

STATISTICAL DATA

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Statistical Data

1. Basic economic indicators
2. Population
3. Labour market status
4. Employment
5. Unemployment
6. Wages
7. Education
8. Labour demand indicators
9. Regional inequalities
10. Migration
11. Industrial relations
12. International comparison
13. Description of the main data sources

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: Basic economic indicators

Year	GDP	Industrial production	Real earnings ¹	Employment	Consumer price index	Unemployment rate
	Previous year = 100					
1989	100.7	95.0	99.7	98.2	117.0	...
1990	96.5	90.7	94.3	97.2	128.9	...
1991	88.1	81.6	93.0	92.6	135.0	...
1992	96.9	84.2	98.6	90.3	123.0	9.8
1993	99.4	103.9	96.1	93.8	122.5	11.9
1994	102.9	109.7	107.2	98.0	118.8	10.7
1995	101.5	104.6	87.8	98.1	128.2	10.2
1996	101.3	103.2	95.0	99.1	123.6	9.9
1997	104.6	111.1	104.9	100.1	118.3	8.7
1998	104.9	112.5	103.6	101.4	114.3	7.8
1999	104.2	110.4	102.5	103.2	110.0	7.0
2000	105.2	118.1	101.5	101.0	109.8	6.4
2001	103.8	103.6	106.4	100.3	109.2	5.7
2002	103.5	102.8	113.6	100.1	105.3	5.8
2003	102.9	106.4	109.2	101.3	104.7	5.9
2004	104.1 ^a	108.3	98.9	99.4	106.8	6.1

^a Preliminary.

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

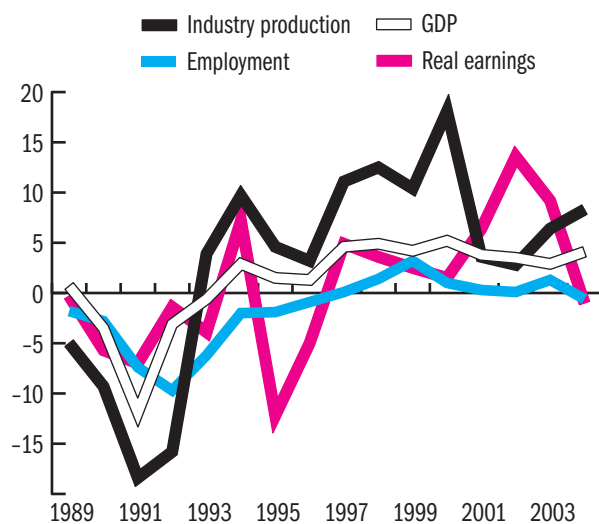


Figure 1.1: Annual changes of basic economic indicators

Table 2.1: Population*

Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes	Dependency rate	
				Total ¹	Old age ²
				population	
1980	10,709	103.6	-	0.54	0.21
1989	10,421	100.8	-	0.51	0.20
1990	10,375	100.4	-0.2	0.51	0.20
1991	10,373	100.0	0.0	0.50	0.20
1992	10,374	100.0	0.0	0.49	0.20
1993	10,365	99.9	-0.1	0.49	0.20
1994	10,350	99.8	-0.1	0.48	0.21
1995	10,337	99.6	-0.1	0.48	0.21
1996	10,321	99.5	-0.1	0.48	0.21
1997	10,301	99.3	-0.2	0.47	0.21
1998	10,280	99.1	-0.2	0.47	0.21
1999	10,253	98.8	-0.3	0.47	0.21
2000	10,221	98.5	-0.3	0.47	0.21
2001	10,200	98.3	-0.2	0.46	0.22
2002	10,175	98.1	-0.2	0.46	0.22
2003	10,142	97.8	-0.3	0.46	0.22
2004	10,117	97.5	-0.3	0.46	0.23
2005	10,098	97.3	-0.2	0.45	0.23

* January 1th.¹ (population age 0–14 + 65 and above) / (population age 15–64)² population age 65 and above) / (population age 15–64)

Note: Recalculated on the basis of Population Census 2001.

Source: KSH.

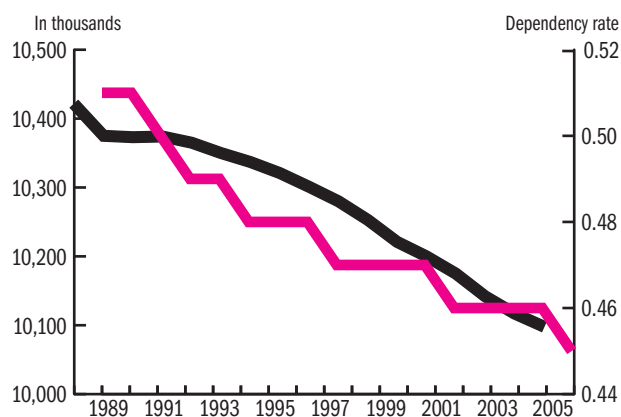
Figure 2.1: Population on 1st January

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
2005	1,579.7	1,322.0	4,409.1	1,209.2	1,577.6	10,097.6

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

Source: KSH.

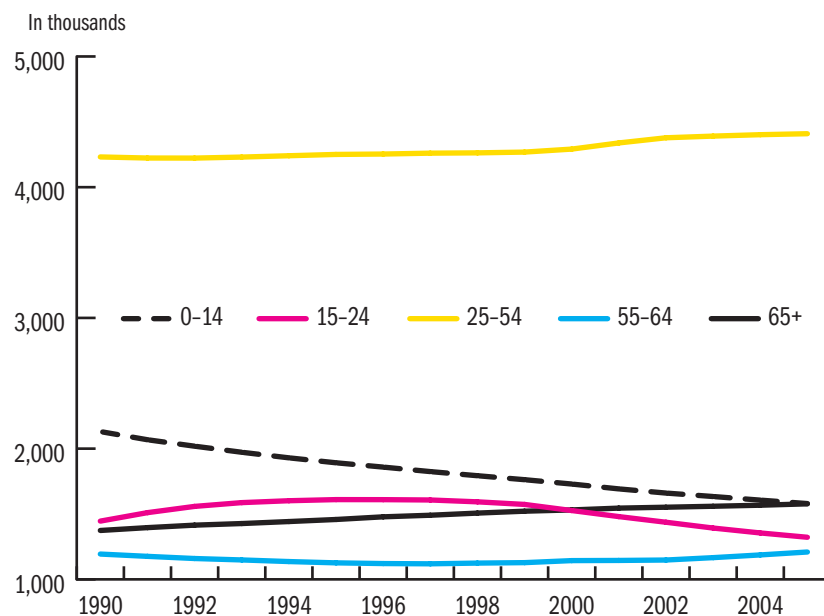


Figure 2.2: Population by age groups

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

	0-14	15-24	25-59	60-64	65+	Total
Year	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
2005	809.5	674.6	2,480.0	252.2	576.8	4,793.1

* See: Table 2.2.

Source: KSH.

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

	0-14	15-24	25-54	55-64	65+	Total
Year	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
2005	770.2	647.4	2,221.9	341.7	1,323.1	5,304.3

* See: Table 2.2.

Source: KSH.

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				Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner, other 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
2004	3,663.1	247.2	480.5	739.8	271.0	633.8	2,125.1	6,035.4	237.3	5.7	2,236.1	2,479.1

* In thousands. Annual average figures.

Note: Till 1999 updated figure based on 1990 population census since 2000 based on 2001 population census. '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	Pen- sioner	Inactive				Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner, other inactive	Total
				Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	2,750.5	0.0	173.8	196.3	0.0	99.1	469.2	3,219.7	265.3	0.0	491.8	757.1
1990	2,524.3	37.9	188.4	284.2	1.2	80.3	554.1	3,116.3	123.7	0.0	665.5	789.2
1991	2,351.6	150.3	218.7	296.5	1.5	115.0	631.7	3,133.6	90.4	0.0	700.7	791.1
1992	2,153.1	263.2	252.0	302.4	1.7	174.8	730.9	3,147.2	65.1	3.2	722.1	790.4
1993	2,029.1	311.5	263.2	346.9	2.0	203.3	815.4	3,156.0	47.9	4.5	735.7	788.1
1994	2,013.4	270.0	277.6	357.1	3.7	239.6	878.0	3,161.4	41.6	3.8	740.0	785.4
1995	2,012.5	259.3	282.2	367.4	4.9	237.8	892.3	3,164.1	37.1	2.1	742.6	781.8
1996	2,007.4	242.4	291.9	372.8	3.3	248.3	916.3	3,166.1	28.9	1.3	746.3	776.5
1997	2,018.0	212.2	306.0	377.6	1.5	251.6	936.7	3,166.9	25.5	1.9	743.5	770.9
1998	2,015.5	186.5	345.4	350.4	1.0	264.2	961.0	3,163.0	26.2	2.8	737.3	766.3
1999	2,068.4	170.3	312.7	338.8	4.2	261.5	917.2	3,155.9	34.7	0.4	727.2	762.3
2000	2,086.0	158.2	315.2	358.2	4.1	261.7	939.2	3,183.4	39.8	0.7	758.8	799.3
2001	2,087.6	141.6	311.0	353.4	4.3	283.2	951.9	3,181.1	41.1	0.9	763.0	805.0
2002	2,080.4	137.3	307.5	370.3	5.0	273.4	956.2	3,173.9	45.2	0.7	764.4	810.3
2003	2,073.5	137.6	293.6	367.9	4.3	288.1	953.9	3,165.0	53.0	0.9	762.5	816.4
2004	2,052.7	136.2	293.5	371.2	4.6	300.2	969.5	3,158.4	64.6	0.6	758.8	824.0

* See: Table 3.1.

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

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	Pen- sioner	Inactive				Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner, other inactive	Total
				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
2004	1,610.2	111.0	186.8	368.6	266.4	333.6	1,155.4	2,876.6	172.8	5.1	1,477.3	1,655.2

* See: Table 3.1.

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

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				Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner, other 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
2004	60.7	4.1	8.0	12.3	4.5	10.5	35.2	100.0	9.6	0.2	90.2	100.0

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

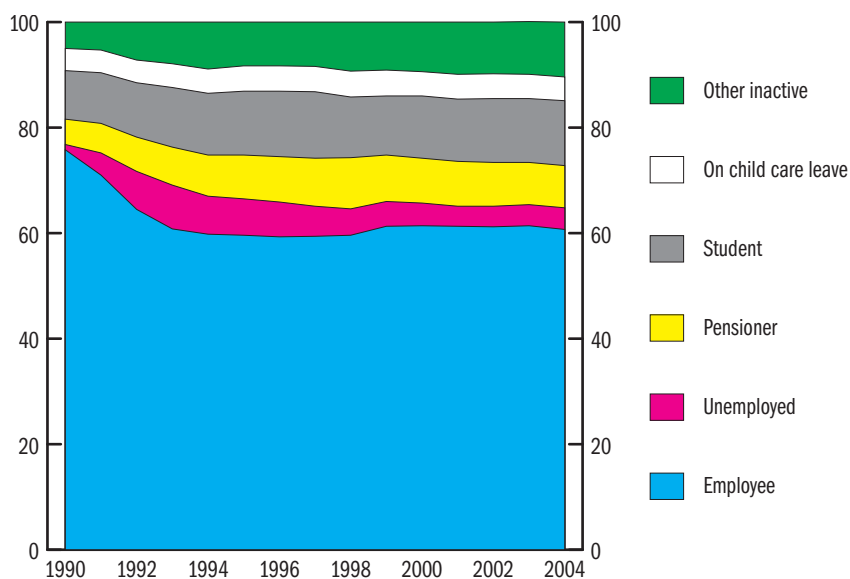
**Figure 3.1: Labour force participation of population at working age, total**

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	Pen- sioner	Inactive				Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner, other inactive	Total
				Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	85.4	0.0	5.4	6.1	0.0	3.1	14.6	100.0	35.0	0.0	65.0	100.0
1990	81.0	1.2	6.0	9.1	0.0	2.6	17.8	100.0	15.7	0.0	84.3	100.0
1995	63.6	8.2	8.9	11.6	0.2	7.5	28.2	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.0	100.0
1996	63.4	7.7	9.2	11.8	0.1	7.8	28.9	100.0	3.7	0.2	96.1	100.0
1997	63.7	6.7	9.7	11.9	0.0	7.9	29.6	100.0	3.3	0.2	96.4	100.0
1998	63.7	5.9	10.9	11.1	0.0	8.4	30.4	100.0	3.4	0.4	96.2	100.0
1999	65.5	5.4	9.9	10.7	0.1	8.3	29.1	100.0	4.6	0.1	95.4	100.0
2000	65.5	5.0	9.9	11.3	0.1	8.2	29.5	100.0	5.0	0.1	94.9	100.0
2001	65.6	4.5	9.8	11.1	0.1	8.9	29.9	100.0	5.1	0.1	94.8	100.0
2002	65.5	4.3	9.7	11.7	0.2	8.6	30.1	100.0	5.6	0.1	94.3	100.0
2003	65.5	4.3	9.3	11.6	0.1	9.1	30.1	100.0	6.5	0.1	93.4	100.0
2004	65.0	4.3	9.3	11.8	0.1	9.5	30.7	100.0	7.8	0.1	92.1	100.0

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

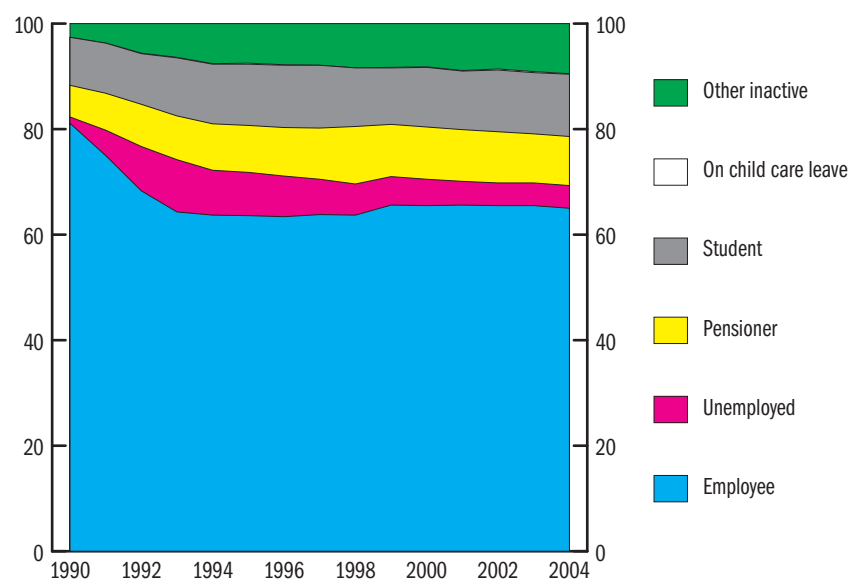


Figure 3.2: Labour force participation of population of working age, males

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				Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner, other inactive	Total
				Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	72.8	0.0	4.3	5.9	8.8	8.2	27.2	100.0	21.1	0.0	78.9	100.0
1990	70.3	0.9	3.3	9.3	8.7	7.6	28.9	100.0	14.8	0.0	85.2	100.0
1995	53.4	5.2	7.3	12.2	9.6	12.3	41.4	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.1	100.0
1996	52.8	5.2	7.6	12.6	9.8	12.0	42.0	100.0	4.8	0.3	94.9	100.0
1997	52.6	4.5	8.1	12.9	9.9	12.0	42.9	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.0	100.0
1998	55.0	4.1	8.4	12.0	10.2	10.4	40.9	100.0	4.1	0.3	95.6	100.0
1999	56.6	3.9	7.7	11.7	10.1	10.0	39.5	100.0	4.9	0.1	95.0	100.0
2000	56.9	3.5	7.0	12.5	9.5	10.6	39.5	100.0	5.7	0.1	94.2	100.0
2001	56.8	3.1	7.0	12.5	9.7	10.9	40.1	100.0	6.2	0.1	93.7	100.0
2002	56.4	3.4	6.9	12.7	9.7	11.0	40.2	100.0	7.3	0.2	92.5	100.0
2003	56.9	3.5	6.6	12.5	9.5	10.9	39.6	100.0	9.2	0.2	90.6	100.0
2004	56.0	3.9	6.5	12.8	9.3	11.6	40.2	100.0	10.4	0.3	89.3	100.0

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

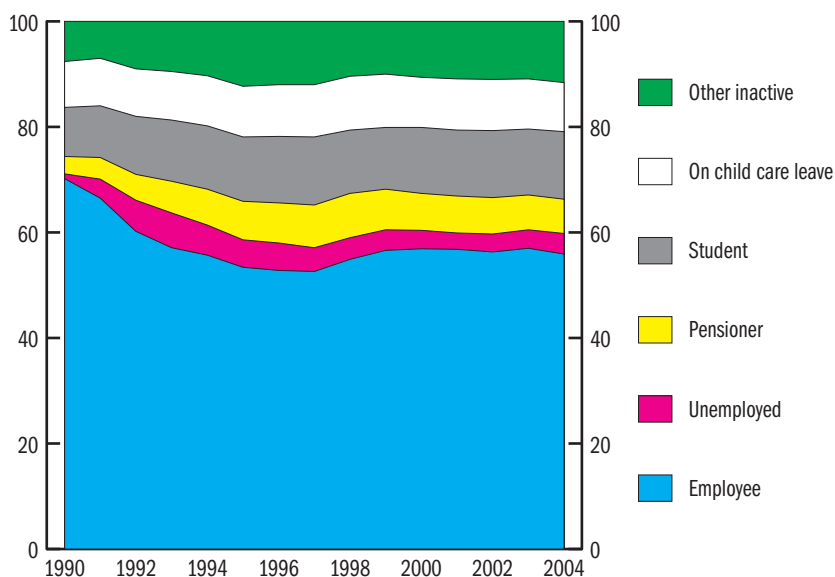
**Figure 3.3: Labour force participation of population of working age, females**

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

	1999	2000	2001	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a	2004 ^a
Total							
In work	3,710.8	3,778.9	3,804.1	3,827.4	3,827.1	3,843.6	3,834.4
Unemployed	473.5	448.1	411.6	414.5	410.4	431.8	451.0
Student (pupils)	753.9	749.9	716.4	739.9	763.1	767.7	783.8
Pensioner	1,079.7	991.8	968.9	990.8	940.4	856.4	800.3
Disabled	195.5	223.8	245.4	251.0	284.4	338.3	370.4
On child care leave	289.0	272.4	280.1	272.3	278.3	281.7	274.7
Dependent	167.5	165.9	168.9	170.7	160.4	181.7	133.3
Out of work for other reason	113.1	133.6	181.8	184.7	185.7	181.7	178.4
Total	6,783.0	6,764.4	6,777.2	6,851.3	6,849.8	6,836.3	6,826.3
Males							
In work	2,042.7	2,075.4	2,091.8	2,089.5	2,090.2	2,087.3	2,082.8
Unemployed	286.1	270.4	255.7	255.2	239.3	244.2	247.7
Student (pupils)	375.9	371.4	353.0	363.6	380.9	383.7	391.1
Pensioner	426.4	388.6	377.3	386.3	368.1	337.4	322.5
Disabled	106.0	120.4	133.1	134.2	148.1	169.9	184.5
On child care leave	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.9	4.7	4.9
Dependent	6.5	5.3	6.3	6.3	5.1	5.3	6.0
Out of work for other reason	67.4	77.6	99.9	100.8	101.2	97.5	89.6
Total	3,314.9	3,312.9	3,321.1	3,339.9	3,337.8	3,330.0	3,329.1
Females							
In work	1,668.1	1,703.5	1,712.3	1,737.9	1,736.9	1,756.3	1,751.6
Unemployed	187.4	177.7	155.9	159.3	171.1	187.6	203.3
Student (pupils)	378.0	378.5	363.4	376.3	382.2	384.0	392.7
Pensioner	653.3	603.2	591.6	604.5	572.3	519.0	477.8
Disabled	89.5	103.4	112.3	116.8	136.3	168.4	185.9
On child care leave	285.1	268.6	276.1	268.3	273.4	277.0	269.8
Dependent	161.0	160.6	162.6	164.4	155.3	129.8	127.3
Out of work for other reason	45.7	56.0	81.9	83.9	84.5	84.2	88.8
Total	3,468.1	3,451.5	3,456.1	3,511.4	3,512.0	3,506.3	3,497.2

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

Source: KSH MEF.

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

	1999	2000	2001	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a	2004 ^a
Total							
In work	54.7	55.9	56.1	55.9	55.9	56.2	56.2
Unemployed	7.0	6.6	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6
Student (pupils)	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.5
Pensioner	15.9	14.7	14.3	14.5	13.7	12.5	11.7
Disabled	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.4
On child care leave	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
Dependent	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.0
Out of work for other reason	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Total	100.0	99.7	99.9	101.0	101.0	100.8	100.6
Males							
In work	61.6	62.6	63.0	62.6	62.6	62.7	62.6
Unemployed	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4
Student (pupils)	11.3	11.2	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.5	11.7
Pensioner	12.9	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.0	10.1	9.7
Disabled	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.5
On child care leave	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dependent	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Out of work from other reason	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females							
In work	48.1	49.4	49.5	49.5	49.5	50.1	50.1
Unemployed	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.8
Student (pupils)	10.9	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.2
Pensioner	18.8	17.5	17.1	17.2	16.3	14.8	13.7
Disabled	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.8	5.3
On child care leave	8.2	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.7
Dependent	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.6
Out of work for other reason	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

Table 4.1: Employed

Year	1000 prs	1992 = 100	Employment ratio ¹
1980	5,458.2	133.7	65.3
1990	4,880.0	119.5	59.0
1991	4,520.0	110.7	54.4
1992	4,082.7	100.0	49.0
1993	3,827.0	93.7	45.8
1994	3,751.5	91.9	44.8
1995	3,678.8	90.1	43.9
1996	3,648.2	89.4	43.6
1997	3,646.4	89.3	43.6
1998	3,697.8	90.6	44.3
1999	3,811.4	93.4	45.7
2000	3,849.1	94.3	46.2
2001	3,859.5	94.5	...
2001 ^a	3,883.3	95.1	45.6
2002 ^a	3,883.7	95.1	45.6
2003 ^a	3,921.9	96.1	46.2
2004 ^a	3,900.4	95.5	45.8

¹ Per cent of the population above 15 year.

^a See: Table 3.7.

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

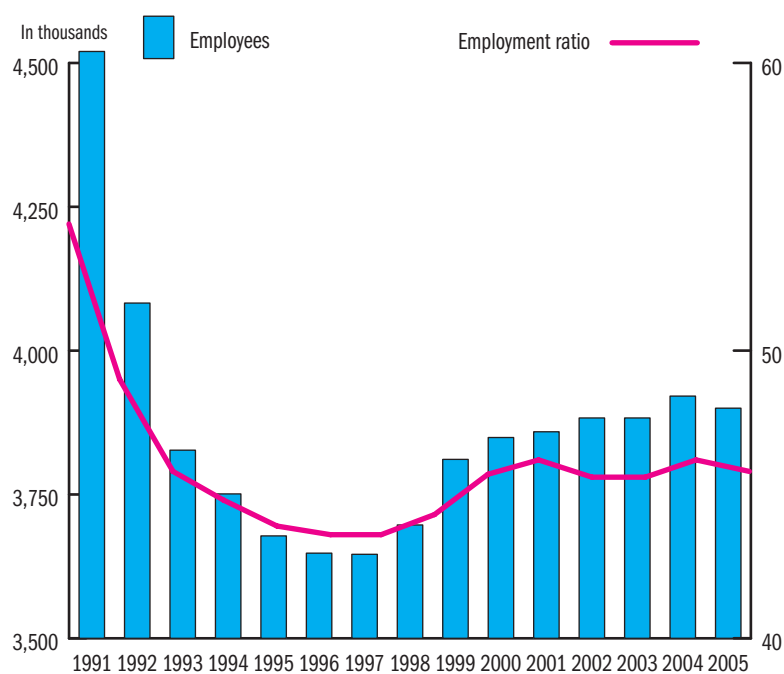


Figure 4.1: Employed

Table 4.2: Employed by gender

Year	Males		Females		Share of females (%)
	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
2004 ^a	2,117.3	95.5	1,783.1	95.6	45.7

^a See: Table 3.7.

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

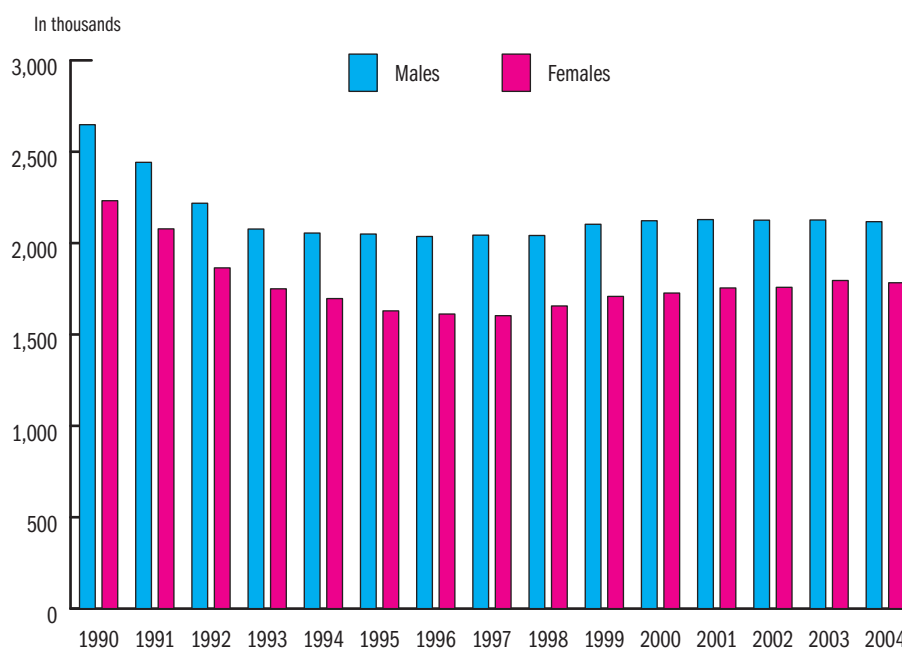


Figure 4.2: Employed by gender

Table 4.3: 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
2004 ^a	0.7	7.4	69.5	12.0	7.3	3.0	100.0

^a See: Table 3.7.

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

Table 4.4: 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
2004 ^a	0.5	7.1	68.2	14.6	9.7	100.0

^a See: Table 3.7.

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

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

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, University	Total
1980	40.8	32.3	18.2	8.7	100.0
1990	37.6	30.5	20.1	11.8	100.0
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
2004 ^a	13.0	40.4	28.0	18.6	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 4.6: Composition of the employed by level of education – females, per cent

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, University	Total
1980	53.1	12.3	27.5	7.2	100.0
1990	43.4	13.4	31.4	11.8	100.0
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
2004 ^a	15.9	20.5	40.2	23.4	100.0

* See note of Table 3.7.

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

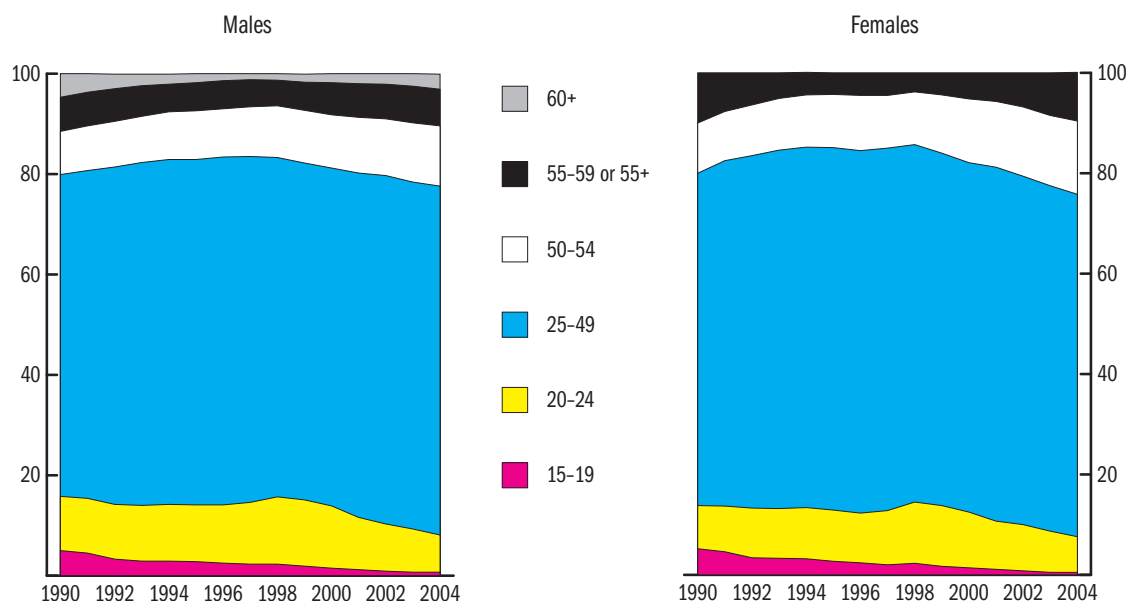


Figure 4.3: Employed by age, per cent

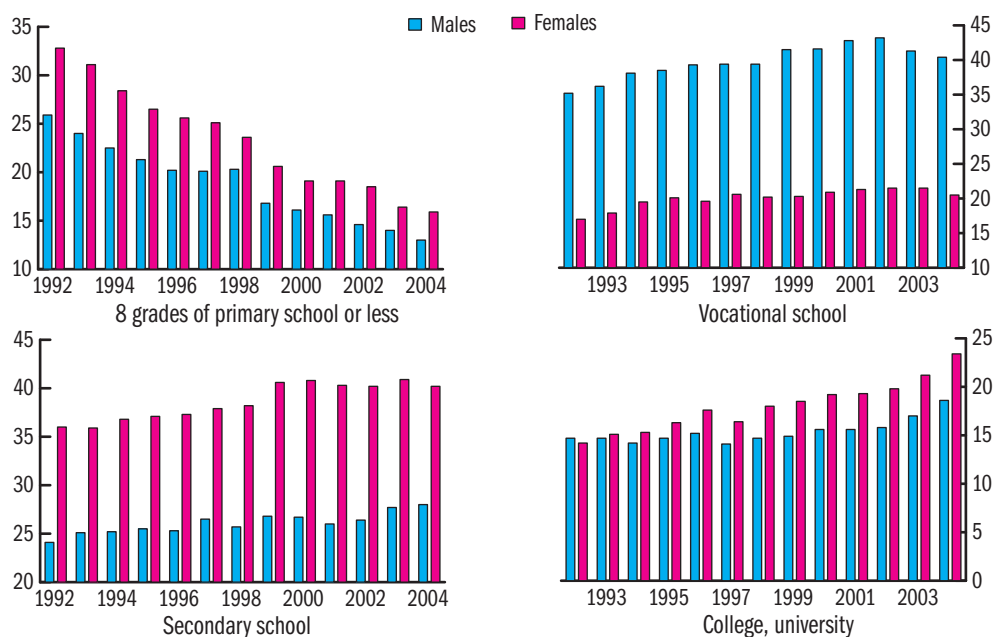


Figure 4.4: Employed by highest educational attainment and gender, per cent

Table 4.7: Employed by type of employment

Year	Employees	Member of cooperatives	Member of other partnerships	Self-employed 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
2004 ^a	3,347.8	8.1	136.6	407.8	3,900.3

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Note: Conscripts are excluded.

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

Table 4.8: Composition by type of employment – per cent

Year	Employees	Member of cooperatives	Member of other partnerships	Self-employed 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
2004 ^a	85.8	0.2	3.5	10.5	100.0

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Note: Conscripts are excluded.

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

Table 4.9: Employees by industry, per cent

Industry	1980	1990	2000	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a	2004 ^a
Agriculture	18.0	15.8	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.1
Mining and quarrying	2.2	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	29.2	29.5	25.9	26.5	26.4	25.2	24.4
Electricity, gas, steam, water supply	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8
Construction	7.0	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	8.7	8.9	13	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.1
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6
Transport, storage, communication	7.4	6.7	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.7
Financial intermediation	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1
Real estate, renting, business activities	3.2	2.9	5.0	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.0	5.6	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.5
Education	6.0	7.1	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4
Health and social work	5.3	5.5	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.4
Other	2.7	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes members of cooperatives and partnerships.

^a See note of Table 3.7.

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

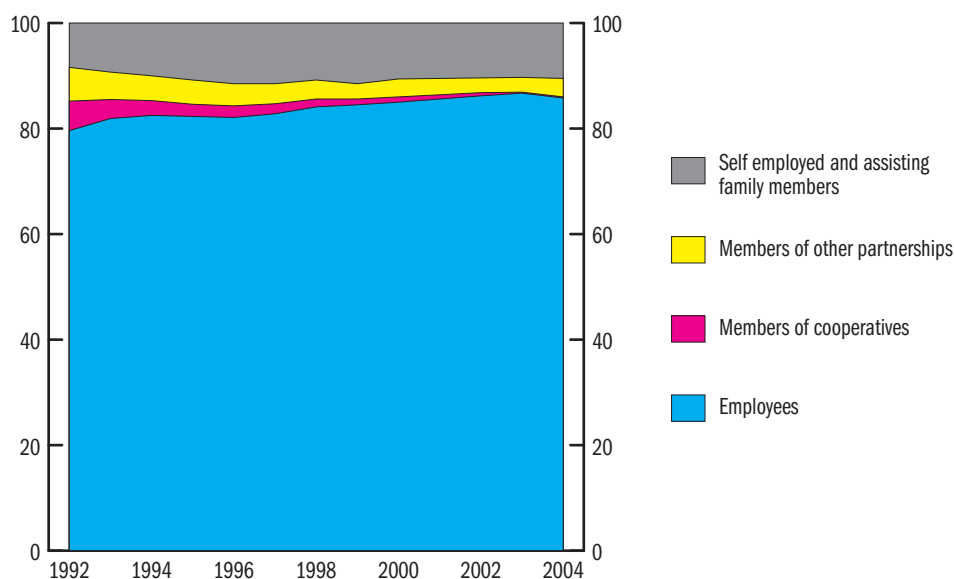


Figure 4.5: Ratio of employees, members of cooperatives, members of other partnerships, self-employed and assisting family members, per cent

Table 4.10: Employees of the corporate sector by firm size, per cent

	less than 20	20-49	50-249	250-999	more than 1000
Year	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
2004	23.6	14.8	21.3	18.3	22.0

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

Source: FH BT.

Table 4.11: Employees of the corporate sector by the share of foreign ownership, per cent

Foreign Ownership	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
100%	12.2	14.4	17.1	17.5	19.0	17.7	16.5	17.7
Majority	12.3	13.9	13.5	11.7	11.0	9.2	8.8	7.8
Minority	7.3	7.6	6.0	5.3	4.9	3.6	3.9	3.8
0%	68.2	64.1	63.4	65.5	65.1	69.5	70.8	70.7

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

Source: FH BT.

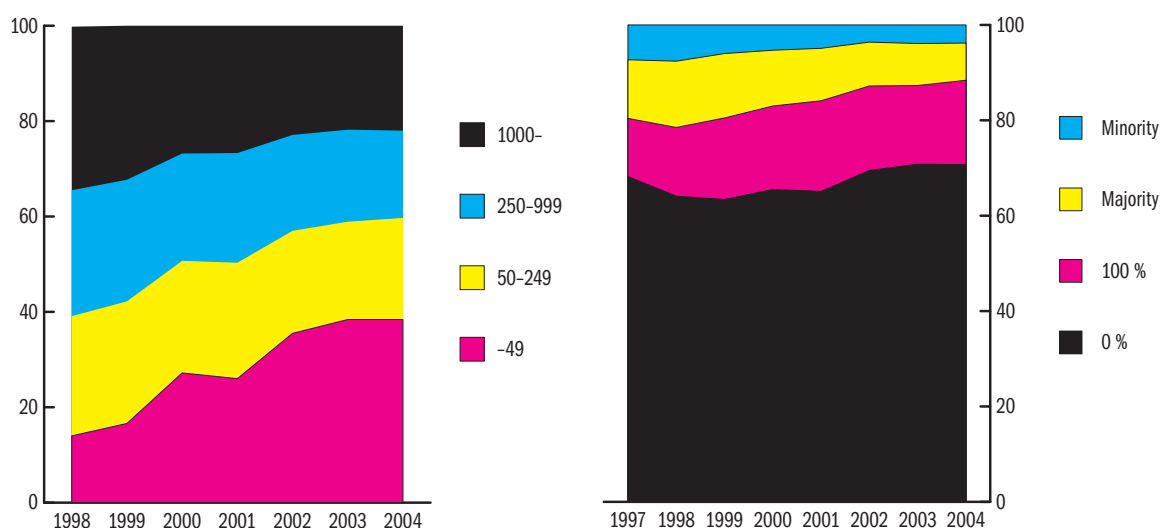

Figure 4.6: Employees of the corporate sector by firm size and by the share of foreign ownership

Table 4.12: Employment rate of population aged 15-74 , by age group, males

Year	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
1992	14.6	64.7	82.8	71.8	48.7	13.0	58.9
1998	11.4	59.9	78.8	66.0	38.3	5.7	54.4
1999	10.6	60.3	80.5	69.0	44.0	6.1	56.2
2000	8.4	58.9	80.9	69.6	49.6	6.7	56.8
2001 ^a	7.9	56.7	81.6	68.2	51.3	7.0	57.1
2002 ^a	5.6	53.1	81.9	68.6	52.8	7.6	57.1
2003 ^a	4.8	51.8	82.2	69.7	55.2	8.9	57.6
2004 ^a	4.5	46.5	82.7	69.7	54.0	10.8	57.5

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

Table 4.13: Employment rate of population aged 15-74 by age group, females

Year	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
1992	16.0	54.0	72.2	58.4	18.2	7.5	46.6
1998	10.7	47.5	66.3	52.3	13.6	2.5	41.0
1999	8.7	48.1	67.3	59.4	16.2	2.8	42.3
2000	8.0	45.9	67.8	62.5	20.0	2.8	43.0
2001 ^a	6.3	44.2	68.0	62.1	23.2	2.8	43.1
2002 ^a	4.3	44.2	67.0	64.0	28.3	3.1	43.3
2003 ^a	3.1	41.9	67.8	65.8	35.1	3.9	44.3
2004 ^a	2.7	37.4	67.2	66.0	39.8	4.5	44.1

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

Table 4.14: Employment rate of population aged 15-74 by level of education, males

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, University	Total
1993	30.4	75.6	68.0	79.6	54.9
1998	28.2	75.1	63.4	75.7	54.4
1999	26.7	76.4	64.9	77.4	56.2
2000	26.5	77.0	64.5	77.5	56.8
2001 ^a	26.4	77.3	63.8	78.4	57.1
2002 ^a	25.4	77.1	63.6	78.2	57.1
2003 ^a	25.8	76.1	43.5	74.3	57.6
2004 ^a	24.8	75.2	42.1	75.0	57.5

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: 1980 –1990: Census based estimates.; 1999–: KSH MEF.

Table 4.15: Employment rate of population aged 15-74 by level of education, females

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, University	Total
1993	24.9	64.9	61.8	76.7	43.5
1998	20.2	60.4	55.2	73.1	41.0
1999	19.6	60.8	56.3	73.1	42.3
2000	19.2	60.8	56.3	73.5	43.0
2001 ^a	19.4	60.5	56.0	74.4	43.1
2002 ^a	19.3	60.1	55.2	74.3	43.3
2003 ^a	18.8	59.0	46.1	66.9	44.3
2004 ^a	18.4	58.1	43.9	66.7	44.1

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: 1980 –1990: Census based estimates.; 1999–: KSH MEF.

Table 5.1: Registered and LFS unemployment

Year	Registered unemployed		LFS unemployed	
	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
1993	671.8	12.9	518.9	11.9
1994	568.4	11.3	451.2	10.7
1995	507.7	10.6	416.5	10.2
1996	500.6	11.0	400.1	9.9
1997	470.1	10.5	348.8	8.7
1998	423.1	9.5	313.0	7.8
1999	409.5	9.7	284.7	7.0
2000	390.5	9.3	262.5	6.4
2001	364.1	8.5	232.9	5.7
2002	344.7	8.0	238.8	5.8
2003	357.2	8.3	244.5	5.9
2004	375.9	8.7	252.9	6.1

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

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

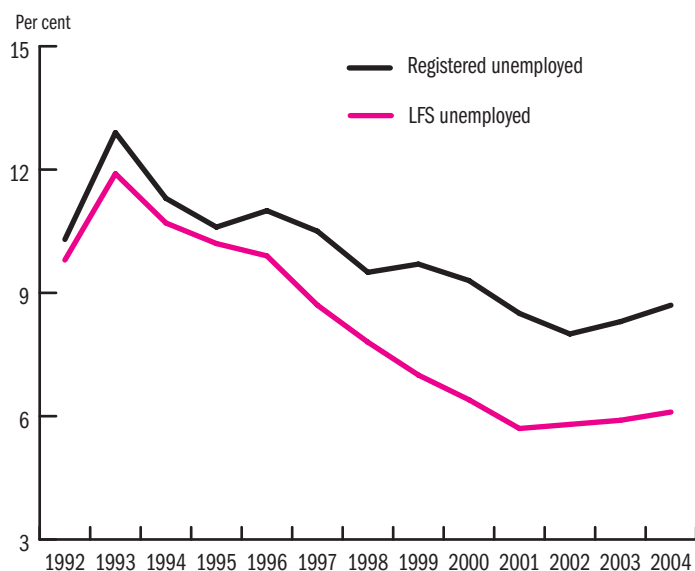


Figure 5.1: Registered and LFS, LFS unemployment rates

Table 5.2: Unemployment rate by age and gender and % of long term unemployed

Year	Unemployment rate			Of which: 15-24 ages	Share of long term unemployed ¹
	Males	Females	Together		
1992	10.7	8.7	9.8	17.5	...
1993	13.2	10.4	11.9	21.3	...
1994	11.8	9.4	10.7	19.4	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
2004 ^a	6.1	6.1	6.1	15.5	45.0

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

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

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
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 ^a	36.5	43.2	17.5	2.8	100.0
2002 ^a	36.7	43.3	16.7	3.3	100.0
2003 ^a	34.0	44.7	17.2	4.1	100.0
2004 ^a	33.9	42.6	18.6	4.9	100.0

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: 1993–: KSH LFS. Since 1999 slight changes carried out in the categorisation system.

Table 5.4: Unemployment rate of population aged 15-74 by level of education, males

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, University	Total
1993	20.3	15.0	9.7	2.9	13.5
1998	14.6	9.1	5.9	2.2	8.5
1999	14.3	8.2	5.0	1.5	7.5
2000	13.4	7.7	4.8	1.6	7.0
2001 ^a	13.6	6.4	4.3	1.2	6.3
2002 ^a	14.1	6.2	4.0	1.4	6.1
2003 ^a	13.6	6.6	3.9	1.6	6.1
2004 ^a	14.3	6.4	4.1	1.7	6.1

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: 1993–: KSH LFS. Since 1999 slight changes carried out in the categorisation system.

Table 5.5: 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
1998	41.6	22.7	31.4	4.3	100.0
1999	36.2	26.2	33.8	3.8	100.0
2000	31.8	28.2	35.0	5.0	100.0
2001	33.3	28.2	32.5	6.1	100.0
2001 ^a	33.7	28.0	32.2	6.1	100.0
2002 ^a	33.2	26.0	32.2	8.5	100.0
2003 ^a	32.7	28.3	32.0	7.0	100.0
2004 ^a	27.8	27.4	34.2	10.6	100.0

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: 1993–: KSH LFS. Since 1999 slight changes carried out in the categorisation system.

Table 5.6: Unemployment rate of population aged 15-74 by level of education, females

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, University	Total
1993	14.6	12.8	8.1	3.2	10.4
1998	11.6	7.8	5.8	1.8	7.0
1999	10.5	8.0	5.2	1.3	6.3
2000	9.1	7.4	4.9	1.5	5.6
2001 ^a	8.4	6.4	4.0	1.6	5.0
2002 ^a	9.3	6.5	4.4	2.4	5.4
2003 ^a	10.5	7.2	4.4	1.9	5.6
2004 ^a	10.3	8.0	5.3	2.9	6.1

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: 1993–: KSH LFS. Since 1999 slight changes carried out in the categorisation system.

Table 5.7: 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
2004 ^a	13.0	42.0	39.9	41.8	13.5	33.4	19.6	47.2	250.4

* Without those unemployed who will get a new job within 30 days; since 2003: within 90 days.

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

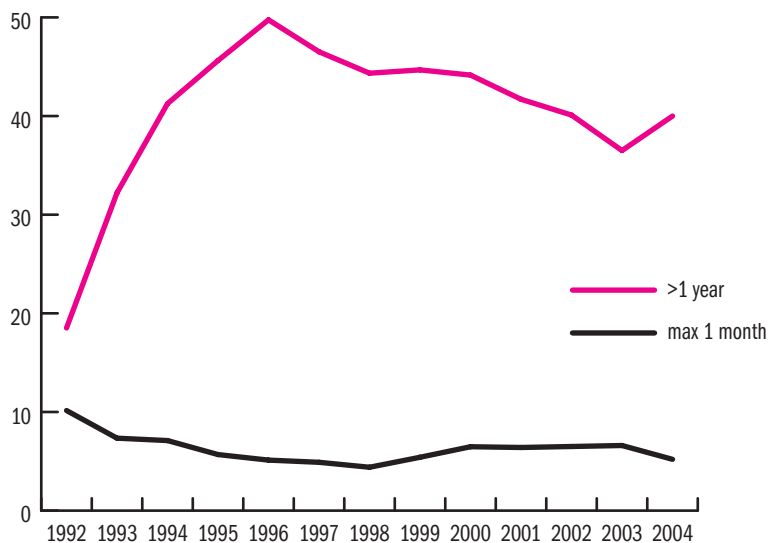
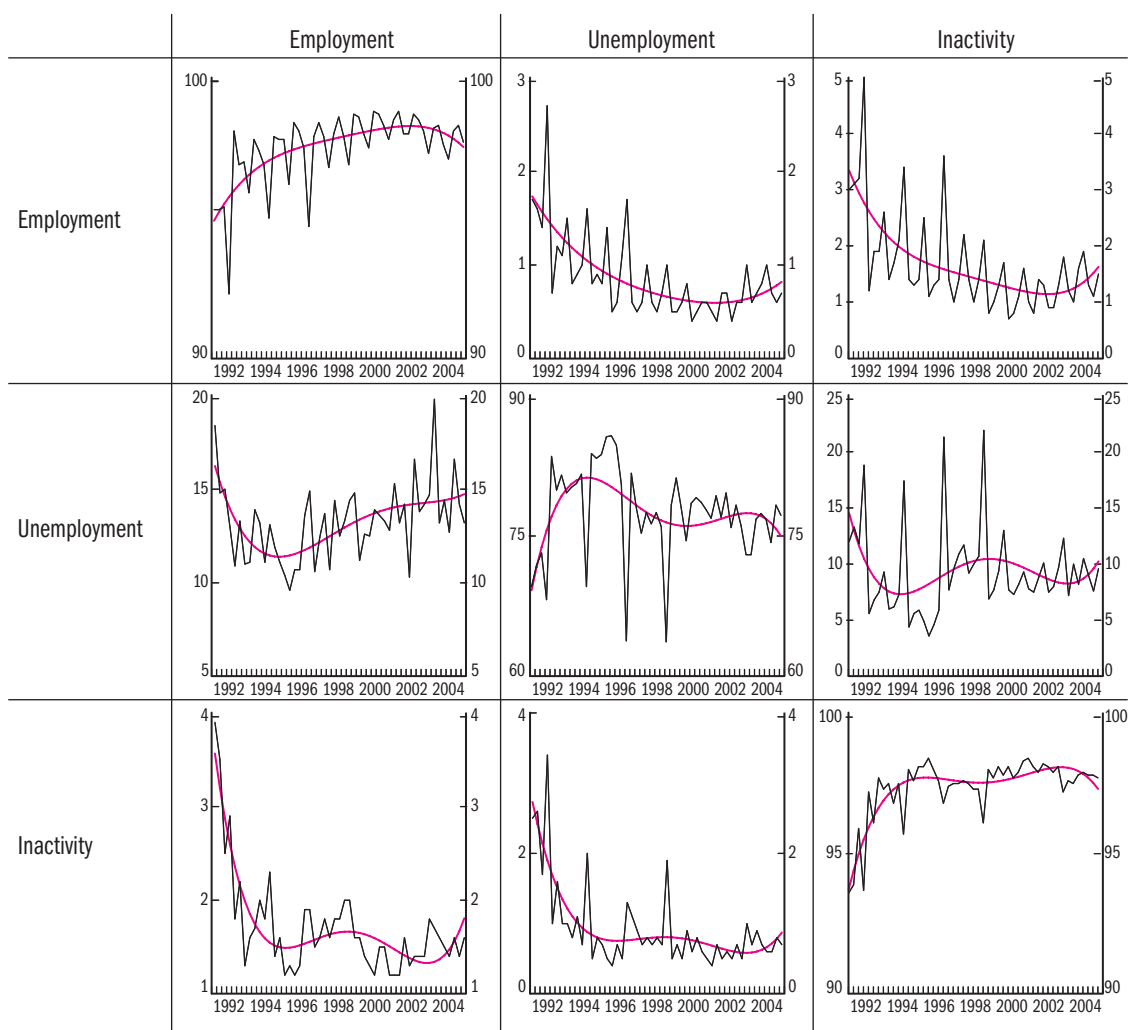


Figure 5.2: The distribution of unemployed by duration of job search, per cent

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 5.8: Registered unemployed by economic activity as observed in the LFS

Year	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total
1992	5.1	71.6	23.3	100.0
1993	10.0	63.6	26.4	100.0
1994	14.4	54.5	31.1	100.0
1995	11.8	53.7	34.5	100.0
1996	13.7	51.8	34.5	100.0
1997	18.7	44.1	37.2	100.0
1998	24.8	35.1	40.1	100.0
1999	6.7	55.8	37.5	100.0
2000	4.7	54.3	41.0	100.0
2001	6.5	45.2	48.3	100.0
2002 ^a	4.4	47.4	48.2	100.0
2003 ^a	9.4	44.1	46.5	100.0
2004 ^a	3.0	53.5	43.5	100.0

^a See note of Table 3.7.

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.

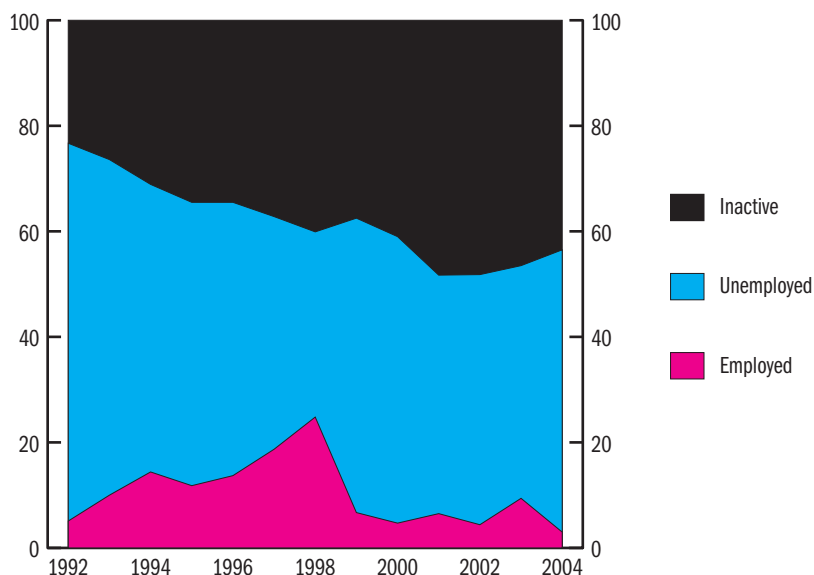
**Figure 5.4: Registered unemployed by economic activity**

Table 5.9: Selected time series of registered unemployment, yearly average, in thousands, per cent

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Registered unemployment	671.7	568.4	507.7	500.6	470.1	423.1	409.5	390.5	364.1	344.7	357.2	375.9
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	33.8
-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	342.2
-Male	395.3	333.0	293.8	284.1	267.1	233.4	221.4	209.7	196.4	184.6	188.0	193.3
-Female	276.4	235.3	213.8	216.5	203.0	189.7	188.1	180.8	167.7	160.1	169.2	182.6
-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	71.4
-Manual workers	556.0	467.6	414.3	407.4	386.3	349.0	336.8	321.2	302.0	286.3	296.2	308.5
-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	67.4
-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 ^a	124.0
-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	120.4
Shares within registered unemployed												
Unemployment rate	12.9	11.3	10.6	11.0	10.5	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.7
School-leavers	8.9	10.9	10.7	9.2	9.0	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.3	8.3	8.8	9.0
Male	58.8	58.6	57.9	56.7	56.8	55.2	54.1	53.7	53.9	53.5	52.6	51.4
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	19.0
Manual workers	82.8	82.3	81.6	81.4	82.2	82.5	82.3	82.2	82.9	83.1	82.9	82.1
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	57.8
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	7.6
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	54.4
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	7.1

^a Recipients of job search assistance benefit included.^b From 2001 together with regular social allowance recipients

Source: FH REG.

Table 5.10: First-time entrants and re-entrants to the unemployment register, in thousands

Year	First-Time Entrants	Re-Entrants	Total Number of Entrants
1995	17.0	28.7	45.7
1996	19.2	33.6	52.8
1997	17.0	39.2	56.1
1998	13.4	42.0	55.4
1999	12.8	44.4	57.2
2000	11.2	42.9	54.1
2001	11.2	45.8	57.0
2002	10.4	45.6	56.0
2003	10.0	44.8	54.8
2004	10.5	47.4	57.8

Source: FH REG.

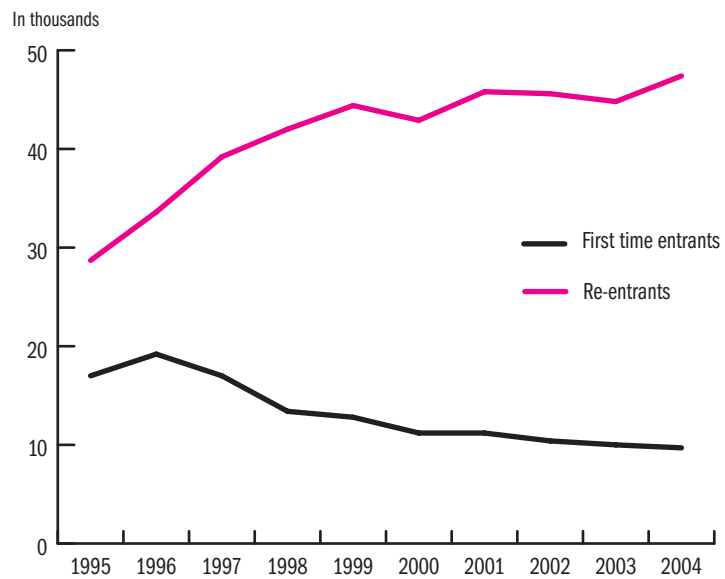


Figure 5.5: Entrants to the unemployment register, in thousands

Table 5.11: 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	247.0	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
2004									
In thousands	117.4	118.4	0.0	132.3	16.8	12.6	16.8	28.5	442.8
Per cent	26.5	26.7		29.9	3.8	2.8	3.8	6.4	100.0

^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.

Table 5.12: Distribution of registered unemployed by educational attainment

Educational attainment	1995	1998	2001	2004	2005
8 classes of primary school or less	43.6	40.9	42.3	42.7	41.8
Vocational school	34.5	36.0	34.2	32.2	32.6
Vocational secondary school	11.7	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.6
Grammar school	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0
College diplom, BA	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.9
University diplom, MA	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	482.7	406.4	359.6	350.7	388.1

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

Source: FH.

Table 5.13: Distribution of unemployment benefit recipients by educational attainment

Educational attainment	1995	1998	2001	2004 ^a
8 classes of primary school or less	36.9	32.0	29.7	28.9
Vocational school	36.6	39.5	40.7	39.2
Vocational secondary school	14.9	16.0	16.7	17.7
Grammar school	8.3	9.0	9.0	9.3
College diplom, BA	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.6
University diplom, MA	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	164.1	121.3	110.3	100.3

^a Recipients of unemployment allowance before retirement are excluded.

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

Source: FH.

Table 5.14: Distribution of unemployment assistance¹ by educational attainment

Educational attainment	1995	1998	2001	2004	2005
8 classes of primary school or less	56.8	50.0	55.5	61.1	60.4
Vocational school	30.6	34.3	30.0	27.6	27.8
Vocational secondary school	6.9	8.7	7.4	6.1	6.4
Grammar school	4.5	5.7	5.1	4.2	4.3
College diplom, BA	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
University diplom, MA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	220.7	186.6	136.9	114.6	127.8

¹ Recipients of regular social assistance are included since 2001.

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

Source: FH.

Table 5.15: 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	2004
Suggested training programmes	44.5	46.3	46.8	46.8	48.4	45.4	43.3	43.0	45.5
Accepted training programmes	50.2	51.1	51.5	50.0	52.0	49.3	45.8	46.0	45.6
Retraining of those who are employed	92.8	90.4	94.7	94.8	94.9	94.2	92.7	93.3	92.1
Support for self-employment	90.2	88.1	91.7	90.5	89.4	89.2	90.7	89.6	90.7
Wage subsidy programmes	70.1	66.3	59.1	59.7	62.3	59.7	62.9	62.0	64.6
Work experience programmes	-	65.7	59.1	55.8	57.9	64.5	66.9	66.1	66.5
Further employment programme	-	72.1	75.1	68.5	73.8	71.6	78.4	78.2	71.5

* Three months after the end of programmes.

Source: FH.

**Table 5.16: Employment ratio of former participants of ALMPs*
by sex, age and education for the programmes finished in 2004**

	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	46.9	51.0	48.5	92.4	60.8	65.8	72.2
Female	44.6	42.7	43.8	88.2	68.0	67.0	70.4
By age groups							
-20	33.5	39.0	35.4	75.0	34.4	58.2	68.1
20-24	49.4	49.1	49.3	84.2	60.0	67.5	83.9
25-29	48.5	45.4	47.2	93.4	65.2	74.9	
-29 together	46.4	46.1	46.3	90.4	62.3	66.5	71.5
30-34	44.3	47.1	45.6	88.9	68.4		
35-39	45.3	47.5	46.1	95.0	67.1		
40-44	46.9	46.0	46.5	89.9	64.9		
45-49	44.5	39.7	42.7	89.0	65.9		
50-54	40.4	42.7	41.3	90.3	63.4		
55+	35.2	28.1	32.5	92.6	50.4		
By educational level							
Less than primary school	32.6	37.5	32.8	100.0	37.9	14.3	
Primary school	42.7	40.8	42.0	86.6	56.2	46.8	100.0
Vocational school for skilled workers	49.0	47.8	48.5	92.3	65.0	62.7	70.4
Vocational school	46.6	41.8	44.4	66.7	68.9	55.8	68.4
Special vocational school	16.7	14.3	15.8		50.0	33.3	
Vocational secondary school	45.0	46.6	45.7	91.0	69.5	65.3	85.7
Technicians secondary school	44.6	47.1	45.7	91.7	67.9	69.9	100.0
Grammar school	41.0	43.1	41.8	89.8	69.8	62.1	100.0
College diploma	54.1	49.1	52.5	86.6	68.1	75.8	
University diploma	55.5	55.7	55.6	93.3	68.8	76.6	
Total	45.5	45.6	45.5	90.7	64.6	66.5	71.5

* 3 months after the end of each programme.

¹ Survival rate.

Source: FH.

Table 5.17: The distribution of the total number of labour market training participants

Goups of labour market training participants	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Participants in suggested training	49.3	59.2	61.0	61.4	59.2	58.4	56.5	54.6	55.1
Participants in accepted training	43.3	34.9	33.8	33.4	35.1	35.7	38.5	34.5	32.4
Non-employed participants together	92.7	94.1	94.8	94.8	94.3	94.2	95.0	89.1	87.5
Of which: school-leavers	23.4	28.5	30.6	29.8	25.1	22.5	23.5	22.1	20.3
Employees	7.3	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.0	10.9	12.5
Participants of labour market training total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FH.

Table 5.18: The distribution of non-employed labour market training participants by the type of training

Types of training	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Approved qualification	80.4	77.9	79.8	79.6	78.8	78.7	77.6	78.3	75.1
Non-approved qualification	15.8	16.0	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.0	13.6	12.6	15.0
Foreign language learning	3.8	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.5	7.3	8.8	9.1	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FH.

Table 5.19: The distribution of those entering into the training programmes by age groups and educational level for male and female participants

	2002			2003			2004		
	Male	Female	Together	Male	Female	Together	Male	Female	Together
Total number of entrants	18,901	27,088	45,989	17,901	27,191	45,092	11,077	14,683	25,760
Entrants by gender	41.1	58.9	100.0	39.7	60.3	100.0	43.0	57.0	100.0
Distribution by age groups									
-20	12.9	10.0	11.2	12.9	8.7	10.4	11.2	7.3	9.0
20-24	28.5	23.1	25.3	28.1	21.5	24.1	25.5	20.0	22.3
-25	41.4	33.0	36.5	41.0	30.2	34.5	36.6	27.3	31.3
25-44	47.0	57.7	53.3	47.6	59.3	54.7	48.7	59.6	54.9
45-49	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.5	8.0	7.9	7.9
50+	5.0	2.9	3.8	5.2	3.7	4.3	6.7	5.2	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	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	2.3	1.2	1.7
Primary school	27.5	17.7	21.7	29.0	19.2	23.1	30.0	19.2	23.8
Vocational schools	36.7	23.1	28.7	33.5	22.5	26.9	32.9	21.8	26.6
Vocational and technical secondary schools	21.3	29.5	26.1	21.1	28.7	25.7	20.2	27.7	24.5
Grammar school	8.9	20.9	15.9	8.8	19.9	15.5	8.3	18.7	14.2
College, university	4.8	8.5	6.9	5.6	8.9	7.6	6.3	11.4	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FH.

Table 5.20: The distribution of registered unemployment by educational attainment, yearly averages

Educational level	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary school or less	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.4	41.0	42.0	42.4	42.7	42.3
Vocational schools	35.1	35.6	36.0	35.7	34.9	34.1	33.5	32.9	32.3
Vocational secondary schools	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.4
Grammar school	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.7
College	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.1
University	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FH.

Table 5.21: The distribution of registered unemployed school-leavers by educational attainment, yearly averages

Educational level	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary school or less	4.6	20.2	23.4	25.3	26.8	31.1	33.7	34.7	35.2
Vocational schools	41.9	35.7	34.1	30.9	27.8	23.7	20.6	20.4	20.2
Vocational secondary schools	27.0	23.9	24.2	25.0	25.4	25.3	25.5	23.2	22.1
Grammar school	21.8	15.5	14.0	13.6	13.7	12.6	11.6	10.8	10.7
College	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.8	5.5	6.2	7.7	8.1
University	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FH.

Table 5.22: The number of registered unemployed by educational attainment, yearly averages

Educational level	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary school or less	206,078	191,772	171,882	165,465	160,099	153,085	146,260	152,395	159,089
Vocational schools	175,650	167,585	152,164	146,226	136,291	124,078	115,323	117,620	121,588
Vocational secondary schools	63,470	60,332	54,765	54,034	51,702	47,845	45,614	46,927	50,344
Grammar school	41,751	37,376	33,458	32,768	31,164	28,219	26,223	26,960	29,093
College	9,887	9,529	8,061	8,194	8,360	8,149	8,324	9,740	11,538
University	3,786	3,519	2,792	2,832	2,876	2,764	2,971	3,570	4,298
Total	500,622	470,112	423,121	409,519	390,492	364,140	344,715	357,212	375,950

Source: FH.

Table 5.23: The number of registered unemployed school-leavers by educational attainment, yearly averages

Educational level	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary school or less	2,125	8,583	7,612	7,568	6,979	8,332	9,606	10,853	11,896
Vocational schools	19,361	15,147	11,111	9,241	7,249	6,355	5,894	6,372	6,833
Vocational secondary schools	12,489	10,129	7,864	7,468	6,625	6,778	7,271	7,270	7,461
Grammar school	10,086	6,590	4,548	4,078	3,566	3,366	3,310	3,375	3,606
College	1,656	1,491	1,099	1,211	1,247	1,463	1,766	2,401	2,749
University	516	461	318	361	378	469	697	1,020	1,218
Total	46,233	42,401	32,551	29,927	26,044	26,763	28,542	31,292	33,763

Source: FH.

Table 6.1: Nominal and real earnings

Year	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Gross earnings index	Net earnings index	Consumer price index	Real earnings index
	HUF		previous year = 100%			
1989	10,571	8,165	117.9	116.9	117.2	99.7
1990	13,446	10,108	128.6	121.6	128.9	94.3
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
2004	145,675	93,783	106.1	105.7	106.8	98.9

Source: KSH IMS.

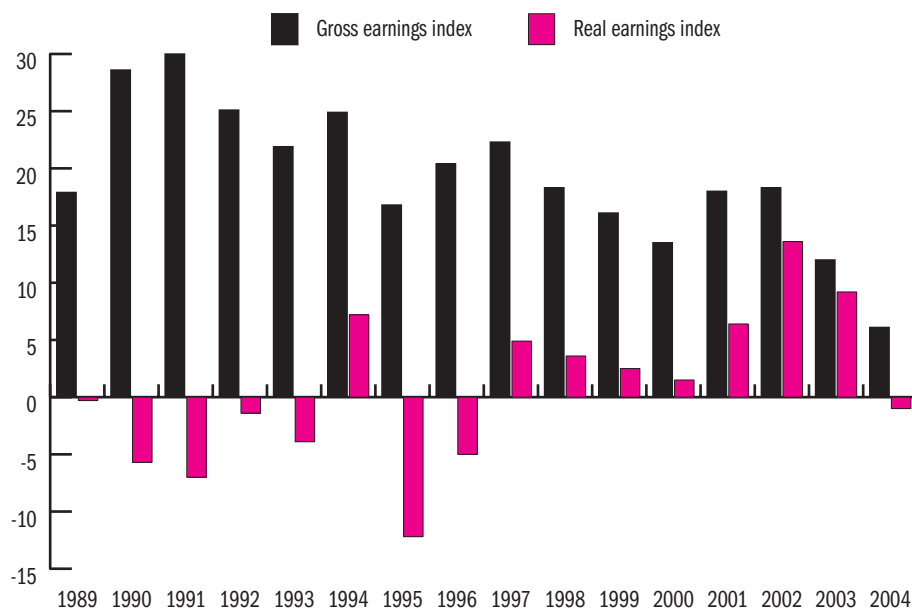


Figure 6.1: Change of gross earnings and net earnings

Table 6.2: Gross average earnings by industry – total*

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture	72.6	76.8	74.9	73.7	72.0	69.3	67.6	69.6	68.8	65.1	66.6
Mining and quarrying	127.4	130.5	128.3	134.4	125.4	124.1	128.8	122.9	113.2	108.7	111.3
Manufacturing	95.8	99.7	100.7	100.6	99.1	98.9	100.6	97.7	92.8	90.4	93.7
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	132.1
Construction	89.3	83.7	82.0	81.9	79.9	73.5	73.3	77.0	70.4	68.4	68.5
Wholesale and retail trade	97.0	93.3	97.1	93.8	92.5	86.7	88.7	87.5	87.0	84.2	83.9
Hotels and restaurants	82.6	75.5	75.3	71.6	68.5	64.9	64.6	65.8	66.2	63.8	61.9
Transport, storage and communication	104.6	106.5	110.0	110.5	112.3	114.3	112.7	110.5	106.6	103.9	108.4
Financial intermediation	184.6	183.0	189.5	199.2	210.2	214.2	216.1	208.6	197.0	199.6	222.6
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	106.0
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	126.7
Education	94.0	89.6	83.3	86.4	88.3	94.4	92.7	94.3	105.1	118.4	110.2
Health and social work	86.8	83.4	80.1	79.2	77.9	76.6	77.9	76.1	84.3	94.7	90.2
Other	102.1	102.5	102.2	95.2	94.3	92.2	91.1	88.5	91.1	94.2	94.6

* National average = 100.

Source: KHS, IMS.

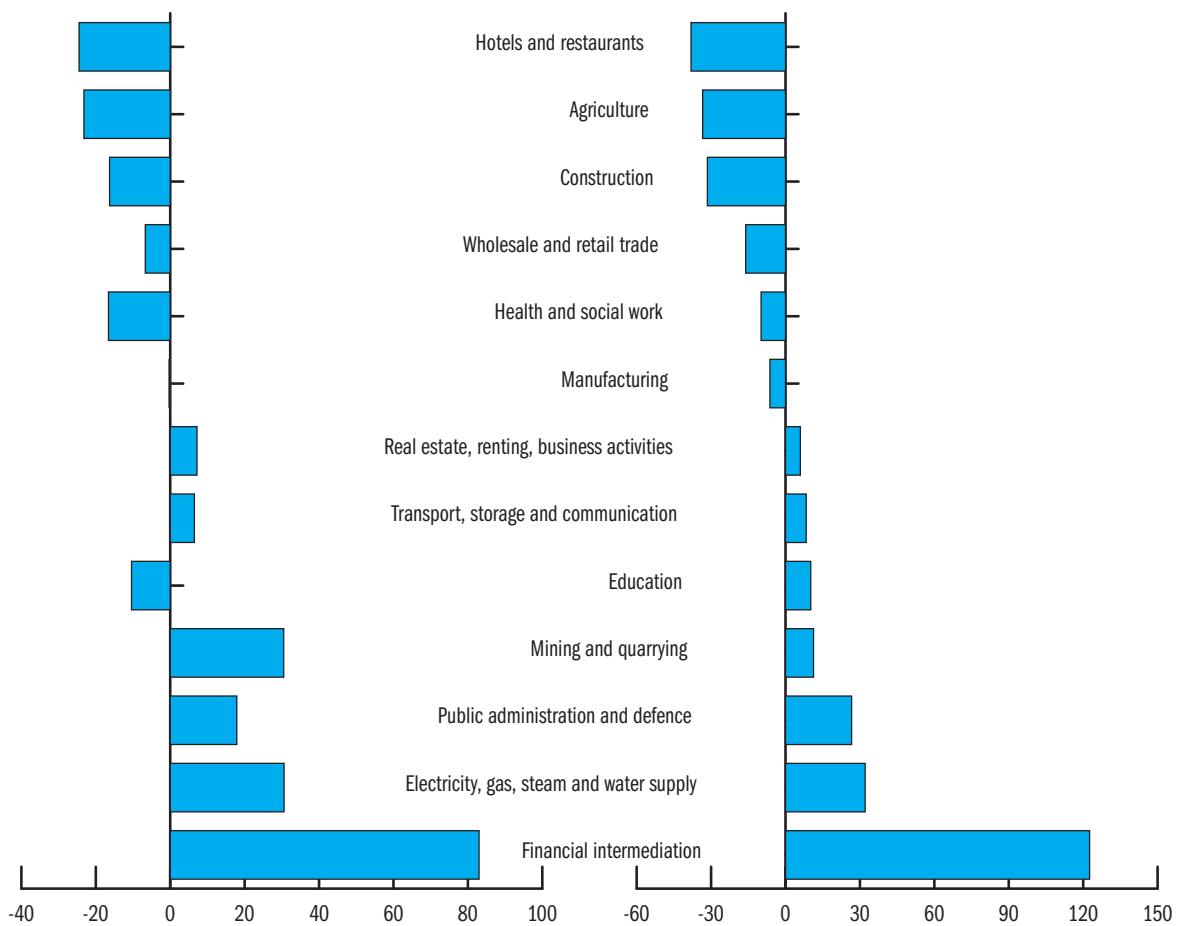


Figure 6.2: Gross earnings as a percentage of national average, by industry, 1995, 2004

Table 6.3: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings by gender in major branches of the economy in 2004

Industries	Males		Females		Together		Female/ male earnings ratio
	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	
	%	HUF/ person, month	%	HUF/ person, month	%	HUF/ person, month	
Agriculture	5.7	102,322	1.8	91,226	3.8	99,797	89.2
Fishing	0.2	87,134	0.0	89,451	0.1	87,523	102.7
Mining and quarrying	0.6	142,321	0.1	134,235	0.3	141,277	94.3
Manufacturing	28.5	153,907	20.0	112,214	24.4	137,189	72.9
Electricity, gas, steam, water supply	4.1	180,669	1.3	164,519	2.7	176,855	91.1
Construction	8.5	102,956	1.1	116,679	4.9	104,441	113.3
Wholesale and retail trade	13.1	128,893	12.4	108,870	12.8	119,405	84.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	112,864	2.4	83,767	2.0	95,979	74.2
Transport, storage and communication	12.0	166,466	5.5	153,166	8.8	162,416	92.0
Financial intermediation	1.2	407,685	3.2	237,480	2.1	285,039	58.3
Real estate, renting, business activities	6.0	170,858	5.0	142,494	5.5	158,338	83.4
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	6.2	216,935	13.3	180,535	9.7	192,442	83.2
Education	5.2	188,127	18.0	154,320	11.4	162,157	82.0
Health and social work	3.8	157,861	13.2	134,902	8.4	140,229	85.5
Other	3.3	137,537	2.7	134,376	3.0	136,160	97.7
Total	100.0	154,352	100.0	139,515	100.0	147,111	90.4

Source: FH-BT.

Table 6.4: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings in the economy by gender and level of education in 2004

Level of education	Males		Females		Together		Female/ male earnings ratio
	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	
	%	HUF/ person, month	%	HUF/ person, month	%	HUF/ person, month	
Primary school 0-7 classes	0.6	95,483	0.6	90,308	0.6	92,900	94.6
Finished primary school (8 classes)	14.0	95,480	18.2	84,627	16.0	89,472	88.6
Vocational school (2 yrs)	2.4	95,765	2.3	96,023	2.4	95,886	100.3
Vocational school (3 yrs)	38.2	107,697	14.8	85,974	26.8	101,833	79.8
Vocational secondary school	15.6	144,675	22.0	132,336	18.7	137,602	91.5
Technical secondary school	5.1	165,778	2.7	132,739	3.9	154,588	80.1
Grammar school	6.1	142,166	14.5	130,575	10.2	134,148	91.8
College	8.9	272,306	17.7	202,036	13.2	226,329	74.2
University	9.0	364,814	7.2	295,484	8.1	334,910	81.0
Total	100.0	154,352	100.0	139,515	100.0	147,111	90.4

Source: FH-BT.

Table 6.5: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings in the budgetary sector by gender and level of education in 2004

Level of education	Males		Females		Together		Female/ male earnings ratio
	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	
	%	HUF/ person, month	%	HUF/ person, month	%	HUF/ person, month	
Primary school 0-7 classes	0.6	112,692	0.7	105,396	0.7	107,054	93.5
Finished primary school (8 classes)	12.5	101,441	15.8	89,290	14.9	92,040	88.0
Vocational school (2 yrs)	1.0	117,393	1.6	116,534	1.5	116,698	99.3
Vocational school (3 yrs)	18.1	106,671	6.8	101,458	9.8	104,048	95.1
Vocational secondary school	12.7	157,968	20.6	141,011	18.5	144,149	89.3
Technical secondary school	1.8	157,022	0.8	161,571	1.1	159,512	102.9
Grammar school	7.4	142,125	13.2	132,374	11.7	134,044	93.1
College	20.3	240,986	30.4	190,965	27.6	200,843	79.2
University	25.6	311,974	10.2	276,874	14.3	293,751	88.7
Total	100.0	196,022	100.0	157,586	100.0	167,938	80.4

Source: FH-BT.

Table 6.6: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings in the competitive sector by gender and level of education in 2004

Level of education	Males		Females		Together		Female/ male earnings ratio
	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	
	%	HUF/ person, month	%	HUF/ person, month	%	HUF/ person, month	
Primary school 0-7 classes	0.6	92,486	0.6	74,840	0.6	86,025	80.9
Finished primary school (8 classes)	14.3	94,493	20.2	81,627	16.5	88,473	86.4
Vocational school (2 yrs)	2.7	94,210	2.8	86,429	2.7	91,135	91.7
Vocational school (3 yrs)	42.0	107,781	21.5	81,960	34.1	101,558	76.0
Vocational secondary school	16.2	142,710	23.2	125,992	18.9	134,835	88.3
Technical secondary school	5.7	166,306	4.3	128,265	5.2	154,142	77.1
Grammar school	5.9	142,176	15.5	129,308	9.6	134,203	90.9
College	6.8	289,949	7.3	239,891	7.0	269,875	82.7
University	5.9	408,159	4.7	328,792	5.4	381,885	80.6
Total	100.0	146,494	100.0	124,633	100.0	138,116	85.1

Source: FH-BT.

Table 6.7: 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	2004
By gender												
Males	16.9	16.1	15.2	15.6	18.1	18.1	18.8	22.1	20.7	22.3	24.8	25.1
Females	21.3	25.6	24.8	26.5	25.7	25.9	26.4	26.8	25.0	22.5	21.6	22.8
By age groups												
-24	39.6	42.4	40.2	37.8	39.1	37.7	37.9	37.0	35.5	37.6	39.9	43.9
25-54	16.9	18.7	18.0	19.4	20.2	20.6	21.3	22.8	21.9	21.8	22.3	23.6
55+	12.7	11.4	10.3	11.0	11.8	12.7	17.2	19.8	18.1	16.2	15.3	16.5
By level of education												
1-8 classes of primary school	...	40.4	37.6	40.1	40.6	42.9	43.9	43.4	40.4	38.3	37.1	39.6
Vocational schools	...	25.9	24.7	23.7	27.0	26.9	28.6	31.2	29.4	32.1	35.4	35.7
Secondary schools	...	12.0	12.9	13.1	14.0	14.2	15.4	18.8	18.0	16.5	17.7	18.6
Higher education	...	1.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.2	4.7	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.9
By industries												
Agriculture	31.9	38.4	32.1	30.1	36.7	36.7	38.1	38.0	34.3	37.9	37.3	37.1
Manufacturing	16.4	18.9	16.4	15.8	18.5	18.9	18.9	20.0	19.1	19.4	25.4	24.7
Construction	15.7	23.3	23.5	26.7	32.7	32.6	36.7	42.9	41.7	44.8	49.8	51.2
Trade	25.1	30.4	31.9	31.7	36.0	37.7	36.8	42.8	41.3	44.0	49.0	49.3
Transport and communication	8.6	10.3	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.0	11.3	10.6	10.5	13.6	12.6
Finance and business services	14.2	16.4	17.9	17.0	19.9	19.9	21.1	25.3	22.6	20.7	23.1	23.9
Public administration	17.5	16.4	17.0	25.9	19.0	15.5	16.0	13.7	13.8	9.3	6.6	8.2
Education	21.2	19.0	20.6	25.6	21.7	23.2	23.8	21.5	22.6	16.0	4.8	6.9
Health	28.9	21.6	25.2	25.9	24.1	25.8	28.0	26.7	19.9	16.1	6.3	8.4
Total	19.2	20.8	19.9	21.0	21.9	22.0	22.7	24.4	22.8	22.4	23.2	24.0

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

Source: FH-BT.

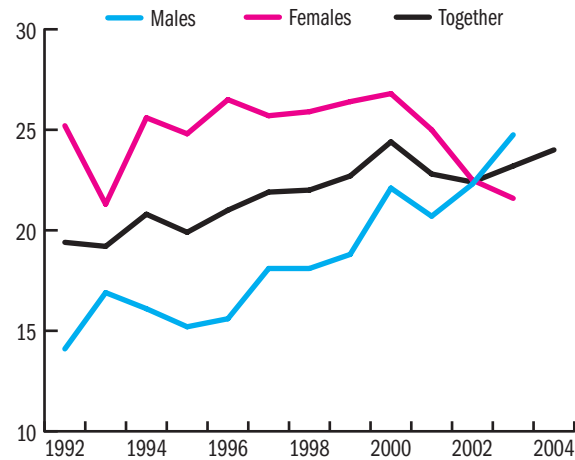


Figure 6.3: The composition of low paid workers by gender

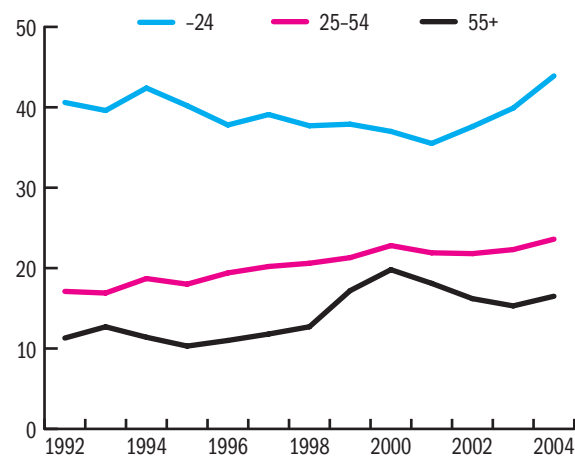


Figure 6.4: The composition of low paid workers by age groups

Table 6.8: The differentiation of gross monthly earnings by gender, ratios of deciles, 1992-2004

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Males and females together													
D9/D5	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
D5/D1	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0
D9/D1	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.8
Males													
D9/D5	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
D5/D1	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1
D9/D1	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.2	5.4
Females													
D9/D5	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2
D5/D1	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9
D9/D1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.2

Source: FH-BT.

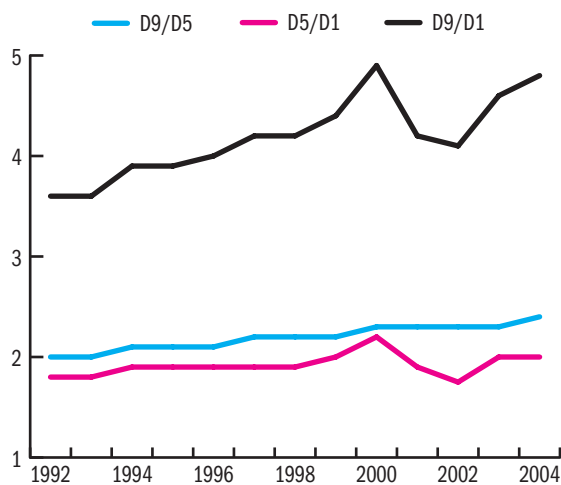


Figure 6.5: The dispersion of gross average earnings, 1992-2004

Table 7.1: School leavers by level of education

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	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
2004	113,179	26,620	76,669	31,633

^a Estimated data.

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

Source: OM STAT.

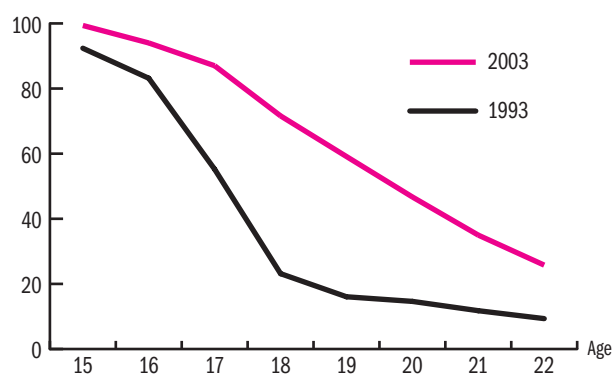
**Figure 7.1: Full time students as a percentage of the different age groups**

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

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	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	52,578
2001	112,144	34,210	92,393	56,709
2002	112,345	33,497	94,256	57,763
2003	104,020	33,394	92,817	59,699
2004	101,021	32,645	93,469	59,783

^a Estimated data.

Note: Excludes special schools.

Source: OM STAT.

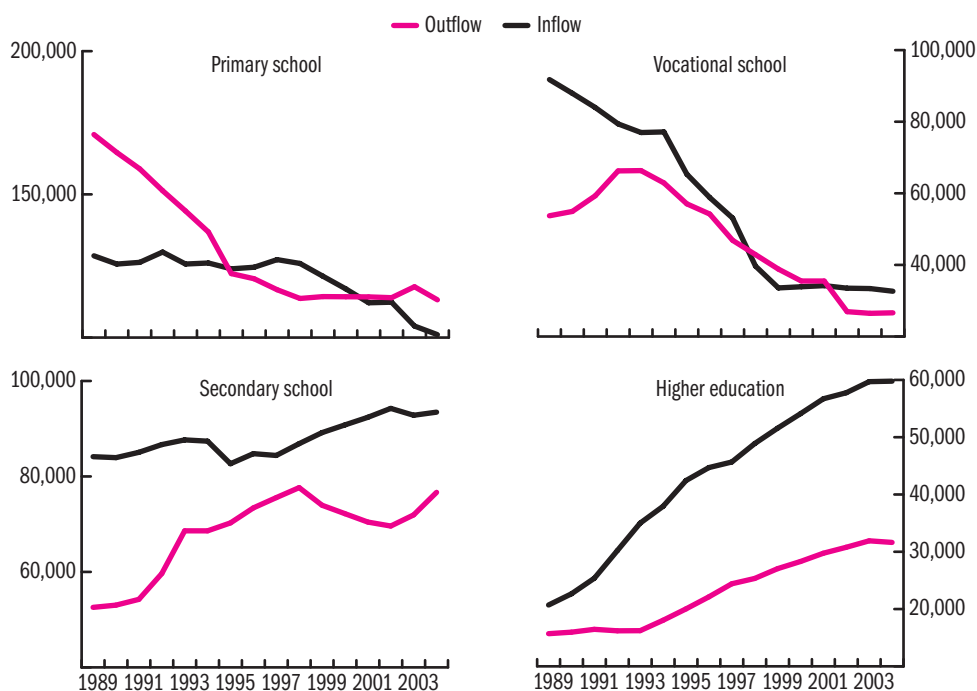


Figure 7.2: Flows of the educational system by level

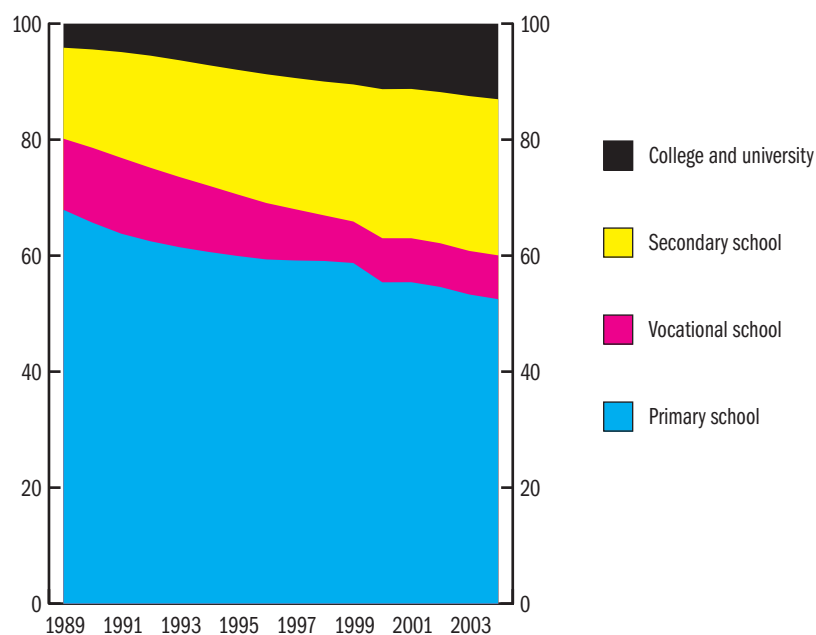
Table 7.3: The number of full time pupils/students by level of education

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	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
2000/01	957,850 ^a	120,330 ^a	417,800 ^a	176,046
2001/02	905,932	123,954	420,889	184,071
2002/03	893,261	123,341	426,384	193,155
2003/04	874,298	123,206	437,909	204,910
2004/05	854,930	123,008	438,496	212,292

^a Estimated data.

Note: Excludes special schools.

Source: OM STAT.



7.3: The percentage of sharing the pupils/students in the educational system

Table 7.4: 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
2004/05	2,766	3,505	90,321	166,174

Source: OM STAT.

Table 7.5: Number of high school applicants, full time

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

Source: OM STAT.

Table 8.1: 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
2004	48,223	375,950	12.8

* Monthly average stock figures.

Source: FH.

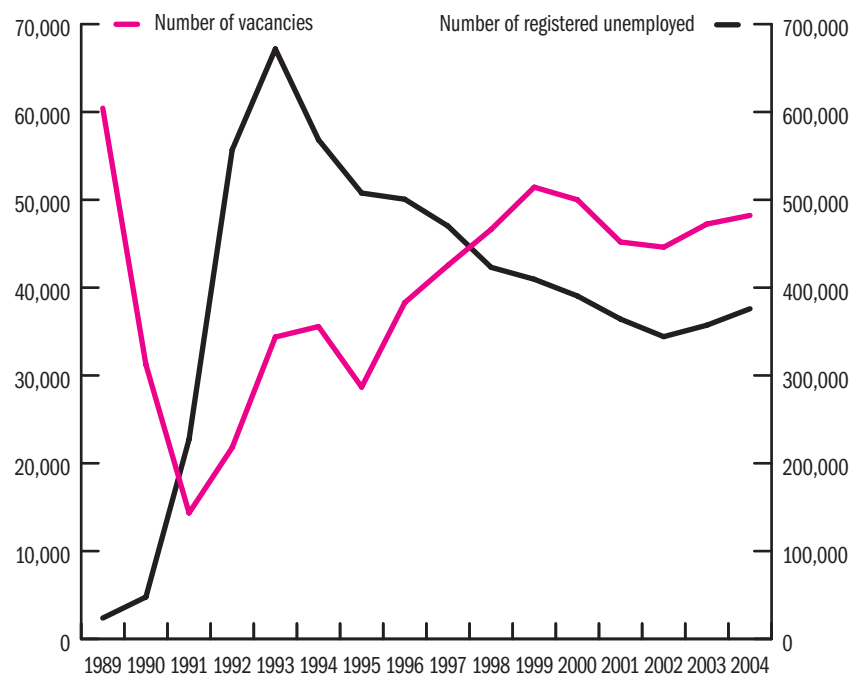


Figure 8.1: Number of registered vacancies and registered unemployed

Table 8.2: Firms intending to increase/decrease their staff*

Year	Intending to decrease	Intending to increase
1993	28.5	22.3
1994	21.0	29.7
1995	30.9	27.5
1996	29.4	30.4
1997	30.7	36.8
1998	28.9	37.1
1999	28.8	35.8
2000	27.2	36.5
2001	28.6	32.6
2002	27.9	35.4
2003	32.1	34.3
2004	30.0	39.8

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

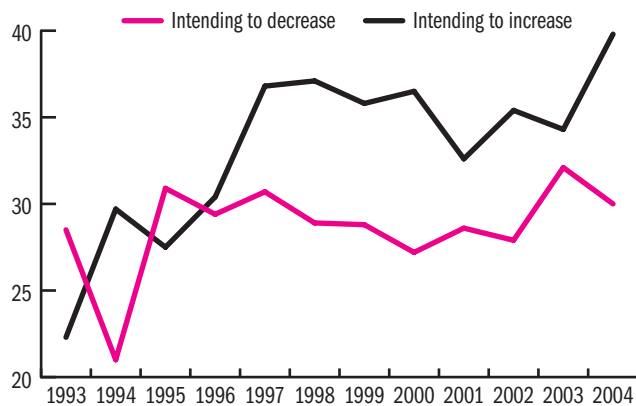


Figure 8.2: Firms intending to increase/decrease their staff

Table 8.3: Firms expecting increasing/decreasing orders*

Year	Orders	
	increasing	decreasing
1993	35.9	33.0
1994	45.6	21.7
1995	47.2	20.7
1996	45.5	21.0
1997	47.5	16.7
1998	47.5	18.0
1999	42.2	20.2
2000	49.1	14.9
2001	44.4	19.1
2002	40.2	19.5
2003	49.0	13.8
2004	38.2	20.5

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

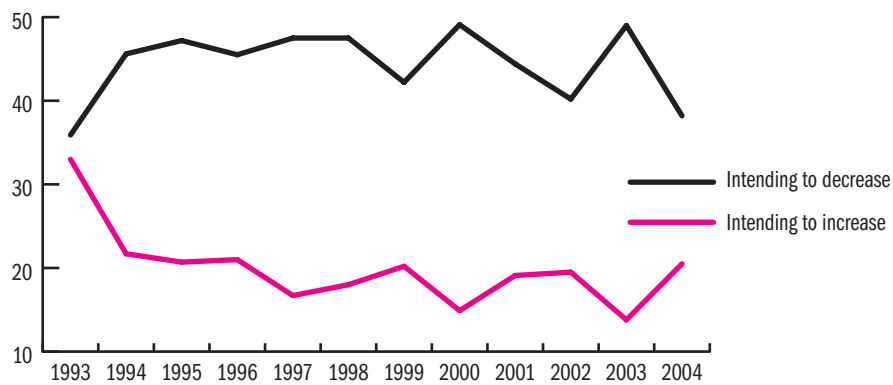


Figure 8.3: Firms expecting increasing/decreasing orders

Table 8.4: Firms activating new capacities*

Year	Building only	Building and/or machinery	Total
1992	3.0	11.4	14.4
1993	3.0	14.7	17.7
1994	4.1	17.4	21.5
1995	4.4	18.8	23.2
1996	4.2	19.5	23.7
1997	4.7	21.1	25.8
1998	5.4	23.6	29.0
1999	5.2	20.9	26.1
2000	4.4	23.9	28.3
2001	4.7	22.9	27.6
2002	3.3	22.8	26.1
2003	...	...	...
2004	5.3	30.2	35.5

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

Source: FH PROG.

Table 9.1: 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	62.3	57.7	62.0	57.2	52.2	52.5	57.9	58.0
1993	58.4	55.2	60.5	52.9	49.3	48.4	53.4	54.5
1994	57.2	54.4	59.9	52.4	47.7	47.5	53.0	53.5
1995	57.1	53.1	58.5	48.8	46.3	46.4	53.0	52.5
1996	56.8	52.7	59.3	50.3	45.7	45.6	52.8	52.4
1997	56.8	53.6	59.8	50.0	45.7	45.2	53.6	52.5
1998	57.7	56.0	61.6	51.5	46.2	46.4	54.2	53.7
1999	59.7	58.5	63.1	52.8	48.1	48.8	55.3	55.6
2000	60.5	59.2	63.4	53.5	49.4	49.0	56.0	56.3
2001	60.8	59.8	63.2	52.5	49.6	49.6	56.2	56.5
2001 ^a	60.6	59.3	63.1	52.3	49.7	49.5	55.8	56.2
2002 ^a	60.9	60.0	63.7	51.6	50.3	49.3	54.2	56.2
2003 ^a	61.7	62.3	61.9	53.4	51.2	51.6	53.2	57.0
2004 ^a	62.9	60.3	61.4	52.3	50.6	50.4	53.6	56.8

* Age: 15–74.

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

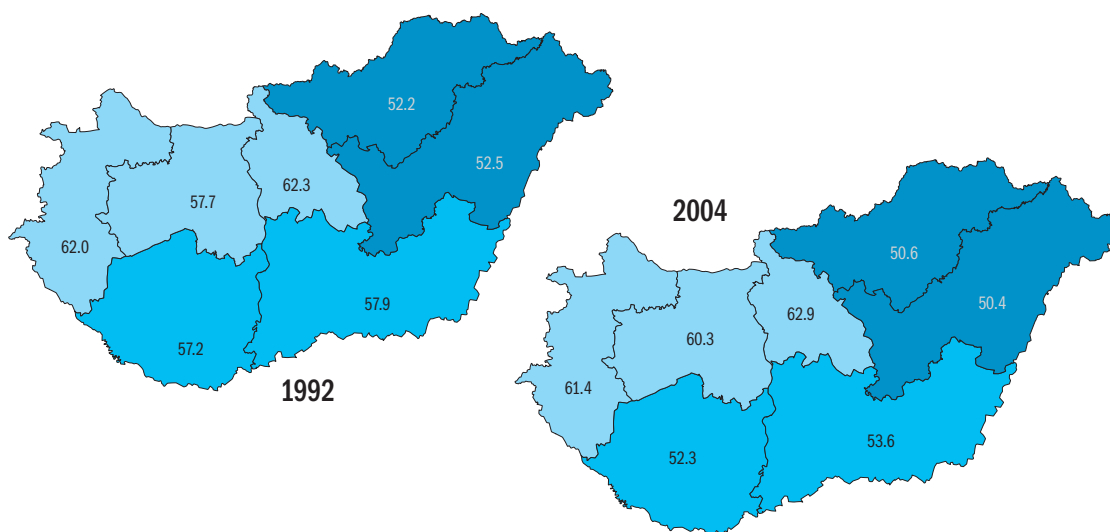
**Figure 9.1: Regional inequalities: Labour force participation rates in NUTS-2 level regions**

Table 9.2: Regional inequalities: 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	3.9	5.0	4.0	7.9	8.8	7.8	6.2	5.8
2003 ^a	4.0	4.6	4.6	7.9	9.7	6.8	6.5	5.9
2004 ^a	4.5	5.6	4.6	7.3	9.7	7.2	6.3	6.1

* Age: 15–74.

^a See note of Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

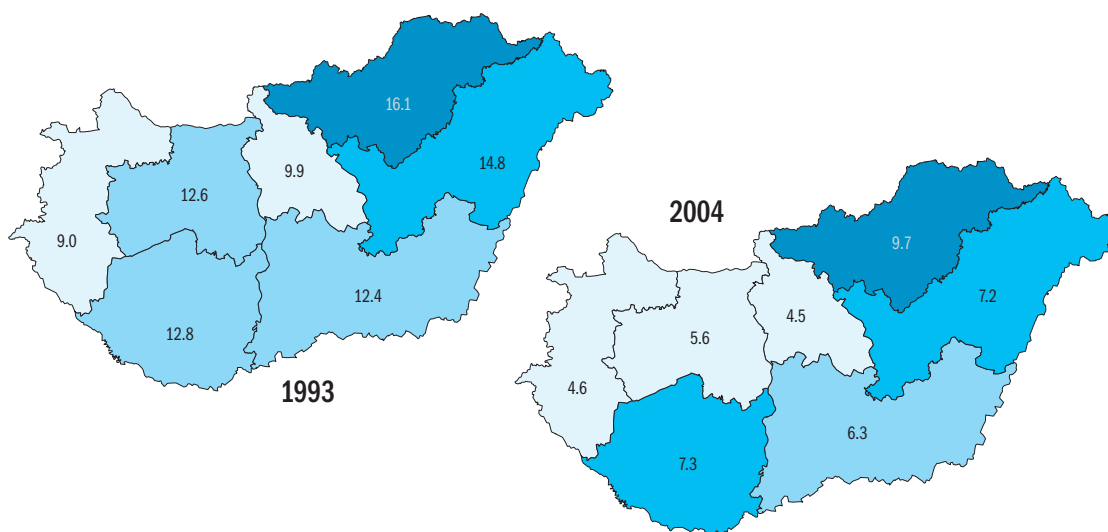
**Figure 9.2: Regional inequalities: LFS-based unemployment rates in NUTS-2 level regions**

Table 9.3: Regional inequalities: Registered unemployment rate*

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1991	1.7	3.7	2.8	4.8	7.0	6.5	5.2	4.1
1992	5.7	10.4	7.2	10.8	15.7	15.0	12.2	10.3
1993	8.0	12.8	9.1	13.1	19.1	18.2	14.7	12.9
1994	6.6	11.5	8.5	11.9	16.6	16.9	12.9	11.3
1995	6.3	10.6	7.6	11.7	15.6	16.1	11.5	10.6
1996	6.4	10.7	8.0	12.6	16.7	16.8	11.3	11.0
1997	5.6	9.9	7.3	13.1	16.8	16.4	11.0	10.5
1998	4.7	8.6	6.1	11.8	16.0	15.0	10.1	9.5
1999	4.5	8.7	5.9	12.1	17.1	16.1	10.4	9.7
2000	3.8	7.5	5.6	11.8	17.2	16.0	10.4	9.3
2001	3.2	6.7	5.0	11.2	16.0	14.5	9.7	8.5
2002	2.8	6.6	4.9	11.0	15.6	13.3	9.2	8.0
2003	2.8	6.7	5.2	11.7	16.2	14.1	9.7	8.3
2004	3.2	6.9	5.8	12.2	15.7	14.1	10.4	8.7

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

Source: FH REG.

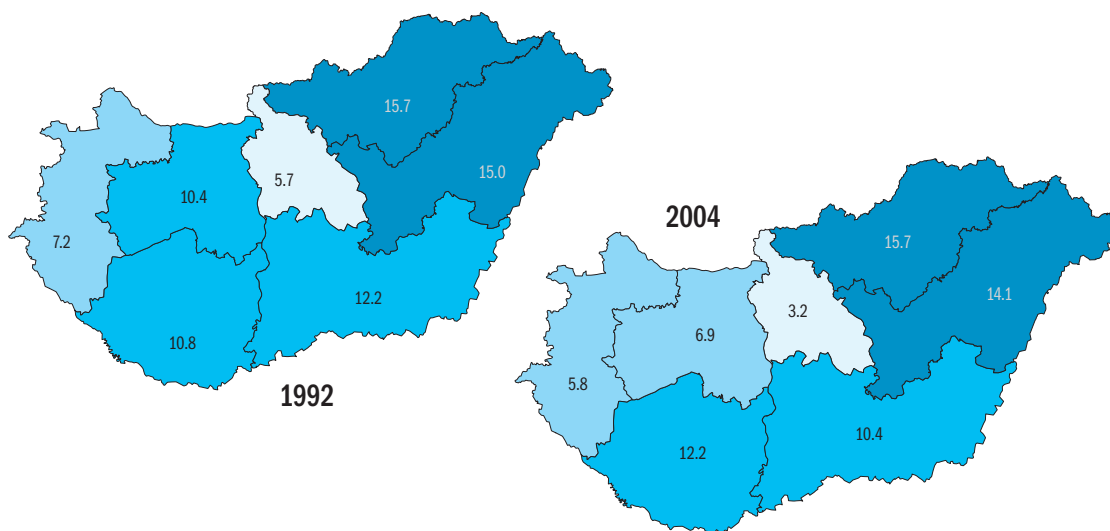
**Figure 9.3: Regional inequalities: Registered unemployment rate in NUTS-2 level regions**

Table 9.4: Annual average registered unemployment rate by counties

County	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
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	2.8
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	11.6
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	9.9
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	12.0
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	18.3
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	9.7
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	7.3
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	4.6
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	12.9
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	10.6
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	11.2
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	5.8
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	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	3.8
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	13.4
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	17.5
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	11.6
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	6.0
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	7.3
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	7.4
Together	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	8.7

Source: FH REG.

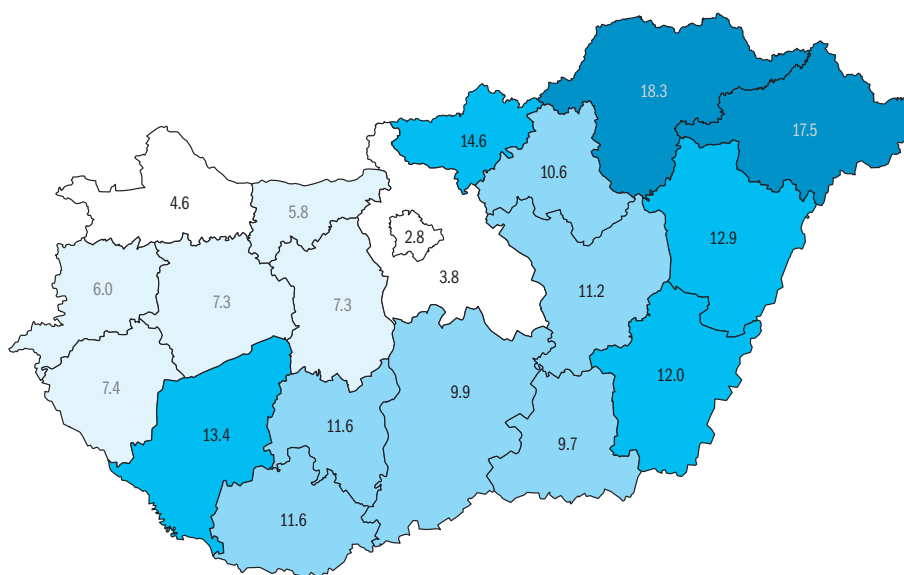


Figure 9.4: Regional inequalities: Registered unemployment rates in the counties

Table 9.5: Average monthly earnings in Budapest and the counties

County	1994		1998		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	HUF/ month	%	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	194,981	132.5
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	128,500	87.3
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	119,468	81.2
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	118,545	80.6
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	128,793	87.5
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	126,550	86.0
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	146,057	99.3
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	139,888	95.1
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	125,891	85.6
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	130,589	88.8
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	123,627	84.0
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	136,754	93.0
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	123,329	83.8
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	143,689	97.7
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	116,852	79.4
Szabolcs-Szat- már-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	122,342	83.2
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	121,340	82.5
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	128,347	87.2
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	126,816	86.2
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	123,491	83.9
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	147,111	100.0

Source: FH BT.

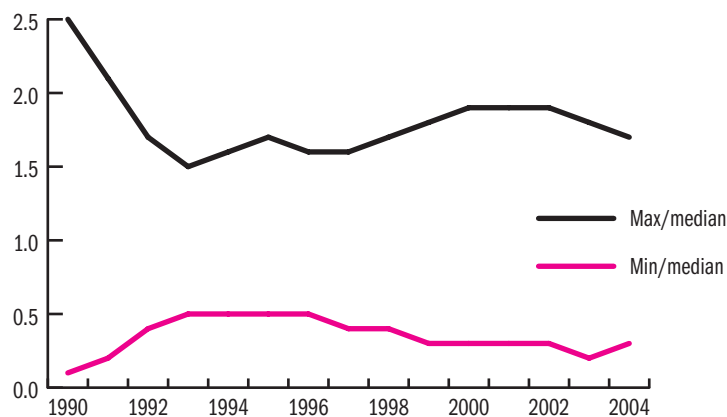


Figure 9.5: The dispersion of county level registered unemployment rates

Table 9.6: 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	9,675	9,841	10,822
1992	27,172	22,174	20,975	19,899	20,704	19,563	20,047	22,465
1993	32,450	26,207	24,627	25,733	24,011	24,025	23,898	26,992
1994	43,010	34,788	32,797	31,929	31,937	31,131	31,325	35,620
1995	46,992	38,492	36,394	35,383	35,995	34,704	33,633	40,190
1996	58,154	46,632	44,569	43,015	41,439	41,222	41,208	47,559
1997	70,967	56,753	52,934	51,279	51,797	50,021	50,245	58,022
1998	86,440	68,297	64,602	60,736	60,361	58,208	58,506	69,415
1999	101,427	77,656	74,808	70,195	70,961	68,738	68,339	81,067
2000	114,637	87,078	83,668	74,412	77,714	73,858	73,591	90,338
2001	132,136	100,358	96,216	86,489	88,735	84,930	84,710	103,610
2002	149,119	110,602	106,809	98,662	102,263	98,033	97,432	117,672
2003	170,280	127,819	121,464	117,149	117,847	115,278	113,532	135,472
2004	184,039	137,168	131,943	122,868	128,435	124,075	121,661	147,111
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
2004	125.1	93.2	89.7	83.5	87.3	84.3	82.7	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.

Table 9.7: Regional inequalities: gross domestic product

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
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
2003	2,927	1,679	1,955	1,301	1,162	1,187	1,236	1,817
Per cent								
1994	145.6	86.4	100.7	84.0	69.6	73.9	83.3	100.0
1995	144.3	90.5	102.9	81.6	72.9	71.2	83.2	100.0
1996	146.9	91.9	105.0	80.0	69.1	70.4	81.2	100.0
1997	149.1	96.0	105.2	77.6	67.3	69.1	77.9	100.0
1998	147.8	98.1	110.5	77.2	68.0	67.7	76.3	100.0
1999	151.1	93.7	114.9	77.7	66.3	64.1	74.5	100.0
2000	152.2	97.3	113.9	74.8	64.6	63.4	71.8	100.0
2001	158.5	94.1	105.6	73.7	64.9	66.2	70.7	100.0
2002	163.9	88.7	103.4	73.0	63.7	64.4	68.9	100.0
2003	161.1	92.4	107.6	71.6	64.0	65.3	68.0	100.0

Source: KSH.

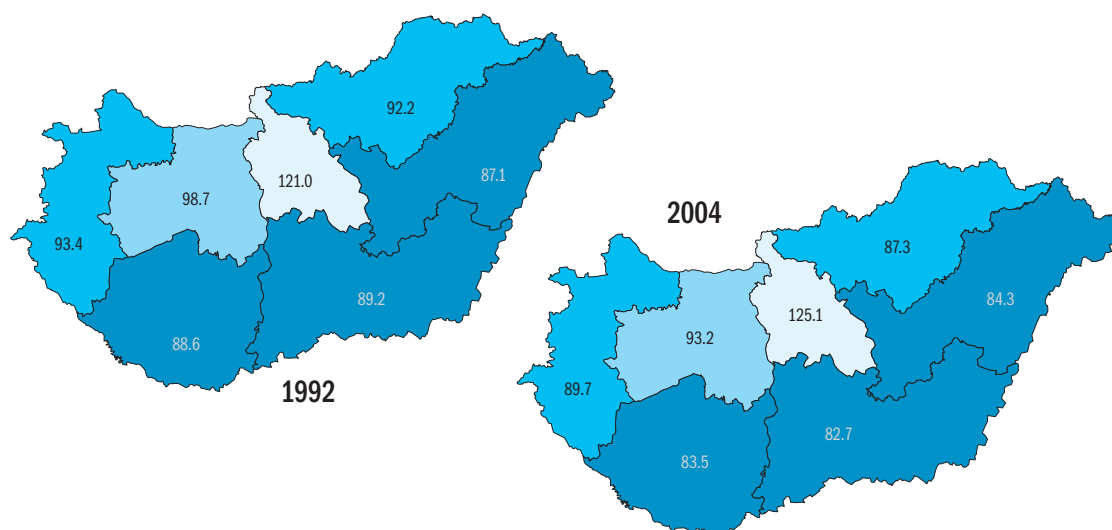


Figure 9.6: Regional inequalities: gross monthly earnings

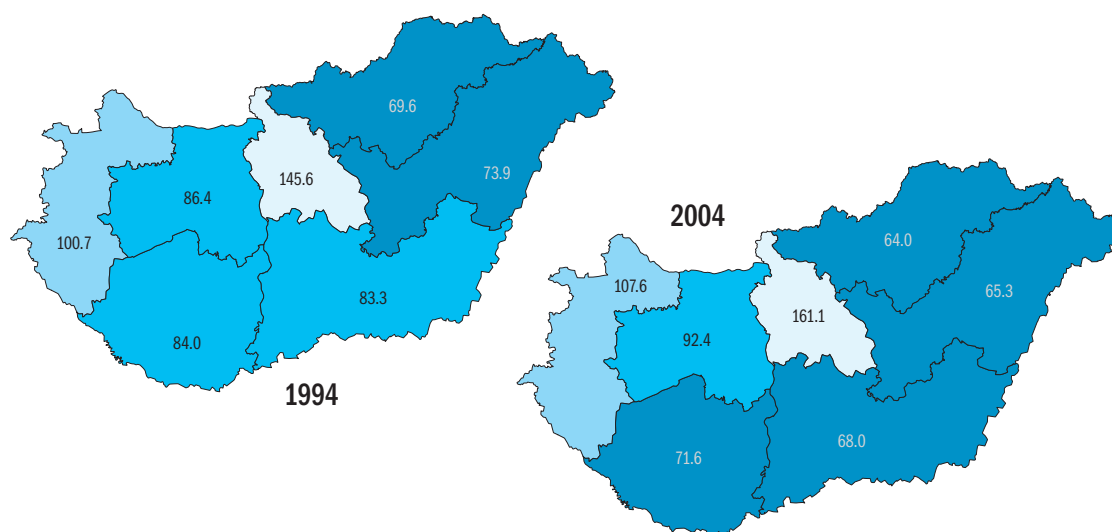


Figure 9.7: Regional inequalities: gross domestic product

Table 10.1: 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
2004 ^a	64,695	55,136
Number of registration	14,253	10,711
Number of green card certificates	285	285

a After the accession of Hungary to the EU (01.05.2004.) there is no need to ask for work permits for the citizens (and their family members) from the Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia, but there is a reporting obligation of the employers for registration when they start to work. The reporting obligation doesn't refer to the employment of the citizens of the UK, Ireland, Sweden, Cyprus and Malta. The citizens of the other member states of EU-15 in case of certain conditions may obtain „green card” certificate which entitles them to undertake any job in Hungary without work permissions.

Source: NEO, based on the reports of the county Labour Centres.

Table 10.2: Employees since 0–6 months

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Hungary	8.2	8.5	7.1	6.9	6.3	6.6	6.4

Source: MEF, IV. quarterly waves.

**Table 10.3: Employees living and working in the residence and daily commuters
by main demographic indicators, 1980–2001; in thousands, per cent**

	1980			1990			2001		
	Total	Living and work- ing in the residence	Daily commut- ers	Total	Living and work- ing in the residence	Daily commut- ers	Total	Living and work- ing in the residence	Daily commut- ers
Number of cases									
Gender									
Male	2,865.8	2,037.1	828.7	2,512.9	1,768.8	744.1	2,003.0	1,309.7	693.2
Female	2,199.8	1,811.4	388.4	2,012.1	1,611.4	400.7	1,687.3	1,278.5	408.8
Age groups									
15–29	1,650.9	1,152.1	498.8	1,230.6	843.7	387.0	988.9	642.3	346.5
30–39	1,337.0	1,052.2	284.8	1,422.0	1,082.1	339.9	925.6	633.1	292.5
40–49	1,164.4	911.4	253.1	1,218.8	950.9	267.9	1,095.0	788.9	306.1
50–59	821.8	648.8	173.1	628.6	481.1	147.5	622.0	473.2	148.8
60+	91.5	84.0	7.5	24.9	22.4	2.5	58.9	50.7	8.1
Educational level									
Less than primary school	936.4	702.2	234.2	235.3	159.2	76.2	29.5	22.3	7.2
Primary school	1,791.6	1,338.7	452.8	1,509.2	1,094.1	415.2	723.0	487.8	235.2
Vocational school	854.3	584.4	269.9	1,103.0	755.7	347.4	1,064.4	671.3	393.1
Grammar school	1,071.2	867.3	203.8	1,122.5	897.3	225.2	1,197.6	878.8	318.8
University, college	412.2	355.8	56.4	554.8	474.0	80.9	675.8	528.1	147.7
Total	5,065.7	3,848.5	1,217.1	4,525.0	3,380.2	1,144.8	3,690.3	2,588.3	1,102.0
Percentages									
Gender									
Male	100.0	71.1	28.9	100.0	70.4	29.6	100.0	65.4	34.6
Female	100.0	82.3	17.7	100.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	75.8	24.2
Age groups									
15–29	100.0	69.8	30.2	100.0	68.6	31.4	100.0	65.0	35.0
30–39	100.0	78.7	21.3	100.0	76.1	23.9	100.0	68.4	31.6
40–49	100.0	78.3	21.7	100.0	78.0	22.0	100.0	72.0	28.0
50–59	100.0	78.9	21.1	100.0	76.5	23.5	100.0	76.1	23.9
60+	100.0	91.8	8.2	100.0	89.9	10.1	100.0	86.2	13.8
Educational level									
Less than primary school	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	67.6	32.4	100.0	75.6	24.4
Primary school	100.0	74.7	25.3	100.0	72.5	27.5	100.0	67.5	32.5
Vocational school	100.0	68.4	31.6	100.0	68.5	31.5	100.0	63.1	36.9
Grammar school	100.0	81.0	19.0	100.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	73.4	26.6
University, college	100.0	86.3	13.7	100.0	85.4	14.6	100.0	78.1	21.9
Total	100.0	76.0	24.0	100.0	74.7	25.3	100.0	70.1	29.9

Source: KSH Census.

Table 11.1: Minimum wage

Date	Monthly amount(HUF)	Average gross earnings = 100
1992. I. 1.	8,000	35.8
1993. II. 1.	9,000	33.1
1994. II. 1.	10,500	30.9
1995. III. 1.	12,200	31.4
1996. II. 1.	14,500	31.0
1997. I. 1.	17,000	29.7
1998. I. 1.	19,500	28.8
1999. I. 1.	22,500	29.1
2000. I. 1.	25,500	29.1
2001. I. 1.	40,000	38.6
2002. I. 1.	50,000	40.8
2003. I. 1.	50,000	36.4
2004. I. 1.	53,000	36.4
2005. I. 1.	57,000	34.2 ^a

^a January-September monthly averages.

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

Source: KSH.

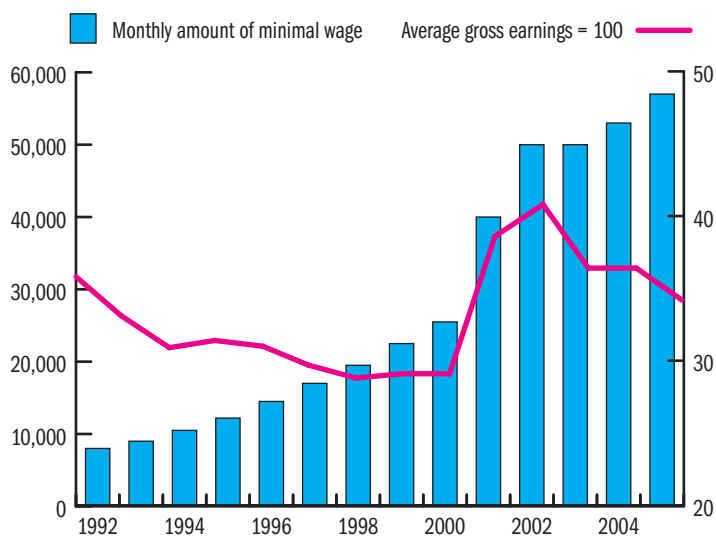


Figure 11.1: Minimum wage (Minimum wage, average gross earnings = 100)

Table 11.2: National agreements on wage guidelines (previous year = 100)*

Year	ÉT 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	real wage growth by 4.5 %		117.5	108.9
2004	107.0	108.0	100.7	109.3
2005	106.0			

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

Source: Central Statistical Office , Ministry of Employment and Labour.

Table 11.3: Single employer collective agreements in the business sector, 1998–2004

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of collective agreements							
Agriculture, fishery	57	61	60	58	58	61	64
Mining and quarrying	15	15	16	15	12	14	15
Manufacturing total	485	517	545	532	511	504	507
Of this: Food, beverage, tobacco	117	121	125	120	117	117	121
Textile, wearing apparel, leather	59	69	66	63	58	55	51
Wood, paper, printing	37	41	41	40	36	36	37
Coke, oil, chemical rubber	51	50	53	53	53	55	58
Other non-metallic mineral	25	29	32	32	29	30	32
Basic metal products	51	57	64	62	63	61	62
Machinery, equipment	126	132	145	143	138	133	129
Other manufacturing	19	18	19	19	17	17	17
Electricity, water supply	91	106	112	111	103	102	104
Industry total	591	638	673	658	626	620	626
Construction	45	51	55	54	53	49	50
Trade, repairing	257	259	261	252	229	229	233
Hotels and restaurants	25	28	27	23	22	23	21
Transport, storage and communication	81	84	85	85	87	90	96
Financial intermediation	22	27	32	30	30	31	31
Real estate, renting	75	84	89	95	99	94	98
Education	8	10	9	10	8	8	7
Health and social care	5	7	8	8	8	9	10
Other services	52	54	59	60	57	58	59
Grand Total	1 218	1 303	1 358	1 333	1 277	1 272	1 295
Number of persons covered (thou)							
Agriculture, fishery	27.5	27.9	26.3	25.4	24.3	23.4	21.8
Mining	8.2	7.8	7.2	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.8
Manufacturing total	292.2	287.4	288.7	277.8	259.9	251.6	245.4
Of this: Food, beverage, tobacco	68.4	64.4	64.7	61.3	56.5	54.0	55.1
Textile, wearing apparel, leather	39.5	43.6	39.9	37.4	33.6	30.6	29.5
Wood, paper, printing	11.1	12.5	12.2	10.3	9.8	9.7	9.9
Coke, oil, chemical rubber	56.4	51.0	50.6	48.2	44.3	42.2	38.5
Other non-metallic mineral	13.7	16.2	14.7	15.5	13.6	13.0	13.4
Basic metal products	29.2	27.9	30.1	29.0	28.1	25.5	22.2
Machinery, equipment	67.5	66.4	71.4	70.6	69.0	71.7	72.0
Other manufacturing	6.3	5.4	5.1	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.9
Electricity, water supply	69.1	71.5	69.4	64.8	57.3	56.0	52.6
Industry total	369.6	366.8	365.2	346.2	320.4	311.2	301.9
Construction	13.1	15.0	14.2	13.2	11.8	9.1	8.7
Trade, repairing	62.3	68.7	60.5	59.8	53.6	56.2	56.5
Hotels and restaurants	12.2	10.1	8.4	7.3	7.5	8.9	9.7
Transport, storage and communication	180.5	177.7	174.7	173.3	175.4	171.0	168.6
Financial intermediation	31.9	39.4	39.1	32.0	32.2	31.5	26.5
Real estate, renting	16.8	17.9	18.6	18.4	20.2	18.8	23.8
Education	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4
Health and social care	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.5
Other services	19.6	18.6	21.0	20.4	20.1	17.4	17.2
Grand Total	734.5	743.3	730.1	698.3	667.6	649.9	637.5

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour, Registry of collective agreements.

Table 11.4: Collective agreements concluded by employers' organisations, in effect in August 2005

	Employers' organisation	Trade union(s)	Date of first agreement	Date of last amendment	Number of companies covered ¹	Number of employees covered ¹	Date of first extension
1.	KISZÖV Industrial Association of county Hajdú-Bihar	Regional Trade Union Committee of Industrial Cooperatives of county Hajdú-Bihar	9/25/1997	5/1/2004	16	1,525	-
2.	Board of Directors of the Sugar Industry Association	ÉDOSZ Trade Union of Sugar Industry Workers	1/1/1998	1/1/2002	6	1,843	-
3.	Association of Electricity Companies	Alliance of Trade Unions of Mining and Energy Industrial Workers; Alliance of Trade Unions of Electricity Industry Workers	11/7/1995	2/8/2000	11	27,262	12/20/1995
4.	Professional Association of Metallurgical Companies	Alliance of Metallurgical Trade Unions	1/1/1996	1/1/2001	21	1,042	-
5.	National Professional Alliance of Furniture Makers	EFEDOSZSZ Trade Union of Timber and Furniture Industry Workers	2/1/1998	11/23/1999	27	4,028	-
6.	Hungarian Industrial Association	Alliance of Autonomous Trade Unions	3/1/1998	3/1/2003	n.a.	n.a.	-
7.	National Association of Agricultural Cooperatives and Producers	Agricultural, Forestry and Water Management Workers' Trade Union Association	8/12/2003	9/15/2003	882	48,250	-
8.	National Alliance of Water Management Associations	Agricultural, Forestry and Water Management Workers' Trade Union Association	8/11/1992	5/27/2000	16	725	-
9.	Bakers' Professional Section of the National Association of Food Processors	Trade Union of Baking Industrial Workers	12/22/1997	1/7/2003	32	19,420	12/20/1995
10.	Hungarian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association	VDSZ Pharmaceutical Trade Union Alliance	4/23/1998	11/1/2001	6	10,300	-
11.	Hungarian Cement Association	ÉFÉDOSZSZ Cement Trade Union Section	2/29/1996	3/15/1999	5	2,269	-
12.	Hungarian Road Transport Association	National Trade Union of International Drivers	12/3/2002	1/1/2004	45	1,616	-
13.	Hungarian Water Utility Association	Trade Union of Water Utility Workers	2/27/1997	6/25/2002	16	23,563	-
14.	Hungarian Chemical Association	Association of Trade Union of Chemical Workers	8/12/1993	1/1/2001	27	9,081	-
15.	Association of Public Road Transport Enterprises	Public Road Transport Trade Union; Union of Employees of Bus Transport	6/1/1992	7/1/2003	46	25,219	-
16.	Hungarian Light Industrial Association	Trade Union of Leather Industrial Workers	7/1/1992	5/30/2001	8	2,693	-
17.	National Association of Tourism Employers	Trade Union of Employees of Restaurants and Tourism	5/21/1997	5/21/1997	34	15,024	4/18/2001

¹ Data submitted at first registration.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour, Registry of collective agreements.

Table 11.5: Single institution collective agreements in the public sector, 1998–2004

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of agreements							
Accommodation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R&D	20	20	21	21	22	23	23
Public administration, social security	133	135	130	125	113	105	100
Education total	1 525	1 565	1 566	1 567	1 523	1 531	1 519
Of this: prim. and sec. ed.	1 472	1 513	1 512	1 523	1 484	1 492	1 480
Higher ed.	42	41	43	32	29	28	28
Health and social care total	241	255	259	261	256	259	264
Of this: Human health care	118	125	127	125	123	126	127
Social care	121	128	131	135	132	132	136
Other community social services total	66	73	73	72	77	79	86
Entertainment	25	29	28	28	30	30	35
Libraries, archives	33	36	37	37	40	42	41
Sports and other	8	8	7	7	6	6	8
Other activities total	29	35	29	30			
Grand total	2,015	2,084	2,079	2,077	2,019	2,026	2,020
Number of persons covered (thou)							
Hotels	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
R&D	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Public administration, social security	26.4	26.9	26.7	24.1	22.0	21.1	20.8
Education total	117.9	119.9	120.8	122.0	116.2	117.9	117.0
Of this: prim and sec education	77.2	79.3	79.3	80.7	79.9	81.1	81.1
Higher education	40.3	40.2	41.2	40.7	35.9	36.3	35.5
Health and social care total	102.1	110.6	110.8	108.2	99.9	101.2	101.6
Of this: Human health care	89.8	97.1	97.0	94.2	86.0	86.8	86.8
Social care	12.2	13.3	13.7	13.9	13.8	14.3	14.7
Other community social services total	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.8
Entertainment	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.2
Libraries, archives	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.2
Sports and other	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other activities total	1.3	8.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grand total	256.8	274.3	272.1	268.1	251.8	251.4	250.5

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour, Registry of collective agreements.

Table 11.6: Multi employer collective agreements in the business sector, 1998–2004

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of collective agreements							
Agriculture, fishery	1	1	3	2	3	2	2
Mining		1	1	1	1		
Manufacturing	28	34	33	34	32	32	37
Electricity	3	4	3	3	4	4	5
Construction	1	3	4	3	3	7	7
Trade, repairing	3	3	9	9	8	8	7
Hotels and restaurants	1	3	4	4	4	4	4
Transport, storage	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Real estate, renting			3	3	3	4	6
Health and social care							1
Other community, personal		6	5	4	6	6	
Grand total	40	52	70	68	66	71	79
Number of persons covered (thou)							
Agriculture, fishery	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6
Mining	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	224.7	224.3	93.8	92.4	86.8	85.2	82.7
Electricity	62.7	63.1	20.1	20.1	22.2	26.6	27.3
Construction	0.6	1.9	3.8	3.5	3.5	8.7	8.0
Trade, repairing	0.7	0.7	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.0	0.6
Hotels, restaurants	0.3	20.0	20.3	19.6	19.3	19.1	19.1
Transport, storage	27.4	27.6	28.3	28.3	28.5	28.5	28.5
Real estate, renting	0.0	0.0	14.1	13.4	12.9	12.9	16.7
Health and social care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other community, personal	0.0	0.0	62.0	32.2	30.0	79.2	79.7
Grand total	317.0	338.4	246.7	213.4	206.7	261.8	263.8

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour, Registry of collective agreements.

Table 11.7: Number of multi institution collective agreements in the public sector, 1998–2004

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of agreements							
R&D	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public administration, social security	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Education total	3	6	6	7	6	6	6
Prim and sec education		6	6	7	6	6	6
Health and social care total		2	2	1	1	1	1
Social care	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Other community social services total			1				1
Entertainment			1				1
Other activities total	1						
Grand total	7	11	12	10	9	9	10
Number of persons covered (thou)							
R&D	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Public administration, social security	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Education total	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Prim and sec education	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Health and social care total	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Social care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other community social services total	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Entertainment	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other activities total	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grand total	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour, Registry of collective agreements.

**Table 11.8: Shares of employees covered by collective agreements
by type and by sector, after extension, 2001, per cent**

Sector	Single employer	Multi- employer	Concluded by an employ- ers' organi- sation	Agreements total	After extension	Total (with extension)
Agriculture, fishery	20.7	0.9	0.0	21.0	0.0	21.0
Mining	54.2	3.8	0.0	58.1	0.0	58.1
Manufacturing total	34.2	5.1	8.6	39.6	0.5	40.1
Of this: Food, beverage, tobacco	44.6	7.9	17.7	60.9	3.0	64.0
Textile, wearing apparel, leather	28.1	8.3	4.0	32.5	0.0	32.5
Wood, paper, printing	17.9	4.1	3.5	21.7	0.0	21.7
Coke, oil, chemical rubber	59.7	4.7	25.5	61.0	0.0	61.0
Other non-metallic mineral	47.5	0.6	8.7	55.8	0.0	55.8
Basic metal products	30.9	7.2	9.2	32.8	0.0	32.8
Machinery, equipment	28.8	2.8	1.0	31.3	0.0	31.3
Other manufacturing	20.1	0.6	16.4	27.8	0.0	27.8
Electricity, water supply	80.1	1.5	41.5	86.4	3.6	90.0
Industry total	37.9	4.8	11.1	43.3	0.7	44.0
Construction	11.2	2.4	0.3	13.2	0.0	13.2
Trade, repairing	19.2	2.0	0.1	21.2	0.0	21.2
Hotels and restaurants	9.8	11.6	15.5	26.0	65.1	91.2
Transport, storage and communication	76.7	1.6	12.6	78.4	0.0	78.4
Of this: Transport and auxiliary activities	71.6	2.3	17.7	74.0	0.0	74.0
Post, telecommunication	89.3	0.0	0.0	89.3	0.0	89.3
Financial intermediation	60.9	0.0	0.0	60.9	0.0	60.9
Real estate, renting	16.5	6.6	5.5	16.7	0.0	16.7
Education	49.4	0.8	0.0	49.7	0.0	49.7
Health and social care	52.6	0.0	0.0	52.7	0.0	52.7
Other community social services	24.5	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	24.5
Grand total	37.2	3.1	5.9	40.2	2.3	42.5

Note: „Adjusted” coverage indices (excluding public administration and compulsory social security).

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour, Registry of collective agreements.

**Table 11.9: Shares of employees covered by collective agreements
by type and by sector, after extension, 2002, per cent**

Sector	Single employer	Multi- employer	Concluded by an employ- ers' organi- sation	Agreements total	After extension	Total (with extension)
Agriculture, fishery	21.6	1.5	0.0	22.5	0.0	22.5
Mining	45.7	4.0	0.0	49.7	0.0	49.7
Manufacturing total	33.2	5.3	8.5	38.9	0.9	39.8
Of this: Food, beverage, tobacco	43.2	7.5	16.8	58.0	5.1	63.1
Textile, clothing, leather	29.5	7.1	4.1	33.3	0.0	33.3
Wood, paper, printing	16.7	4.0	3.5	20.3	0.0	20.3
Coke, oil, chemical rubber	54.4	4.4	25.9	55.9	0.0	55.9
Other non-metallic mineral	42.5	0.7	9.4	48.7	0.0	48.7
Basic metal products	31.7	7.8	9.1	33.7	0.0	33.7
Machinery, equipment	28.5	4.2	0.7	32.8	0.0	32.8
Other manufacturing	17.1	0.5	15.1	24.2	0.0	24.2
Electricity, water supply	79.3	4.1	40.7	85.4	4.8	90.2
Industry total	36.9	5.2	10.9	42.5	1.2	43.7
Construction	9.9	2.4	0.2	11.9	0.0	11.9
Trade, repairing	16.8	2.0	0.1	18.8	0.0	18.8
Hotels and restaurants	9.7	5.3	12.7	22.1	68.4	90.5
Transport, storage and communication	76.2	1.5	12.6	77.1	0.0	77.1
Of this: Transport and auxiliary activities	70.7	2.2	17.6	71.9	0.0	71.9
Post, telecommunication	89.8	0.0	0.0	89.8	0.0	89.8
Financial intermediation	59.5	0.0	0.0	59.5	0.0	59.5
Real estate, renting	13.3	2.3	0.6	13.6	0.0	13.6
Education	46.7	0.7	0.0	46.9	0.0	46.9
Health and social care	47.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	0.0	47.0
Other social community services	23.8	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	24.0
Grand total	35.5	2.7	5.3	38.3	2.6	40.9

Note: „Adjusted” coverage indices (excluding public administration and compulsory social security).

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour, Registry of collective agreements.

**Table 11.10: Shares of employees covered by collective agreements
by type and by sector, after extension, 2003, per cent**

Sector	Single employer	Multi- employer	Concluded by an employ- ers' organi- sation	Agreements total	After extension	Total (with extension)
Agriculture, fishery	21.7	1.1	46.0	68.7	0.0	68.7
Mining	49.0	3.7	0.2	52.9	0.0	52.9
Manufacturing total	33.2	5.2	7.9	38.5	0.8	39.4
Of this: Food, beverage, tobacco	40.9	7.9	16.8	56.7	4.7	61.4
Textile, clothing, leather	31.5	7.9	3.0	34.3	0.0	34.3
Wood, paper, printing	14.6	3.6	0.3	18.0	0.0	18.0
Coke, oil, chemical rubber	53.2	7.2	24.7	56.5	0.0	56.5
Other non-metallic mineral	43.6	1.4	9.0	50.5	0.0	50.5
Basic metal products	29.4	7.4	8.6	30.6	0.0	30.6
Machinery, equipment	30.0	2.8	0.7	33.0	0.0	33.0
Other manufacturing	18.4	0.6	16.5	26.2	0.0	26.2
Electricity, water supply	88.2	4.2	75.8	94.5	5.5	100.0
Industry total	37.5	5.1	13.1	44.4	1.2	45.5
Construction	7.4	5.8	0.2	12.7	0.0	12.7
Trade, repairing	17.9	0.5	0.1	18.4	0.0	18.4
Hotels and restaurants	6.3	0.1	15.9	30.2	55.7	85.9
Transport, storage and communication	74.6	1.6	13.1	77.0	0.0	77.0
Of this: Transport and auxiliary activities	70.3	2.2	18.1	73.7	0.0	73.7
Post, telecommunication	85.8	0.0	0.0	85.8	0.0	85.8
Financial intermediation	58.7	0.0	0.0	58.7	0.0	58.7
Real estate, renting	12.5	2.3	0.5	13.2	0.0	13.2
Education	48.1	0.7	0.0	48.3	0.0	48.3
Health and social care	53.6	0.0	0.0	53.6	0.0	53.6
Other social community services	25.7	0.0	1.8	25.7	0.0	25.7
Grand total	36.0	2.6	8.3	41.7	1.9	43.5

Note: „Adjusted” coverage indices (excluding public administration and compulsory social security).

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour, Registry of Collective Agreements.

**Table 11.11: Shares of employees covered by collective agreements
by type and by sector, after extension, 2004, per cent**

Sector	Single employer	Multi- employer	Concluded by an employ- ers' organi- sation	Agreements total	After extension	Total (with extension)
Agriculture, fishery	20.7	1.2	47.7	69.5	0.0	69.5
Mining	48.8	7.8	0.2	56.7	0.0	56.7
Manufacturing total	33.2	5.2	7.8	38.6	0.8	39.4
Of this: Food, beverage, tobacco	45.9	9.0	18.2	64.3	5.0	69.3
Textile, clothing, leather	33.3	8.2	3.9	37.0	0.0	37.0
Wood, paper, printing	14.9	3.7	0.4	18.3	0.0	18.3
Coke, oil, chemical rubber	48.9	5.5	23.6	51.4	0.0	51.4
Other non-metallic mineral	45.8	1.4	8.4	52.3	0.0	52.3
Basic metal products	27.0	7.2	8.2	27.2	0.0	27.2
Machinery, equipment	29.0	2.8	0.3	31.6	0.0	31.6
Other manufacturing	19.7	0.6	16.7	28.4	0.0	28.4
Electricity, water supply	87.4	6.4	76.6	95.3	4.7	100.0
Industry total	37.4	5.3	12.9	44.4	1.1	45.5
Construction	6.7	7.0	0.2	13.2	0.0	13.2
Trade, repairing	16.8	0.8	0.1	17.3	0.0	17.3
Hotels and restaurants	4.8	0.0	12.1	24.0	58.3	82.3
Transport, storage and communication	73.2	1.3	13.0	74.4	0.0	74.4
Of this: Transport and auxiliary activities	69.1	1.8	17.8	70.7	0.0	70.7
Post, telecommunication	84.4	0.0	0.0	84.4	0.0	84.4
Financial intermediation	48.9	0.0	0.0	48.9	0.0	48.9
Real estate, renting	13.4	3.9	2.2	14.1	0.0	14.1
Education	45.9	0.7	0.0	46.2	0.0	46.2
Health and social care	45.7	0.3	0.0	46.0	0.0	46.0
Other social community services	23.7	0.1	1.5	23.7	0.0	23.7
Grand total	34.0	2.7	7.9	39.5	2.3	41.8

Note: „Adjusted” coverage indices (excluding public administration and compulsory social security).

Table 11.12: The number of company wage agreements and the number of employees covered, 1998–2004

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of companies							
Agriculture, fishery	36	37	23	18	25	25	24
Mining	10	11	9	8	7	9	8
Manufacturing total	327	358	219	203	224	210	182
Of this: Food, beverage, tobacco	83	89	44	41	55	44	47
Textile, clothing, leather	39	44	25	25	25	23	13
Wood, paper, printing	21	25	13	13	14	17	15
Coke, oil, chemical rubber	38	37	26	23	26	35	30
Other non-metallic mineral	17	18	16	19	13	12	14
Basic metal products	39	44	32	34	33	26	25
Machinery, equipment	76	87	58	45	51	46	32
Other manufacturing	14	14	5	3	7	7	6
Electricity, water supply	68	77	74	48	60	63	59
Industry total	405	446	302	259	291	282	249
Construction	31	33	24	23	24	18	16
Trade, repairing	141	143	84	73	60	80	79
Hotels and restaurants	12	15	9	7	12	11	9
Transport, post, storage and communication	54	58	49	33	48	51	56
Financial intermediation	12	13	16	7	11	11	10
Real estate, renting	47	49	40	34	38	37	43
Education	4	5	2	1	2	3	1
Health and social care	3	3	2	1	4	3	5
Other social community services	23	25	21	15	16	24	23
Grand total	768	827	572	471	531	545	515
Number of persons covered (thou)							
Agriculture, fishery	19.1	18.5	9.2	5.9	9.2	6.8	7.2
Mining	4.5	5.4	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.7
Manufacturing total	233.4	225.5	113.0	116.8	133.1	112.7	94.5
Of this: Food, beverage, tobacco	50.1	48.7	21.4	23.2	29.0	20.5	20.6
Textile, clothing, leather	24.4	28.6	16.4	12.4	16.1	13.0	8.7
Wood, paper, printing	5.9	6.7	4.1	3.6	4.8	4.3	4.7
Coke, oil, chemical rubber	53.6	47.7	26.6	19.6	23.9	33.1	27.4
Other non-metallic mineral	10.8	11.9	7.8	10.0	7.4	7.1	5.9
Basic metal products	24.9	24.2	14.3	16.1	15.5	12.3	8.5
Machinery, equipment	58.6	53.4	20.2	31.1	35.1	19.9	17.3
Other manufacturing	5.1	4.3	2.3	0.7	1.3	2.5	1.3
Electricity, water supply	62.8	65.5	47.5	27.7	34.0	35.2	32.6
Industry total	300.7	296.3	162.8	146.5	168.4	149.4	128.8
Construction	11.3	11.1	5.9	5.2	4.9	3.1	2.0
Trade, repairing	41.7	43.9	17.9	26.8	21.5	24.2	21.3
Hotels and restaurants	7.1	8.4	2.6	1.7	2.2	4.3	2.8
Transport, post, storage and communication	169.7	168.9	102.6	49.0	47.0	106.2	144.9
Financial intermediation	17.0	22.8	17.0	8.1	8.1	5.5	15.1
Real estate, renting	8.6	9.1	7.7	7.7	9.0	7.2	13.7
Education	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Health and social care	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.7
Other social community services	6.9	7.8	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.5	9.7
Grand total	582.8	587.5	334.1	259.0	279.8	316.6	347.2

Source: Registry of collective agreements.

Table 11.13: The number of multi-employer wage agreements, and the number of covered companies and employees, 1998–2004

Sector	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Agree- ments	Com- pa- nies	Agree- ments	Com- pa- nies	Agree- ments	Com- pa- nies	Agree- ments	Com- pa- nies	Agree- ments	Com- pa- nies	Agree- ments	Com- pa- nies	Agree- ments	Com- pa- nies
Number of companies														
Agriculture, fishery	1	5	1	5	1	2			1	2	1	4	1	3
Mining			1	2										
Manufacturing	23	2899	27	3031	7	46	9	96	4	64	5	59	6	12
Electricity	3	110	3	110					2	10	2	26	2	9
Construction			3	7	1	2			1	2	4	31	2	10
Trade, repairing	1	2	1	3	4	10	3	7	3	7	3	8	2	4
Hotels and restaurants	1	3	3	46	3	42	3	10	2	10	3	10		
Transport, storage	2	29	2	27	2	28			1	28	2	51		
Real estate, renting					2	33	3	36	3	33	1	9	3	43
Health and social care													1	3
Other community, personal					3	48	1	32	1	16	1	45	2	61
Grand total	31	3048	41	3231	23	211	19	181	18	172	22	243	19	145
Number of persons covered (thou)														
Agriculture, fishery	0.5		0.5		0.3		0.0		0.3		0.2		0.2	
Mining	0.0		0.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Manufacturing	214.0		215.7		12.1		49.3		28.7		27.1		4.0	
Electricity	62.7		62.7		0.0		0.0		2.4		25.5		2.6	
Construction	0.0		1.9		0.7		0.0		0.6		5.2		2.1	
Trade, repairing	0.1		0.1		1.0		0.6		0.3		0.2		0.1	
Hotels and restaurants	0.3		20.0		15.7		4.6		4.0		4.0		0.0	
Transport, storage	27.4		27.5		25.7		0.0		25.3		25.3		0.0	
Real estate, renting	0.0		0.0		11.8		13.4		12.9		0.2		12.5	
Health and social care	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.6	
Other community, personal	0.0		0.0		58.1		1.0		1.7		1.0		3.1	
Grand total	305.0		328.8		125.3		68.9		76.1		88.9		25.2	

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour, Registry of collective agreements.

Table 11.14: Industry and company-level wage agreements

Year	Industry level		Company level	
	Number	Employees covered (thou)	Number	Employees covered (thou)
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

Note: Registered wage agreements.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour.

Table 11.15: Number and share of company wage agreements by sector in the business sector, 2004

Sector	Companies with wage agreement		Covered employees		Share (%)
	number of companies	share (%)	number of individuals	share (%)	
Agriculture, forestry	141	20,5	19,489	33,8	4,2
Fishery	5	23,8	292	41,8	0,1
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	7	36,8	1,230	80,9	0,3
Mining of other minerals	8	19,1	1,095	45,6	0,2
Mining, quarrying	15	24,6	2,325	59,3	0,5
Food, beverage and tobacco production	117	28,4	43,362	56,0	9,4
Production of textile	49	15,3	12,729	29,7	2,8
Production of leather products and footwear	15	18,3	2,804	30,0	0,6
Manufacture of wood	14	12,3	1,712	19,5	0,4
Paper manufacturing, publishing and printing activities	50	23,2	6,302	35,6	1,4
Manufacturing of coke, refined petroleum, nuclear fuel	3	100,0	6,965	100,0	1,5
Manufacturing of chemicals	29	29,3	10,224	36,1	2,2
Manufacturing of rubber and plastic products	28	13,8	6,243	27,7	1,4
Manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products	28	26,7	9,548	55,1	2,1
Manufacturing of basic metal and fabricated metal products	75	16,3	20,202	39,7	4,4
Manufacturing of machinery and equipment	39	16,1	10,452	32,0	2,3
Manufacturing of electrical machinery and apparatus	55	17,2	18,270	24,9	4,0
Manufacturing of transport equipment	27	22,7	11,055	29,7	2,4
Manufacturing not in any of the categories	22	13,4	1,402	12,2	0,3
Manufacturing	551	19,3	161,270	36,9	34,9
Electricity, gas and hot water supply	101	40,4	36,860	75,0	8,0
Construction	96	10,6	10,455	22,8	2,3
Trade, repairing	244	10,3	32,392	25,4	7,0
Hotels and restaurants	56	15,5	10,550	43,4	2,3
Transport, storage	89	18,4	140,356	82,5	30,4
Financial intermediation	39	16,0	10,489	25,7	2,3
Real estate, renting	126	13,0	15,374	22,6	3,3
Education	26	9,3	1,444	13,5	0,3
Health and social care	27	13,3	1,842	17,0	0,4
Other community personal services	86	19,8	17,086	51,5	3,7
Extra-territorial organisations	3	37,5	1,560	48,3	0,3
Total	1,605	15,8	461,784	42,6	100,0

Source: National Employment Office, company data of the individual wage tariff survey. See methodological notes in the chapter on collective agreements.

Table 11.16: Number and share of company wage agreements in the business sector by categories of employment size, 2004

Categories of employment size	Companies with wage agreement		Covered employees		Share (%)
	Number of companies	share (%)	Number of individuals	share (%)	
-49	558	9.4	10,043	10.6	2.2
50-299	741	20.9	95,775	24.3	20.7
300-999	235	46.7	122,067	47.8	26.4
1000+	71	54.2	233,899	68.9	50.7
Total	1,605	15.8	461,784	42.6	100.0

Source: National Employment Office, company data of the individual wage tariff survey.
See methodological notes in the chapter on collective agreements.

Table 11.17: Number and share of company wage agreements in the business sector by ownership share, 2004

Ownership share	Companies with wage agreement		Covered employees		Share (%)
	Number of companies	share (%)	Number of individuals	share (%)	
100 % Hungarian ownership of this: fully in state and local government ownership	1,254	15.0	309,347	44.6	67.0
Hungarian majority ownership	191	34.1	154,009	81.7	33.4
Hungarian majority ownership	55	24.7	22,597	47.5	4.9
Foreign majority ownership	90	19.6	58,050	55.3	12.6
100 % foreign ownership	206	18.4	71,790	30.4	15.6
Total	1,605	15.8	461,784	42.6	100.0

Source: National Employment Office, company data of the individual wage tariff survey.
See methodological notes in the chapter on collective agreements.

Table 11.18: The content of single employer wage agreements registered in 2004

Sector	Raise of base wage			Increase of average earning			Minimum wage		
	Number of companies	Coverage (number of employees)	Annual percentage	Number of companies	Coverage (number of employees)	Annual percentage	Number of companies	Coverage (number of employees)	Wage (HUF/month)
Agriculture, fishery	14	4,349	6.6	11	4,118	8.0	14	4,465	53,321
Mining	8	1,676	7.1	2	845	7.5	5	1,239	52,400
Manufacturing total	111	70,643	5.2	62	43,454	7.5	76	52,060	55,356
Of this: Food, beverage, tobacco	24	14,640	4.3	19	11,211	6.5	20	8,974	53,234
Textile, clothing, leather	7	5,113	3.9	5	4,635	6.3	3	4,284	53,000
Wood, paper, printing	7	2,568	4.5	3	1,734	9.1	4	1,516	53,000
Coke, oil, chemical rubber	26	26,555	6.0	11	11,207	9.8	19	22,505	57,474
Other non-metallic mineral	8	2,573	7.0	4	1,313	8.0	4	1,613	53,000
Basic metal products	15	6,491	4.8	7	4,150	5.7	9	5,069	57,509
Machinery, equipment	21	12,006	4.9	12	8,790	5.8	14	7,594	55,114
Other manufacturing	3	697	8.0	1	114	9.0	3	505	55,633
Electricity, water supply	48	26,288	8.1	31	14,283	8.4	29	16,146	54,774
Industry total	167	98,607	6.0	95	58,582	7.7	110	69,445	55,051
Construction	11	1,382	5.4	7	482	7.1	9	1,174	53,696
Trade, repairing	36	12,971	5.1	26	5,061	13.0	34	5,999	53,037
Hotels and restaurants	2	593	6.0	2	593	3.5	2	593	53,000
Transport, storage and communication	37	132,930	7.3	28	118,238	9.4	21	82,950	54,650
Of this: Transport and auxiliary activities	33	82,754	7.9	24	68,090	11.0	20	74,871	53,579
Post, telecommunication	4	50,176	6.2	4	50,148	7.6	1	8,079	75,000
Financial intermediation	6	6,068	9.1	4	3,484	6.7	3	5,876	68,333
Real estate, renting	25	8,941	15.0	17	4,303	7.8	10	2,514	55,850
Education	1	23	10.0	1	23	10.0	1	23	53,000
Health and social care	2	370	7.8	2	370	7.8	1	265	54,000
Other social community services	12	6,684	5.7	8	2,250	7.3	5	4,448	68,667
Grand total	313	272,918	7.0	201	197,504	8.7	210	177,752	54,996

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour, Registry of collective agreements.

Table 11.19: Gross average earning in the business sector by category of employment size, 2004

Categories of employment size	Average earning of employees covered by a company wage agreement	Average earning of employees not covered by a company wage agreement	Ratio of employees covered by a company wage agreement to uncovered employees
	HUF/person, month	HUF/person, month	%
-49	114,338	103,176	110.8
50-299	148,106	142,398	104.0
300-999	163,821	156,024	105.0
1000+	170,486	192,020	88.8

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour, Registry of collective agreements.

Table 11.20: Sectoral Dialogue Committees and the Social Partners

Sector	Employers' side	Employees' side
1. Agricultural Sectoral Dialogue Committee	National Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives and Producers	Agricultural, Forestry and Water Management Workers' Trade Union
1.1. Agricultural and Water Management Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	National Alliance of Water Management Associations	Agricultural, Forestry and Water Management Workers' Trade Union
2. Sectoral Dialogue Committee in Mining	Hungarian Mining Association	Trade Union of Mine and Energy Workers; Miners' Trade Union of MOL
3. Sectoral Committee in the Food Industry	The Federation of Hungarian Food Industries	Alliance of Trade Unions of Food Industry Employees
3.1. Meat Industry Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Association of Hungarian Meat Industries	Trade Union of Meat Industry Employees
3.2. Canning Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Hungarian Canning Industrial Association	Trade Union of Canning Industry Employees
3.3. Bakery Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Hungarian Bakers' Association; National Association of Entrepreneurs and Employers; National Federation of Craftsmen Boards	Trade Union of Bakery Employees
3.4. Sugar Industrial Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Sugar Industrial Association	Sugar Industrial Section of Alliance of Trade Unions of Food Industry Employees
4. Light Industrial Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Hungarian Association of Light Industry; Association of Hungarian Dressmakers; Leather and Shoes Industrial Federation; Association of Hungarian Shoemakers, Textile and Clothing Section of VOSZ ; Leather, Clothing and Textile Industry Section of IPOSZ	Trade Union of Leather Workers; Trade Union of Workers in the Clothing Industry; Trade Union of Textile Industry Workers; Trade Union of Employees of Local Industry and Municipal Finances (HVD SZ 2000); The Textile and Clothing Branch of Works Councils
5. Chemical Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Hungarian Chemical Industry Association; Association of Hungarian Rubber Industry; Hungarian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association; Association of Hungarian Aluminium Producers	Federation of Trade Unions of the Chemical, Energy and Allied Workers; MOL Chemical Trade Union; Sub-Branch Association of Chemical Trade Unions; Association of Chemical Trade Unions; Association of Rubber Industry Trade Unions; Association of Aluminium Industrial Trade Unions
6. Metallurgical Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Association of the Hungarian Steel Industry; Association of Hungarian Aluminium Producers	Association of Metalworkers' Unions; Federation of Trade Unions of the Chemical, Energy and Allied Workers ; National Association of Metal and Machine Industrial Works Councils; Liga Iron and Metal Industrial Association; Association of Aluminium Industrial Trade Unions; Metallurgical Interest Representation Association
7. Machine Industrial Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Association of the Hungarian Vehicle Component Manufacturers; Hungarian Electronic and Info-communication Association; National Association of Hungarian Engineering Industries	Association of Metalworkers' Unions; Liga Iron and Metal Industrial Association; National Association of Metal and Machine Industrial Works Councils
8. Electricity Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Association of Electricity Utilities	Trade Union Federation of Electricity Workers; Trade Union of Mining Employees; LIGA VHSZ
9. Gas Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Association of Gas Distribution Companies	Federation of Trade Unions of the Chemical, Energy and Allied Workers ; Alliance of Gas Industrial Trade Unions; MOL Miners' Trade Union

Sector	Employers' side	Employees' side
10. Construction Sectoral Dialogue Committee	National Federation of Hungarian Contractors ; Professional Body of Constructors and Construction Affairs; Hungarian Cement Association; Hungarian Association for the Building Material Industry; Hungarian Furniture and Timber Association; IPOSZ; Cabinet Makers' National Association; National Professional Association of Forest Farmers	Federation of Building, Wood and Material Workers' Unions; Trade Union of Forestry and Timber Industrial Workers; National Federation of Construction and Associated Trade Unions
10.1. Construction Material Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Hungarian Association for the Building Material Industry; Hungarian Cement Association	Building Material Workers' Trade Union
10.2. Construction Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	National Federation of Hungarian Contractors; Professional Body of Constructors and Construction Affairs	Trade Union of Construction Industry Employees; Independent Trade Union of Historical Monument Protection Employees
10.3. Timber and Furniture Industrial Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Association of Hungarian Timber Industrials and Furniture Makers; National Professional Association of Forest Farmers , National Cabinet Makers' and Timber Industrial Association	Trade Union of Timber and Furniture Industry Employees; National Association of the Timber Industrial Section of Works Councils
11. Trade Sectoral Dialogue Committee	National Federation of Consumer Cooperatives; National Federation of Traders and Caterers; OKSZ	Trade Union of Commercial Employees
12. Tourism and Restaurants Sectoral Dialogue Committee	National Association of Restaurant and Tourism Employers	Trade Union of Employees of Restaurants and Tourism
12.1. Communal Catering Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	The same organisations are represented in sub-branch committees as in the sectoral committee, only the persons are different	
12.2. Travel Agents' Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee		
12.3. Hotels Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee		
12.4. Restaurants Sub-Branch Dialogue Committee		
13. Air Transport Sectoral Dialogue Committee	MALÉV Hungarian Airlines.; Hungaro-Control; Budapest Airport Rt.; Aeroplex of Central Europe; Hungarian Rail and Air Transport Association	Independent Trade Union of Airport Traffic Employees; Trade Union of Economist Professionals; Malév Trade Union Organisation; Hungarian Airlines Pilots Association (HUNALPA); HUNACCA; Independent Trade Union of Air Transport Employees; Trade Union of Control Technology Employees; Independent Trade Union of Air Controllers; Trade Union of Airport Minibus Drivers; Trade Union of Hungarian Air Transport Services; Trade Union of Air Transport, Administration, Financial and Educational Employees
14. Road Transport Services Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	National Association of Transportation Entrepreneurs; Association of Hungarian Road Transporters; Association of Road Transport Companies; International Industrial Association of Private Transportation Companies	Public Road Transport Trade Union; Union of Employees in Bus and Passenger Transport; Alliance of Budapest Transport Trade Unions; European Trade Union of Haulers; Trade Union Association of Transport Employees; Association of Transport Works Councils; LIGA Sectoral Alliance of Transport Trade Unions; Alliance of Trade Unions of City Public Transport Employees; National Trade Union of International and Professional Vehicle Drivers

STATISTICAL DATA

Sector	Employers' side	Employees' side
15. Communication Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Hungarian Electronic and Info-communication Association; Hungarian Association of IT Companies; Hungarian Association of Content Industry; Hungarian Cable Communications Association; National Association of Strategic and Public Utility Companies	Trade Union Association of Postal and Communications Employees; Sectoral Trade Union of Hungarian Telecommunications; Association of Metal Workers' Unions; Informatics Trade Union; Association of Hungarian Telecommunications Trade Unions
16. Water Utilities Sectoral Dialogue Committees	The Hungarian Professional Association of Water and Sewerage Companies	Trade Union Association of Water Public Utility Employees
17. Bath Services Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Hungarian Baths Association	Trade Union Association of Water Public Utility Employees
18. Municipal Services Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	COMMUNITAS Municipal Services Association; Real Estate Management Association; Public Sanitary Association; National Craft Corporation of Chimney Sweepers; National Association of Hungarian Garden Builders and Maintainers; Professional Association of Hungarian District Heating Companies Magyar; National Association and Craft Corporation of Undertakers; Association of Municipal Services	Trade Union of Employees of Local Industry and Municipal Finances (HVDSZ 2000)
19. Rehabilitation Employers' Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	National Association of Sheltered Organisations	Trade Union of Employees of Local Industry and Municipal Finances (HVDSZ 2000)
20. Private Security Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Employers' Association of Hungarian Security Companies	Association of Assets Guardians' Trade Unions
21. Post Sub-Sectoral Dialogue Committee	Hungarian Post	Postal Trade Union; Independent Alliance of Postal Workers

Source: Sectoral Dialogue Centre.

Table 11.21: Presence of works (public servant) councils by sector and gender.
The share of yes answers in workplaces employing more than 50 (2001, 2004)

Sector	2001			2004			Change, total %
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Agriculture, fishery	15.6	8.8	14.0	23.1	26.9	24.0	10.0
Mining	40.2	54.3	42.2	48.5	48.5	48.5	6.3
Manufacturing	31.5	26.4	29.2	37.0	33.0	35.3	6.0
Electricity	42.3	39.8	41.6	45.4	51.9	47.2	5.6
Construction	8.8	23.5	10.2	10.5	27.8	13.1	2.8
Trade, repairing	16.0	15.2	15.6	17.3	19.7	18.6	3.0
Hotels and restaurants	13.6	19.5	16.9	12.8	19.9	16.6	-0.3
Transport, storage	49.0	56.2	51.1	55.3	61.2	56.9	5.8
Financial intermediation	10.2	18.9	15.9	29.9	24.1	26.2	10.3
Real estate, renting	19.3	13.4	16.7	18.1	20.0	19.0	2.3
Public administration, defence, social security	25.7	38.2	31.7	28.7	34.4	31.4	-0.3
Education	44.3	43.9	44.0	52.1	49.9	50.5	6.5
Health and social care	41.2	38.4	39.1	37.7	41.9	40.9	1.8
Other social community services	16.8	33.5	23.7	29.9	30.8	30.3	6.6
Grand total	30.7	31.9	31.2	35.5	36.7	36.0	4.8

Source: Central Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey.

Table 11.22: Strikes

Year	Number of strikes	Number of involved persons	Hours lost (thou)
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
2004	8	6,276	116

^a Teachers strikes number partly estimated.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Table 12.1: Employment and unemployment rate of population aged 15–64 by sex in the EU–15 and EU–25, 2004

Country	Employment rate			Unemployment rate ¹		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Austria	74.9	60.7	67.8	4.4	5.4	4.9
Belgium	67.9	52.6	60.3	6.7	8.3	7.4
Denmark	79.7	71.6	75.7	5.1	5.5	5.3
United Kingdom	77.8	65.6	71.6	5.0	4.2	4.6
Finland	69.7	65.6	67.6	10.3	10.6	10.4
France	68.9	57.4	63.1	7.9	9.7	8.7
Greece	73.7	45.2	59.4	6.5	16.0	10.4
Netherlands	80.2	65.8	73.1	4.4	5.0	4.7
Ireland	75.9	56.5	66.3	5.1	3.9	4.6
Luxembourg	72.4	50.6	61.6	3.3	6.9	4.8
Germany	70.8	59.2	65.0	11.4	10.2	10.8
Italy	70.1	45.2	57.6	6.4	10.3	8.0
Portugal	74.2	61.7	67.8	6.0	7.6	6.7
Spain	73.8	48.3	61.1	8.2	15.3	11.1
Sweden	73.6	70.5	72.1	7.3	6.2	6.8
EU-15	72.7	56.8	64.7	7.7	9.2	8.4
Hungary	63.1	50.7	56.8	5.8	5.9	5.9
Cyprus	80.0	59.0	69.1	3.6	5.5	4.4
Czech Republic	72.3	56.0	64.2	7.1	9.7	8.3
Estonia	66.4	60.0	63.0	11.7	9.0	10.4
Poland	57.2	46.2	51.7	18.8	20.0	19.4
Latvia	66.4	58.5	62.3	9.4	10.7	10.1
Lithuania	64.7	57.8	61.2	11.2	11.6	11.4
Malta	75.2	32.8	54.1	6.9	7.9	7.2
Slovakia	63.2	50.9	57.0	17.8	19.6	18.6
Slovenia	70.0	60.5	65.3	5.8	6.5	6.1
EU-25	70.9	55.7	63.3	8.7	10.2	9.4

¹ 2nd Quarterly.

Source: Employment in Europe, 2005.

Table 12.2: Employment composition, 2004

Country	Self employed	Part time	Fix term contr	Service	Industry	Agriculture
Austria ¹	18.9	20.2	9.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium	16.3	21.4	8.7	77.2	20.5	2.3
Denmark	7.0	22.2	9.5	74.8	21.5	3.6
United Kingdom	12.8	25.8	6.0	81.3	17.9	0.9
Finland	11.5	13.5	16.1	69.4	25.6	5.0
France	8.8	16.7	12.8	75.3	21.1	3.5
Greece	40.2	4.6	11.9	62.9	23.3	13.8
Netherlands	14.1	45.5	14.8	78.2	18.5	3.3
Ireland	17.4	16.8	4.1	66.1	27.6	6.3
Luxembourg	6.7	17.8	4.9	77.5	21.2	1.3
Germany	10.9	22.3 ^a	12.4 ^a	71.3	26.4	2.3
Italy ¹	25.2	12.7	11.8	66.6	29.0	4.4
Portugal	24.1	11.3	19.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	14.8	8.7	32.5	64.4	29.9	5.7
Sweden	4.9	23.6	15.5	75.1	22.5	2.4
EU-15	14.9	19.4	13.6	71.9	24.3	3.9
Hungary	14.2	4.7	6.8	62.0	32.9	5.1
Cyprus ²	24.0	8.5	12.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic	18.8	4.9	9.1	58.3	37.8	4.0
Estonia	9.6	8.0	2.6	59.5	34.7	5.8
Poland ²	29.0	10.8	22.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	13.3	10.4	9.5	60.9	26.5	12.5
Lithuania	18.4	8.4	6.3	56.1	28.1	15.8
Malta	8.7	8.7	3.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovakia	12.3	2.7	5.5	61.8	34.2	3.9
Slovenia	16.7	9.3	17.8	53.1	36.4	10.5
EU-25	15.9	17.7	13.7	69.7	25.2	5.1

^a 2nd Quarterly.

¹ 2004: Break in time series.

² Preliminary.

Source: Employment in Europe, 2004.

Table 12.3: Monthly statutory minimum wage rates, Full-time adult employees, aged 23+*

Country	2004			2005		
	In local currency	In euros	Date effective ¹	In local currency	In euros	Date effective ¹
Belgium		1,317.5	2004.02.01.		1,234	2005.06.01.
Bulgaria	120 leva	61	2004.01.16.	150 leva	77	2005.01.28.
Croatia	–	–	–	2,080 kuna	285	2005.01.01.
Cyprus ^a	350 Cyprus pound	600	2004.06.01.	362 Cyprus pound	631	2005.04.01.
Czech Republic	6,700 koruna	211	2004.01.01.	7,185 koruna	238	2005.01.01.
Estonia	2,480 kroon	159	2004.01.01.	2,690 kroon	172	2005.01.01.
France ^b		1,154.13	2004.06.25.		1,217	2005.07.01.
Greece ^c		559	2004.09.01.		560	2004.09.01.
Hungary	53,000 forint	212	2004.01.01.	57,000 forint	232	2005.01.01.
Ireland		1,213.33	2004.02.01.		1,326	2005.05.01.
Latvia	80 lats	121	2004.01.01.	80 lats ^d	121	2004.01.01.
Lithuania	450 lita	130	2003.09.01.	550 lita	159	2005.07.01.
Luxembourg ^e		1,403	2003.08.01.		1,467	2005.01.01.
Malta	233.48 lira	543	2004.01.01.	241.06 lira	557	2005.01.01.
Moldova	340 leu	23	2003.07.01.	440 lei	26	2004.02.01.
Netherlands		1,264.8	2003.07.01.		1,264	2003.07.01.
Poland	824 zloty	183	2004.01.01.	849 zloty	208	2005.01.01.
Portugal		365.6	2004.01.01.		374	2005.01.01.
Romania	2,800,000 leu	68	2004.01.01.	3,300,000 leu	91	2005.01.01.
Russia	600 rubles	17	2003.10.01.	720 rubles	19	2005.01.01.
Serbia	5,395 new dinars	73	2004.02.01.	5,395 new dinars	73	2004.02.01.
Slovakia	6,500 koruna	163	2004.10.01.	6,500 koruna	163	2004.10.01.
Slovenia	117,500 tolar	484	2004.08.01.	122,600 tolar	514	2005.08.01.
Spain		490.8	2004.06.25.		513	2005.01.01.
Turkey	444,150,000 lira	250	2004.07.01.	489 new lira	266	2005.01.01.
Ukraine	205 hryvnia	31	2003.12.01.	262 hryvnia	36	2005.01.01.
United Kingdom	840.67 pounds sterling	1,226	2004.10.01.	875 pounds sterling	1,273	2005.10.01.

* 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

economically active persons, exceptions are marked in the footnotes of the table.

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

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

Unemployed persons are persons aged 15–74 who:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The sampling frame or address register of the LFS consists of 12,775 sample units (SUs), covers 751 set-

lements 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 data 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 containing the particulars of benefit recipients. This register allows for the accurate tracking of the recipients' benefit related events, the exact date of their inclusion in and removal from the system, as well as why they have been removed from it (e.g. got a job, eligibility period expired, were excluded, joined an active labour market programme, etc.)

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

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

It is an important and rather useful aspect from a research perspective that, in addition to the standard closing day statistics, groups defined by any criteria can be tracked in the benefit register, e.g. inflow samples can be taken of newly registered persons for different periods, and through tracking them in the registry system the benefit allocation patterns of different cohorts can be compared.

The detailed data of unemployment benefit recipients have been available from the benefit register since January 1989. The first two years had a different benefit allocation system, and the current system, which has been modified several times since

then, was implemented by the Employment of 1991 (Act IV).

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

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

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

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 managers 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.