## STATISTICAL DATA

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## **Data Sources**

FH BT NLC [National Labour Centre] 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 CSO-publications [Central

Statistical Office

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

	GDP	Industrial production	Real earnings <sup>1</sup>	Employment	Consumer price index	Unemployment rate
Year		Pre	evious year =	100		Tate
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	104.6	107.4	98.9	99.4	106.8	6.1
2005	104.1	107.3	106.3	100.0	103.6	7.2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Preliminary.

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

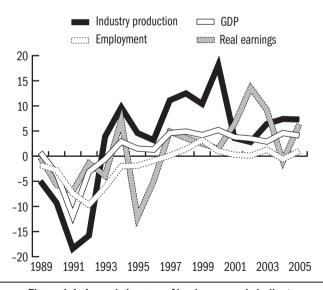


Figure 1.1: Annual changes of basic economic indicators

Table 2.1: Population\*

			Ammunal	Depend	ency rate		
	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes	Total <sup>1</sup>	Old age <sup>2</sup>		
Year			Cilaliges	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		
2006	10,077	97.1	-0.2	0.45	0.23		

<sup>\*</sup> January 1th.

Note: Recalculated on the basis of Population Census 2001.

Source: KSH.

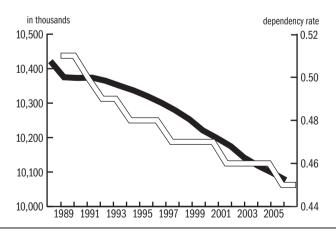


Figure 2.1: Population on 1st January

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  (population age 0-14+65 and above) / (population age 15-64)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> population age 65 and above / (population age 15–64

Table 2.2: Population by age groups - in thousands\*

	0-14	15-24	25-54	55-64	65+	– Total
Year			years old			IULAI
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
2006	1,553.5	1,302.0	4,399.8	1,230.0	1,590.7	10,076.6

<sup>\*</sup> January  $1^{\rm th}$ . Recalculated on the basis of Population Census 2001. Source: KSH.

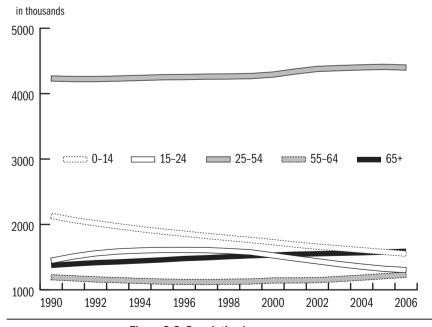


Figure 2.2: Population by age groups

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

	0-14	15-24	25-59	60-64	65+	- Total
Year			years old			IUlai
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
2006	796.7	664.0	2,493.7	249.3	580.9	4,784.6

\* See: Table 2.2. Source: KSH.

Table 2.4: Female population by age groups - in thousands\*

	0-14	15-24	25-54	55-59	60+	- Total
Year			years old			IUlai
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
2006	756.8	638.6	2,213.0	356.6	1,327.0	5,292.0

\* See: Table 2.2. Source: KSH.

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

		Po	pulation a		Population at male above 60 and female above 55							
					Inactive						Pen-	
Year	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total	Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	sioner, other 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	297.6	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	316.9	1,490.7	6,014.5	249.5	0.0	2,045.2	2,294.7
1992	3,898.4	434.9	392.7	620.0	262.1	435.9	1,710.7	6,044.0	184.3	9.8	2,101.7	2,295.8
1993	3,689.5	502.6	437.5	683.9	270.5	480.1	1,872.0	6,064.1	137.5	16.3	2,141.2	2,295.0
1994	3,633.1	437.4	476.5	708.2	280.9	540.7	2,006.3	6,076.8	118.4	11.9	2,163.8	2,294.1
1995	3,571.3	410.0	495.2	723.4	285.3	596.1	2,100.0	6,081.3	107.5	6.4	2,180.6	2,294.5
1996	3,546.1	394.0	512.7	740.0	289.2	599.4	2,141.3	6,081.4	102.1	6.1	2,184.6	2,292.8
1997	3,549.5	342.5	542.9	752.0	289.0	599.9	2,183.8	6,075.8	96.9	6.3	2,189.0	2,292.2
1998	3,608.5	305.5	588.8	697.0	295.5	565.7	2,147.0	6,061.0	89.3	7.5	2,197.6	2,294.4
1999	3,701.0	283.3	534.7	675.6	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
2005	3,653.9	296.0	449.7	740.8	263.6	605.3	2,059.4	6,009.3	247.6	7.9	2,258.3	2,513.8

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

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

			Po	pulation a			Population at male above 60					
					Inactive			_			Pen-	
Year	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total	Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	sioner, other inactive	Total
1980	2,750.5	0.0	173.8	196.3	0.0	99.1	469.2	3,219.7	265.3	0.0	491.8	757.1
1990	2,524.3	37.9	188.4	284.2	1.2	80.3	554.1	3,116.3	123.7	0.0	665.5	789.2
1991	2,351.6	150.3	218.7	296.5	1.5	115.0	631.7	3,133.6	90.4	0.0	700.7	791.1
1992	2,153.1	263.2	252.0	302.4	1.7	174.8	730.9	3,147.2	65.1	3.2	722.1	790.4
1993	2,029.1	311.5	263.2	346.9	2.0	203.3	815.4	3,156.0	47.9	4.5	735.7	788.1
1994	2,013.4	270.0	277.6	357.1	3.7	239.6	878.0	3,161.4	41.6	3.8	740.0	785.4
1995	2,012.5	259.3	282.2	367.4	4.9	237.8	892.3	3,164.1	37.1	2.1	742.6	781.8
1996	2,007.4	242.4	291.9	372.8	3.3	248.3	916.3	3,166.1	28.9	1.3	746.3	776.5
1997	2,018.0	212.2	306.0	377.6	1.5	251.6	936.7	3,166.9	25.5	1.9	743.5	770.9
1998	2,015.5	186.5	345.4	350.4	1.0	264.2	961.0	3,163.0	26.2	2.8	737.3	766.3
1999	2,068.4	170.3	312.7	338.8	4.2	261.5	917.2	3,155.9	34.7	0.4	727.2	762.3
2000	2,086.0	158.2	315.2	358.2	4.1	261.7	939.2	3,183.4	39.8	0.7	758.8	799.3
2001	2,087.6	141.6	311.0	353.4	4.3	283.2	951.9	3,181.1	41.1	0.9	763.0	805.0
2002	2,080.4	137.3	307.5	370.3	5.0	273.4	956.2	3,173.9	45.2	0.7	764.4	810.3
2003	2,073.5	137.6	293.6	367.9	4.3	288.1	953.9	3,165.0	53.0	0.9	762.5	816.4
2004	2,052.7	136.2	293.5	371.2	4.6	300.2	969.5	3,158.4	64.6	0.6	758.8	824.0
2005	2,050.7	158.2	278.8	375.4	5.8	288.8	948.8	3,157.7	65.4	0.9	763.9	830.2

<sup>\*</sup> See: Table 3.1.

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

			Pop	ulation at	female 15	-54			Popu	lation at f	emale abo	ve 55
					Inactive						Pen-	
Year	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total	Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	sioner, other 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
2005	1,603.2	137.8	170.9	365.4	257.8	316.5	1,110.6	2,851.6	182.2	7.0	1,494.4	1,683.6

<sup>\*</sup> See: Table 3.1.

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

		Po	Population at male above 60 and female above 55									
Year	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner	Full time student	Inactive On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total	Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner, other 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
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
2005	60.8	4.9	7.5	12.3	4.4	10.1	34.3	100.0	9.9	0.3	89.8	100.0

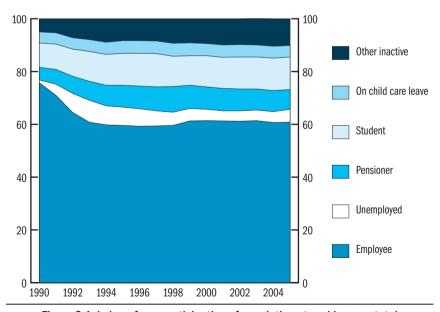


Figure 3.1: Labour force participation of population at working age, total

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

			Po	pulation a		Population at male above 60						
					Inactive						Pen-	
Year	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total	Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	sioner, other 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
1998	63.7	5.9	10.9	11.1	0.0	8.4	30.4	100.0	3.4	0.4	96.2	100.0
1999	65.5	5.4	9.9	10.7	0.1	8.3	29.1	100.0	4.6	0.1	95.4	100.0
2000	65.5	5.0	9.9	11.3	0.1	8.2	29.5	100.0	5.0	0.1	94.9	100.0
2001	65.6	4.5	9.8	11.1	0.1	8.9	29.9	100.0	5.1	0.1	94.8	100.0
2002	65.5	4.3	9.7	11.7	0.2	8.6	30.1	100.0	5.6	0.1	94.3	100.0
2003	65.5	4.3	9.3	11.6	0.1	9.1	30.1	100.0	6.5	0.1	93.4	100.0
2004	65.0	4.3	9.3	11.8	0.1	9.5	30.7	100.0	7.8	0.1	92.1	100.0
2005	65.0	5.0	8.8	11.9	0.2	9.1	30.0	100.0	7.9	0.1	92.0	100.0

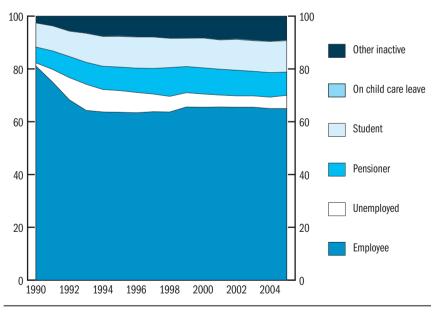


Figure 3.2: Labour force participation of population of working age, males

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

	Population at female 15-54									Population at female above 55			
					Inactive						Pen-		
Year	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total	Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	sioner, other 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	
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	
2005	56.2	4.8	6.0	12.8	9.1	11.1	39.0	100.0	10.8	0.4	88.8	100.0	

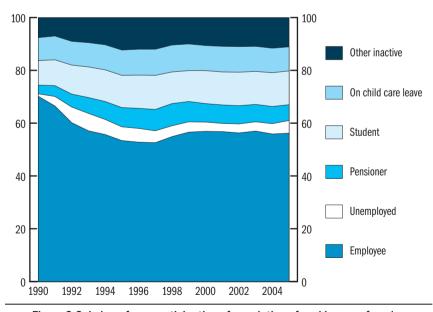


Figure 3.3: Labour force participation of population of working age, females

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

	1999	2000	2001	2001a	2002ª	2003ª	2004ª	2005ª
Total								
In work	3,710.8	3,778.9	3,804.1	3,827.4	3,827.1	3,843.6	3,834.4	3,852.2
Unemployed	473.5	448.1	411.6	414.5	410.4	431.8	451.0	488.2
Student; pupils	753.9	749.9	716.4	739.9	763.1	767.7	783.8	792.0
Pensioner	1,079.7	991.8	968.9	990.8	940.4	856.4	800.3	755.6
Disabled	195.5	223.8	245.4	251.0	284.4	338.3	370.4	359.7
On child care leave	289.0	272.4	280.1	272.3	278.3	281.7	274.7	272.4
Dependent	167.5	165.9	168.9	170.7	160.4	135.1	133.3	134.6
Out of work for other reason	113.1	133.6	181.8	184.7	185.7	181.7	178.4	160.0
Total	6,783.0	6,764.4	6,777.2	6,851.3	6,849.8	6,836.3	6,826.3	6,814.7
Males								
In work	2,042.7	2,075.4	2,091.8	2,089.5	2,090.2	2,087.3	2,082.8	2,088.3
Unemployed	286.1	270.4	255.7	255.2	239.3	244.2	247.7	265.2
Student; pupils	375.9	371.4	353.0	363.6	380.9	383.7	391.1	398.5
Pensioner	426.4	388.6	377.3	386.3	368.1	337.4	322.5	304.5
Disabled	106.0	120.4	133.1	134.2	148.1	169.9	184.5	178.7
On child care leave	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.9	4.7	4.9	6.1
Dependent	6.5	5.3	6.3	6.3	5.1	5.3	6.0	7.0
Out of work for other reason	67.4	77.6	99.9	100.8	101.2	97.5	89.6	80.1
Total	3,314.9	3,312.9	3,321.1	3,339.9	3,337.8	3,330.0	3,329.1	3,328.4
Females								
In work	1,668.1	1,703.5	1,712.3	1,737.9	1,736.9	1,756.3	1,751.6	1,763.9
Unemployed	187.4	177.7	155.9	159.3	171.1	187.6	203.3	223.0
Student; pupils	378.0	378.5	363.4	376.3	382.2	384.0	392.7	393.5
Pensioner	653.3	603.2	591.6	604.5	572.3	519.0	477.8	451.1
Disabled	89.5	103.4	112.3	116.8	136.3	168.4	185.9	181.0
On child care leave	285.1	268.6	276.1	268.3	273.4	277.0	269.8	266.3
Dependent	161.0	160.6	162.6	164.4	155.3	129.8	127.3	127.6
Out of work for other reason	45.7	56.0	81.9	83.9	84.5	84.2	88.8	79.9
Total	3,468.1	3,451.5	3,456.1	3,511.4	3,512.0	3,506.3	3,497.2	3,486.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Marked data are weighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. 2001 is existing as a "Janus year".

Table 3.8: Population aged 15-64 by labour market status [self-categorised] percentage

	1999	2000	2001	2001 <sup>a</sup>	2002ª	2003ª	2004ª	2005ª
Total								
In work	54.7	55.9	56.1	55.9	55.9	56.2	56.2	56.5
Unemployed	7.0	6.6	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.2
Student; pupils	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.6
Pensioner	15.9	14.7	14.3	14.5	13.7	12.5	11.7	11.1
Disabled	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.3
On child care leave	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0
Dependent	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
Out of work for other reason	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males								
In work	61.6	62.6	63.0	62.6	62.6	62.7	62.6	62.7
Unemployed	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	8.0
Student. pupils	11.3	11.2	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.5	11.7	12.0
Pensioner	12.9	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.0	10.1	9.7	9.1
Disabled	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.5	5.4
On child care leave	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Dependent	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Out of work for other reason	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females								
In work	48.1	49.4	49.5	49.5	49.5	50.1	50.1	50.6
Unemployed	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.4
Student; pupils	10.9	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.3
Pensioner	18.8	17.5	17.1	17.2	16.3	14.8	13.7	12.9
Disabled	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.8	5.3	5.2
On child care leave	8.2	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6
Dependent	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.7
Out of work for other reason	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7. Source: KSH MEF.

Table 4.1: Employed

Year	1000 prs	1992 = 100	Employment ratio <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>a</sup>	3,883.3	95.1	45.6
2002ª	3,883.7	95.1	45.6
2003ª	3,921.9	96.1	46.2
2004ª	3,900.4	95.5	45.8
2005ª	3,901.5	95.6	45.7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Per cent of the population above 15 year.

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

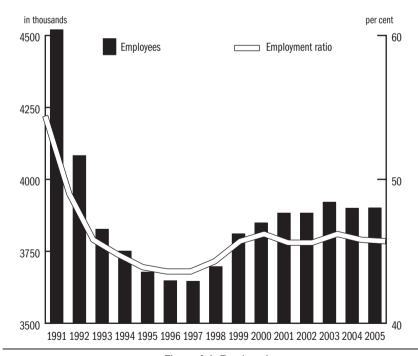


Figure 4.1: Employed

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7.

Table 4.2: Employed by gender

	Ma	ales	Fen	nales	Share of females (%)
Year	1000 prs	1992 = 100	1000 prs	1992 = 100	Silate of felliales (%)
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 <sup>a</sup>	2,128.7	96.0	1,754.6	94.1	45.2
2002ª	2,125.6	95.8	1,758.1	94.3	45.3
2003ª	2,126.5	95.6	1,795.4	96.2	45.8
2004 <sup>a</sup>	2,117.3	95.5	1,783.1	95.6	45.7
2005ª	2,116.1	95.4	1,785.4	95.8	45.8

<sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7.

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

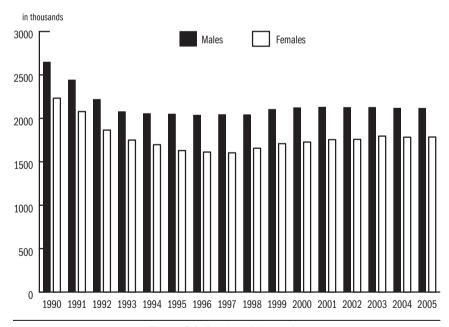


Figure 4.2: Employed by gender

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

	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55-59	60+	- Total
Year			year	s old			TULAI
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 <sup>a</sup>	1.2	10.4	68.6	11.1	6.7	2.0	100.0
2002a	0.9	9.4	69.4	11.3	6.9	2.1	100.0
2003 <sup>a</sup>	0.7	8.6	69.1	11.8	7.3	2.5	100.0
2004a	0.7	7.4	69.5	12.0	7.3	3.0	100.0
2005ª	0.6	6.8	68.9	12.7	7.9	3.1	100.0

<sup>a</sup> 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

	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55+	Total
Year			years old			- Total
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
2001a	1.1	9.6	70.5	13.1	5.7	100.0
2002a	0.8	9.2	69.4	13.8	6.8	100.0
2003 <sup>a</sup>	0.5	8.2	68.8	14.0	8.5	100.0
2004a	0.5	7.1	68.2	14.6	9.7	100.0
2005ª	0.4	6.4	67.6	15.4	10.2	100.0

<sup>a</sup> 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
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 <sup>a</sup>	15.6	42.8	26.0	15.6	100.0
2002a	14.6	43.2	26.4	15.8	100.0
2003 <sup>a</sup>	14.0	41.3	27.7	17.0	100.0
2004ª	13.0	40.4	28.0	18.6	100.0
2005ª	13.0	40.8	27.7	18.5	100.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7.

Source: 1980–91: 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 <sup>a</sup>	19.1	21.3	40.3	19.3	100.0
2002a	18.5	21.5	40.2	19.8	100.0
2003a	16.4	21.5	40.9	21.2	100.0
2004 <sup>a</sup>	15.9	20.5	40.2	23.4	100.0
2005ª	15.4	20.2	40.0	24.4	100.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7.

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

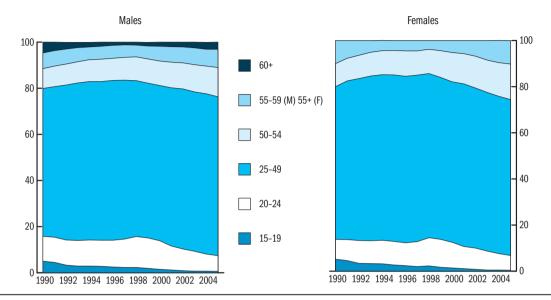


Figure 4.3: Employed by age, per cent

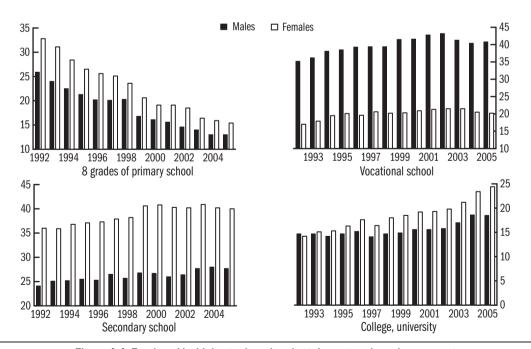


Figure 4.4: Employed by highest educational attainment and gender, per cent

Table 4.7: Employed by status in 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 <sup>a</sup>	3,313.6	31.4	118.9	404.4	3,868.3
2002a	3,337.2	22.5	109.9	401.0	3,870.6
2003ª	3,399.2	8.6	114.7	399.4	3,921.9
2004 <sup>a</sup>	3,347.8	8.1	136.6	407.8	3,900.3
2005ª	3,367.3	5.8	146.7	381.7	3,901.5

<sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7.

Note: Conscripts are excluded.

Source: KSH MEF.

Table 4.8: Composition by status in 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 <sup>a</sup>	85.7	0.8	3.1	10.5	100.0
2002a	86.2	0.6	2.8	10.4	100.0
2003 <sup>a</sup>	86.7	0.2	2.8	10.3	100.0
2004a	85.8	0.2	3.5	10.5	100.0
2005 <sup>a</sup>	86.3	0.1	3.8	9.8	100.0

<sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7.

Note: Conscripts are excluded.

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

Table 49	: Employees*	hy industry	ner cent
IUDIC T.J	LIIIDIOYCCS	Dy IIIuusti y,	DCI CCIIL

Industry	1980	1990	2000	2001ª	2002ª	2003ª	2004ª	2005ª
Agriculture	18.0	15.8	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.1	3.8
Mining and quarrying	2.2	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	29.2	29.5	25.9	26.5	26.4	25.2	24.4	23.6
Electricity; gas; steam; water supply	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
Construction	7.0	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.3	7.6
Wholesale and retail trade	8.7	8.9	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.1	14.3
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9
Transport; storage; communication	7.4	6.7	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.4
Financial intermediation	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1
Real estate; renting; business activities	3.2	2.9	5.0	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.5	6.6
Public administration and defence;								
compulsory social security	4.0	5.6	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.4
Education	6.0	7.1	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.0
Health and social work	5.3	5.5	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.2
Other	2.7	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> Includes members of cooperatives and partnerships.

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

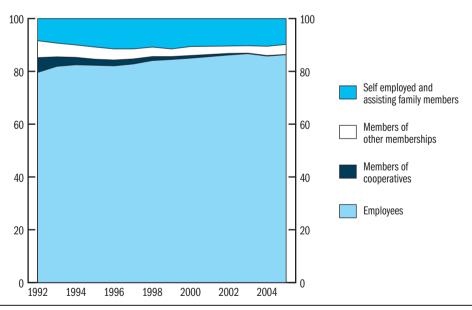


Figure 4.5: Ratio of employees, members of cooperatives, members of other partnerships, self-employed and assisting family members, per cent

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7.

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 emplo	oyees	
1998	8.2	5.8	25.1	26.4	34.4
2000	20.2	7.0	23.5	22.5	26.8
2002	21.6	14.0	21.5	20.1	22.9
2003	23.0	15.3	20.5	19.3	21.8
2004	23.6	14.8	21.3	18.3	22.0
2005	27.0	15.0	20.5	17.5	20.0

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	2005
100 %	12.2	14.4	17.1	17.5	19.0	17.7	16.5	17.7	18.6
Majority	12.3	13.9	13.5	11.7	11.0	9.2	8.8	7.8	8.5
Minority	7.3	7.6	6.0	5.3	4.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.1
0 %	68.2	64.1	63.4	65.5	65.1	69.5	70.8	70.7	69.8

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

Source: FH BT.

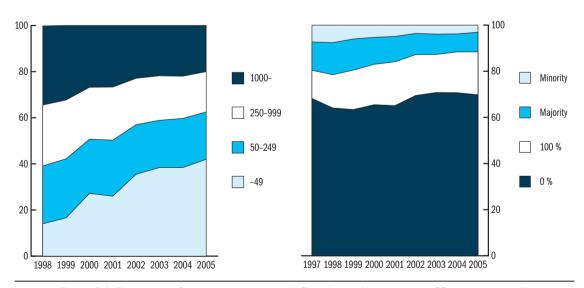


Figure 4.6: Employees of the corporate sector by firm size and by the share of foreign ownership

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	60-74	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
2001a	7.9	56.7	81.6	68.2	51.3	7.0	57.1
2002a	5.6	53.1	81.9	68.6	52.8	7.6	57.1
2003ª	4.8	51.8	82.2	69.7	55.2	8.9	57.6
2004a	4.5	46.5	82.7	69.7	54.0	10.8	57.5
2005ª	4.0	43.6	82.5	70.1	56.6	10.9	57.4

<sup>a</sup> 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	60-74	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 <sup>a</sup>	6.3	44.2	68.0	62.1	23.2	2.8	43.1
2002a	4.3	44.2	67.0	64.0	28.3	3.1	43.3
2003 <sup>a</sup>	3.1	41.9	67.8	65.8	35.1	3.9	44.3
2004 <sup>a</sup>	2.7	37.4	67.2	66.0	39.8	4.5	44.1
2005ª	2.6	34.7	67.4	66.6	41.7	4.3	44.2

<sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	26.4	77.3	63.8	78.4	57.1
2002a	25.4	77.1	63.6	78.2	57.1
2003 <sup>a</sup>	25.8	76.1	64.0	78.4	57.6
2004 <sup>a</sup>	24.8	75.2	63.6	79.2	57.5
2005 <sup>a</sup>	25.1	74.1	63.3	78.9	57.4

<sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7. Source: 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
2001a	19.4	60.5	56.0	74.4	43.1
2002a	19.3	60.1	55.2	74.3	43.3
2003 <sup>a</sup>	18.8	59.0	55.8	74.4	44.3
2004a	18.4	58.1	54.5	74.3	44.1
2005 <sup>a</sup>	18.3	57.0	54.0	74.8	44.2

<sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7. Source: KSH MEF.

Table 5.1: Registered and LFS unemployment

	Registered u	nemployed	LFS unen	nployed
Year	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
2005	409.9	9.4	303.9	7.2

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.

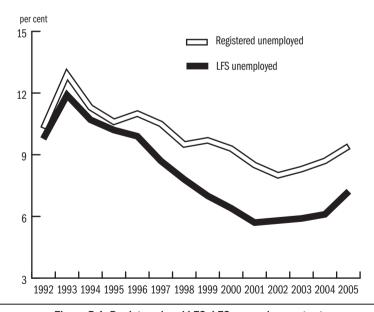


Figure 5.1: Registered and LFS, LFS unemployment rates

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

	U	nemployment ra	ate	Of which:	Share of long term
Year	Males	Females	Together	15-24 ages	unemployed <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>a</sup>	6.3	5.0	5.7	10.9	46.7
2002 <sup>a</sup>	6.1	5.4	5.8	12.3	44.9
2003ª	6.1	5.6	5.9	13.4	43.9
2004 <sup>a</sup>	6.1	6.1	6.1	15.5	45.0
2005ª	7.0	7.5	7.2	19.4	46.2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Long term unemployed = 12 or more months without job.

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
2001a	36.5	43.2	17.5	2.8	100.0
2002a	36.7	43.3	16.7	3.3	100.0
2003 <sup>a</sup>	34.0	44.7	17.2	4.1	100.0
2004a	33.9	42.6	18.6	4.9	100.0
2005 <sup>a</sup>	32.1	43.1	19.0	5.8	100.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7. Source: KSH MEF.

Table 5.4: Composition of the unemployed by level of education, females

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, University	Total
1993	45.8	22.6	27.4	4.2	100.0
1994	44.4	23.1	29.4	3.1	100.0
1995	41.0	24.3	29.7	5.0	100.0
1996	38.2	24.9	31.6	5.4	100.0
1997	44.2	23.2	28.4	4.2	100.0
1998	41.6	22.7	31.4	4.3	100.0
1999	36.2	26.2	33.8	3.8	100.0
2000	31.8	28.2	35.0	5.0	100.0
2001	33.3	28.2	32.5	6.1	100.0
2001 <sup>a</sup>	33.7	28.0	32.2	6.1	100.0
2002ª	33.2	26.0	32.2	8.5	100.0
2003ª	32.7	28.3	32.0	7.0	100.0
2004 <sup>a</sup>	27.8	27.4	34.2	10.6	100.0
2005ª	28.2	27.1	35.2	9.5	100.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7.

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

Table 5.5: 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 <sup>a</sup>	13.6	6.4	4.3	1.2	6.3
2002a	14.1	6.2	4.0	1.4	6.1
2003 <sup>a</sup>	13.6	6.6	3.9	1.6	6.1
2004 <sup>a</sup>	14.3	6.4	4.1	1.7	6.1
2005 <sup>a</sup>	15.6	7.4	4.9	2.3	7.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> See: 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 <sup>a</sup>	8.4	6.4	4.0	1.6	5.0
2002a	9.3	6.5	4.4	2.4	5.4
2003ª	10.5	7.2	4.4	1.9	5.6
2004a	10.3	8.0	5.3	2.9	6.1
2005a	13.0	9.8	6.7	3.1	7.5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7.

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

Table 5.7: The number of unemployed by duration of job search, in thousands

	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]	
Year				Length of job se					Total
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
2001a	14.9	37.0	33.2	38.6	11.5	31.6	20.9	44.2	231.9
2002ª	15.5	39.4	34.8	40.7	11.6	32.7	19.8	42.5	237.0
2003ª	15.9	42.1	38.9	42.0	14.5	27.6	17.6	43.0	241.6
2004a	13.0	42.0	39.9	41.8	13.5	33.4	19.6	47.2	250.4
2005ª	14.8	48.9	44.1	51.3	14.1	41.0	27.4	54.3	295.9

<sup>\*</sup> Without those unemployed who will get a new job within 30 days; since 2003: within 90 days.

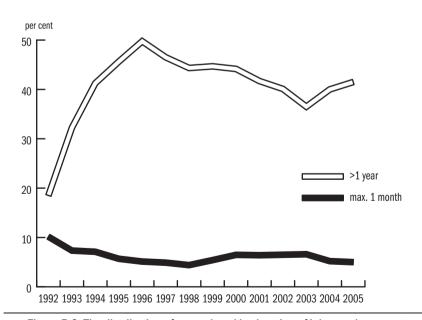


Figure 5.2: The distribution of unemployed by duration of job search, per cent

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7. Source: KSH MEF.

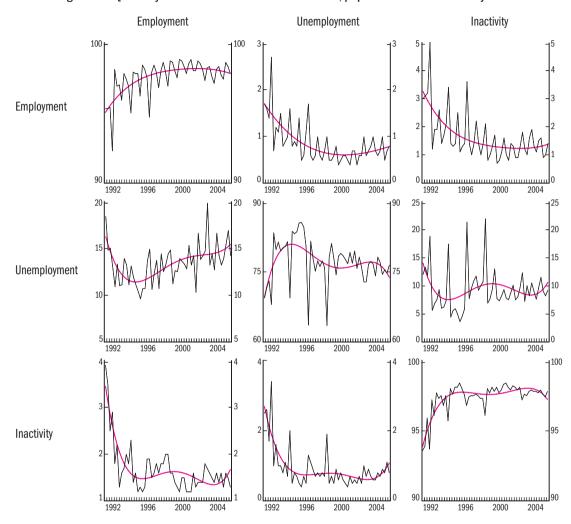


Figure 5.3: Quarterly flows between labour market states, population between 15-74 years

The data refer to 15–74 aged cohorts observed in the LFS in two consecutive quarters. Red curves: smoothed with fourth degree polinomial.

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
2002a	4.4	47.4	48.2	100.0
2003ª	9.4	44.1	46.5	100.0
2004ª	3.0	53.5	43.5	100.0
2005 <sup>a</sup>	2.3	59.7	38.0	100.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> See: 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 then two months before the interview were excluded.

Source: KSH MEF.

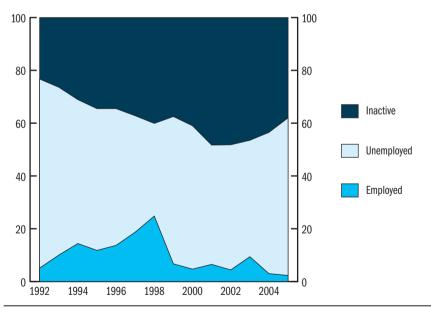


Figure 5.4: Registered unemployed by economic activity

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	2005
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	409.9
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	40.9
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	369.1
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	210.4
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	199.5
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	78.9
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	336.2
Non Manual workers	115.8	100.7	93.4	93.2	83.8	74.1	72.7	69.3	62.1	58.4	61.0	67.4	73.7
Unemployment benefit													
recipients	404.8	228.9	182.8	171.7	141.7	130.7	140.7	131.7	119.2	114.9	120.0a	124.0	134.4
Unemployment assistance													
recipients <sup>b</sup>	89.3	190.3	210.0	211.3	201.3	182.2	148.6	143.5	131.2	113.4	116.2	120.4	133.4
Shares within registered													
unemployed	12.9	11.3	10.6	11.0	10.5	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.4
Unemployment rate													
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	10.0
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	51.3
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	19.2
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	82.0
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	60.7
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	8.2
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	59.8
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	7.9

Source: FH REG.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Recipients of job search assistance benefit included. <sup>b</sup> From 2001 together with regular social allowance recipients.

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
2005	10.8	50.0	60.7

Source: FH REG.

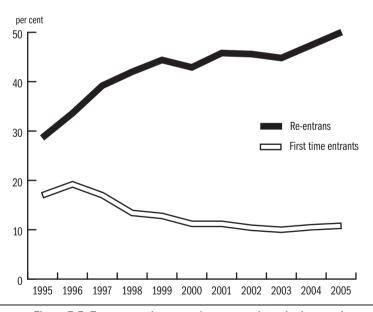


Figure 5.5: Entrants to the unemployment register, in thousands

Table 5.11: Benefit receipt and participation in active labour market programs

Year	Unemploy- ment benefit	Unemployment assistance	UA for school- leavers	Do not receive provision	Public work	Re- training	Wage subsidy	Other programmes	Total
1990				promoton			- outonay	8.4	
In thousands	42.5	_	_	18.6					61.0
Per cent	69.6			30.4			•••		100.0
1994	00.0			0011					10010
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	139.7ª	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	444.0	1100	0.0	405.0		00.0	05.0	07.0	450.0
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	1040	107.C		115.0	04.0	00.5	04.0	20.0	400.0
In thousands	104.8	107.6	-	115.3	21.6	23.5	21.2	32.8	426.8
Per cent <b>2003</b>	24.6	25.2		27.0	5.1	5.5	5.0	7.7	100.0
In thousands	105.1⁵	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	23.9	24.9		20.4	4.0	5.1	4.0	0.3	100.0
In thousands	117.4	118.4	_	132.3	16.8	12.6	16.8	28.5	442.8
Per cent	26.5	26.7	_	29.9	3.8	2.8	3.8	6.4	100.0
2005	20.5	20.1		23.3	5.0	2.0	3.0	υ.τ	100.0
In thousands	125.6	127.8	_	140.2	21.5	14.7	20.8	31.0	481.6
Per cent	26.1	26.5		29.1	4.5	3.1	4.3	6.4	100.0
. 51 00111	20.1	20.0		20.1	r. U	5.1	1.0	J. T	100.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Together with the number of regular social allowance recipients.

Source: FH.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Recipients of job search assistance benefit included.

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

Table 5.12: Distribution of registered unemployed by educational attainment

Educational attainment	1995	1998	2001	2004	2005	2006
8 classes of primary school or less	43.6	40.9	42.3	42.7	41.8	41.5
Vocational school	34.5	36.0	34.2	32.2	32.6	32.3
Vocational secondary school	11.7	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.6	13.6
Grammar school	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.2
College diplom; BA	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.2
University diplom; MA	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	482.7	406.4	359.6	350.7	388.1	359.6

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	2005	2006
8 classes of primary school or less	36.9	32.0	29.7	28.9	28.2	25.4
Vocational school	36.6	39.5	40.7	39.2	39.3	39.5
Vocational secondary school	14.9	16.0	16.7	17.7	17.9	18.7
Grammar school	8.3	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5	10.1
College diplom; BA	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.7	4.5
University diplom; MA	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	164.1	121.3	110.3	100.3	104.9	91.5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> 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 assistance<sup>1</sup> by educational attainment

Educational attainment	1995	1998	2001	2004	2005	2006
8 classes of primary school or less	56.8	50.0	55.5	61.1	60.4	60.1
Vocational school	30.6	34.3	30.0	27.6	27.8	27.7
Vocational secondary school	6.9	8.7	7.4	6.1	6.4	6.5
Grammar school	4.5	5.7	5.1	4.2	4.3	4.5
College diplom; BA	8.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
University diplom; MA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	220.7	186.6	136.9	114.6	127.8	116.5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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	2005
Suggested training programmes	44.5	46.3	46.8	46.8	48.4	45.4	43.3	43.0	45.5	43.8
Accepted training programmes	50.2	51.1	51.5	50.0	52.0	49.3	45.8	46.0	45.6	51.4
Retrainig of those who are employed	92.8	90.4	94.7	94.8	94.9	94.2	92.7	93.3	92.1	90.4
Support for self-employment	90.2	88.1	91.7	90.5	89.4	89.2	90.7	89.6	90.7	89.6
Wage subsidy programmes	70.1	66.3	59.1	59.7	62.3	59.7	62.9	62.0	64.6	62.6
Work experience programmes	-	65.7	59.1	55.8	57.9	64.5	66.9	66.1	66.5	66.8
Further employment programme	-	72.1	75.1	68.5	73.8	71.6	78.4	78.2	71.5	70.9

<sup>\*</sup> 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 2005

	Non-em	ployed part	icipants	Supported	Wage	Schoo	leavers
	suggested	accepted	togothor	self-employ-	subsidy	work experience	further employ-
	training	training	together	ment <sup>1</sup>	programme	programme	ment programme
By gender							
Male	45.8	57.5	49.5	90.8	59.4	67.9	65.5
Female	42.5	47.4	44.0	88.2	65.6	65.9	85.7
By age groups							
-20	35.6	43.3	37.6	100.0	50.0	59.7	70.6
20-24	48.5	52.7	49.8	86.8	59.9	67.9	71.4
25-29	45.8	54.6	48.9	91.7	61.6	69.7	
-29 together	45.4	52.3	47.6	90.3	60.7	66.8	70.9
30-34	42.6	48.2	44.6	88.0	63.9		
35-39	46.0	48.3	46.7	88.0	64.3		
40-44	42.3	55.6	46.4	91.3	61.3		
45-49	40.4	52.2	44.0	91.4	63.0		
50-54	39.7	52.7	43.1	88.3	67.7		
55+	26.3	53.3	33.7	100.0	55.7		
By educational level							
Less than primary school	22.3	72.7	26.2		37.9	41.2	
Primary school	41.0	49.5	43.0	84.4	54.4	52.5	50.0
Vocational school							
for skilled workers	46.8	53.5	49.0	91.8	62.2	66.3	73.6
Vocational school	39.2	53.2	43.3	81.6	57.4	63.8	61.1
Special vocational school	50.0		50.0	100.0	60.0	80.0	50.0
Vocational secondary school	46.0	50.4	47.6	91.1	67.9	64.3	66.7
Technicians secondary school	47.1	51.0	48.4	88.5	67.0	70.3	
Grammar school	37.3	47.2	40.6	86.1	69.5	62.8	
College diploma	50.2	56.2	52.2	86.7	67.7	71.3	
University diploma	48.7	64.7	52.4	92.3	64.9	75.1	
Total	43.8	51.4	46.2	89.6	62.6	66.8	70.9

<sup>\* 3</sup> months after the end of each programme.

Source: FH.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>scriptscriptstyle 1}$  Survival rate.

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

Groups of labour market training participants	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Participants in suggested training	49.3	59.2	61.0	61.4	59.2	58.4	56.5	54.6	55.1	66.9
Participants in accepted training	43.3	34.9	33.8	33.4	35.1	35.7	38.5	34.5	32.4	22.0
Non-employed participants together	92.7	94.1	94.8	94.8	94.3	94.2	95	89.1	87.5	88.9
Of which: school-leavers	23.4	28.5	30.6	29.8	25.1	22.5	23.5	22.1	20.3	21.3
Employees	7.3	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.0	10.9	12.5	11.1
Participants of labour market training total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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	2005
Approved qualification	80.4	77.9	79.8	79.6	78.8	78.7	77.6	78.3	75.1	72.9
Non-approved qualification	15.8	16.0	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.0	13.6	12.6	15.0	14.5
Foreign language learning	3.8	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.5	7.3	8.8	9.1	9.9	12.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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		2005		
	Male	Fe- male	To- gether									
Total number of entrants	18901	27088	45989	17901	27191	45092	11077	14683	25760	12565	15162	27727
Entrants by gender	41.1	58.9	100.0	39.7	60.3	100.0	43.0	57.0	100.0	45.3	54.7	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	12.5	7.3	9.7
20-24	28.5	23.1	25.3	28.1	21.5	24.1	25.5	20.0	22.3	26.5	20.3	23.1
-25	41.4	33.0	36.5	41.0	30.2	34.5	36.6	27.3	31.3	39.0	27.6	32.8
25-44	47.0	57.7	53.3	47.6	59.3	54.7	48.7	59.6	54.9	46.4	57.2	52.3
45-49	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.5	8.0	7.9	7.9	6.8	8.6	7.8
50+	5.0	2.9	3.8	5.2	3.7	4.3	6.7	5.2	5.9	7.8	6.6	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	3.1	1.6	2.3
Primary school	27.5	17.7	21.7	29.0	19.2	23.1	30.0	19.2	23.8	32.6	21.1	26.3
Vocational schools	36.7	23.1	28.7	33.5	22.5	26.9	32.9	21.8	26.6	31.3	21.1	25.7
Vocational and technical												
secondary schools	21.3	29.5	26.1	21.1	28.7	25.7	20.2	27.7	24.5	19.0	26.8	23.3
Grammar school	8.9	20.9	15.9	8.8	19.9	15.5	8.3	18.7	14.2	8.7	19.0	14.4
College; university	4.8	8.5	6.9	5.6	8.9	7.6	6.3	11.4	9.2	5.3	10.4	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1

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

Educational level	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Primary school or less	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.4	41.0	42.0	42.4	42.7	42.3	41.9
Vocational schools	35.1	35.6	36.0	35.7	34.9	34.1	33.5	32.9	32.3	32.4
Vocational secondary schools	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.4	13.5
Grammar school	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.9
College	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.2
University	8.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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	2005
Primary school or less	4.6	20.2	23.4	25.3	26.8	31.1	33.7	34.7	35.2	36.1
Vocational schools	41.9	35.7	34.1	30.9	27.8	23.7	20.6	20.4	20.2	20.5
Vocational secondary schools	27.0	23.9	24.2	25.0	25.4	25.3	25.5	23.2	22.1	21.5
Grammar school	21.8	15.5	14.0	13.6	13.7	12.6	11.6	10.8	10.7	10.8
College	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.8	5.5	6.2	7.7	8.1	7.8
University	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.6	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Educational level	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Primary school or less	206,078	191,772	171,882	165,465	160,099	153,085	146,260	152,395	159,089	171,646
Vocational schools	175,650	167,585	152,164	146,226	136,291	124,078	115,323	117,620	121,588	132,824
Vocational secondary schools	63,470	60,332	54,765	54,034	51,702	47,845	45,614	46,927	50,344	55,369
Grammar school	41,751	37,376	33,458	32,768	31,164	28,219	26,223	26,960	29,093	32,277
College	9,887	9,529	8,061	8,194	8,360	8,149	8,324	9,740	11,538	13,025
University	3,786	3,519	2,792	2,832	2,876	2,764	2,971	3,570	4,298	4,788
Total	500,622	470,112	423,121	409,519	390,492	364,140	344,715	357,212	375,950	409,929

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	2005
Primary school or less	2,125	8,583	7,612	7,568	6,979	8,332	9,606	10,853	11,896	14,731
Vocational schools	19,361	15,147	11,111	9,241	7,249	6,355	5,894	6,372	6,833	8,362
Vocational secondary schools	12,489	10,129	7,864	7,468	6,625	6,778	7,271	7,270	7,461	8,779
Grammar school	10,086	6,590	4,548	4,078	3,566	3,366	3,310	3,375	3,606	4,428
College	1,656	1,491	1,099	1,211	1,247	1,463	1,766	2,401	2,749	3,179
University	516	461	318	361	378	469	697	1,020	1,218	1,381
Total	46,233	42,401	32,551	29,927	26,044	26,763	28,542	31,292	33,763	40,861

Table 6.1: Nominal and real earnings

Year	Gross earnings H	Net earnings UF	Gross earnings index pre	Net earnings index evious year = 10	Consumer price index	Real earnings index
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	123.5	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	106.0	105.6	106.8	98.9
2005	158,315	103,134	108.8	110.1	103.6	106.3

Source: KSH IMS.

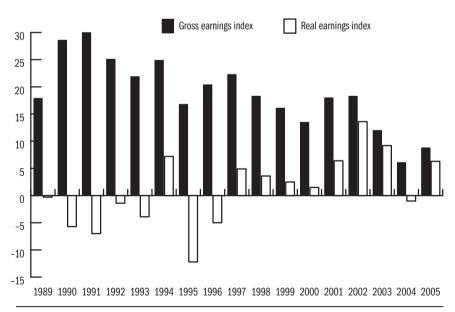


Figure 6.1: Change of gross earnings and net earnings

Table 6.2: Gross average earnings by industry – total\*

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Agriculture	72.6	76.8	74.9	73.7	72.0	69.3	67.6	69.6	68.8	65.1	66.6	67.7
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	117.9
Manufacturing	95.8	99.7	100.7	100.6	99.1	98.9	100.6	97.7	92.8	90.4	93.7	93.2
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	142.9
Construction	89.3	83.7	82.0	81.9	79.9	73.5	73.3	77.0	70.4	68.4	68.5	69.2
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	81.7
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	58.9
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	109.0
Financial intermediation	184.6	183.0	189.5	199.2	210.2	214.2	216.1	208.6	197.0	199.6	222.6	230.4
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	103.8
Public administration and defence;												
compulsory social security	118.0	117.9	114.3	114.1	111.7	120.3	118.0	127.2	137.1	131.8	126.7	130.2
Education	94.0	89.6	83.3	86.4	88.3	94.4	92.7	94.3	105.1	118.4	110.2	109.1
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	85.5
Other	102.1	102.5	102.2	95.2	94.3	92.2	91.1	88.5	91.1	94.2	94.6	95.0

\* See: Table 7.2.

Note: National average = 100.

Source: KHS, IMS.

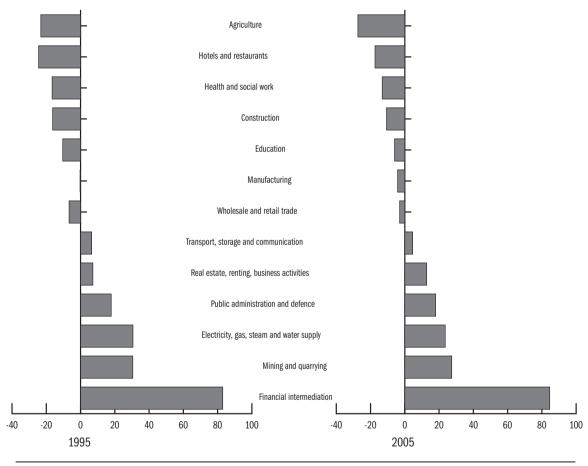


Figure 6.2: Gross earnings as a percentage of national average, by industry, 1995, 2005

Table 6.3: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings by gender in major branches of the economy in 2005

	Ma	iles	Fem	ales	Toge	ether	F
	Composition	Average earning	Composition	Average earning	Composition	Average earning	Female/ male earnings
Industries	%	HUF/person, month	%	HUF/person, month	%	HUF/person, month	ratio
Agriculture	5.3	110,450	1.6	98,870	3.5	107,798	89.5
Fishing	0.1	95,674	0.0	92,858	0.1	95,165	97.1
Mining and quarrying	0.6	161,271	0.1	146,027	0.3	159,139	90.5
Manufacturing	29.0	172,141	19.8	123,559	24.5	152,879	71.8
Electricity; gas; steam							
and water supply	4.4	208,199	1.5	180,057	3.0	201,460	86.5
Construction	8.4	112,798	1.1	133,314	4.8	115,016	118.2
Wholesale and retail trade	13.8	137,758	12.9	115,361	13.4	127,136	83.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	112,584	2.4	85,178	2.0	96,822	75.7
Transport; storage		,				•	
and communication	11.9	182,795	5.1	171,904	8.6	179,591	94.0
Financial intermediation	1.3	468,917	3.4	264,312	2.3	321,989	56.4
Real estate; renting;		,		•		,	
business activities	6.5	183,530	5.4	149,962	6.0	168,712	81.7
Public administration and de	efence;	,		•		,	
compulsory social security	5.4	231,707	14.2	178,955	9.7	193,852	77.2
Education	4.5	188,729	16.5	158,078	10.4	164,776	83.8
Health and social work	3.7	163,000	13.1	136,632	8.3	142,643	83.8
Other	3.4	154,722	2.9	145,845	3.2	150,718	94.3
Total	100.0	168,390	100.0	146,740	100.0	157,770	87.1
Agriculture	5.3	110,450	1.6	98,870	3.5	107,798	89.5
Fishing	0.1	95,674	0.0	92,858	0.1	95,165	97.1
Mining and quarrying	0.6	161,271	0.1	146,027	0.3	159,139	90.5
Manufacturing	29.0	172,141	19.8	123,559	24.5	152,879	71.8
Electricity; gas; steam;		,				,	
water supply	4.4	208,199	1.5	180,057	3.0	201,460	86.5
Construction	8.4	112,798	1.1	133,314	4.8	115,016	118.2
Wholesale and retail trade	13.8	137,758	12.9	115,361	13.4	127,136	83.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	112,584	2.4	85,178	2.0	96,822	75.7
Transport; storage a		,		,		,	
nd communication	11.9	182,795	5.1	171,904	8.6	179,591	94.0
Financial intermediation	1.3	468,917	3.4	264,312	2.3	321,989	56.4

Table 6.4: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings in the economy by gender and level of education in 2005

	Ma	les	Fem	ales	Toge	ether	Famala/
	Composition	Average earning	Composition	Average earning	Composition	Average earning	Female/ male earnings
Level of education	%	HUF/person, month	%	HUF/person, month	%	HUF/person, month	ratio
Primary school: 0-7 classes	0.5	88,963	0.5	91,427	0.5	90,164	102.8
Finished primary school: 8 classe	es 12.8	103,039	16.6	89,645	14.7	95,611	87.0
Vocational school: 2 years	2.7	103,565	2.4	99,588	2.6	101,705	96.2
Vocational school: 3 years	38.2	117,346	15.1	91,024	26.9	110,086	77.6
Vocational secondary school	16.6	154,219	24.0	137,945	20.2	144,752	89.4
Technical secondary school	6.1	154,755	14.4	136,194	10.1	141,849	88.0
Grammar school	4.7	184,255	1.9	160,469	3.4	177,520	87.1
College	9.6	298,150	18.1	210,426	13.8	241,653	70.6
University	8.7	396,902	7.0	306,875	7.9	357,800	77.3
Total	100.0	168,390	100.0	146,740	100.0	157,770	87.1

Table 6.5: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings in the budgetary sector by gender and level of education in 2005

	Ma	iles	Fem	ales	Toge	ether	Famala/
_	Composition	Average earning	Composition	Average earning	Composition	Average earning	Female/ male earnings
Level of education	%	HUF/person, month	%	HUF/person, month	%	HUF/person, month	ratio
Primary school: 0-7 classes	0.5	114,157	0.6	105,614	0.6	107,524	92.5
Finished primary school: 8 classe	es 10.2	107,096	13.5	92,875	12.6	95,742	86.7
Vocational school: 2 years	1.3	121,781	1.7	115,991	1.6	117,153	95.2
Vocational school: 3 years	15.9	112,582	6.2	103,537	8.6	107,713	92.0
Vocational secondary school	13.9	159,504	22.8	139,067	20.6	142,537	87.2
Technical secondary school	7.9	147,143	13.9	133,977	12.4	136,067	91.1
Grammar school	1.8	156,423	0.7	156,075	1.0	156,235	99.8
College	23.0	240,611	30.8	194,839	28.8	203,987	81.0
University	25.6	313,541	9.8	276,260	13.8	293,585	88.1
Total	100.0	202,995	100.0	160.146	100.0	170.883	78.9

Table 6.6: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings in the competitive sector by gender and level of education in 2005

	Ма	iles	Fem	ales	Toge	ether	Famala/
	Composition	Average earning	Composition	Average earning	Composition	Average earning	Female/ male earnings
Level of education	%	HUF/person, month	%	HUF/person, month	%	HUF/person, month	ratio
Primary school: 0-7 classes	0.5	85,054	0.5	77,789	0.5	82,445	91.5
Finished primary school: 8 classe	es 13.3	102,525	19.0	87,846	15.5	95,567	85.7
Vocational school: 2 years	2.9	102,270	3.0	92,532	3.0	98,404	90.5
Vocational school: 3 years	41.9	117,645	22.1	88,265	34.3	110,328	75.0
Vocational secondary school	17.0	153,506	24.9	137,140	20.1	145,670	89.3
Technical secondary school	5.8	156,472	14.7	137,849	9.2	145,006	88.1
Grammar school	5.2	185,817	2.9	161,299	4.3	179,449	86.8
College	7.4	327,593	8.1	256,951	7.7	298,841	78.4
University	6.0	455,822	4.7	357,090	5.5	423,071	78.3
Total	100.0	162,679	100.0	136,204	100.0	152,465	83.7

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	2005
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	25.4
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	22.9
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	44.2
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	24.0
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	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	41.2
Vocational school		25.9	24.7	23.7	27.0	26.9	28.6	31.2	29.4	32.1	35.4	35.7	36.8
Secondary school		12.0	12.9	13.1	14.0	14.2	15.4	18.8	18.0	16.5	17.7	18.6	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	3.8
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	37.5
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	22.1
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	50.2
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	51.5
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	13.8
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	24.6
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	6.0
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	8.8
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	10.3
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	24.2

<sup>\*</sup> Percentage of those who earn less than 2/3 of the median earning. Source: FH-BT.

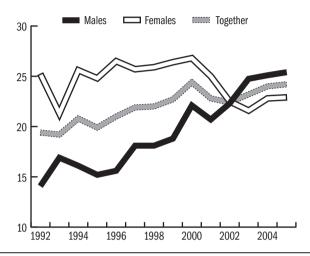


Figure 6.3: The composition of low paid workers by gender

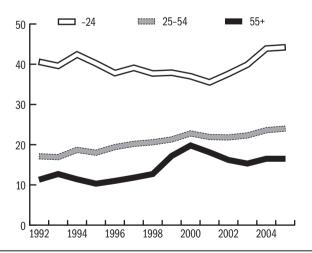


Figure 6.4: The composition of low paid workers by age groups

Table 6.8: The differentiation of gross monthly earnings by gender, ratios of decile

	1000	1002	1001	1005	1000	1007	1000	1000	2000	2001	2002	2002	2004	2005
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
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	2.6
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	2.1
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	5.4
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	2.1
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	1.9
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	4.0
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	2.4
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	2.0
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	4.7

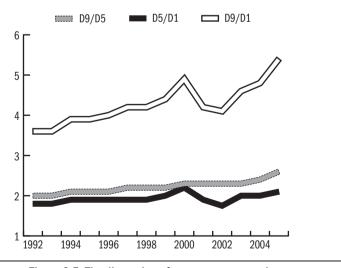


Figure 6.5: The dispersion of gross average earnings

Table 6.9: Average earnings in the national economy by forms of control, broken down to manual and non-manual workers, by genders, HUF/capita, month, 2005

		Average earnings								
		Manual			Non-manual			Together		
Forms of control	male	female	together	male	female	together	male	female	together	
Enterprise	75,797	69,220	71,605	111,000	105,002	108,831	82,993	71,957	76,346	
Joint stock company	147,111	100,383	134,520	361,039	221,966	282,125	212,185	174,376	197,212	
Company limited	118,418	91,133	109,398	281,095	184,903	234,919	155,993	124,852	144,401	
Cooperative	101,623	75,790	94,211	219,856	160,058	174,039	122,646	129,543	125,939	
Other	85,517	73,675	81,680	225,320	154,766	185,679	113,200	105,932	110,368	
<b>Budgetary institutions</b>	109,742	87,834	96,256	246,803	175,067	190,515	202,955	160,122	170,856	
Total	117,618	88,386	107,504	283,327	182,675	216,856	168,390	146,740	157,770	

Table 6.10: Average earnings in the national economy by staff size-categories, broken down to manual and non-manual workers, by gender, HUF/capita, month, 2005

		Average earnings											
Categories by the		Manual			Non-manua		Together						
number of workers	male	female	together	male	female	together	male	female	together				
1000+	98,842	78,377	92,529	228,744	150,409	188,478	129,915	109,143	122,188				
301-1000	83,367	73,266	80,375	198,108	151,138	168,462	111,861	117,912	114,436				
51-300	97,707	78,546	91,740	245,183	169,692	193,102	133,912	134,642	134,255				
21-50	119,847	87,121	107,049	285,687	187,722	218,549	177,717	152,019	163,817				
10-20	141,940	96,662	124,797	338,195	195,798	245,793	202,745	153,821	178,367				
5-9	153,752	106,131	137,222	324,790	194,200	236,687	218,275	168,010	191,794				
Total	117,618	88,386	107,504	283,327	182,675	216,856	168,390	146,740	157,770				

Table 6.11: Average earnings in the competitive sector by wage categories, broken down to manual and non-manual workers and by gender, HUF/capita, month, 2005

	Average earnings								
		Manual		N	lon-manua	al		Together	
Wage categories	male	female	together	male		together	male		together
01 Directors	0	0	0	375,510	283,507	355,716	375,510	283,507	355,716
02 Deputy directors	0	0		381,335					
11 Manager I: higher middle managers		0		522,753					
12 Manager II: lower middle managers		0		438,161					
21 Production manager I	0	0		348,371					
22 Production manager II	0	0		217,639					
23 Production manager III	0	0		200,861					
31 Tranee with 0–1 year of experience;		-	-	,	,	,	,	,	
with secondary qualification	0	0	0	199,278	128,586	151.594	199.278	128,586	151.594
32 Fellow worker with experience over		·		100,2.0	120,000	101,00	100,2.0	,	101,00
with secondary qualification	0	0	0	180,169	155 117	164 030	180 169	155 117	164 030
33 Fellow worker with experience over	-	Ü	Ü	100,100	100,111	10 1,000	100,100	100,111	10 1,000
with secondary qualification	0	0	0	246,415	173 722	206 476	246 415	173 722	206 476
34 Fellow worker with experience over		Ü	Ü	210,110	110,122	200, 110	2 10, 110	110,122	200,
with secondary qualification +	0	0	0	212,970	179 832	189 459	212 970	179 832	189 459
35 Senior fellow worker:	· ·	· ·	O	212,010	110,002	100, 100	212,010	110,002	100, 100
with secondary qualification +	0	0	0	282,315	225 955	243 608	282 315	225 955	243 608
36 Tranee with 0–1 year of experience:	-	Ū	O	202,010	220,000	2 10,000	202,010	220,000	2 10,000
with tertiary qualifications	0	0	0	269,473	204 138	236 253	269 473	204 138	236 253
37 Fellow worker with experience over	-	U	O	200,410	204,100	200,200	200,410	204,100	200,200
with tertiary qualifications	0	0	0	319,810	262 169	295 632	319 810	262 169	295 632
38 Senior fellow worker	O	U	O	010,010	202,103	255,052	313,010	202,103	200,002
with tertiary qualifications	0	0	0	418,314	359 884	395 020	418 314	359 884	395 020
41 Junior clerk with 0–0.5 year of expe	-	0		218,581					
42 Administrative fellow worker	ilciloc o	U	O	210,001	110,500	120,000	210,001	110,000	120,000
with more than 0.5 years experience	0	0	0	155,856	128 157	131973	155 856	128 157	131 973
51 Unskilled worker:	· ·	· ·	O	100,000	120,101	101010	100,000	120,101	101,010
ordinary working conditions	80,657	74,385	78,275	0	0	0	80,657	74,385	78,275
52 Unskilled worker: unfavourable	00,001	1 1,000	10,210	O	O	· ·	00,001	1 1,000	10,210
working conditions	95,358	86,848	92,293	0	0	0	95,358	86,848	92,293
53 Semi-skilled worker: ordinary	30,000	00,040	32,233	O	O	O	33,000	00,040	32,233
working conditions	108,093	92 199	100,107	0	0	0	108,093	92 199	100,107
54 Semi-skilled worker: unfavourable	100,000	52,155	100,101	O	O	O	100,000	32,133	100,101
working conditions	132 687	111,099	127 917	0	0	0	132,687	111 099	127 917
55 Skilled worker: ordinary	102,001	111,000	121,511	O	O	O	102,001	111,000	121,511
working conditions	113,132	82 3/11	105,630	0	0	0	113,132	82 3/11	105 630
56 Skilled worker: unfavourable	110,102	02,041	100,000	U	U	U	110,102	02,041	100,000
working conditions	163 335	130,968	160 216	0	0	Λ	163,335	130 062	160 216
57 Master: ordinary working conditions				0	0		197,449		
58 Master: unfavourable	151,443	100,010	100,011	U	U	U	131,443	100,010	100,011
working conditions	245 760	190,605	236 072	0	0	Λ	245,769	190 605	236 072
Total	118,169	,	,	300,090			,	,	,
าบเสา	110,109	00,322	100,911	300,090	193,397	242,101	102,003	130,217	102,414

Note: secondary qualification + = secondary qualification plus high level training course.

Table 6.12: Average monthly earnings in the national economy by age groups and sectors broken down to manual and non-manual workers by gender, HUF/capita, month, 2005

				Ave	erage earnir	ıgs			
		Manual		ĺ	Non-manual			Together	
Age groups, sector	male	female	together	male	female	together	male	female	together
Competitive sector									
-20	83,667	77,301	81,294	98,641	88,092	91,123	84,116	78,534	81,916
21-30	105,113	85,049	99,120	225,348	175,990	197,682	133,898	129,176	132,074
31-40	119,915	87,158	110,227	328,616	201,052	264,793	172,428	137,832	159,920
41-50	124,489	90,973	113,084	319,817	193,857	247,210	167,640	135,003	154,173
51-55	127,147	92,090	115,336	316,653	201,942	249,998	174,154	144,142	161,529
56+	122,334	90,035	113,776	328,077	216,791	281,838	187,807	150,788	175,937
Total	118,169	88,522	108,911	300,090	193,597	242,787	162,683	136,217	152,474
Budgetary sector									
-20	79,200	73,316	76,627	89,203	80,378	83,125	82,594	77,510	79,755
21-30	94,324	82,019	89,549	162,522	138,262	144,109	145,489	134,729	137,785
31-40	106,880	82,075	92,903	218,609	155,127	167,721	185,297	146,398	155,614
41-50	110,894	87,220	95,012	256,170	179,941	193,051	204,939	162,565	171,328
51-55	115,823	90,721	98,670	282,260	200,244	216,146	219,885	174,256	184,607
56+	115,389	92,305	101,978	313,643	221,460	253,732	252,006	188,908	212,188
Total	109,742	87,834	96,256	246,803	175,067	190,515	202,955	160,122	170,856
National economy									
-20	83,572	77,191	81,184	96,144	86,217	89,129	84,069	78,474	81,825
21-30	104,751	84,901	98,754	209,727	159,025	177,521	135,005	130,827	133,135
31-40	119,276	86,463	108,896	299,436	173,820	218,563	173,903	141,464	158,807
41-50	123,517	90,097	110,668	298,646	184,977	217,364	173,062	148,275	159,761
51-55	126,070	91,668	112,330	304,718	200,899	231,904	182,117	159,121	169,606
56+	121,310	90,942	111,029	321,568	219,975	265,585	205,461	172,854	190,844
Total	117,618	88,386	107,504	283,327	182,675	216,856	168,390	146,740	157,770

Table 6.13: Average monthly earnings in the national economy by counties and regions broken down to manual and non-manual workers, by gender, HUF/capita, month, 2005

				Ave	erage earnir	ıgs			
		Manual			Non-manua			Together	
Counties, regions	male	female	together	male	female	together	male	female	together
Budapest	128,096	94,041	117,237	333,215	221,426	264,645	222,370	188,616	205,645
Pest	115,492	89,954	106,267	297,168	181,057	221,604	163,692	139,459	152,147
Central Hungary	124,254	92,626	113,742	327,558	214,182	257,290	208,061	177,308	192,962
Fejér	129,842	94,702	117,366	299,838	177,529	217,194	169,018	138,707	154,628
Komárom-Esztergom	137,014	106,061	124,151	282,988	164,603	203,686	169,331	132,284	150,781
Veszprém	113,707	89,814	104,945	241,167	159,669	185,220	143,942	127,566	135,916
Central Transdanubia	127,212	97,468	115,946	276,234	167,895	202,835	161,442	133,157	147,646
Győr-Moson-Sopron	134,254	90,204	119,857	269,080	165,831	200,018	167,775	134,011	152,095
Vas	120,285	88,738	108,414	246,127	160,078	189,773	149,676	123,651	137,308
Zala	124,939	89,345	111,653	270,940	169,421	202,754	158,500	129,881	144,718
Western Transdanubia	127,558	89,479	114,018	263,543	165,465	198,210	160,031	129,864	145,771
Baranya	107,124	80,920	97,805	235,294	160,946	184,377	146,625	131,887	139,070
Somogy	100,983	79,048	93,091	220,343	154,291	175,136	132,267	122,551	127,450
Tolna	125,984	84,086	112,008	260,487	163,816	194,770	157,478	129,104	144,193
Southern Transdanubia	110,049	81,024	99,851	235,840	159,338	183,542	144,414	128,006	136,276
Borod-Abaúj-Zemplén	114,779	83,624	104,723	247,854	160,153	186,268	149,274	132,135	140,860
Heves	124,235	83,118	109,616	246,767	161,401	186,136	154,592	129,619	141,968
Nógrád	102,788	86,075	96,844	226,220	162,040	178,873	131,688	132,341	132,027
Northern Hungary	115,454	83,890	104,814	244,519	160,787	185,080	148,022	131,480	139,761
Hajdú-Bihar	102,792	79,857	95,362	237,124	162,457	185,500	136,519	130,285	133,530
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	101,374	77,810	93,334	202,867	156,501	169,308	128,349	128,710	128,536
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	107,349	81,778	98,378	234,206	158,883	181,134	136,299	125,434	130,974
Northern Great Plain	103,780	79,850	95,694	224,690	159,271	178,457	133,858	128,290	131,098
Bács-Kiskun	99,028	87,319	94,740	221,631	155,476	175,819	129,185	125,467	127,336
Békés	103,757	79,847	95,647	199,664	155,190	168,090	126,584	124,926	125,766
Csongrád	108,750	85,422	101,150	224,517	164,971	184,036	140,431	135,019	137,820
Souther Great Plain	103,544	84,742	97,041	217,097	158,677	176,627	132,298	128,448	130,406
Total	117,618	88,386	107,504	283,327	182,675	216,856	168,390	146,740	157,770

Table 6.14: Average earnings in the competitive sector by ownership ratios broken down to manual and non-manual workers and gender, HUF/capita, month, 2005

		Average earnings									
		Manual			Non-manual			Together			
Ownership ratio	male	female	together	male	female	together	male	female	together		
100 % foreign ownership	159,993	104,220	135,481	453,539	279,491	363,856	257,186	174,603	218,613		
Foreign majority	162,554	101,594	141,067	387,799	238,165	310,422	240,376	171,168	211,259		
Domestic majority	143,973	95,977	129,295	360,881	265,610	301,139	212,302	204,045	208,554		
100% domestic ownership	102,794	79,484	96,355	223,249	154,174	185,462	128,344	113,842	123,156		
Unknown	147,619	97,349	131,275	344,671	200,492	273,407	195,264	137,865	173,704		
Total	118,169	88,522	108,911	300,090	193,597	242,787	162,683	136,217	152,474		

Table 6.15: Average monthly earnings in the competitive sector by ownership ratios and staff-size categories, HUF/capita, month, 2005 – manual workers

			A	verage earning	[S		
Ownership ratio	Over 1000	Between 301-100	Between 51-300	Between 21-50	Between 10-20	Between 5-9	Total
100 % foreign ownership Foreign majority	136,914 151,342	139,067 146,939	133,492 132,587	130,998 118,074	118,476 122,403	126,410 96,254	135,481 141,067
Domestic majority	165,107	139,168	113,953	116,963	92,157	67,128	129,295
100% domestic ownership	137,004	115,976	101,064	87,719	77,463	69,688	96,355
Unknown	145,433	106,034	112,191	113,077	79,268	136,946	131,275
Total	140,581	127,124	110,072	92,415	80,032	92,529	108,911

Source: FH-BT.

Table 6.16: Average monthly earnings in the competitive sector by ownership ratios and staff-size categories, HUF/capita, month, 2005 – non manual workers

	Average earnings										
Ownership ratio	Over 1000	Between 301-100	Between 51-300	Between 21-50	Between 10-20	Between 5-9	Total				
100 % foreign ownership	341,880	349,437	375,166	411,156	376,314	398,128	363,856				
Foreign majority	323,445	285,425	319,896	273,822	334,799	216,369	310,422				
Domestic majority	333,928	266,616	306,257	337,656	153,526	146,460	301,139				
100% domestic ownership	220,332	250,368	206,554	164,349	139,939	130,188	185,462				
Unknown	286,581	232,665	280,191	249,857	216,403	281,400	273,407				
Total	278,798	288,536	261,875	211,387	171,175	188,478	242,787				

Table 6.17: Average monthly earnings in the competitive sector by ownership ratios and staff-size categories, HUF/capita, month, 2005 – manual and non-manual together

		Average earnings										
Ownership ratio	Over 1000	Between 301-100	Between 51-300	Between 21-50	Between 10-20	Between 5-9	Total					
100 % foreign ownership	215,131	200,772	220,782	269,119	255,050	244,299	218,613					
Foreign majority	231,519	195,669	200,105	158,737	225,094	159,805	211,259					
Domestic majority	272,547	173,457	182,998	228,987	118,746	105,331	208,554					
100% domestic ownership	170,384	152,840	131,895	107,361	95,033	88,516	123,156					
Unknown	202,474	147,910	202,197	152,749	130,544	174,723	173,704					
Total	198,623	173,824	158,234	125,946	107,718	122,188	152,474					

Table 6.18: Average monthly earnings by age in the national economy, broken down to manual and non-manual workers, by gender, HUF/capita, month, 2005

				Ave	erage earnir	ıgs			
		Manual			Non-manua			Together	
Age	male	female	together	male	female	together	male	female	together
17	66,628	70,370	68,475	0	104,487	104,487	66,628	71,376	69,008
18	72,583	70,443	71,604	110,000	160,554	139,058	74,258	76,744	75,411
19	81,785	75,501	79,379	117,934	82,772	95,399	82,966	76,145	80,258
20	85,002	78,509	82,640	89,677	84,507	85,934	85,199	79,514	82,943
21	92,062	82,090	88,798	115,380	96,988	102,963	93,787	85,880	90,809
22	93,783	84,091	90,480	120,963	105,875	110,134	96,722	92,227	94,816
23	94,584	84,533	91,094	141,509	116,320	123,248	102,069	99,938	101,079
24	96,948	85,052	93,142	148,861	130,345	136,184	109,614	112,151	110,806
25	99,731	82,878	94,412	170,350	139,033	149,691	121,107	119,151	120,176
26	105,151	85,222	98,834	185,020	154,198	165,188	131,162	130,231	130,721
27	105,191	85,985	99,445	205,119	167,295	181,661	139,259	139,996	139,595
28	109,896	86,586	103,296	224,540	174,785	193,532	147,883	146,105	147,086
29	113,682	85,219	105,603	243,946	180,693	205,855	157,044	147,839	153,044
30	112,567	85,171	105,546	262,702	180,333	213,162	158,888	148,117	154,439
31	112,774	85,147	105,194	271,174	182,022	218,911	164,881	147,873	157,763
32	116,516	87,357	108,410	290,319	175,304	219,774	168,839	143,605	158,052
33	116,629	87,622	107,914	287,215	175,232	217,962	167,348	141,491	155,988
34	118,596	84,744	108,274	288,652	171,609	216,307	170,735	138,597	156,447
35	117,988	86,155	108,279	315,341	171,465	224,642	178,974	140,309	161,434
36	120,686	85,726	109,554	328,625	167,610	225,166	185,664	137,820	163,229
37	126,216	85,282	111,648	310,406	165,840	213,433	181,683	134,725	158,207
38	122,521	85,985	110,506	313,849	173,662	218,928	177,241	141,359	159,764
39	121,280	87,667	109,737	277,433	182,312	211,855	166,042	147,330	156,642
40	121,761	89,107	109,934	321,745	173,338	218,083	180,223	141,970	160,369
41	124,434	88,447	111,770	291,220	178,428	212,035	171,922	145,437	158,299
42	122,734	88,415	110,316	322,348	182,136	223,217	178,009	146,497	161,660
43	120,393	88,867	108,693	291,494	180,614	212,913	168,862	145,722	156,678
44	123,555	90,169	110,814	310,346	182,693	218,001	176,512	148,130	161,127

				Ave	erage earnir	ıgs			
		Manual			Non-manua			Together	
Age	male	female	together	male	female	together	male	female	together
45	123,036	88,924	110,023	291,463	183,209	213,492	169,468	146,789	157,305
46	123,164	89,950	110,000	295,116	182,593	213,630	171,574	146,501	157,842
47	120,769	90,274	108,744	298,319	185,413	216,661	170,707	148,404	158,528
48	127,089	91,173	113,249	295,835	186,264	217,333	174,106	149,070	160,681
49	122,370	89,973	109,398	289,679	187,935	216,755	170,053	148,910	158,526
50	126,705	93,106	113,085	302,646	195,850	227,063	178,671	154,568	165,546
51	126,013	91,726	112,517	313,493	194,735	228,439	179,263	154,214	165,697
52	125,689	90,849	111,707	292,613	202,001	228,819	177,888	159,487	167,834
53	127,544	91,673	113,203	301,608	202,231	232,352	183,248	160,105	170,678
54	124,237	91,810	110,992	305,777	203,469	234,092	183,413	161,166	171,150
55	126,948	92,470	113,314	310,205	203,701	237,310	188,634	162,236	174,435
56	128,174	93,036	114,149	294,422	204,447	233,267	184,259	162,026	172,338
57	124,582	94,239	113,044	301,638	209,923	242,259	189,253	167,425	178,020
58	124,571	90,145	114,913	332,709	229,576	276,870	206,781	182,736	196,861
59	123,598	89,927	115,064	311,648	232,896	273,705	204,162	186,061	197,428
60	124,970	86,483	115,044	313,653	239,110	280,808	209,725	185,527	201,187
61	110,555	88,871	103,627	346,072	235,770	300,085	249,545	189,760	226,792
62	109,790	83,967	100,268	357,895	240,518	306,693	253,042	184,796	225,092
63	101,326	86,445	96,401	360,381	237,646	309,921	235,364	177,484	213,659
64	103,757	84,606	99,314	377,125	254,395	328,051	239,611	200,979	227,028
65	96,820	88,116	93,385	331,916	242,944	299,522	230,311	171,062	207,935
66	91,167	81,285	87,659	316,626	236,722	286,443	211,644	168,125	195,658
67	92,065	81,719	89,327	338,259	227,925	292,601	196,234	167,965	186,732
68	97,624	80,591	90,757	373,704	376,860	374,833	222,113	200,240	213,724
69	85,040	79,663	82,684	316,258	201,002	269,754	193,109	132,106	167,338
70	99,261	90,417	94,782	331,870	198,420	276,435	224,370	138,616	184,810
71	96,266	81,853	92,823	304,128	193,157	262,405	180,023	144,677	169,392
72	92,118	87,645	89,723	311,937	126,484	244,815	203,771	100,729	156,269
73	75,596	89,780	78,530	273,862	170,125	238,642	155,042	135,458	149,834
74	89,741	126,574	107,697	496,597	125,155	355,729	374,692	125,722	271,073
75	72,955	75,611	73,939	180,722	225,005	200,667	120,538	153,865	134,155
76	90,079	74,460	85,847	244,755	105,711	198,011	151,066	89,151	132,607
77	101,169	67,234	85,945	173,714	191,884	177,415	143,164	104,849	130,551
78	79,376	64,237	70,621	162,355	220,391	190,053	129,242	142,414	136,129
79	84,458	131,548	104,790	254,193	187,532	243,258	198,870	151,038	185,701
80	69,927	74,737	72,739	350,047	188,814	249,095	283,761	165,246	210,631
Total	117,618	88,386	107,504	283,327	182,675	216,856	168,390	146,740	157,770

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°	72,200°	28,300 <sup>a</sup>
2001	114,200a	33,500°	70,441	29,746
2002	113,923	26,941	69,612	30,785
2003	111,747	26,472	71,944	31,911
2004	113,179	26,620	76,669	31,633
2005	115,626	25,519	77,025	32,732

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Estimated data.

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

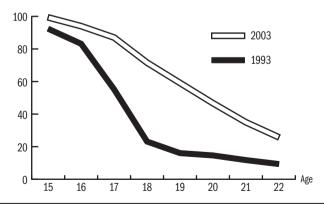


Figure 7.1: Full time studens as a percentage of the different age groups

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	33,900ª	90,800a	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
2005	97,810	33,114	96,181	61,898

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Estimated data.

Note: Excludes special schools.

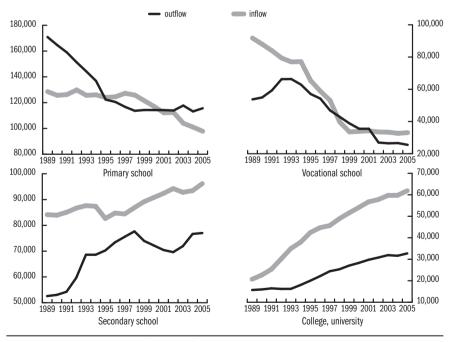


Figure 7.2: Flows of the educational system by level

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°	120,330ª	417,800°	176,046
2001/02	905,932	123,954	420,889	184,071
2002/03	893,261	123,341	426,384	193,155
2003/04	874,296	123,206	437,909	204,910
2004/05	854,930	123,008	438,496	212,292
2005/06	828,594	121,815	441,002	217,245

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Estimated data.

Note: Excludes special schools.

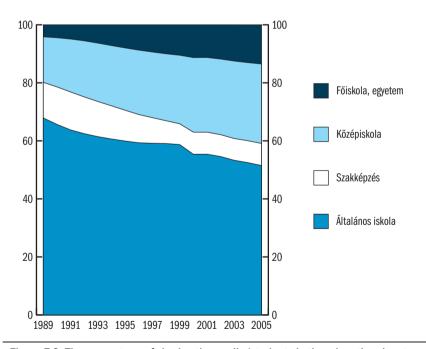


Figure 7.3: The percentage of sharing the pupils/students in the educational system

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
2005/06	2,543	4,049	89,950	163,387

Source: OM STAT.

Table 7.5: Number of high school applicants, full time

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

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
2005	41,615	409,929	10.2

<sup>\*</sup> Monthly average stock figures.

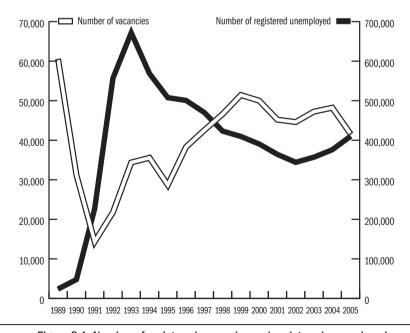


Figure 8.1: Number of registered vacancies and registered unemployed

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
2005	25.3	35.0

<sup>\*</sup> In the period of the next half year after the interview date, in the sample of FH PROG. Source: FH PROG.

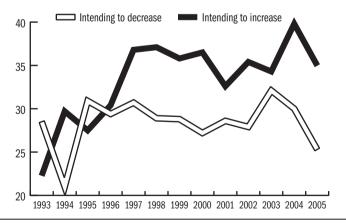


Figure 8.2: Firms intending to increase/decrease their staff

Table 8.3: Firms expecting increasing/decreasing orders\*

	Oro	ders
Year	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
2005	n.a.	n.a.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>ast}$  In the period of the next half year after the interview date, in the sample of FH PROG. Source: FH PROG.

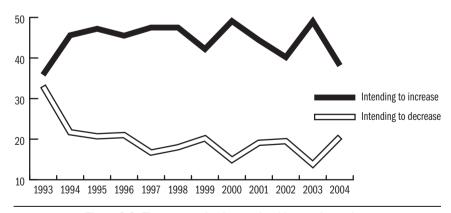


Figure 8.3: Firms expecting increasing/decreasing orders

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
2005	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

<sup>\*</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	60.6	59.3	63.1	52.3	49.7	49.5	55.8	56.2
2002a	60.9	60.0	63.7	51.6	50.3	49.3	54.2	56.2
2003ª	61.7	62.3	61.9	53.4	51.2	51.6	53.2	57.0
2004 <sup>a</sup>	62.9	60.3	61.4	52.3	50.6	50.4	53.6	56.8
2005ª	63.3	60.2	62.0	53.4	49.5	50.2	53.8	56.9

<sup>\*</sup> Age: 15–64. <sup>a</sup> See: Table 3.7. Source: KSH MEF.

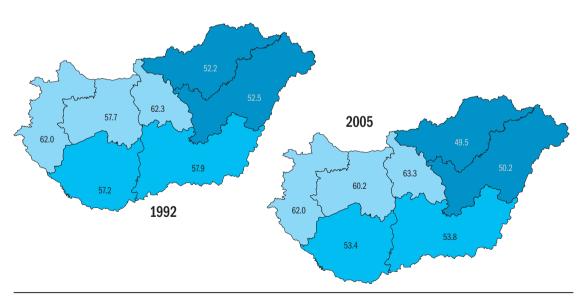


Figure 9.1: Regional inequalities: Labour force participation rates in NUTS-2 level regions

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 <sup>a</sup>	4.3	4.3	4.1	7.7	8.5	7.8	5.4	5.7
2002 <sup>a</sup>	3.9	5.0	4.0	7.9	8.8	7.8	6.2	5.8
2003a	4.0	4.6	4.6	7.9	9.7	6.8	6.5	5.9
2004 <sup>a</sup>	4.5	5.6	4.6	7.3	9.7	7.2	6.3	6.1
2005ª	5.2	6.3	5.9	8.8	10.6	9.1	8.2	7.2

<sup>\*</sup> Age: 15–64. Excluding conscript. a See: Table 3.7.

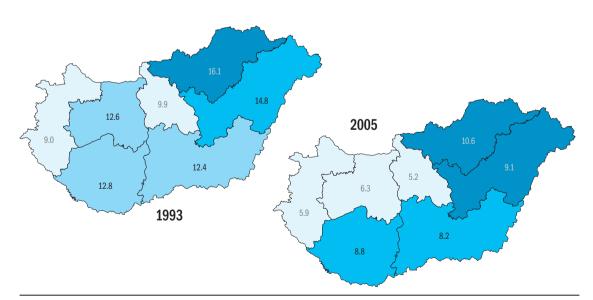


Figure 9.2: Regional inequalities: LFS-based unemployment rates in NUTS-2 level regions

Source: KSH MEF.

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

11.0

11.7

12.2

13.4

15.6

16.2

15.7

16.5

13.3

14.1

14.1

15.1

9.2

9.7

10.4

11.2

8.0

8.3

8.7

9.4

Table 9.3: Regional inequalities: Registered unemployment rate\*

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5.8

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2002

2003

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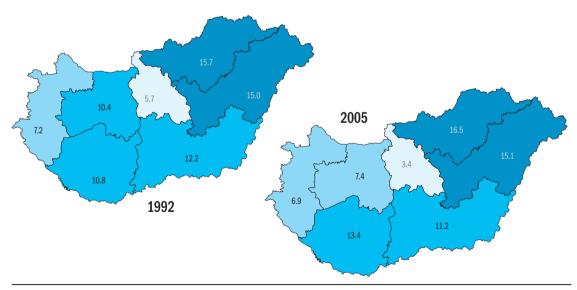


Figure 9.3: Regional inequalities: Registered unemployment rate in NUTS-2 level regions

<sup>\*</sup> The denominator of the ratio is the active population on January 1  $^{\rm st}$  of the previous year. Source: FH REG.

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	2005
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	2.9
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	13.4
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	10.4
Békés	1.1	13.3	16.3	15.1	14.0	14.0	13.5	13.0	13.0	13.1	11.9	11.2	11.5	12.0	13.0
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	18.9
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	10.7
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	7.4
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	5.4
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	14.0
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	11.3
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	12.0
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	6.8
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	16.1
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	4.2
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	14.5
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	18.6
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	11.8
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	6.8
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	8.0
Zala	0.8	7.7	10.3	9.8	9.2	9.8	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.2	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.4	9.3
Total	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	9.4

Source: FH REG.

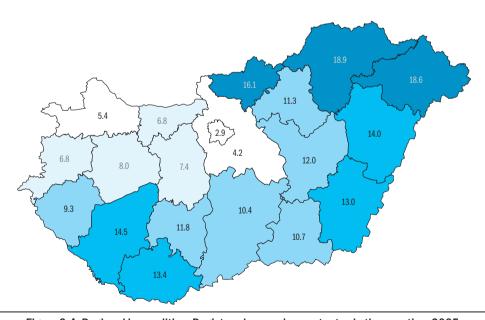


Figure 9.4: Regional inequalities: Registered unemployment rates in the counties, 2005

Table 9.5: Average monthly earnings in Budapest and the counties

	199	94	200	00	200	01	20	02	200	03	200	)4	200	)5
County	HUF/ month	%												
Budapest	45180	126.8	121450	134.4	140312	135.4	157624	134.0	180811	133.2	194981	132.5	205645	130.3
Baranya	32445	91.1	76243	84.4	89479	86.4	100142	85.1	118218	87.1	128500	87.3	139070	88.1
Bács-Kiskun	30124	84.6	71141	78.8	83432	80.5	97645	83.0	113129	83.3	119468	81.2	127336	80.7
Békés	30725	86.3	69552	77.0	79718	76.9	93643	79.6	108338	79.8	118545	80.6	125766	79.7
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	32260	90.6	78136	86.5	89223	86.1	102497	87.1	119033	87.7	128793	87.5	140860	89.3
Csongrád	33057	92.8	79857	88.4	90367	87.2	100371	85.3	118308	87.2	126550	86.0	137820	87.4
Fejér	37068	104.1	94758	104.9	108290	104.5	119613	101.7	137704	101.4	146057	99.3	154628	98.0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	34666	97.3	87334	96.7	103371	99.8	116470	99.0	128681	94.8	139888	95.1	152095	96.4
Hajdú-Bihar	31978	89.8	74922	82.9	87352	84.3	98118	83.4	117859	86.8	125891	85.6	133530	84.6
Heves	33033	92.7	83440	92.4	92861	89.6	106287	90.3	119423	88.0	130589	88.8	141968	90.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	30554	85.8	75121	83.2	89393	84.3	100761	85.6	115301	84.9	123627	84.0	150781	95.6
Komárom-Esztergom	33648	94.5	84382	93.4	98494	95.1	109108	92.7	125579	92.5	136754	93.0	132027	83.7
Nógrád	29023	81.5	67368	74.6	80158	77.4	94603	80.4	110666	81.5	123329	83.8	152147	96.4
Pest	32417	91.0	87311	96.6	103871	100.3	117276	99.7	130325	96.0	143689	97.7	127450	8.08
Somogy	29791	83.6	68725	76.1	80440	77.6	90561	77.0	111752	82.3	116852	79.4	128536	81.5
Szabolcs-Szatmár-														
Bereg	30675	86.1	71403	79.0	79937	77.2	95491	81.2	112163	82.6	122342	83.2	130974	83.0
Tolna	33729	94.7	78544	86.9	90583	87.4	106992	90.9	122549	90.3	121340	82.5	144193	91.4
Vas	30443	85.5	83040	91.9	92492	89.3	101461	86.2	116429	85.8	128347	87.2	137308	87.0
Veszprém	33142	93.0	79868	88.4	91189	88.0	100040	85.0	117553	86.6	126816	86.2	135916	86.1
Zala	32307	90.7	78237	86.6	89252	86.1	97372	82.7	114811	84.6	123491	83.9	144718	91.7
Total	35620	100.0	90338	100.0	103610	100.0	117672	100.0	135742	100.0	147111	100.0	157770	100.0

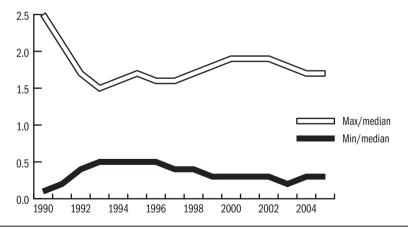


Figure 9.5: The dispersion of county level registered unemployment rates

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
		Halisualiubia	Halisualiubia	ITalisualiubia	Hullgary	Great Flain	Great Flaiii	
HUF/persor								
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
2005	192,962	147,646	145,771	136,276	139,761	131,098	130,406	157,770
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
2005	122.3	93.6	92.4	86.4	88.6	83.1	82.7	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

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
HUF/person	ı/month							
1994	619	365	424	353	292	311	350	422
1995	792	494	559	442	394	386	449	544
1996	993	617	701	532	459	468	539	669
1997	1,254	801	871	641	554	569	640	830
1998	1,474	969	1,083	754	662	660	742	983
1999	1,710	1,051	1,275	859	731	707	819	1,113
2000	2,014	1,255	1,468	957	827	815	918	1,290
2001	2,311	1,372	1,539	1,074	947	965	1,031	1,458
2002	2,701	1,462	1,703	1,204	1,050	1,062	1,136	1,648
2003	2,940	1,719	2,001	1,321	1,186	1,213	1,254	1,841
2004	3,210	1,933	2,111	1,442	1,343	1,323	1,395	2,021
Per cent								
1994	145.6	86.4	100.7	84.0	69.6	73.9	83.3	100.0
1995	144.3	90.5	102.9	81.6	72.9	71.2	83.2	100.0
1996	146.9	91.9	105.0	80.0	69.1	70.4	81.2	100.0
1997	149.1	96.0	105.2	77.6	67.3	69.1	77.9	100.0
1998	147.8	98.1	110.5	77.2	68.0	67.7	76.3	100.0
1999	151.1	93.7	114.9	77.7	66.3	64.1	74.5	100.0
2000	152.2	97.3	113.9	74.8	64.6	63.4	71.8	100.0
2001	158.5	94.1	105.6	73.7	64.9	66.2	70.7	100.0
2002	163.9	88.7	103.4	73.0	63.7	64.4	68.9	100.0
2003	161.1	92.4	107.6	71.6	64.0	65.3	68.0	100.0
2004	158.8	95.6	104.4	71.3	66.4	65.5	69.0	100.0

Source: KSH.

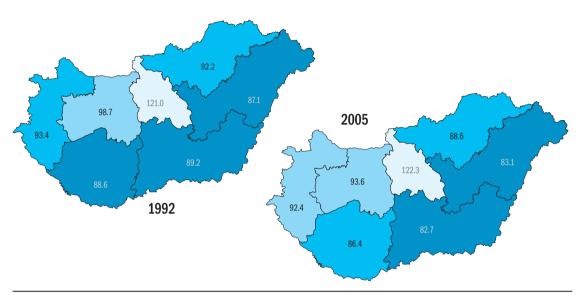


Figure 9.6: Regional inequalities: gross monthly earnings

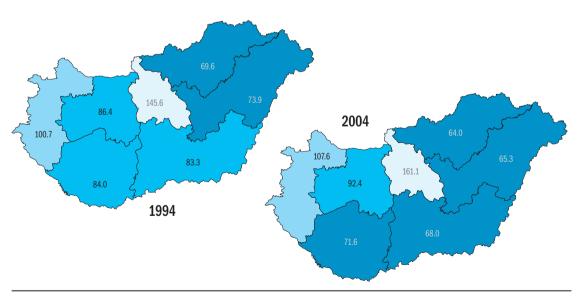


Figure 9.7: Regional inequalities: gross domestic product

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 <sup>a</sup>	64,695	55,136
Number of registration	14,253	10,711
Number of green card certificates	285	285
2005 <sup>a</sup>	53,324	46,391
Number of registration	18,907	15,954
Number of green card certificates	331	509

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> After the accession of Hungary to the EU (01.05.2004.) their 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 their 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: FH, based on the reports of the county Labour Centres.

Table 10.2: Employees since 0-6 months

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hungary	8.2	8.5	7.1	6.9	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.8	7.0

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 working in the resi- dence	Daily commut- ers	Total	Living and working in the resi- dence	Daily commut- ers	Total	Living and working in the resi- dence	Daily commut- ers
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. l. 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. l. 1.	17,000	29.7
1998. l. 1.	19,500	28.8
1999. l. 1.	22,500	29.1
2000. l. 1.	25,500	29.1
2001. l. 1.	40,000	38.6
2002. l. 1.	50,000	40.8
2003. l. 1.	50,000	36.4
2004. l. 1.	53,000	36.4
2005. l. 1.	57,000	33.6
2006. l. 1.	62,500	37.2ª

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> 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.

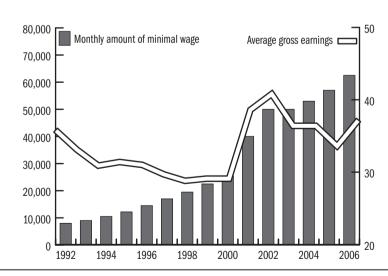


Figure 11.1: Minimum wage, average gross earnings = 100

Table 11.2: National agreements on wage guidelines, previous year = 100\*

	ÉT Recomr	nendation	Actual	indexes
Year	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	$4.5^{1}$		117.5	108.9
2004	107.0	108.0	100.4	109.3
2005	106.0		112.8	106.9
2006	104.0	105.0		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Real wage growth.

Source: KSH, Ministry of Employment and Labour.

Table 11.3: Strikes

Year	Number of strikes	Number of involved persons	Hours lost (in thousands)
1991	3	24,148	76
1992	4	1,010	33
1993	5	2,574	42
1994	4	31,529	229
1995	7	172,048°	1,708 <sup>a</sup>
1996	8	4,491	19
1997	5	853	15
1998	7	1,447	3
1999	5	16,685	242
2000	5	26,978	1,192
2001	6	21,128	61
2002	4	4,573	9
2003	7	10,831	19
2004	8	6,276	116
2005	11	1,425	8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Teachers strikes number partly estimated.

Source: KSH.

<sup>\*</sup> Gross average wage increase: actual rates and recommendations by the Interest Reconciliation Council.

Table 12.1: Employment and unemployment rate of population aged 15-64 by sex in the EU-15 and EU-25, 2005

		Employment rate			Unemployment rate <sup>1</sup>			
Country	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
Austria	75.4	62.0	68.6	5.2	5.4	5.3		
Belgium	68.3	53.8	61.1	7.4	9.0	8.1		
Denmark	79.8	71.9	75.9	4.2	5.6	4.9		
United Kingdom	77.6	65.9	71.7	5.0	4.1	4.6		
Finland	70.3	66.5	68.4	9.7	9.7	9.7		
France	68.8	57.6	63.1	7.9	9.5	8.6		
Greece	74.2	46.1	60.1	5.9	15.3	9.8		
Netherlands	79.9	66.4	73.2	4.6	5.1	4.8		
Ireland	76.9	58.3	67.6	4.7	3.8	4.3		
Luxembourg	73.3	53.7	63.6	3.5	5.8	4.5		
Germany	71.2	59.6	65.4	11.7	11.1	11.4		
Italy	69.9	45.3	57.6	6.2	9.7	7.6		
Portugal	73.4	61.7	67.5	6.9	8.5	7.7		
Spain	75.2	51.2	63.3	7.3	12.3	9.4		
Sweden	74.4	70.4	72.5	8.9	8.7	8.8		
EU-15	72.9	57.4	65.2	7.7	9.0	8.3		
Hungary	63.1	51.0	56.9	7.0	7.4	7.2		
Cyprus	79.2	58.4	68.5	4.5	6.7	5.5		
Czech Republic	73.3	56.3	64.8	6.3	9.8	7.8		
Estonia	67.0	62.1	64.4	10.1	6.5	8.3		
Poland	58.9	46.8	52.8	17.4	19.4	18.3		
Latvia	67.6	59.3	63.3	9.6	8.7	9.2		
Lithuania	66.1	59.4	62.6	8.6	8.6	8.6		
Malta	73.8	33.7	53.9	7.2	9.3	7.9		
Slovakia	64.6	50.9	57.7	15.7	17.1	16.3		
Slovenia	70.4	61.3	66.0	5.6	6.2	5.9		
EU-25	71.3	56.3	63.8	8.5	9.9	9.1		

<sup>1</sup> 2nd Quarterly. Source: Employment in Europe, 2006.

Table 12.2: Employment composition, 2005

Country	Self employed	Part time	Fix term contr.	Service	Industry	Agriculture
Austria	19.9	21.1	9.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium	16.2	22.0	8.9	77.6	20.5	1.9
Denmark	6.3	22.1	9.8	75.7	21.2	3.1
United Kingdom	12.7	25.4	5.7	81.3	17.9	0.9
Finland	11.5	13.7	16.5	69.4	25.8	4.9
France	8.9	17.2	13.3	75.9	20.5	3.6
Greece	40.8	5.0	11.8	62.7	22.9	14.4
Netherlands	13.7	46.1	15.5	79.5	17.3	3.3
Ireland	17.0	n.a.	3.7	66.6	27.6	5.9
Luxembourg	6.6	17.4	5.3	77.9	20.9	1.3
Germany	11.2	24.0	14.2	71.9	25.9	2.2
Italy1	24.5	12.8	12.3	67.4	28.6	4.0
Portugal	24.1	11.2	19.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	14.4	12.4	33.3	64.3	30.1	5.6
Sweden	4.8	24.7	16.0	75.4	22.3	2.3
EU-15	14.7	20.2	14.3	72.5	23.8	3.7
Hungary	13.8	4.1	7.0	62.7	32.4	4.9
Cyprus	23.6	8.9	14.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic	18.0	4.9	8.6	57.9	38.3	3.8
Estonia	8.1	7.8	2.7	61.0	33.7	5.3
Poland	28.8	10.8	25.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	11.6	8.3	8.4	62.3	26.5	11.2
Lithuania	16.9	7.1	5.5	57.0	29.0	14.0
Malta	11.7	9.6	4.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovakia	13.0	2.5	5.0	62.6	33.7	3.7
Slovenia	17.1	9.0	17.4	54.5	35.2	10.2
EU-25	15.6	18.4	14.5	70.4	24.7	4.9

Source: Employment in Europe, 2004.

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

	2004				2005			2006		
Country	In local cur- rency	In euros	Date effective <sup>1</sup>	In local currency	In euros	Date effective <sup>1</sup>	In local currency	In euros	Date effective <sup>1</sup>	
Belgium		1,317.5	2004.02.		1,234	2005.06.		1,234.21	2005.06.	
Bulgaria	120 leva	61	2004.01.	150	77	2005.01.	160	81.80	2006.01.	
Croatia	kuna	-	-	2,080	285	2005.01.	2,080	282.23	2005.01.	
Cyprus <sup>2</sup>	350 Cyprus pound	600	2004.06.	362	631	2005.04.	362	631.44	2005.04.	
Czech Republic	6,700 koruna	211	2004.01.	7,185	238	2005.01.	7,660	263.93	2006.01.	
Estonia	2,480 kroon	159	2004.01.	2,690	172	2005.01.	3,000	191.73	2006.01.	
France <sup>3</sup>		1,154.13	2004.06.		1,217	2005.07.		1,254.28	2006.07.	
Greece <sup>4</sup>		559	2004.09.		560	2004.09.		658.00	2006.04.	
Hungary	53,000 forint	212	2004.01.	57,000	232	2005.01.	65,500	240.14	2007.01.	
Ireland		1,213.33	2004.02.		1,326	2005.05.		1,326.00	2005.05.	
Latvia	80 lats	121	2004.01.	80d	121	2004.01.	90	128.06	2006.01.	
Lithuania	450 lita	130	2003.09.	550	159	2005.07.	600	173.77	2006.07.	
Luxembourg <sup>5</sup>		1,403	2003.08.		1,467	2005.01.		1,541.00	2006.12.	
Malta	233.48 lira	543	2004.01.	241.06	557	2005.01.	250.8	584.19	2006.01.	
Moldova	340 leu	23	2003.07.	440	26	2004.02.	550	32.72	2005.02.	
Netherlands		1,264.8	2003.07.		1,264	2003.07.		1,284.60	2006.07.	
Poland	824 zloty	183	2004.01.	849	208	2005.01.	899	233.01	2006.01.	
Portugal <sup>3</sup>		365.6	2004.01.		374	2005.01.		385.90	2006.01.	
Romania	2,800,000 lei	68	2004.01.	3,300,000	91	2005.01.	338 new lei	97.07	2006.01.	
Russia	600 rubles	17	2003.10.	720	19	2005.01.	1,100	32.2	2006.05.	
Serbia	5,395 new dinars	73	2004.02.	5,395	73	2004.02.	8,004	96.44	2006.05.	
Slovakia	6,500 koruna	163	2004.10.	6,500	163	2004.10.	7,600	205.22	2006.10.	
Slovenia	117,500 tolar	484	2004.08.	122,600	514	2005.08.	125,052	521.86	2006.08.	
Spain <sup>3</sup>		490.8	2004.06.		513	2005.01.		540.90	2006.01.	
Turkey	444,150,000 lira		2004.07.	489 new lira		2005.01.	530.73	332.26	2006.01.	
Ukraine	205 hryvnia	31	2003.12.	262	36	2005.01.	400	58.75	2006.09.	
United Kingdom	pounds sterling						927.32	1,380.54	2006.10.	

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

Source: FedEE review of minimum wage rates (2004, 2005, 2006): http://www.fedee.com/minwage.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Minimum wage levels last updated.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Unmarried white collar workers only.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The terms of this wage order entitle a worker to 13 or 14 monthly payments per year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Starting salary in non-unionised sectors. Iincreases after six months' service. Rates apply only in six occupations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Unskilled workers only.

#### **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 noninstitutional 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 settle-ments 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 1<sup>th</sup> January of enterprises with more than 20 employees and of all government institutions, labour

force survey, census, tax records and social security records, and company registry. The number of persons employed in small enterprises having a legal entity is based on estimation. Data on unemployment comes from the registration system of the National Employment Service.

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

#### 3. CSO Institution-Based Labour Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

Non-manual workers are persons with occupations classified by the ISCO-88 in major groups 1-4., manual workers are persons with occupations classified in major groups 5-9. since 1st January 1994. Census data were used for the estimation of the employment data in 1980 and 1990. The aggregate economic data are based on national account statistics,

the consumer's and producer's price statistics and industrial surveys. A detailed description of the data sources are to be found in the relevant publications of the Statistics Office.

# 4. Unemployment Register Database

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

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

- had themselves registered with a local office of the National Employment Office as unemployed (i. e. he/she has got no job but wishes to work, for which they seek assistance from the labour market organisation).
- at the point of time in question (on the closing days of the individual months), the person is not a pensioner or a full-time student, and is ready to co-operate with the local employment office in order to become employed (i. e. he/she accepts the job or training offered to him/her, and keeps the appointments made with the local employment office's placement officer/counsellor).

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

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

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

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

Furthermore, detailed monthly statistics of participation in the different active programmes, number of participants and their inflow and outflow are pre-

pared 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 use-

ful 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.