS-2 level regions**

Table 10.4: 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
2002	2.8	6.6	4.9	11.0	15.6	13.3	9.2	8.0
2003	2.8	6.7	5.2	11.7	16.2	14.1	9.7	8.3

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

Source: FH REG.

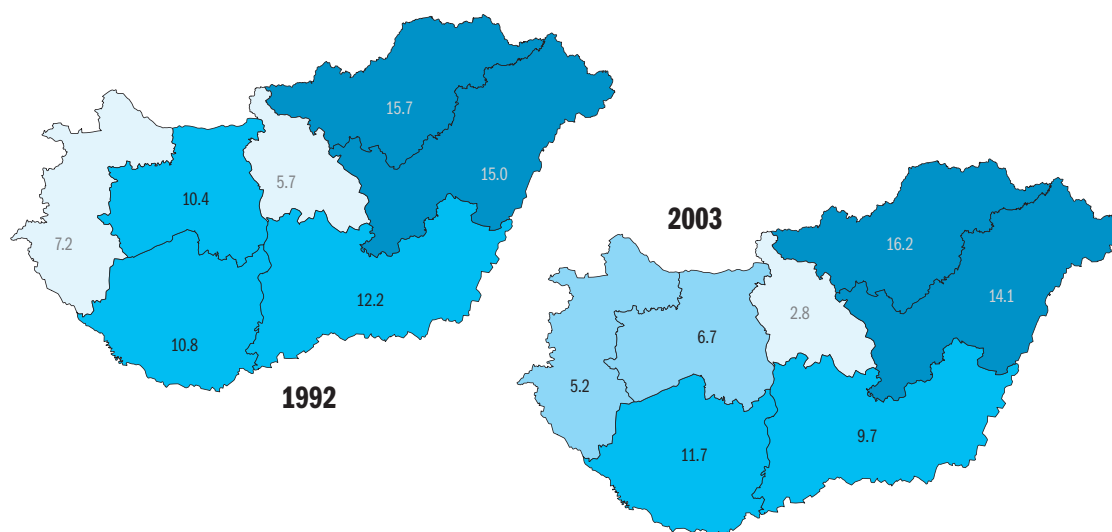


Figure 10.4: Regional inequalities: Registered unemployment rate in NUTS-2 level regions

Table 10.5: Annual average registered unemployment rate by counties

County	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Budapest	0.1	4.6	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.4
Baranya	1.1	11.2	13.2	11.7	11.8	12.2	13.3	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.1	11.2	11.9
Bács-Kiskun	1.1	13.4	16.0	13.1	11.0	10.9	10.7	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.3	8.8	9.4
Békés	1.1	13.3	16.3	15.1	14.0	14.0	13.5	13.0	13.0	13.1	11.9	11.2	11.5
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	2.3	16.7	20.2	17.5	16.7	18.0	19.0	17.9	19.5	20.3	19.0	19.1	19.6
Csongrád	1.0	9.8	11.7	10.8	9.9	9.3	9.2	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.5
Fejér	1.0	10.1	12.5	11.3	10.6	10.4	9.4	8.4	8.3	7.2	6.4	6.4	7.1
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0.5	6.9	8.2	7.7	6.8	7.4	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.1
Hajdú-Bihar	0.9	11.5	16.6	15.3	14.2	15.6	15.0	14.0	15.6	14.7	13.6	12.8	13.1
Heves	1.6	12.7	15.2	13.9	12.5	13.6	12.1	11.7	12.3	12.0	10.6	9.8	10.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1.6	14.4	17.1	15.8	14.6	14.8	14.8	13.5	13.7	13.4	11.5	10.2	10.7
Komárom-Esztergom	1.0	11.5	14.4	12.6	11.3	12.0	11.4	9.8	10.1	8.3	7.0	6.7	6.0
Nógrád	2.4	16.8	21.3	17.2	16.3	17.0	16.3	15.6	16.2	14.9	14.3	13.8	14.6
Pest	0.5	8.1	11.0	8.1	7.6	7.8	7.3	6.3	6.0	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.7
Somogy	1.4	9.2	11.6	10.9	11.2	12.5	12.7	11.3	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.5	12.2
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2.6	18.9	20.6	19.3	19.3	19.7	18.9	17.2	18.7	19.5	17.8	16.7	17.7
Tolna	1.6	12.1	14.7	13.4	12.2	13.4	13.5	12.3	12.9	11.8	11.0	10.0	10.7
Vas	0.4	7.3	9.1	8.3	7.2	7.2	6.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.5	5.0
Veszprém	0.9	9.9	11.9	10.9	10.0	9.9	9.2	7.9	8.2	7.2	6.9	6.6	7.0
Zala	0.8	7.7	10.3	9.8	9.2	9.8	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.2	6.5	6.4	7.0
Country	1.0	10.3	12.9	11.3	10.6	11.0	10.5	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.5	8.0	8.3

Source: FH REG.

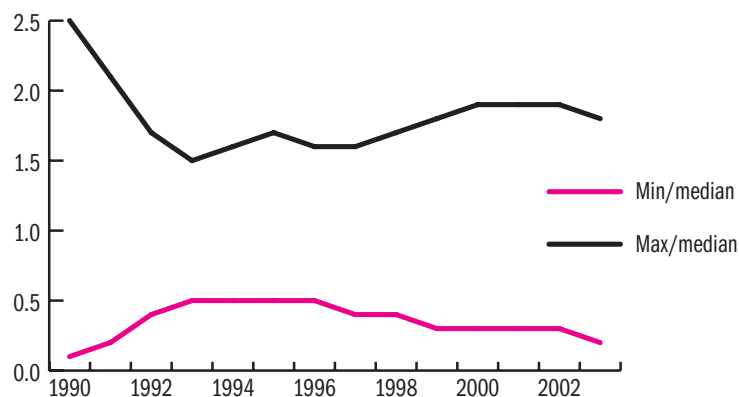


Figure 10.5: Regional inequalities: unemployment rates in the counties

Table 10.6: Average monthly earnings in Budapest and the counties

County	1994		1998		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	HUF/ month	%	HUF/ month	%	HUF/ month	%	HUF/ month	%	HUF/ month	%	HUF/ month	%
Budapest	45,180	126.8	90,949	131.0	121,450	134.4	140,312	135.4	157,624	134.0	180,811	133.2
Baranya	32,445	91.1	63,391	91.3	76,243	84.4	89,479	86.4	100,142	85.1	118,218	87.1
Bács-Kiskun	30,124	84.6	57,325	82.6	71,141	78.8	83,432	80.5	97,645	83.0	113,129	83.3
Békés	30,725	86.3	57,433	82.7	69,552	77.0	79,718	76.9	93,643	79.6	108,338	79.8
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	32,260	90.6	61,295	88.3	78,136	86.5	89,223	86.1	102,497	87.1	119,033	87.7
Csongrád	33,057	92.8	60,780	87.6	79,857	88.4	90,367	87.2	100,371	85.3	118,308	87.2
Fejér	37,068	104.1	73,592	106.0	94,758	104.9	108,290	104.5	119,613	101.7	137,704	101.4
Győr-Moson-Sopron	34,666	97.3	68,684	98.9	87,334	96.7	103,371	99.8	116,470	99.0	128,681	94.8
Hajdú-Bihar	31,978	89.8	58,907	84.9	74,922	82.9	87,352	84.3	98,118	83.4	117,859	86.8
Heves	33,033	92.7	62,163	89.6	83,440	92.4	92,861	89.6	106,287	90.3	119,423	88.0
Komárom-Esztergom	33,648	94.5	66,564	95.9	84,382	93.4	98,494	95.1	109,108	92.7	125,579	92.5
Nógrád	29,023	81.5	53,855	77.6	67,368	74.6	80,158	77.4	94,603	80.4	110,666	81.5
Pest	32,417	91.0	67,768	97.6	87,311	96.6	103,871	100.3	117,276	99.7	130,325	96.0
Somogy	29,791	83.6	56,888	82.0	68,725	76.1	80,440	77.6	90,561	77.0	111,752	82.3
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	30,675	86.1	56,218	81.0	71,403	79.0	79,937	77.2	95,491	81.2	112,163	82.6
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	30,554	85.8	59,441	85.6	75,121	83.2	89,393	84.3	100,761	85.6	115,301	84.9
Tolna	33,729	94.7	61,594	88.7	78,544	86.9	90,583	87.4	106,992	90.9	122,549	90.3
Vas	30,443	85.5	60,840	87.6	83,040	91.9	92,492	89.3	101,461	86.2	116,429	85.8
Veszprém	33,142	93.0	63,474	91.4	79,868	88.4	91,189	88.0	100,040	85.0	117,553	86.6
Zala	32,307	90.7	61,866	89.1	78,237	86.6	89,252	86.1	97,372	82.7	114,811	84.6
Total	35,620	100.0	69,415	100.0	90,338	100.0	103,610	100.0	117,672	100.0	135,742	100.0

Source: FH BT.

Table 10.7: táblázat: Regional inequalities: gross monthly earnings*

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
HUF/person								
1989	11,719	10,880	10,108	10,484	10,472	9675	9841	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
2002	149,119	110,602	106,809	98,662	102,263	98,033	97,432	117,672
2003	170,280	127,819	121,464	117,149	117,847	115,278	113,532	135,472
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
2002	126.7	94.0	90.8	83.8	86.9	83.3	82.8	100.0
2003	125.4	94.2	89.5	86.3	86.8	84.9	83.6	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 (1995–99) and 5 workers (2000–), respectively.

Source: FH BT.

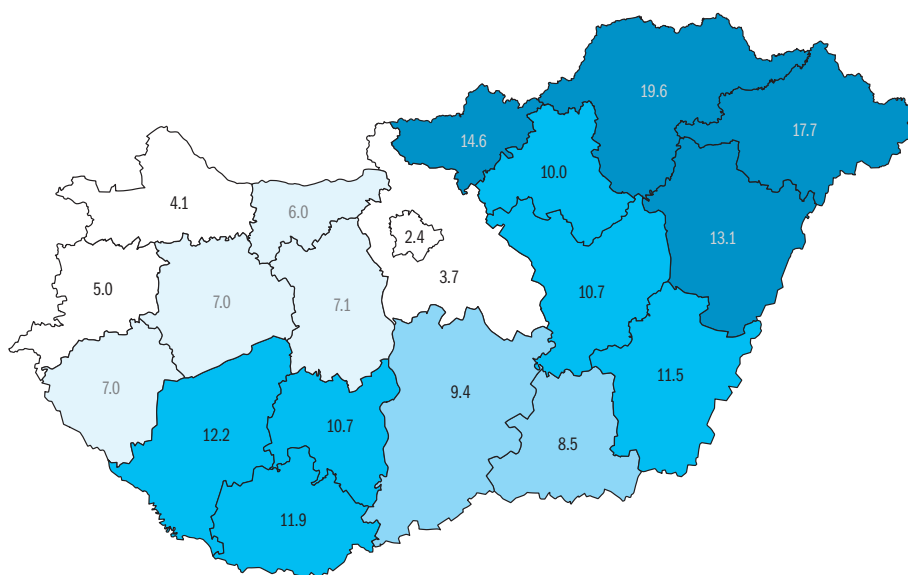


Figure 10.6: Average of registered unemployment rate by counties, 2003

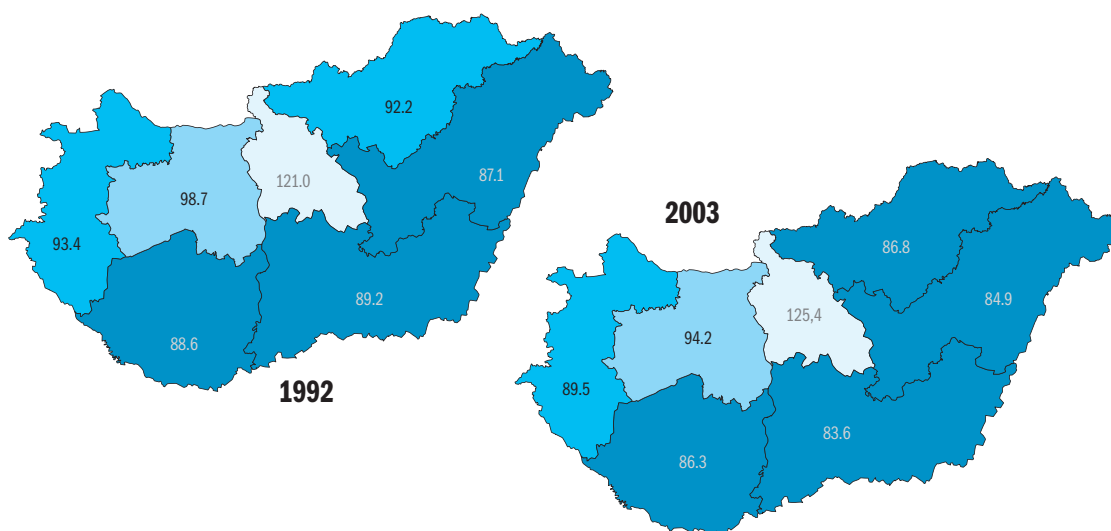


Figure 10.7: Regional inequalities: gross monthly earnings

Table 10.8: Regional inequalities: gross domestic product

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1000 HUF/person								
1994	619	365	424	353	292	311	350	422
1995	792	494	559	442	394	386	449	544
1996	993	617	701	532	459	468	539	669
1997	1,254	801	871	641	554	569	640	830
1998	1,474	969	1,083	754	662	660	742	983
1999	1,710	1,051	1,275	859	731	707	819	1,113
2000	2,014	1,255	1,468	957	827	815	918	1,290
2001	2,311	1,372	1,539	1,074	947	965	1,031	1,458
2002	2,701	1,462	1,703	1,204	1,050	1,062	1,136	1,648
Per cent								
1994	145.6	86.4	100.7	84.0	69.6	73.9	83.3	100.0
1995	144.3	90.5	102.9	81.6	72.9	71.2	83.2	100.0
1996	146.9	91.9	105.0	80.0	69.1	70.4	81.2	100.0
1997	149.1	96.0	105.2	77.6	67.3	69.1	77.9	100.0
1998	147.8	98.1	110.5	77.2	68.0	67.7	76.3	100.0
1999	151.1	93.7	114.9	77.7	66.3	64.1	74.5	100.0
2000	152.2	97.3	113.9	74.8	64.6	63.4	71.8	100.0
2001	158.5	94.1	105.6	73.7	64.9	66.2	70.7	100.0
2002	163.9	88.7	103.4	73.0	63.7	64.4	68.9	100.0

Source: KSH.

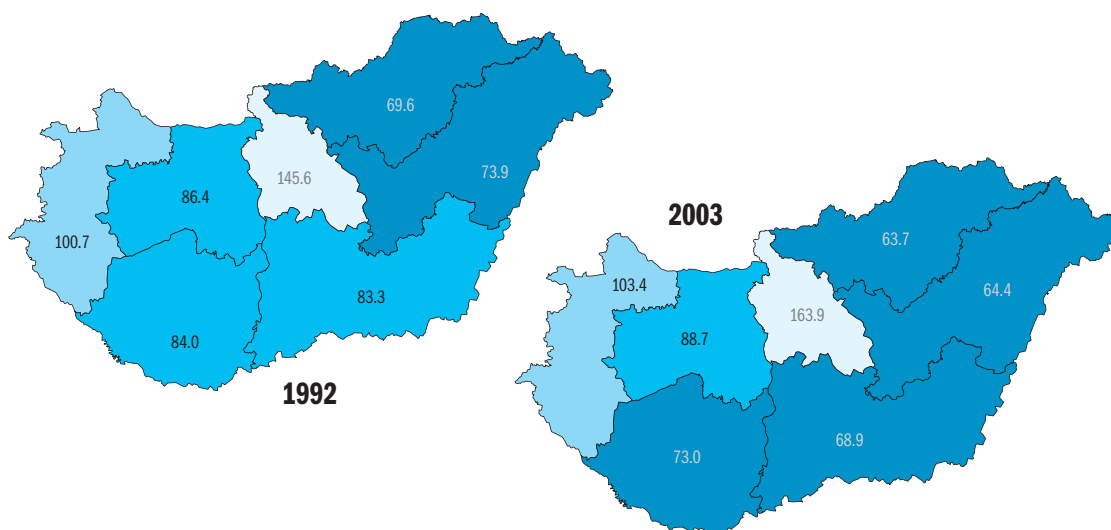


Figure 10.8: Regional inequalities: gross domestic product

Table 10.9: Notices of major layoffs reported to the County Labour Centres, and new jobs created by new firms, plus recruitments by existing employers over 10 persons, 2002

Counties/ <i>Regions</i>	Notices of major layoffs		Jobs at new firms		Firms recruiting more than 10 persons	
	no. of notices	no. of persons	no. of notices	no. of persons	no. of notices	no. of persons
Budapest	87	3,899	15	286	138	2,848
Pest	18	788	25	1,577	89	7,612
<i>Central-Hungary</i>	105	4,687	40	1,863	227	10,460
Fejér	31	5,778	35	2,104	55	1,645
Komárom-Esztergom	15	1,082	12	66	57	1,996
Veszprém	25	2,200	5	468	100	2,410
<i>Central Trans-Danubia</i>	71	9,060	52	2,638	212	6,051
Győr-Moson-Sopron	23	1,612	1	10	64	1,342
Vas	15	1,424	5	171	73	2,622
Zala	24	875	11	172	148	3,494
<i>West Trans-Danubia</i>	62	3,911	17	353	285	7,458
Baranya	19	511	2	37	33	778
Somogy	30	661	1	16	24	856
Tolna	16	486	7	169	42	789
<i>South Trans-Danubia</i>	65	1,658	10	222	99	2,423
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	52	1,402	12	331	26	790
Heves	20	743	8	351	97	2,161
Nógrád	16	741	2	27	64	1,628
<i>Northern-Hungary</i>	88	2,886	22	709	187	4,579
Hajdú-Bihar	44	864	12	247	132	3,368
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	26	880	44	744	43	1,385
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	43	1,255	12	358	123	4,611
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	113	2,999	68	1,349	298	9,364
Bács-Kiskun	25	1,982	1	14	74	1,842
Békés	18	783	6	113	20	535
Csongrád	26	1,070	12	249	46	878
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	69	3,835	19	376	140	3,255
Hungary total	573	29,036	228	7,510	1448	43,590

Source: FH.

Table 10.10: Notices of major layoffs reported to the County Labour Centres, and new jobs created by new firms, plus recruitments by existing employers over 10 persons, 2003

Counties/ <i>Regions</i>	Notices of major layoffs		Jobs at new firms		Firms recruiting more than 10 persons	
	no. of notices	no. of persons	no. of notices	no. of persons	no. of notices	no. of persons
Budapest	139	4,897	33	655	243	5,477
Pest	25	1,121	44	618	73	2,723
<i>Central-Hungary</i>	164	6,018	77	1,273	316	8,200
Fejér	32	2,644	29	700	43	1,255
Komárom-Esztergom	18	843	8	231	78	3,419
Veszprém	52	3,615	11	299	60	1,560
<i>Central Trans-Danubia</i>	102	7,102	48	1,230	181	6,234
Győr-Moson-Sopron	19	2,162	2	330	92	3,827
Vas	19	2,475	4	46	61	2,548
Zala	30	2,223	12	266	109	4,825
<i>West Trans-Danubia</i>	68	6,860	18	642	262	11,200
Baranya	48	1,787	1	35	151	3,935
Somogy	52	2,103	8	293	62	1,613
Tolna	19	1,538	12	336	35	688
<i>South Trans-Danubia</i>	119	5,428	21	664	248	6,236
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	53	2,607	26	897	49	1,692
Heves	12	756	7	94	48	916
Nógrád	18	1,504	3	126	55	1,488
<i>Northern-Hungary</i>	83	4,867	36	1,117	152	4,096
Hajdú-Bihar	46	1,048	11	248	139	2,851
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	40	1,635	14	317	139	4,029
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	62	2,075	7	244	145	4,363
<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	148	4,758	32	809	423	11,243
Bács-Kiskun	40	1,086	3	72	66	1,438
Békés	15	510	11	269	60	1,407
Csongrád	36	1,676	13	349	48	917
<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	91	3,272	27	690	174	3,762
Hungary total	775	38,305	259	6,425	1,756	50,971

Source: FH.

Table 10.11: Number of registered unemployed by educational level, yearly averages

Highest education level	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Max. 8 classes of primary school	206,078	191,772	171,882	165,465	160,099	153,085	146,260	152,395
Vocational school	175,650	167,585	152,164	146,226	136,291	124,078	115,323	117,620
Vocational secondary school	63,470	60,332	54,765	54,034	51,702	47,845	45,614	46,927
Grammar school	41,751	37,376	33,458	32,768	31,164	28,219	26,223	26,960
College diploma, BA	9,887	9,529	8,061	8,194	8,360	8,149	8,324	9,740
University diploma, MA	3,786	3,519	2,792	2,832	2,876	2,764	2,971	3,570
Total	500,622	470,112	423,121	409,519	390,492	364,140	344,715	357,212

Source: FH.

Table 10.12: Number of registered unemployed school-leavers by educational level, yearly averages

Highest education level	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Max. 8 classes of primary school	2,125	8,583	7,612	7,568	6,979	8,332	9,606	10,853
Vocational school	19,361	15,147	11,111	9,241	7,249	6,355	5,894	6,372
Vocational secondary school	12,489	10,129	7,864	7,468	6,625	6,778	7,271	7,270
Grammar school	10,086	6,590	4,548	4,078	3,566	3,366	3,310	3,375
College diploma, BA	1,656	1,491	1,099	1,211	1,247	1,463	1,766	2,401
University diploma, MA	516	461	318	361	378	469	697	1,020
Total	46,233	42,401	32,551	29,927	26,044	26,763	28,542	31,292

Source: FH.

Table 10.13: Population aged 7 years and over by highest education and administrative/geographical areas

Area, administrative rank	Total	Primary school			Secondary school		University, high school	
		not even the first grade completed	1-7 th	8 th	without general certificate	with general certificate	without diploma	with diploma
			grade					
Capital	100.0	1.4	11.5	20.3	14.7	28.8	4.3	19.1
Seat of county	100.0	1.4	14.0	21.5	20.1	25.2	3.9	13.9
Other towns with county rights	100.0	1.3	14.5	25.5	22.9	23.2	2.4	10.0
Other towns	100.0	1.7	18.8	26.5	23.0	20.1	1.6	8.3
Towns together	100.0	1.5	15.3	23.4	19.9	24.0	3.0	12.8
Villages. large villages	100.0	2.1	23.7	31.7	23.1	14.2	0.9	4.3
Country total	100.0	1.7	18.3	26.3	21.1	20.5	2.2	9.8
Regions								
Central Hungary	100.0	1.5	13.9	22.6	17.5	25.8	3.4	15.3
Central Transdanubia	100.0	1.6	18.0	27.5	23.8	19.3	1.8	8.0
Western Transdanubia	100.0	1.5	17.4	26.7	23.4	20.7	1.7	8.6
Southern Transdanubia	100.0	2.0	19.4	28.4	22.9	17.7	1.9	7.7
Northern Hungary	100.0	2.0	21.1	27.6	21.4	19.2	1.6	7.2
Northern Great Plain	100.0	2.2	22.5	27.9	21.6	16.8	1.8	7.1
Southern Great Plain	100.0	1.6	20.3	28.3	22.3	17.9	1.9	7.7

Source: KSH CSO Census.

Table 10.14: Unemployed and persons seeking for an employment by highest education attainment, regions and types of localities

Region, type of locality	Persons seeking for an employment			Unemployed			Other persons seeking for an employment		
	primary	secondary	higher	primary	secondary education completed	higher	primary	secondary	higher
Central Hungary									
Budapest	32.2	57.8	9.8	31.8	58.5	9.6	32.9	56.8	10.1
Towns	39.2	55.8	4.6	38.0	57.4	4.5	40.9	53.6	4.9
Villages	43.4	53.5	2.9	43.8	53.5	2.5	42.8	53.6	3.4
Central Transdanubia									
Towns with county rights	33.4	60.5	6.0	33.6	60.4	6.0	33.0	60.8	6.1
Other towns	39.8	55.8	3.7	40.3	55.6	3.9	39.0	56.2	3.3
Villages	47.3	50.3	2.2	47.2	50.4	2.2	47.4	50.2	2.1
Western Transdanubia									
Towns with county rights	31.3	61.7	6.8	32.0	61.1	6.7	30.2	62.7	7.0
Other towns	35.4	59.5	4.9	36.5	58.2	5.1	33.8	61.3	4.6
Villages	43.9	53.4	2.5	44.9	52.4	2.5	42.6	54.8	2.5
Southern Transdanubia									
Towns with county rights	31.6	61.8	6.4	32.2	61.9	5.7	30.5	61.5	7.7
Other towns	36.7	60.1	3.0	37.2	59.6	2.9	35.6	61.0	3.3
Villages	54.6	43.6	1.3	54.8	43.4	1.3	54.2	43.9	1.3
Northern Hungary									
Towns with county rights	32.1	62.6	5.1	32.0	63.0	4.8	32.3	61.5	5.8
Other towns	38.9	57.6	3.1	39.2	57.7	2.8	38.1	57.6	3.8
Villages	51.5	46.6	1.3	51.9	46.4	1.3	50.7	47.3	1.5
Northern Great Plain									
Towns with county rights	30.4	62.9	6.6	30.7	63.0	6.2	29.8	62.6	7.4
Other towns	45.3	52.1	2.2	45.6	51.8	2.1	44.5	52.7	2.4
Villages	55.2	43.4	1.0	55.3	43.4	0.9	54.8	43.5	1.1
Southern Great Plain									
Towns with county rights	29.8	63.1	7.0	29.8	63.3	6.9	29.8	62.7	7.4
Other towns	40.3	56.3	3.1	40.2	56.5	3.0	40.5	55.9	3.3
Villages	48.4	50.0	1.5	48.7	49.8	1.4	47.5	50.5	1.7
Country total	41.9	53.8	4.0	42.3	53.7	3.7	41.1	54.1	4.5

Source: KSH. CSO Census.

Table 11.1: 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
2002	49,779	42,700
2003	57,383	48,651

Source: NEO, based on the reports of the regional labour centres.

Table 12.1: Strikes

Year	Number of strikes	Number of involved persons	Hours lost, in thousands
1991	3	24,148	76
1992	4	1,010	33
1993	5	2,574	42
1994	4	31,529	229
1995	7	172,048 ^a	1,708 ^a
1996	8	4,491	19
1997	5	853	15
1998	7	1,447	3
1999	5	16,685	242
2000	5	26,978	1,192
2001	6	21,128	61
2002	4	4,573	9
2003	7	10,831	19

^a Teachers strikes number partly estimated.

Source: KSH.

Table 13.1: Employment and unemployment rate of population aged 15–64 by sex in the EU–15 and EU–25, 2003*

Country	Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	males	females	all	males	females	all
Austria	76.5	61.9	69.1	4.0	4.3	4.1
Belgium	67.1	51.4	59.3	7.5	8.0	7.7
Denmark	79.7	70.5	75.1	5.2	5.8	5.5
United Kingdom	77.9	65.3	73.6	5.5	4.1	4.9
Finland	70.3	67.1	68.7	11.1	10.0	10.5
France	69.4	57.3	63.3	7.5	9.5	8.5
Greece	72.5	44.0	58.0	5.9	13.8	9.1
Netherlands	81.2	65.8	73.6	3.5	3.8	3.6
Ireland	74.5	55.4	65.0	5.0	4.0	4.6
Luxembourg	73.3	52.0	62.7	3.0	4.6	3.7
Germany	70.9	58.9	64.9	10.3	9.4	9.9
Italy	69.5	42.8	56.1	7.0	12.0	9.0
Portugal	74.3	60.7	67.3	5.6	7.8	6.6
Spain	73.1	45.9	59.6	8.0	15.9	11.2
Sweden	74.9	72.2	73.6	6.2	5.0	5.6
EU-15	72.6	56.0	64.3	7.5	8.9	8.1
Hungary	63.5	50.9	57.0	6.2	5.4	5.8
Cyprus	78.8	60.2	69.2	3.9	4.6	4.2
Czech Republic	73.2	56.6	64.9	5.9	9.7	7.6
Estonia	66.8	58.3	62.3	11.3	10.8	11.0
Poland	56.4	46.4	51.4	19.2	20.3	19.7
Latvia	65.8	57.8	61.7	12.7	10.9	10.7
Lithuania	65.9	60.0	62.8	10.6	13.2	13.0
Malta	75.6	33.4	54.6	6.4	9.9	7.5
Slovakia	63.5	52.3	57.9	17.0	17.3	17.2
Slovenia	67.2	57.7	62.5	6.1	7.1	6.6
EU-25	70.8	55.1	62.9	8.5	10.0	9.1

* 2nd Quarterly.

Source: New Cronos.

Table 13.2: Employment composition, 2003*

Country	Self employed	Part time	Fix term contr.	Service	Industry	Agriculture
Austria	n.a.	20.2	7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium	16.3	20.5	8.4	75.6	22.2	2.2
Denmark	7.1	21.3	9.3	74.5	22.2	3.3
United Kingdom	12.2	25.2	6.1	80.4	18.7	0.9
Finland	11.8	13.0	16.3	68.9	26.0	5.1
France	8.8	16.5	12.9	74.3	21.6	4.1
Greece	42.3	4.3	11.0	60.6	23.4	16.0
Netherlands	14.0	45.0	14.6	77.7	19.0	3.3
Ireland	17.4	16.8	5.1	65.8	27.7	6.5
Luxembourg ^a	6.9	10.3	5.0	76.7	22.0	1.3
Germany	10.8	22.4	12.2	70.3	27.2	2.4
Italy	25.0	8.5	9.9	66.5	29.1	4.4
Portugal	26.9	11.7	21.1	55.0	32.3	12.6
Spain	15.3	8.0	30.6	65.3	29.1	5.7
Sweden	4.7	22.9	15.1	74.8	22.8	2.3
EU-15	14.8	18.6	12.8	71.4	24.6	4.0
Hungary	13.2	4.4	7.5	62.3	31.9	5.8
Cyprus ^a	na	na	na	70.2	20.7	9.1
Czech Republic	17.1	5.0	9.2	56.1	39.4	4.5
Estonia	8.9	8.5	2.5	61.5	32.3	6.1
Poland	27.3	10.5	19.4	53.0	28.6	18.4
Latvia ^a	16.9	11.3	6.7	60.3	24.4	15.3
Lithuania	20.3	9.6	7.2	54.2	28.0	17.8
Malta ^a	12.3	6.8	4.1	63.7	34.3	1.9
Slovakia	10.2	2.4	4.9	61.3	34.3	4.4
Slovenia	16.9	6.2	13.7	52.9	36.4	10.7
EU-25	15.6	17.1	12.9	69.2	25.5	5.2

* 2nd Quarterly.^a Data of 2000.

Source: Employment in Europe.

Table 13.3: Youth educational attainment level and participation in the LLL in EU-15 and EU-25, 2003*

Country ¹	Percentage of young people aged 20-24 having attained at least upper secondary education attained ¹			Percentage of the adult population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training		
	males	females	all	males	females	all
Austria	85.1	82.2	83.8	8.0	7.8	7.9
Belgium	78.0	84.6	81.3	8.3	8.7	8.5
Denmark	72.6	76.2	74.4	16.0	22.0	18.9
United Kingdom	78.7	78.1	78.2	17.6	25.3	21.3
Finland	82.5	87.9	85.2	15.0	20.4	17.6
France	78.8	83.0	80.9	7.1	7.7	7.4
Greece	76.5	86.9	81.7	3.5	3.8	3.7
Netherlands	70.0	76.7	73.3	16.2	17.0	16.5
Ireland	82.3	89.0	85.7	8.4	11.0	9.7
Luxembourg	74.0	65.5	69.8	6.6	6.0	6.3
Germany	71.6	73.4	72.5	6.4	5.6	6.0
Italy	66.4	73.4	69.9	4.2	5.2	4.7
Portugal	40.7	54.7	47.7	3.4	4.0	3.7
Spain	57.1	70.1	63.4	5.3	6.3	5.8
Sweden	84.1	87.1	85.6	31.3	37.3	34.2
EU-15	71.2	76.4	73.8	8.9	10.5	9.7
Hungary	83.9	86.1	85.0	5.4	6.5	6.0
Cyprus	76.1	87.8	82.2	7.1	8.5	7.9
Czech Republic	92.7	91.4	92.0	5.1	5.7	5.4
Estonia	78.5	84.2	81.4	5.2	7.1	6.2
Poland	86.1	91.5	88.8	4.5	5.5	5.0
Latvia	68.5	79.7	74.0	5.7	10.2	8.1
Lithuania	78.3	85.8	82.1	3.3	5.7	4.5
Malta	39.8	46.2	43.0	4.9	3.6	4.2
Slovakia	94.1	94.2	94.1	4.9	4.7	4.8
Slovenia	87.4	94.2	90.7	13.9	16.3	15.1
EU-25	74.2	79.2	76.7	8.3	9.7	9.0

* 2nd Quarterly.

1 "Upper secondary" includes uncertified vocational training.

Source: New Cronos.

Table 13.4: Monthly statutory minimum wage rates, Full-time adult employees, aged 23+*

Country	In local currency	In euros	Date effective ¹
Belgium		1,317.50	01. 02. 2004
Bulgaria	120 leva	61	16. 01. 2004
Cyprus	350 Cyprus pounds	600	01. 06. 2004
Czech Republic	6,700 koruna	211	01. 01. 2004
Estonia	2,480 kroons	159	01. 01. 2004
France		1,154.13	25. 06. 2004
Greece		559.98 ^a	01. 09. 2004
Hungary	53,000 forints	212	01. 01. 2004
Ireland		1,213.33	01. 02. 2004
Latvia	80 lats	121	01. 01. 2004
Lithuania	450 lita	130	01. 09. 2003
Luxembourg		1,402.96 ^b	01. 08. 2003
Malta	233.48 lira	543	01. 01. 2004
Moldova	340 leu	23	01. 07. 2003
Netherlands		1,264.80	01. 07. 2003
Poland	824 zloty	183	01. 01. 2004
Portugal		365.60	01. 01. 2004
Romania	2,800,000 leu	68	01. 01. 2004
Russian Federation	600 rubles	17	01. 10. 2003
Serbia	5,395 new dinars	73	01. 02. 2004
Slovakia	6,500 koruna	163	01. 10. 2004
Slovenia	117,500 tolar	484	01. 08. 2004
Spain		490.80	25. 06. 2004
Turkey	444,150,000 lira	250	01. 07. 2004
Ukraine	205 hrynia	31	01. 12. 2003
United Kingdom	840.67 pounds sterling	1,226	01. 10. 2004

* Where official rates are expressed by the hour or week, they have been converted to monthly rates on the basis of a 40-hour week or 52-week year. Minimum wage figures exclude any 13th or 14th month payments that may be due under national legislation, custom or practice.

¹ Minimum wage levels last updated.

^a Unmarried white collar workers only.

^b Unskilled workers only.

Source: FedEE review of minimum wage rates: www.fedee.com/minwage.html

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 eco-

nomically 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 per cent 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 1st 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 Statistics

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 per cent in the same period.

Non-manual workers are persons with occupations classified by the ISCO-88 in major groups 1-4., manual workers are persons with occupations classified in major groups 5-9. since 1st January 1994. Census data were used for the estimation of the employment data in 1980 and 1990. The aggregate economic data are based on national account statistics, the consumer's and producer's price statistics and industrial surveys. A detailed description of the data sources are to be found in the relevant publications of the 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 administrative 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 OM-KMK) 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 per cent) and the selected ones have to provide information about all their full-time employees.

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

In the budgetary sector all budgetary institutions provide information, regardless of their size, in 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 containing 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 con-

taining 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 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 Unemploy-

ment Register, always covering the last six years in the form of a monthly breakdown.

8. HCSO Census Data

The largest data collection of the Central Statistical Office is the population and housing census, covering the entire population of the country. The reference date of the last census was 0 o'clock on February 1, 2001. The census data published refer to this survey, though regarding the most important characteristics, with the help of the data of the 1980 and the 1990 census respectively, it is possible to study the changes occurred in the last decades. The data of the previous censuses – within certain limits – have been adjusted according to the concepts of the last census (e.g. the data on employment, employers of the 1980 and the 1990 census are reflecting to the definitions, registers of 2001).

The data refer to the resident population of the census in general, while in some cases to the respective groups of population (e.g. persons in employment, engaged in non-agricultural activities, aged 15 years and older). Resident population of the census means the group of persons staying in fact on the place of the enumeration, those who live their everyday life there, can be contacted on the given address, spend most of their night-rests on that place, go to work or to school from that place. This grouping is basically in line with the concept of resident population of the 1980 and 1990 censuses, where the intent for the official registration had been regarded as a matter of fact of a valid official registration. The census 1990 defined the resident population on the basis of the registered addresses (of the population).

As far as the economic activity of the population is concerned, the census applies the concepts of the International Labour Organization (ILO), while – due to the limits in the size and time of the enumeration – the issue of unemployment cannot be studied as deeply as the continuous labour survey does it. In the frame of the labour force survey the unemployment rate is based on a well-defined set of data, by putting on several related questions. A person for example, spending the term of notice at his employer is regarded as person in employment even if he declares himself as unemployed. This correction cannot be made in the case of the census, as – due to the limits in scope – the subject of the notice have not been raised. As the information on unemployment in case

of the census is based on the biased judgement of the individuals, there might be some differences against the findings of the labour survey.

The grouping system of the occupations at the census 2001 is based on the nomenclature of the Hungarian Standard Classification of Occupations (further FEOR-93), being in force as from 1997. As to basic principles and structure, it follows the international classification of occupations, ISCO-88 (Rev. 3.), and classifies the occupations into the same 10 major groups. In some tables “legislators, senior government officials, leaders of interest groups and manag-

ers of firms” and “professionals” are grouped together as “leaders, intellectuals”, “technicians and associate professionals” and “office and management (customer service) clerks” are grouped together as “other non-manual workers”. In the same tables the group of “craft and related trades workers” include “plant and machine operators and assemblers, vehicle drivers” too, while the group “other occupations” contains elementary occupations and armed forces together.

The classification of the employers or economic activities corresponds to the Hungarian Standard Industrial Classification (TEÁOR) of 1998.