

STATISTICAL DATA

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Data Sources

FSzH	NESO [National Employment and Social Office]
FSzH BT	NESO Wage Survey
FSzH REG	NESO Unemployment Register (since 2006: Jobseekers' Register)
FSzH SREG	NESO Unemployment Benefit Register (since 2006: Jobseekers' Benefit Register)
FSzH PROG	NESO Short-term Labour Market Projection 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

Year	GDP*	Industrial production*	Import	Export	Real earnings*	Employment*	Consumer price index*	Unemployment rate
1989	100.7	95.0	100.3	101.1	99.7	98.2	117.0	...
1990	96.5	90.7	95.9	94.8	94.3	97.2	128.9	...
1991	88.1	81.6	95.1	105.5	93.0	92.6	135.0	...
1992	96.9	84.2	101.0	92.4	98.6	90.3	123.0	9.8
1993	99.4	103.9	86.9	120.9	96.1	93.8	122.5	11.9
1994	102.9	109.7	116.6	114.5	107.2	98.0	118.8	10.7
1995	101.5	104.6	108.4	96.1	87.8	98.1	128.2	10.2
1996	101.3	103.2	104.6	105.5	95.0	99.1	123.6	9.9
1997	104.6	111.1	129.9	126.4	104.9	100.1	118.3	8.7
1998	104.9	112.5	122.1	124.9	103.6	101.4	114.3	7.8
1999	104.2	110.4	115.9	114.3	102.5	103.2	110.0	7.0
2000	105.2	118.1	121.7	120.8	101.5	101.0	109.8	6.4
2001	103.8	103.6	107.7	104.0	106.4	100.3	109.2	5.7
2002	103.5	102.8	105.9	105.1	113.6	100.1	105.3	5.8
2003	102.9	106.4	109.1	110.1	109.2	101.3	104.7	5.9
2004	104.6	107.4	118.4	115.2	98.9	99.4	106.8	6.1
2005	104.1	107.0	111.5	106.1	106.3	100.0	103.6	7.2
2006	103.9	109.9	118.0	114.4	103.5	100.7	103.9	7.5
2007	101.1	108.2	115.8	111.4	95.2	99.9	108.0	7.4

* Previous year = 100

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

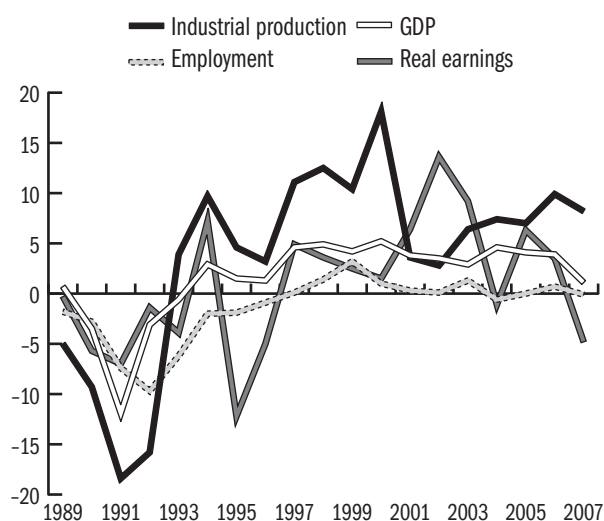


Figure 1.1: Annual changes of basic economic indicators

Table 2.1: Population*

Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes	Population age 15–64	Dependency rate	
					Total ¹	Old age ²
					population	
1980	10,709	103.6	–	6,500.0	0.54	0.21
1989	10,421	100.8	–	...	0.51	0.20
1990	10,375	100.4	–0.2	6,870.4	0.51	0.20
1991	10,373	100.0	0.0	6,909.5	0.50	0.20
1992	10,374	100.0	0.0	6,940.2	0.49	0.20
1993	10,365	99.9	–0.1	6,965.8	0.49	0.20
1994	10,350	99.8	–0.1	6,978.2	0.48	0.21
1995	10,337	99.6	–0.1	6,986.9	0.48	0.21
1996	10,321	99.5	–0.1	6,984.2	0.48	0.21
1997	10,301	99.3	–0.2	6,986.3	0.47	0.21
1998	10,280	99.1	–0.2	6,980.0	0.47	0.21
1999	10,253	98.8	–0.3	6,969.6	0.47	0.21
2000	10,221	98.5	–0.3	6,961.3	0.47	0.21
2001	10,200	98.3	–0.2	6,963.3	0.46	0.22
2002	10,175	98.1	–0.2	6,962.8	0.46	0.22
2003	10,142	97.8	–0.3	6,949.4	0.46	0.22
2004	10,117	97.5	–0.3	6,943.5	0.46	0.23
2005	10,098	97.3	–0.2	6,949.4	0.45	0.23
2006	10,077	97.1	–0.2	6,943.5	0.45	0.23
2007	10,066	97.0	–0.1	6,931.3	0.45	0.23
2008	10,045	96.8	–0.2	6,912.7	0.45	0.24

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

Note: Recalculated on the basis of Population Census 2001.

Source: KSH.

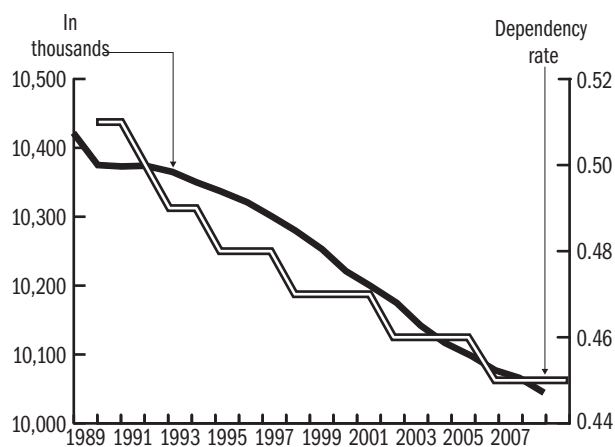
Figure 2.1: Population on 1st January, dependency rate

Table 2.2: Population by age groups – in thousands*

Year	0-14	15-24	25-54	55-64	65+	Total
	years old					
1980	2,341.2	1,464.4	4,399.8	1,054.7	1,449.4	10,709.5
1990	2,130.5	1,445.5	4,231.4	1,193.5	1,373.9	10,374.8
1991	2,068.0	1,510.3	4,223.1	1,176.0	1,395.7	10,373.2
1992	2,018.7	1,558.1	4,222.6	1,159.4	1,414.7	10,373.6
1993	1,972.3	1,587.0	4,230.4	1,148.5	1,426.9	10,365.0
1994	1,929.6	1,601.5	4,240.6	1,136.2	1,442.2	10,350.0
1995	1,891.7	1,610.1	4,250.6	1,126.2	1,458.0	10,336.7
1996	1,858.8	1,609.7	4,253.6	1,120.8	1,478.3	10,321.2
1997	1,824.4	1,607.2	4,260.3	1,118.9	1,490.5	10,301.2
1998	1,792.8	1,593.0	4,262.6	1,124.4	1,506.9	10,279.7
1999	1,762.4	1,573.2	4,268.5	1,127.9	1,521.4	10,253.4
2000	1,729.2	1,526.5	4,291.4	1,143.4	1,531.1	10,221.6
2001	1,692.0	1,480.1	4,338.5	1,144.7	1,545.0	10,200.3
2002	1,660.1	1,436.9	4,378.0	1,147.9	1,551.9	10,174.9
2003	1,633.7	1,392.5	4,390.8	1,166.1	1,559.2	10,142.4
2004	1,606.1	1,355.0	4,401.6	1,186.9	1,567.1	10,116.7
2005	1,579.7	1,322.0	4,409.1	1,209.2	1,577.6	10,097.6
2006	1,553.5	1,302.0	4,399.8	1,230.0	1,590.7	10,076.6
2007	1,529.7	1,285.9	4,393.9	1,251.5	1,605.1	10,066.1
2008	1,508.8	1,273.3	4,377.1	1,262.3	1,623.9	10,045.4

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

Source: KSH.

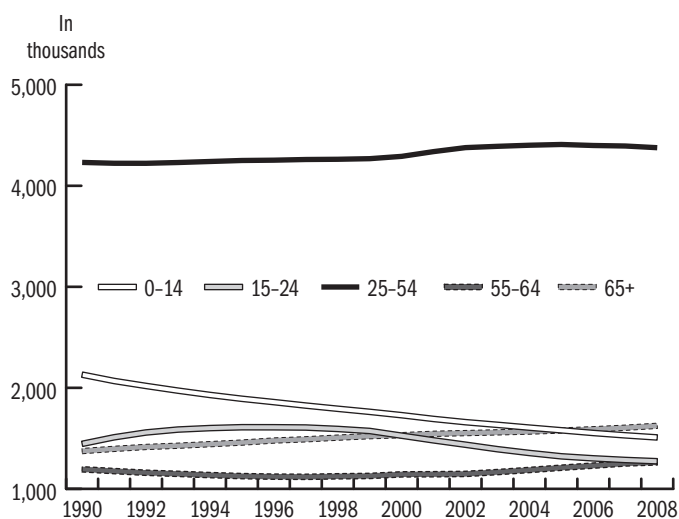


Figure 2.2: Population by age groups

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

Year	0-14	15-24	25-59	60-64	65+	Total
years old						
1980	1,205.4	749.9	2,475.6	170.5	587.3	5,188.7
1990	1,090.4	740.3	2,366.9	259.9	527.5	4,984.9
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
2007	784.5	655.4	2,503.7	249.4	586.1	4,779.1
2008	773.9	649.2	2,501.3	252.5	592.8	4,769.6

* See: Table 2.2.

Source: KSH.

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

Year	0-14	15-24	25-54	55-59	60+	Total
years old						
1980	1,135.8	714.5	2,232.8	365.3	1,072.4	5,520.8
1990	1,040.1	705.2	2,144.4	327.6	1,172.5	5,389.9
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
2007	745.1	630.6	2,206.8	369.6	1,335.0	5,287.1
2008	734.9	624.1	2,194.5	373.2	1,349.1	5,275.8

* See: Table 2.2.

Source: KSH.

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

Year	Population of male 15–59 and female 15–54								Population of male above 59 and female above 54			
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pen- sioner	Full time student	Inactive			Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total
					On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	4,887.9	0.0	300.8	370.1	259.0	339.7	1,269.6	6,157.5	570.3	0.0	1,632.1	2,202.4
1990	4,534.3	62.4	284.3	548.9	249.7	297.5	1,380.4	5,977.1	345.7	0.0	1,944.9	2,290.6
1991	4,270.5	253.3	335.6	578.2	259.8	317.1	1,490.7	6,014.5	249.5	0.0	2,045.2	2,294.7
1992	3,898.4	434.9	392.7	620.0	262.1	435.9	1,710.7	6,044.0	184.3	9.8	2,101.7	2,295.8
1993	3,689.5	502.6	437.5	683.9	270.5	480.1	1,872.0	6,064.1	137.5	16.3	2,141.2	2,295.0
1994	3,633.1	437.4	476.5	708.2	280.9	540.7	2,006.3	6,076.8	118.4	11.9	2,163.8	2,294.1
1995	3,571.3	410.0	495.2	723.4	285.3	596.1	2,100.0	6,081.3	107.5	6.4	2,180.6	2,294.5
1996	3,546.1	394.0	512.7	740.0	289.2	599.4	2,141.2	6,081.3	102.1	6.1	2,184.6	2,292.8
1997	3,549.5	342.5	542.9	752.0	289.0	599.9	2,183.8	6,075.8	96.9	6.3	2,189.0	2,292.2
1998	3,608.5	305.5	588.8	697.0	295.5	565.7	2,147.0	6,061.0	89.3	7.5	2,197.6	2,294.4
1999	3,701.0	283.3	534.7	675.6	295.3	549.8	2,055.4	6,039.6	110.4	1.4	2,185.2	2,297.0
2000	3,745.9	261.4	517.9	721.7	281.4	571.4	2,092.4	6,099.7	130.3	2.3	2,268.0	2,400.6
2001	3,742.6	231.7	516.3	717.9	286.6	601.6	2,122.4	6,096.7	140.7	2.4	2,271.8	2,414.9
2002	3,719.6	235.7	507.1	738.3	286.8	593.0	2,125.2	6,080.5	164.1	3.2	2,263.9	2,431.2
2003	3,719.0	239.6	485.0	730.7	286.9	595.0	2,097.6	6,056.2	202.9	4.9	2,245.6	2,453.4
2004	3,663.1	247.2	480.5	739.8	282.4	622.4	2,125.1	6,035.4	237.3	5.7	2,236.1	2,479.1
2005	3,653.9	296.0	449.7	740.8	278.6	590.3	2,059.4	6,009.3	247.6	7.9	2,258.3	2,513.8
2006	3,679.6	308.8	432.9	810.9	270.0	500.7	2,014.5	6,002.9	250.5	8.4	2,268.0	2,526.9
2007	3,676.6	303.7	426.8	832.6	267.2	475.8	2,002.4	5,982.7	249.5	8.2	2,296.1	2,553.8

* In thousands. Annual average figures.

Note: Till 1999 updated figure based on 1990 population census since 2000 based on 2001 population census. 'Em-
ployed' includes conscripts and working pensioner. Data on students for 1995–2003 have been estimated using
projected population weights. 'Other inactive' is a residual category.

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

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

Year	Population of male 15-59								Population of male 60 and above				
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Inactive					Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total	
			Pen- sioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total						
1980	2,750.5	0.0	173.8	196.3	0.0	99.1	469.2	3,219.7	265.3	0.0	491.8	757.1	
1990	2,524.3	37.9	188.4	284.2	1.2	80.3	554.1	3,116.3	123.7	0.0	665.5	789.2	
1991	2,351.6	150.3	218.7	296.5	1.5	115.0	631.7	3,133.6	90.4	0.0	700.7	791.1	
1992	2,153.1	263.2	252.0	302.4	1.7	174.8	730.9	3,147.2	65.1	3.2	722.1	790.4	
1993	2,029.1	311.5	263.2	346.9	2.0	203.3	815.4	3,156.0	47.9	4.5	735.7	788.1	
1994	2,013.4	270.0	277.6	357.1	3.7	239.6	878.0	3,161.4	41.6	3.8	740.0	785.4	
1995	2,012.5	259.3	282.2	367.4	4.9	237.8	892.3	3,164.1	37.1	2.1	742.6	781.8	
1996	2,007.4	242.4	291.9	372.8	3.3	248.3	916.3	3,166.1	28.9	1.3	746.3	776.5	
1997	2,018.0	212.2	306.0	377.6	1.5	251.6	936.7	3,166.9	25.5	1.9	743.5	770.9	
1998	2,015.5	186.5	345.4	350.4	1.0	264.2	961.0	3,163.0	26.2	2.8	737.3	766.3	
1999	2,068.4	170.3	312.7	338.8	4.2	261.5	917.2	3,155.9	34.7	0.4	727.2	762.3	
2000	2,086.0	158.2	315.2	358.2	4.1	261.7	939.2	3,183.4	39.8	0.7	758.8	799.3	
2001	2,087.6	141.6	311.0	353.4	4.3	283.2	951.9	3,181.1	41.1	0.9	763.0	805.0	
2002	2,080.4	137.3	307.5	370.3	5.0	273.4	956.2	3,173.9	45.2	0.7	764.4	810.3	
2003	2,073.5	137.6	293.6	367.9	4.3	288.1	953.9	3,165.0	53.0	0.9	762.5	816.4	
2004	2,052.7	136.2	293.5	371.2	4.6	300.2	969.5	3,158.4	64.6	0.6	758.8	824.0	
2005	2,050.7	158.2	278.8	375.4	5.8	288.8	948.8	3,157.7	65.4	0.9	763.9	830.2	
2006	2,076.5	163.6	268.1	404.1	7.0	239.3	918.5	3,158.4	60.5	1.0	770.9	832.8	
2007	2,082.6	163.2	267.7	412.3	3.8	225.2	909.0	3,154.8	60.4	1.0	779.0	840.4	

* See: Table 3.1.

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

Year	Population of female 15-54								Population of female 55 and above				
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Inactive					Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total	
			Pen- sioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total						
1980	2,137.4	0.0	127.0	173.8	259.0	240.6	800.4	2,937.8	305.0	0.0	1,140.3	1,445.3	
1990	2,010.0	24.5	95.8	264.7	248.5	217.3	826.3	2,860.8	222.0	0.0	1,279.4	1,501.4	
1991	1,918.9	103.1	116.9	281.8	258.3	201.9	858.9	2,880.9	159.1	0.0	1,344.5	1,503.6	
1992	1,745.3	171.7	140.8	317.6	260.4	261.1	979.9	2,896.9	119.2	6.6	1,379.6	1,505.4	
1993	1,660.4	191.1	174.3	337.0	268.5	276.8	1,056.6	2,908.1	89.6	11.8	1,405.5	1,506.9	
1994	1,619.7	167.4	198.9	351.1	277.2	301.1	1,128.3	2,915.4	76.8	8.1	1,423.8	1,508.7	
1995	1,558.8	150.7	213.0	356.0	280.4	358.3	1,207.7	2,917.2	70.4	4.3	1,438.0	1,512.7	
1996	1,538.7	151.6	220.7	367.2	285.9	351.1	1,224.9	2,915.2	73.2	4.8	1,438.3	1,516.3	
1997	1,531.5	130.3	236.9	374.4	287.5	348.3	1,247.1	2,908.9	71.4	4.4	1,445.3	1,521.1	
1998	1,593.0	119.0	243.4	346.6	294.5	301.5	1,186.0	2,898.0	63.1	4.7	1,460.3	1,528.1	
1999	1,632.6	113.0	222.0	336.8	291.1	288.3	1,138.2	2,883.8	75.8	1.0	1,458.0	1,534.8	
2000	1,659.9	103.2	202.7	363.5	277.3	309.7	1,153.2	2,916.3	90.5	1.6	1,509.2	1,601.3	
2001	1,655.0	90.1	205.3	364.5	282.3	318.3	1,170.4	2,915.5	99.6	1.5	1,508.8	1,609.9	
2002	1,639.2	98.4	199.6	368.0	281.8	319.6	1,169.0	2,906.6	118.9	2.5	1,499.5	1,620.9	
2003	1,645.6	102.0	191.4	362.8	282.6	306.9	1,143.7	2,891.2	149.9	4.0	1,483.2	1,637.1	
2004	1,610.2	111.0	186.8	368.6	277.8	322.2	1,155.4	2,876.6	172.8	5.1	1,477.3	1,655.2	
2005	1,603.2	137.8	170.9	365.4	272.8	301.5	1,110.6	2,851.6	182.2	7.0	1,494.4	1,683.6	
2006	1,603.1	144.8	164.8	406.8	263.0	262.0	1,096.6	2,844.5	189.6	7.4	1,497.1	1,694.1	
2007	1,594.0	140.5	159.1	420.3	263.4	250.6	1,093.4	2,827.9	189.1	7.2	1,517.1	1,713.4	

* See: Table 3.1.

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

Year	Population of male 15–59 and female 15–54								Population of male above 59 and female above 54			
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Inactive					Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total
			Pen- sioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	79.4	0.0	4.9	6.0	4.2	5.5	20.6	100.0	25.9	0.0	74.1	100.0
1990	75.9	1.0	4.8	9.2	4.2	5.0	23.1	100.0	15.1	0.0	84.9	100.0
1995	58.7	6.7	8.1	11.9	4.7	9.8	34.5	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.0	100.0
1996	58.3	6.5	8.4	12.2	4.8	9.9	35.2	100.0	4.5	0.3	95.3	100.0
1997	58.4	5.6	8.9	12.4	4.8	9.9	35.9	100.0	4.2	0.3	95.5	100.0
1998	59.5	5.0	9.7	11.5	4.9	9.3	35.4	100.0	3.9	0.3	95.8	100.0
1999	61.3	4.7	8.9	11.2	4.9	9.1	34.0	100.0	4.8	0.1	95.1	100.0
2000	61.4	4.3	8.5	11.8	4.6	9.4	34.3	100.0	5.4	0.1	94.5	100.0
2001	61.4	3.8	8.5	11.8	4.7	9.9	34.8	100.0	5.8	0.1	94.1	100.0
2002	61.2	3.9	8.3	12.1	4.7	9.8	35.0	100.0	6.7	0.1	93.1	100.0
2003	61.4	4.0	8.0	12.1	4.7	9.8	34.6	100.0	8.3	0.2	91.5	100.0
2004	60.7	4.1	8.0	12.3	4.7	10.3	35.2	100.0	9.6	0.2	90.2	100.0
2005	60.8	4.9	7.5	12.3	4.6	9.8	34.3	100.0	9.8	0.3	89.8	100.0
2006	61.3	5.1	7.2	13.5	4.5	8.3	33.6	100.0	9.9	0.3	89.8	100.0
2007	61.5	5.1	7.1	13.9	4.5	8.0	33.5	100.0	9.8	0.3	89.9	100.0

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

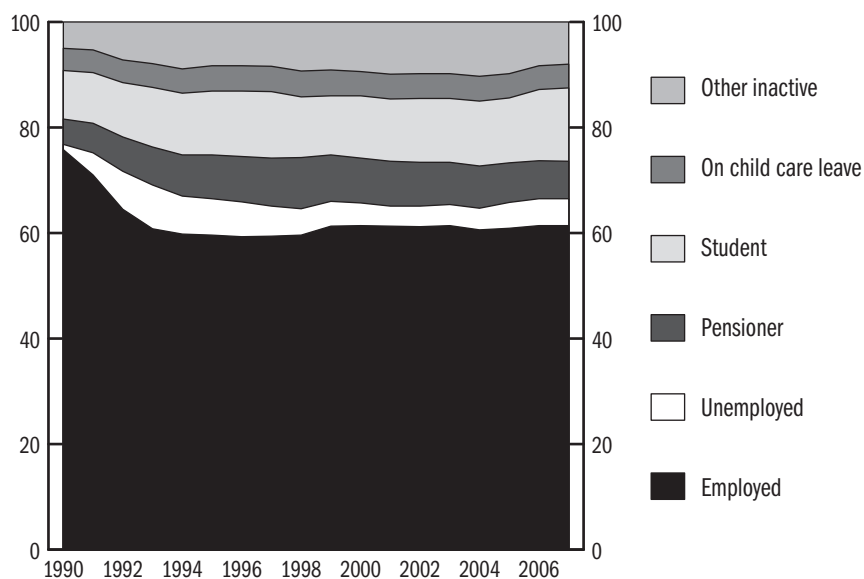
**Figure 3.1: Labour force participation of population of male 15–59 and female 15–54**

Table 3.5: Labour force participation of the population above 14 years – males, percent

Year	Population of male 15-59								Population of male 60 and above			
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Inactive					Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total
			Pen- sioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	85.4	0.0	5.4	6.1	0.0	3.1	14.6	100.0	35.0	0.0	65.0	100.0
1990	81.0	1.2	6.0	9.1	0.0	2.6	17.8	100.0	15.7	0.0	84.3	100.0
1995	63.6	8.2	8.9	11.6	0.2	7.5	28.2	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.0	100.0
1996	63.4	7.7	9.2	11.8	0.1	7.8	28.9	100.0	3.7	0.2	96.1	100.0
1997	63.7	6.7	9.7	11.9	0.0	7.9	29.6	100.0	3.3	0.2	96.4	100.0
1998	63.7	5.9	10.9	11.1	0.0	8.4	30.4	100.0	3.4	0.4	96.2	100.0
1999	65.5	5.4	9.9	10.7	0.1	8.3	29.1	100.0	4.6	0.1	95.4	100.0
2000	65.5	5.0	9.9	11.3	0.1	8.2	29.5	100.0	5.0	0.1	94.9	100.0
2001	65.6	4.5	9.8	11.1	0.1	8.9	29.9	100.0	5.1	0.1	94.8	100.0
2002	65.5	4.3	9.7	11.7	0.2	8.6	30.1	100.0	5.6	0.1	94.3	100.0
2003	65.5	4.3	9.3	11.6	0.1	9.1	30.1	100.0	6.5	0.1	93.4	100.0
2004	65.0	4.3	9.3	11.8	0.1	9.5	30.7	100.0	7.8	0.1	92.1	100.0
2005	64.9	5.0	8.8	11.9	0.2	9.1	30.0	100.0	7.9	0.1	92.0	100.0
2006	65.7	5.2	8.5	12.8	0.2	7.6	29.1	100.0	7.3	0.1	92.6	100.0
2007	66.0	5.2	8.5	13.1	0.1	7.1	28.8	100.0	7.2	0.1	92.7	100.0

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

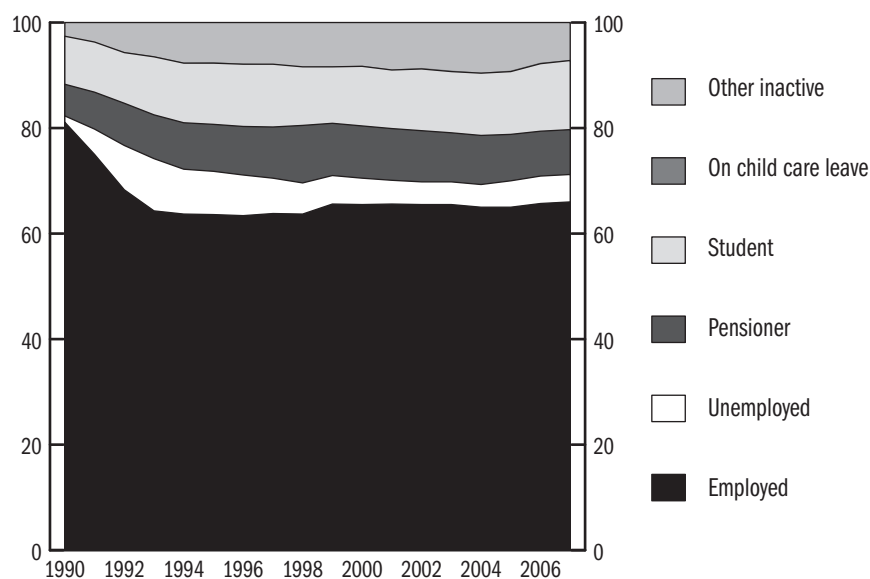


Figure 3.2: Labour force participation of population of male 15-59

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

Year	Population of female 15–54							Population of female 55 and above				
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Inactive					Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total	
			Pen- sioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	72.8	0.0	4.3	5.9	8.8	8.2	27.2	100.0	21.1	0.0	78.9	100.0
1990	70.3	0.9	3.3	9.3	8.7	7.6	28.9	100.0	14.8	0.0	85.2	100.0
1995	53.4	5.2	7.3	12.2	9.6	12.3	41.4	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.1	100.0
1996	52.8	5.2	7.6	12.6	9.8	12.0	42.0	100.0	4.8	0.3	94.9	100.0
1997	52.6	4.5	8.1	12.9	9.9	12.0	42.9	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.0	100.0
1998	55.0	4.1	8.4	12.0	10.2	10.4	40.9	100.0	4.1	0.3	95.6	100.0
1999	56.6	3.9	7.7	11.7	10.1	10.0	39.5	100.0	4.9	0.1	95.0	100.0
2000	56.9	3.5	7.0	12.5	9.5	10.6	39.5	100.0	5.7	0.1	94.2	100.0
2001	56.8	3.1	7.0	12.5	9.7	10.9	40.1	100.0	6.2	0.1	93.7	100.0
2002	56.4	3.4	6.9	12.7	9.7	11.0	40.2	100.0	7.3	0.2	92.5	100.0
2003	56.9	3.5	6.6	12.5	9.8	10.6	39.6	100.0	9.2	0.2	90.6	100.0
2004	56.0	3.9	6.5	12.8	9.7	11.2	40.2	100.0	10.4	0.3	89.3	100.0
2005	56.2	4.8	6.0	12.8	9.6	10.6	38.9	100.0	10.8	0.4	88.8	100.0
2006	56.4	5.1	5.8	14.3	9.2	9.2	38.6	100.0	11.2	0.4	88.4	100.0
2007	56.4	5.0	5.6	14.9	9.3	8.9	38.7	100.0	11.0	0.4	88.6	100.0

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

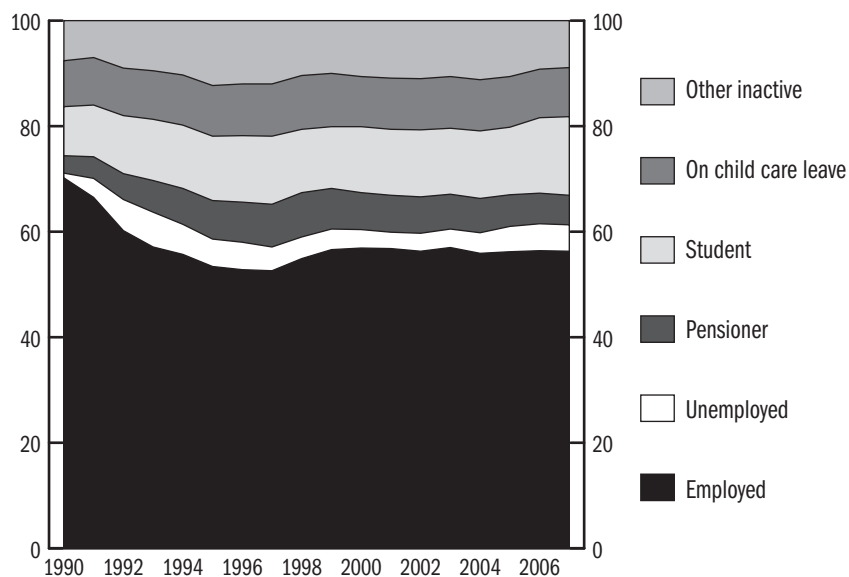
**Figure 3.3: Labour force participation of population at female 15–54**

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

	2000	2001	2001*	2002 ^a	2003 ^a	2004 ^a	2005 ^a	2006 ^a	2007 ^a
Total									
In work	3,778.9	3,804.1	3,827.4	3,827.1	3,843.6	3,834.4	3,852.2	3,864.1	3,857.2
Unemployed	448.1	411.6	414.5	410.4	431.8	451.0	488.2	468.1	448.3
Student; pupils	749.9	716.4	739.9	763.1	767.7	783.8	792.0	847.8	870.4
Pensioner	991.8	968.9	990.8	940.4	856.4	800.3	755.6	617.8	568.6
Disabled	223.8	245.4	251.0	284.4	338.3	370.4	359.7	520.4	560.3
On child care leave	272.4	280.1	272.3	278.3	281.7	274.7	272.4	273.5	279.7
Dependent	165.9	168.9	170.7	160.4	181.7	133.3	134.6	116.1	111.9
Out of work for other reason	133.6	181.8	184.7	185.7	181.7	178.4	160.0	108.0	103.3
Total	6,764.4	6,777.2	6,851.3	6,849.8	6,836.3	6,826.3	6,814.7	6,815.8	6,799.7
Males									
In work	2,075.4	2,091.8	2,089.5	2,090.2	2,087.3	2,082.8	2,088.3	2,105.0	2,108.9
Unemployed	270.4	255.7	255.2	239.3	244.2	247.7	265.2	251.6	241.9
Student; pupils	371.4	353.0	363.6	380.9	383.7	391.1	398.5	418.9	430.2
Pensioner	388.6	377.3	386.3	368.1	337.4	322.5	304.5	236.0	205.2
Disabled	120.4	133.1	134.2	148.1	169.9	184.5	178.7	250.4	269.9
On child care leave	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.9	4.7	4.9	6.1	5.5	4.1
Dependent	5.3	6.3	6.3	5.1	5.3	6.0	7.0	5.8	6.6
Out of work for other reason	77.6	99.9	100.8	101.2	97.5	89.6	80.1	54.9	52.1
Total	3,312.9	3,321.1	3,339.9	3,337.8	3,330.0	3,329.1	3,328.4	3,328.1	3,318.9
Females									
In work	1,703.5	1,712.3	1,737.9	1,736.9	1,756.3	1,751.6	1,763.9	1,759.1	1,748.3
Unemployed	177.7	155.9	159.3	171.1	187.6	203.3	223.0	216.5	206.4
Student; pupils	378.5	363.4	376.3	382.2	384.0	392.7	393.5	428.9	440.2
Pensioner	603.2	591.6	604.5	572.3	519.0	477.8	451.1	381.8	363.4
Disabled	103.4	112.3	116.8	136.3	168.4	185.9	181.0	270.0	290.4
On child care leave	268.6	276.1	268.3	273.4	277.0	269.8	266.3	268.0	275.6
Dependent	160.6	162.6	164.4	155.3	129.8	127.3	127.6	110.3	105.3
Out of work for other reason	56.0	81.9	83.9	84.5	84.2	88.8	79.9	53.1	51.2
Total	3,451.5	3,456.1	3,511.4	3,512.0	3,506.3	3,497.2	3,486.3	3,487.7	3,480.8

^a Marked data are reweighted on the basis of the 2001 Population Census. 2001 serves as a “Janus year”.

Source: KSH MEF.

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

	2000	2001	2001*	2002 ^a	2003 ^a	2004 ^a	2005 ^a	2006 ^a	2007 ^a
Total									
In work	55.9	56.1	55.9	55.9	56.2	56.2	56.5	56.7	56.7
Unemployed	6.6	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.6
Student; pupils	11.1	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.6	12.4	12.8
Pensioner	14.7	14.3	14.5	13.7	12.5	11.7	11.1	9.1	8.4
Disabled	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.3	7.6	8.2
On child care leave	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
Dependent	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6
Out of work for other reason	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males									
In work	62.6	63.0	62.6	62.6	62.7	62.6	62.7	63.2	63.5
Unemployed	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	8.0	7.6	7.3
Student; pupils	11.2	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.5	11.7	12	12.6	13.0
Pensioner	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.0	10.1	9.7	9.1	7.1	6.2
Disabled	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.5	5.4	7.5	8.1
On child care leave	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Dependent	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Out of work for other reason	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females									
In work	49.4	49.5	49.5	49.5	50.1	50.1	50.6	50.4	50.2
Unemployed	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.2	5.9
Student; pupils	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.3	12.3	12.6
Pensioner	17.5	17.1	17.2	16.3	14.8	13.7	12.9	10.9	10.4
Disabled	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.8	5.3	5.2	7.7	8.3
On child care leave	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9
Dependent	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.0
Out of work for other reason	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

Table 4.1: Employed

Year	1000 prs	1992 = 100	Annual changes	Employment ratio ¹
1980	5,458.2	133.7	...	65.3
1990	4,880.0	119.5	...	59.0
1991	4,520.0	110.7	-7.4	54.4
1992	4,082.7	100.0	-9.7	49.0
1993	3,827.0	93.7	-6.3	45.8
1994	3,751.5	91.9	-2.0	44.8
1995	3,678.8	90.1	-1.9	43.9
1996	3,648.2	89.4	-0.8	43.6
1997	3,646.4	89.3	0.0	43.6
1998	3,697.8	90.6	1.4	44.3
1999	3,811.4	93.4	3.1	45.7
2000	3,849.1	94.3	1.0	46.2
2001	3,859.5	94.5	0.3	...
2001 ^a	3,883.3	95.1	0.3	45.6
2002 ^a	3,883.7	95.1	0.0	45.6
2003 ^a	3,921.9	96.1	1.2	46.2
2004 ^a	3,900.4	95.5	-0.5	45.8
2005 ^a	3,901.5	95.6	0.0	45.7
2006 ^a	3,930.1	96.3	0.7	46.0
2007 ^a	3,926.2	96.2	0.0	46.0

¹ Percent of the population above 14 year.

^a See: Table 3.7.

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

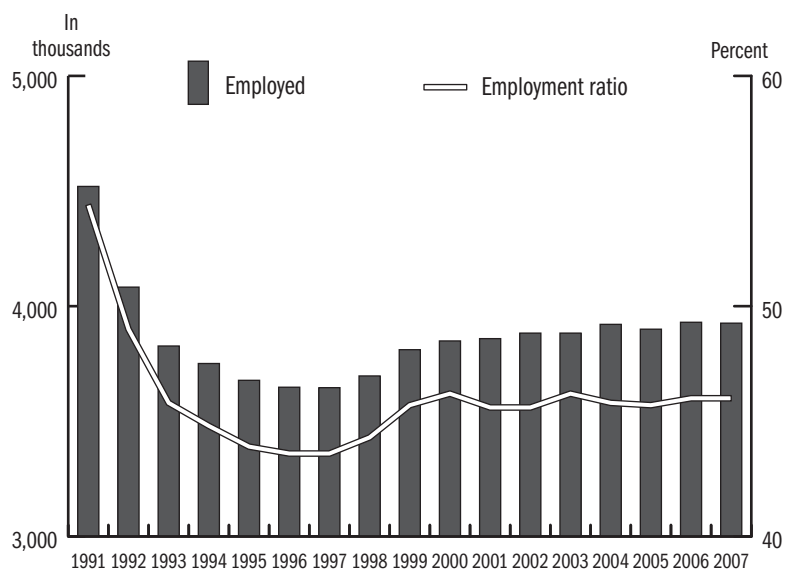


Figure 4.1: Employed

Table 4.2: Employment by gender

Year	Males		Females		Share of females (%)
	1000 prs	1992 = 100	1000 prs	1992 = 100	
1980	3,015.8	136.0	2,442.4	131.0	44.7
1990	2,648.0	119.4	2,232.0	119.7	45.7
1991	2,442.0	110.1	2,078.0	111.5	46.0
1992	2,218.2	100.0	1,864.5	100.0	45.7
1993	2,077.0	93.6	1,750.0	93.9	45.7
1994	2,055.0	92.6	1,696.5	91	45.2
1995	2,049.6	92.4	1,629.2	87.4	44.3
1996	2,036.3	91.8	1,611.9	86.5	44.2
1997	2,043.5	92.1	1,602.9	86.0	44.0
1998	2,041.7	92.0	1,656.1	88.8	44.8
1999	2,103.1	94.8	1,708.4	91.6	44.8
2000	2,122.4	95.7	1,726.7	92.6	44.9
2001	2,130.6	96.1	1,728.9	92.7	44.8
2001 ^a	2,128.7	96.0	1,754.6	94.1	45.2
2002 ^a	2,125.6	95.8	1,758.1	94.3	45.3
2003 ^a	2,126.5	95.6	1,795.4	96.2	45.8
2004 ^a	2,117.3	95.5	1,783.1	95.6	45.7
2005 ^a	2,116.1	95.4	1,785.4	95.8	45.8
2006 ^a	2,137.4	96.4	1,792.7	96.1	45.6
2007 ^a	2,143.0	96.6	1,783.2	95.6	45.5

^a See: Table 3.7.

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

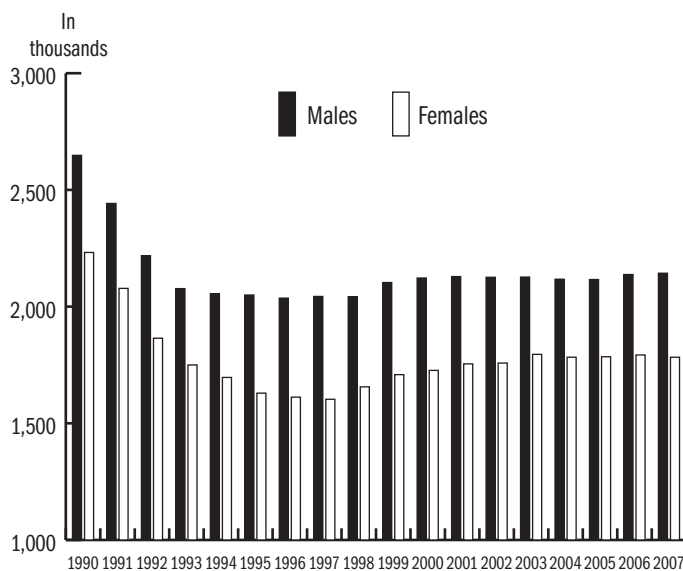


Figure 4.2: Employment by gender

Table 4.3: Composition of the employed by age groups – males, percent

Year	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
	years old						
1980	5.1	12.6	55.4	10.2	8.0	8.7	100.0
1990	5.0	10.8	64.1	8.6	6.8	4.7	100.0
1993	2.9	11.1	68.3	9.2	6.1	2.3	100.0
1994	2.9	11.3	68.7	9.5	5.5	2.0	100.0
1995	2.8	11.3	68.8	9.7	5.6	1.8	100.0
1996	2.5	11.6	69.3	9.6	5.6	1.4	100.0
1997	2.3	12.3	68.9	9.9	5.4	1.2	100.0
1998	2.3	13.4	67.6	10.3	5.1	1.3	100.0
1999	1.9	13.2	67.1	10.5	5.6	1.6	100.0
2000	1.5	12.4	67.3	10.6	6.4	1.8	100.0
2001	1.1	10.9	68.3	11.0	6.9	1.8	100.0
2001 ^a	1.2	10.4	68.6	11.1	6.7	2.0	100.0
2002 ^a	0.9	9.4	69.4	11.3	6.9	2.1	100.0
2003 ^a	0.7	8.6	69.1	11.8	7.3	2.5	100.0
2004 ^a	0.7	7.4	69.5	12.0	7.3	3.0	100.0
2005 ^a	0.6	6.8	68.9	12.7	7.9	3.1	100.0
2006 ^a	0.6	6.6	68.5	13.0	8.4	2.9	100.0
2007 ^a	0.5	6.5	68.7	13.0	8.5	2.8	100.0

^a See: Table 3.7.

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

Table 4.4: Composition of the employed by age groups – females, percent

Year	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55+	Total
	years old					
1980	5.3	9.7	61.8	10.7	12.5	100.0
1990	5.2	8.6	66.2	10.0	10.0	100.0
1993	3.3	9.9	71.4	10.3	5.1	100.0
1994	3.2	10.2	71.8	10.4	4.5	100.0
1995	2.7	10.2	72.2	10.6	4.3	100.0
1996	2.4	9.9	72.2	11.0	4.5	100.0
1997	2.0	10.8	72.2	10.5	4.5	100.0
1998	2.3	12.2	71.2	10.5	3.8	100.0
1999	1.7	12.1	70.2	11.6	4.4	100.0
2000	1.4	11.1	69.6	12.7	5.2	100.0
2001	1.1	10.1	70.0	13.0	5.8	100.0
2001 ^a	1.1	9.6	70.5	13.1	5.7	100.0
2002 ^a	0.8	9.2	69.4	13.8	6.8	100.0
2003 ^a	0.5	8.2	68.8	14.0	8.5	100.0
2004 ^a	0.5	7.1	68.2	14.6	9.7	100.0
2005 ^a	0.4	6.4	67.6	15.4	10.2	100.0
2006 ^a	0.4	6.1	66.8	16.2	10.6	100.0
2007 ^a	0.3	5.8	67.3	16.0	10.6	100.0

^a See: Table 3.7.

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

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

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 ^a	15.6	42.8	26.0	15.6	100.0
2002 ^a	14.6	43.2	26.4	15.8	100.0
2003 ^a	14.0	41.3	27.7	17.0	100.0
2004 ^a	13.0	40.4	28.0	18.6	100.0
2005 ^a	13.0	40.8	27.7	18.5	100.0
2006 ^a	12.3	40.8	28.3	18.6	100.0
2007 ^a	11.8	40.8	28.7	18.7	100.0

^a 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, percent

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, University	Total
1980	53.1	12.3	27.5	7.2	100.0
1990	43.4	13.4	31.4	11.8	100.0
1995	26.5	20.1	37.1	16.3	100.0
1996	25.6	19.6	37.3	17.6	100.0
1997	25.1	20.6	37.9	16.4	100.0
1998	23.6	20.2	38.2	18.0	100.0
1999	20.6	20.3	40.6	18.5	100.0
2000	19.1	20.9	40.8	19.2	100.0
2001	19.0	21.2	40.4	19.4	100.0
2001 ^a	19.1	21.3	40.3	19.3	100.0
2002 ^a	18.5	21.5	40.2	19.8	100.0
2003 ^a	16.4	21.5	40.9	21.2	100.0
2004 ^a	15.9	20.5	40.2	23.4	100.0
2005 ^a	15.4	20.2	40.0	24.4	100.0
2006 ^a	14.3	20.7	40.1	24.9	100.0
2007 ^a	13.6	21.2	40.1	25.1	100.0

^a See: Table 3.7.

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



Figure 4.3: Employed by age, percent

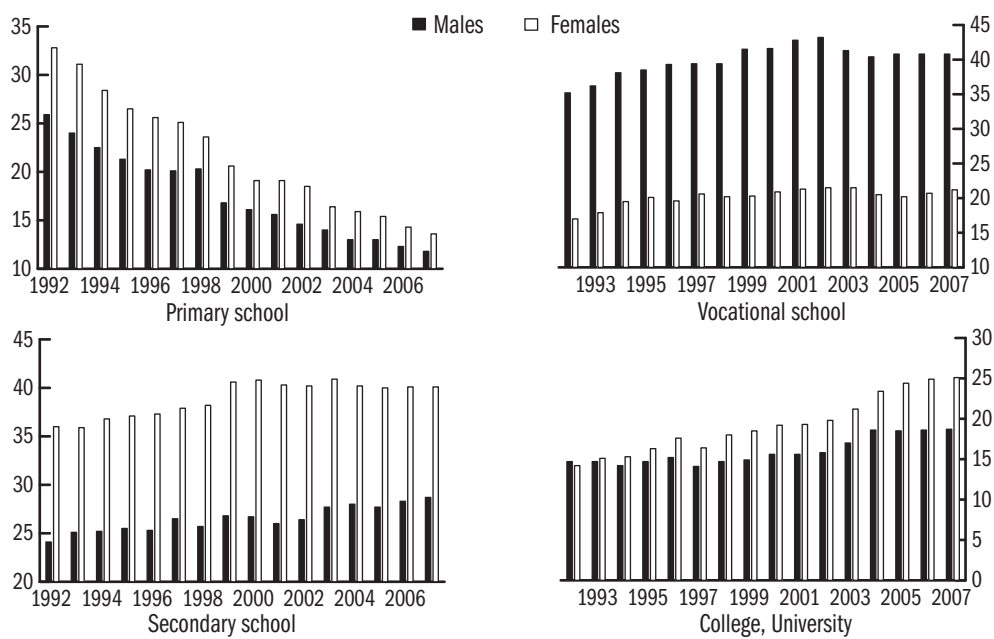


Figure 4.4: Employed by level of education and gender, percent

Table 4.7: Employed by employment status – in thousands

Year	Employees	Member of cooperatives	Member of other partnerships	Self-employed and assisting family members	Total
1994	3,045.2	103.3	174.7	369.3	3,692.5
1995	2,978.9	84.2	167.9	391.8	3,622.8
1996	2,961.2	79.0	151.8	413.1	3,605.1
1997	2,989.7	68.9	137.4	414.3	3,610.3
1998	3,088.5	55.8	132.5	397.9	3,674.7
1999	3,201.3	42.5	111.8	435.9	3,791.5
2000	3,255.5	37.1	129.4	407.1	3,829.1
2001	3,296.3	30.7	119.1	398.4	3,844.5
2001 ^a	3,313.6	31.4	118.9	404.4	3,868.3
2002 ^a	3,337.2	22.5	109.9	401.0	3,870.6
2003 ^a	3,399.2	8.6	114.7	399.4	3,921.9
2004 ^a	3,347.8	8.1	136.6	407.8	3,900.3
2005 ^a	3,367.3	5.8	146.7	381.7	3,901.5
2006 ^a	3,431.4	4.8	126.7	367.2	3,930.1
2007 ^a	3,439.7	4.4	123.2	358.9	3,926.2

^a See: Table 3.7.

Note: Conscripts are excluded.

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

Table 4.8: Composition by employment status – per cent

Year	Employees	Member of cooperatives	Member of other partnerships	Self-employed and assisting family members	Total
1994	82.5	2.8	4.7	10.0	100.0
1995	82.2	2.3	4.6	10.8	100.0
1996	82.1	2.2	4.2	11.5	100.0
1997	82.8	1.9	3.8	11.5	100.0
1998	84.0	1.5	3.6	10.8	100.0
1999	84.4	1.1	2.9	11.5	100.0
2000	85.0	1.0	3.4	10.6	100.0
2001	85.7	0.8	3.1	10.4	100.0
2001 ^a	85.7	0.8	3.1	10.5	100.0
2002 ^a	86.2	0.6	2.8	10.4	100.0
2003 ^a	86.7	0.2	2.8	10.3	100.0
2004 ^a	85.8	0.2	3.5	10.5	100.0
2005 ^a	86.3	0.1	3.8	9.8	100.0
2006 ^a	87.3	0.1	3.2	9.4	100.0
2007 ^a	87.6	0.1	3.1	9.2	100.0

^a See: Table 3.7.

Note: Conscripts are excluded.

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

Table 4.9: Employees* by industry, percent

Industry	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a	2004 ^a	2005 ^a	2006 ^a	2007 ^a
Agriculture	18.0	15.8	6.9	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7
Mining and quarrying	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	29.2	29.5	24.3	25.9	26.5	26.4	25.2	24.4	23.6	23.3	23.5
Electricity; gas; steam; water supply	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Construction	7.0	5.9	5.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	8.7	8.9	10.7	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.1	14.3	14.0	14.2
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9
Transport; storage; communication	7.4	6.7	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.9	7.9
Financial intermediation	1.1	1.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Real estate; renting; business activities	3.2	2.9	3.4	5.0	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.0	5.6	9.6	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.0
Education	6.0	7.1	10.1	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.7
Health and social work	5.3	5.5	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.1
Other	2.7	3.4	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes members of cooperatives and partnerships.

^a See: Table 3.7.

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

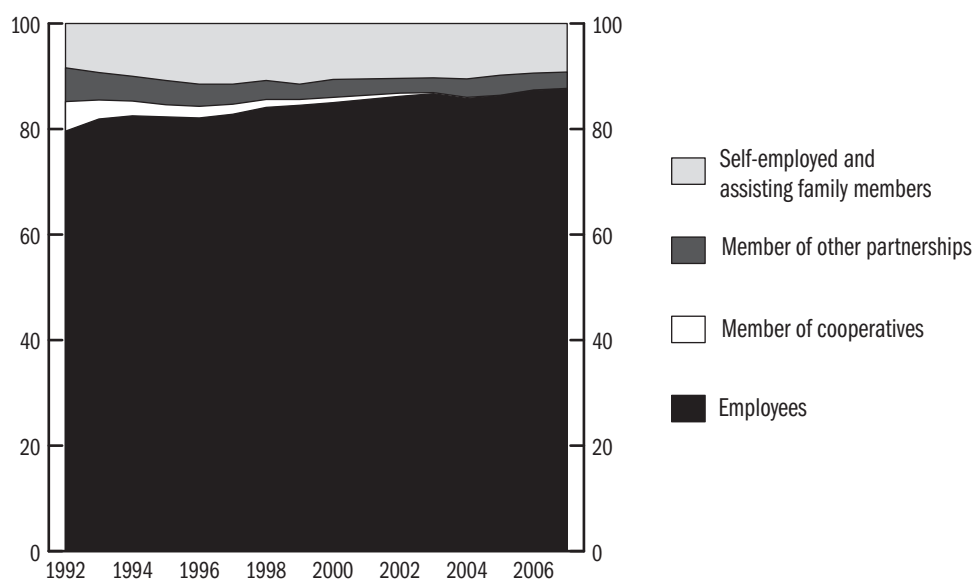


Figure 4.5: Ratio of employees, members of cooperatives, members of other partnerships, self-employed and assisting family members, percent

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

Year	Less than 20	20-49	50-249	250-999	1000 and more
	number of employees				
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
2006	15.7	10.7	25.7	24.3	23.6
2007	25.2	14.2	20.0	18.4	22.2

Note: 1998–1999: firms employing 10 or more workers; 2000–: firms employing 5 or more workers.

Source: FSzH BT.

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

Foreign ownership	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
100%	14.4	17.1	17.5	19.0	17.7	16.5	17.7	18.6	19.0	19.4
Majority	13.9	13.5	11.7	11.0	9.2	8.8	7.8	8.5	7.5	7.4
Minority	7.6	6.0	5.3	4.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.9
0%	64.1	63.4	65.5	65.1	69.5	70.8	70.7	69.8	71.3	70.3

Note: 1998–1999: firms employing 10 or more workers; 2000–: firms employing 5 or more workers.

Source: FSzH BT.

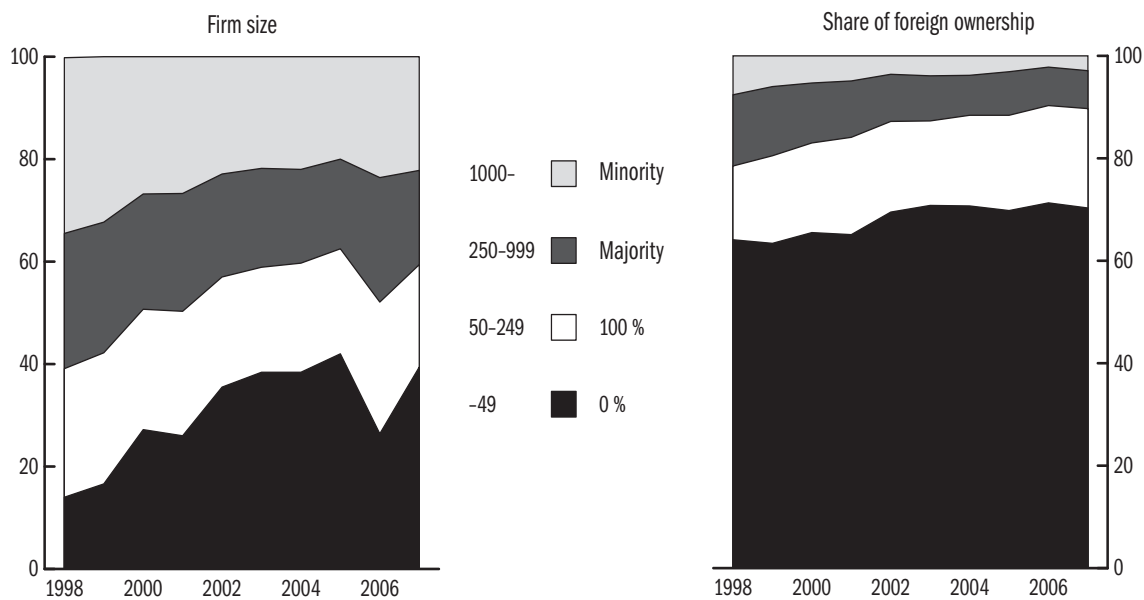
**Figure 4.6: Employees of the corporate sector by firm size and by the share of foreign ownership**

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
2001 ^a	7.9	56.7	81.6	68.2	51.3	7.0	57.1
2002 ^a	5.6	53.1	81.9	68.6	52.8	7.6	57.1
2003 ^a	4.8	51.8	82.2	69.7	55.2	8.9	57.6
2004 ^a	4.5	46.5	82.7	69.7	54.0	10.8	57.5
2005 ^a	4.0	43.6	82.5	70.1	56.6	10.9	57.4
2006 ^a	4.2	43.9	83.3	70.3	58.6	10.2	58.0
2007 ^a	3.7	43.8	83.7	70.7	58.2	10.0	58.0

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

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

Year	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55-59	60-74	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 ^a	6.3	44.2	68.0	62.1	23.2	2.8	43.1
2002 ^a	4.3	44.2	67.0	64.0	28.3	3.1	43.3
2003 ^a	3.1	41.9	67.8	65.8	35.1	3.9	44.3
2004 ^a	2.7	37.4	67.2	66.0	39.8	4.5	44.1
2005 ^a	2.6	34.7	67.4	66.6	41.7	4.3	44.2
2006 ^a	2.5	33.9	67.5	67.9	42.6	4.2	44.4
2007 ^a	2.1	32.5	67.8	68.3	40.0	4.9	44.3

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

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

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, University	Total
1993	30.4	75.6	68.0	79.6	54.9
1998	28.2	75.1	63.4	75.7	54.4
1999	26.7	76.4	64.9	77.4	56.2
2000	26.5	77.0	64.5	77.5	56.8
2001 ^a	26.4	77.3	63.8	78.4	57.1
2002 ^a	25.4	77.1	63.6	78.2	57.1
2003 ^a	25.8	76.1	64.0	78.4	57.6
2004 ^a	24.8	75.2	63.6	79.2	57.5
2005 ^a	25.1	74.1	63.3	78.9	57.4
2006 ^a	24.9	74.7	63.8	77.5	58.0
2007 ^a	24.8	74.0	63.3	77.6	58.0

^a 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
2001 ^a	19.4	60.5	56.0	74.4	43.1
2002 ^a	19.3	60.1	55.2	74.3	43.3
2003 ^a	18.8	59.0	55.8	74.4	44.3
2004 ^a	18.4	58.1	54.5	74.3	44.1
2005 ^a	18.3	57.0	54.0	74.8	44.2
2006 ^a	17.9	57.5	53.5	73.0	44.4
2007 ^a	17.5	56.9	52.9	71.0	44.3

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

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

Year	Unemployment rate			Of which: 15-24 ages	Share of long term unemployed ¹
	males	females	together		
1992	10.7	8.7	9.8	17.5	...
1993	13.2	10.4	11.9	21.3	...
1994	11.8	9.4	10.7	19.4	43.2
1995	11.3	8.7	10.2	18.6	50.6
1996	10.7	8.8	9.9	17.9	54.4
1997	9.5	7.8	8.7	15.9	51.3
1998	8.5	7.0	7.8	13.4	48.8
1999	7.5	6.3	7.0	12.4	49.5
2000	7.0	5.6	6.4	12.1	49.1
2001	6.3	5.0	5.7	10.8	46.7
2001 ^a	6.3	5.0	5.7	10.9	46.7
2002 ^a	6.1	5.4	5.8	12.3	44.9
2003 ^a	6.1	5.6	5.9	13.4	43.9
2004 ^a	6.1	6.1	6.1	15.5	45.0
2005 ^a	7.0	7.5	7.2	19.4	46.2
2006 ^a	7.2	7.8	7.5	19.1	46.8
2007 ^a	7.1	7.6	7.4	18.0	48.2

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

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

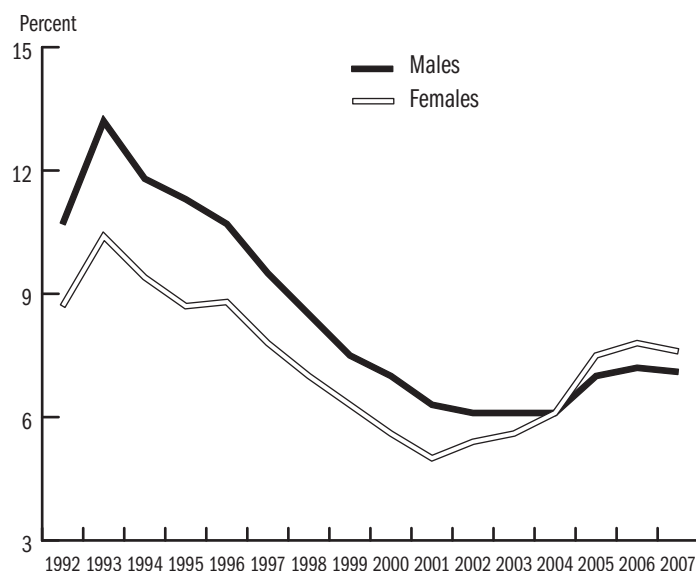
**Figure 5.1: Unemployment rates by gender**

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

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, University	Total
1993	45.8	22.6	27.4	4.2	100.0
1994	44.4	23.1	29.4	3.1	100.0
1995	41.0	24.3	29.7	5.0	100.0
1996	38.2	24.9	31.6	5.4	100.0
1997	44.2	23.2	28.4	4.2	100.0
1998	41.6	22.7	31.4	4.3	100.0
1999	36.2	26.2	33.8	3.8	100.0
2000	31.8	28.2	35.0	5.0	100.0
2001	33.3	28.2	32.5	6.1	100.0
2001 ^a	33.7	28.0	32.2	6.1	100.0
2002 ^a	33.2	26.0	32.2	8.5	100.0
2003 ^a	32.7	28.3	32.0	7.0	100.0
2004 ^a	27.8	27.4	34.2	10.6	100.0
2005 ^a	28.2	27.1	35.2	9.5	100.0
2006 ^a	31.5	27.5	32.5	8.5	100.0
2007 ^a	31.2	26.6	31.7	10.5	100.0

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

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

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, University	Total
1993	39.0	40.8	17.3	2.8	100.0
1994	37.3	42.7	15.8	4.3	100.0
1995	37.7	44.0	14.7	3.6	100.0
1996	37.6	44.0	15.1	3.3	100.0
1997	38.9	43.7	15.4	2.0	100.0
1998	37.4	42.0	17.2	3.4	100.0
1999	34.5	45.3	17.4	2.8	100.0
2000	32.9	45.8	17.9	3.4	100.0
2001	36.8	42.9	17.4	2.9	100.0
2001 ^a	36.5	43.2	17.5	2.8	100.0
2002 ^a	36.7	43.3	16.7	3.3	100.0
2003 ^a	34.0	44.7	17.2	4.1	100.0
2004 ^a	33.9	42.6	18.6	4.9	100.0
2005 ^a	32.1	43.1	19.0	5.8	100.0
2006 ^a	33.4	40.0	20.0	6.6	100.0
2007 ^a	34.9	38.8	20.3	6.0	100.0

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

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

Year	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]	Total
Length of job search, weeks [month]									
1992	43.9	90.9	96.4	110.7	10.6	41.7	38.4	-	432.6
1993	36.2	74.8	87.9	120.5	14.7	75.1	83.7	-	492.9
1994	30.5	56.5	65.0	91.9	8.4	63.0	73.8	40.4	429.5
1995	23.0	51.0	56.5	69.4	20.2	57.2	34.3	93.2	404.8
1996	19.9	46.4	49.3	61.5	18.2	56.1	37.1	100.2	388.7
1997	16.1	43.7	45.9	54.4	15.7	44.5	31.1	77.3	328.7
1998	12.9	44.2	44.5	45.7	16.0	39.0	27.6	63.5	293.4
1999	15.4	44.1	38.8	46.0	13.2	38.1	26.8	62.3	284.7
2000	16.7	38.5	35.1	42.8	12.7	36.9	23.6	55.4	261.3
2001	14.7	36.9	33.1	38.3	11.3	31.4	20.9	44.1	230.7
2001 ^a	14.9	37.0	33.2	38.6	11.5	31.6	20.9	44.2	231.9
2002 ^a	15.5	39.4	34.8	40.7	11.6	32.7	19.8	42.5	237.0
2003 ^a	15.9	42.1	38.9	42.0	14.5	27.6	17.6	43.0	241.6
2004 ^a	13.0	42.0	39.9	41.8	13.5	33.4	19.6	47.2	250.4
2005 ^a	14.8	48.9	44.1	51.3	14.1	41.0	27.4	54.3	295.9
2006 ^a	13.3	50.7	48.3	51.9	17.4	41.5	26.6	58.8	308.5
2007 ^a	13.8	49.4	44.3	50.1	12.7	43.3	26.0	64.9	304.5

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

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

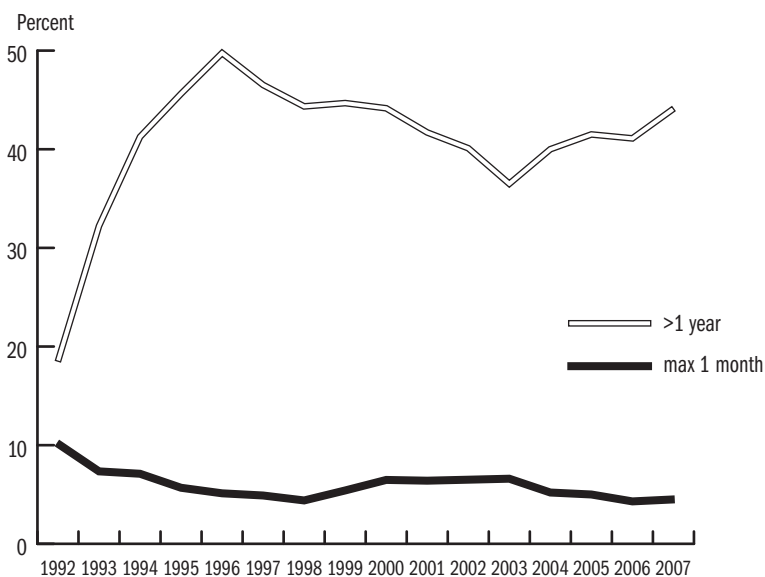
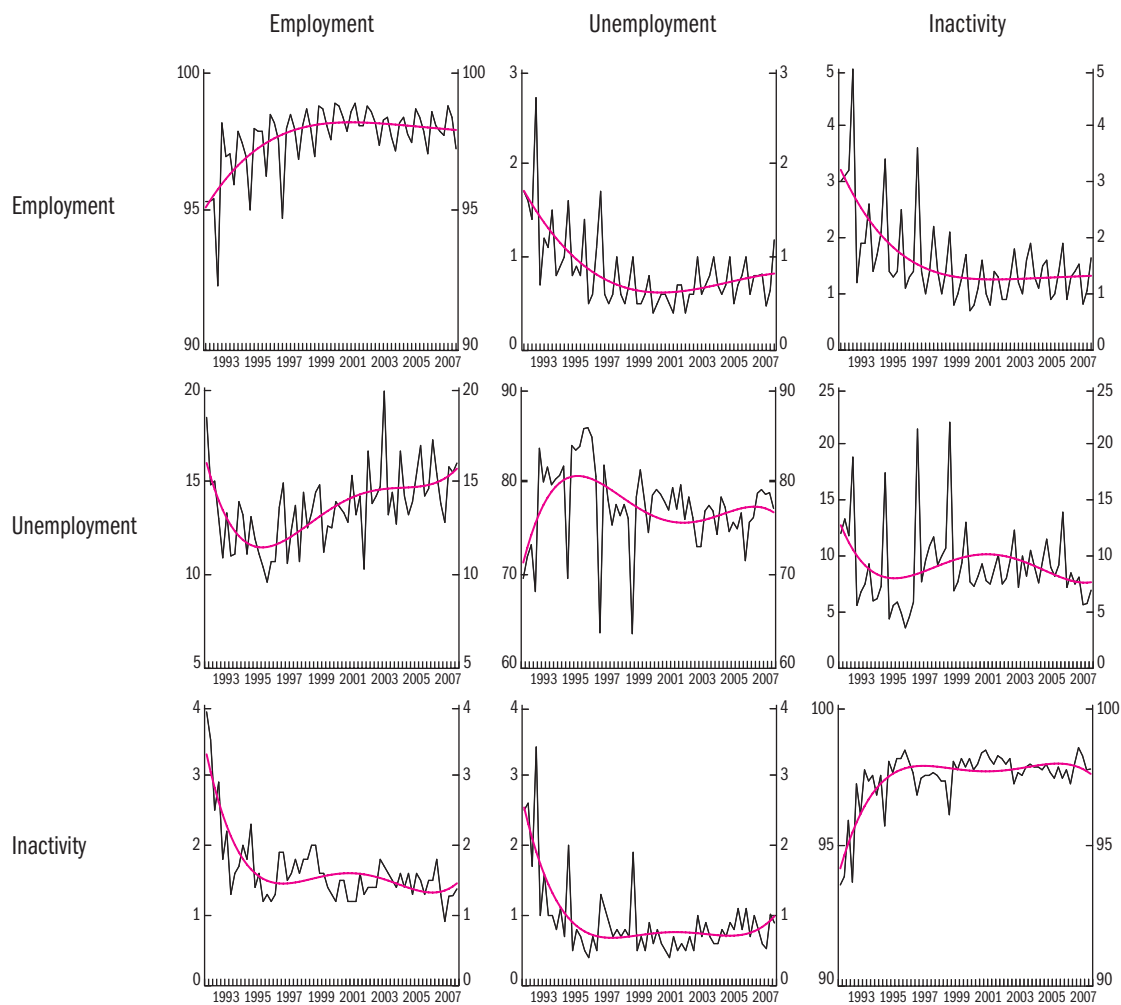


Figure 5.2: The distribution of unemployed by duration of job search, percent

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

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

Red curves: smoothed with fourth degree polynomial.

Source: KSH MEF.

**Table 5.5: Registered unemployed (since 2006 registered jobseekers)
and LFS unemployment**

Year	Registered unemployed/ jobseekers		LFS unemployed, total		LFS unemployed, age 15-24	
	in thousands	rate in %	in thousands	rate in %	in thousands	rate in %
1990	47.7	-	...	...	...	...
1991	227.3	4.1	...	...	...	...
1992	557.0	10.3	444.2	9.8	120.0	17.5
1993	671.8	12.9	518.9	11.9	141.3	21.3
1994	568.4	11.3	451.2	10.7	124.7	19.4
1995	507.7	10.6	416.5	10.2	114.3	18.6
1996	500.6	11.0	400.1	9.9	106.3	17.9
1997	470.1	10.5	348.8	8.7	95.8	15.9
1998	423.1	9.5	313.0	7.8	87.6	13.4
1999	409.5	9.7	284.7	7.0	78.6	12.4
2000	390.5	9.3	262.5	6.4	70.7	12.1
2001	364.1	8.5	232.9	5.7	55.7	10.8
2002	344.7	8.0	238.8	5.8	56.5	12.3
2003	357.2	8.3	244.5	5.9	54.9	13.4
2004	375.9	8.7	252.9	6.1	55.9	15.5
2005	409.9	9.4	303.9	7.2	66.9	19.4
2006	393.5	9.0	316.8	7.5	64.1	19.1
2007	426.9	9.7	311.9	7.4	57.6	18.0

Note: For the rate of registered unemployed/jobseekers the denominator is the economically active population in the previous year (from the Labour Force Account – KSH MEM).

Source: Registered unemployed/jobseekers: FSzH REG; LFS unemployed: KSH MEF.

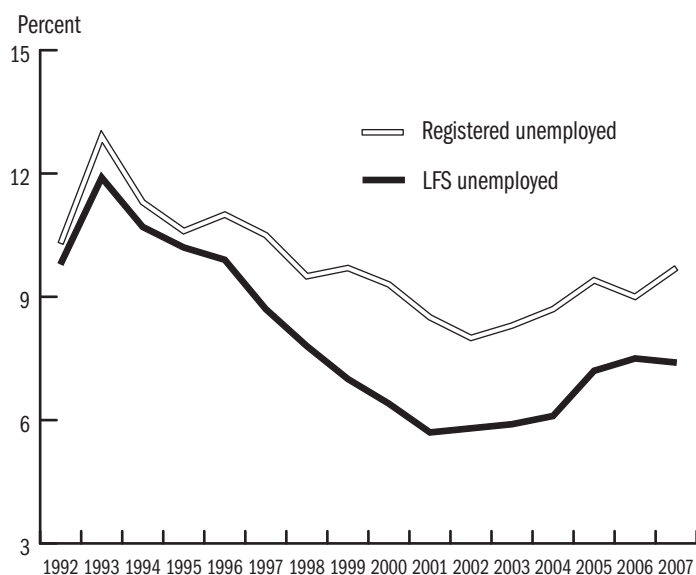


Figure 5.4: Registered and LFS unemployment rates

**Table 5.6: Registered unemployed/jobseekers by economic activity
as observed in the LFS**

Year	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total
1992	5.1	71.6	23.3	100.0
1993	10.0	63.6	26.4	100.0
1994	14.4	54.5	31.1	100.0
1995	11.8	53.7	34.5	100.0
1996	13.7	51.8	34.5	100.0
1997	18.7	44.1	37.2	100.0
1998	24.8	35.1	40.1	100.0
1999	6.7	55.8	37.5	100.0
2000	4.7	54.3	41.0	100.0
2001	6.5	45.2	48.3	100.0
2002 ^a	4.4	47.4	48.2	100.0
2003 ^a	9.4	44.1	46.5	100.0
2004 ^a	3.0	53.5	43.5	100.0
2005 ^a	2.3	59.7	38.0	100.0
2006 ^a	3.9	58.7	37.5	100.0
2007 ^a	3.7	62.6	33.7	100.0

^a See: Table 3.7.

Note: The data refer to the population observed as unemployed/jobseekers in the LFS.

Since 1999 serious methodology changes: people whose last contact with employment office was more than two months before the interview were excluded.

Source: KSH MEF.

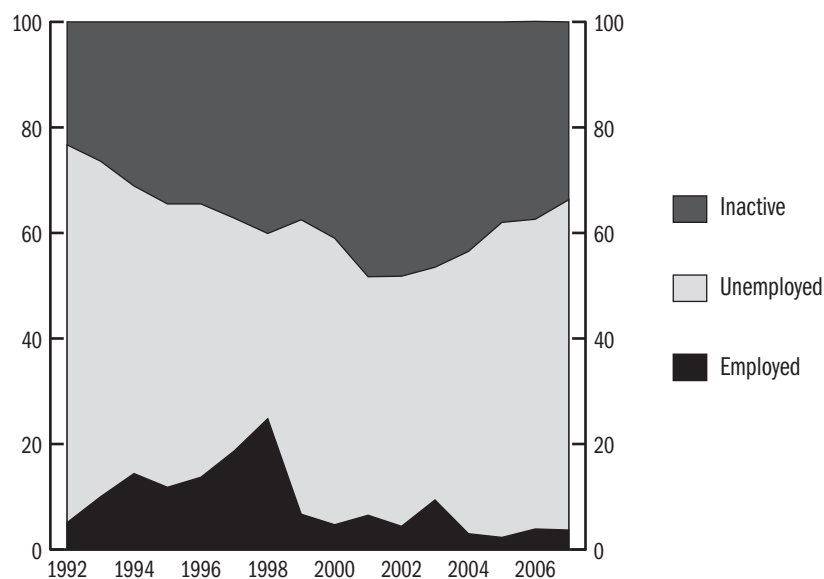


Figure 5.5: Registered unemployed/jobseekers by economic activity

Table 5.7: Selected time series of registered unemployment (jobseekers), yearly averages, in thousands, percent

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Registered unemployed/ jobseekers	507.7	500.6	470.1	423.1	409.5	390.5	364.1	344.7	357.2	375.9	409.9	393.5	426.9
Of which:													
School-leavers	54.5	46.2	42.4	32.5	29.9	26.0	26.8	28.5	31.3	33.8	40.9	38.7	40.4
Non school-leavers	453.2	454.4	427.7	390.6	379.6	364.4	337.4	316.2	325.9	342.2	369.1	354.7	386.5
Male	293.8	284.1	267.1	233.4	221.4	209.7	196.4	184.6	188.0	193.3	210.4	200.9	219.9
Female	213.8	216.5	203.0	189.7	188.1	180.8	167.7	160.1	169.2	182.6	199.5	192.5	207.0
25 years old and younger	134.2	124.0	105.8	89.9	85.4	79.1	75.6	71.1	71.6	71.4	78.9	75.8	80.3
Manual workers	414.3	407.4	386.3	349.0	336.8	321.2	302.0	286.3	296.2	308.5	336.2	321.9	..
Non Manual workers	93.4	93.2	83.8	74.1	72.7	69.3	62.1	58.4	61.0	67.4	73.7	71.6	..
Unemployment/jobseekers benefit recipients	182.8	171.7	141.7	130.7	140.7	131.7	119.2	114.9	120.0	124.0	134.4	130.6	134.6
Unemployment/jobseekers assistance recipients	210.0	211.3	201.3	182.2	148.6	143.5	131.2	113.4	116.2	120.4	133.4	121.8	133.0
Unemployment rate	10.6	11.0	10.5	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.4	9.0	9.7
Shares within registered unemployed													
School-leavers	10.7	9.2	9.0	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.3	8.3	8.8	9.0	10.0	9.8	9.5
Male	57.9	56.7	56.8	55.2	54.1	53.7	53.9	53.5	52.6	51.4	51.3	51.1	51.5
25 years old and younger	26.4	24.8	22.5	21.3	20.9	20.3	20.8	20.6	20.0	19.0	19.2	16.5	18.8
Manual workers	81.6	81.4	82.2	82.5	82.3	82.2	82.9	83.1	82.9	82.1	82.0	81.8	..
Flows													
Inflow to the Register	45.7	52.8	56.1	55.4	57.2	54.1	57.0	56.0	54.8	57.8	60.7	50.8	51.4
Of which: school-leavers	8.0	7.5	9.2	9.8	9.3	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	8.2	7.0	6.2
Outflow from the Register	47.6	54.3	57.3	60.4	57.2	56.8	59.4	55.8	53.5	54.4	59.8	51.4	48.4
Of which: school-leavers	8.5	8.9	9.0	11.0	9.4	8.2	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.9	7.1	6.0

Source: FSzH REG and FSZH SREG.

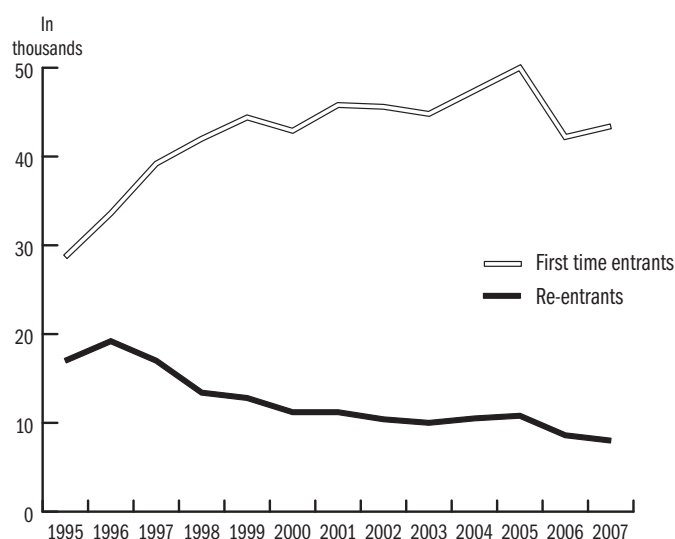
**Figure 5.6: Entrants to the unemployment (jobseekers') register, in thousands**

Table 5.8: Monthly entrants to the unemployment/jobseekers' register* – in thousands

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Oktober	November	December	Monthly average
1997													
First time entrants	18.1	20.7	15.3	13.6	13.7	20.6	27.2	17.6	18.3	13.6	14.5	10.5	17.0
Re-entrants	56.7	47.5	36.3	32.5	30.0	32.5	34.3	32.5	36.9	36.9	47.5	46.5	39.2
Together	74.8	68.3	51.6	46.1	43.7	53.1	61.4	50.1	55.2	50.5	62.0	57.0	56.1
1998													
First time entrants	13.8	14.9	11.8	10.4	10.6	12.2	21.9	15.1	15.7	12.9	12.2	9.2	13.4
Re-entrants	58.9	46.3	39.1	35.0	35.5	32.9	36.1	34.6	38.4	44.4	50.9	52.0	42.0
Together	72.7	61.2	50.9	45.3	46.1	45.1	58.0	49.7	54.1	57.3	63.1	61.1	55.4
1999													
First time entrants	12.7	12.5	11.1	10.2	10.3	10.6	21.0	14.7	16.9	12.3	11.6	9.8	12.8
Re-entrants	59.7	47.2	42.4	39.8	38.7	35.9	40.2	39.8	42.5	43.3	49.6	53.9	44.4
Together	72.4	59.6	53.5	50.0	48.9	46.5	61.2	54.5	59.4	55.7	61.1	63.7	57.2
2000													
First time entrants	11.9	12.0	9.9	9.7	7.4	9.6	18.1	12.3	14.9	10.7	9.6	8.8	11.2
Re-entrants	57.4	46.3	39.9	39.2	32.0	37.9	41.1	35.0	42.9	43.4	45.8	53.9	42.9
Together	69.3	58.3	49.8	48.9	39.4	47.5	59.2	47.3	57.8	54.1	55.4	62.7	54.1
2001													
First time entrants	11.2	12.9	9.9	9.7	8.3	10.9	15.8	11.5	15.9	10.6	9.6	8.7	11.2
Re-entrants	57.5	53.7	42.0	42.9	38.5	42.3	52.7	22.9	46.6	45.8	46.1	57.7	45.8
Together	68.7	66.6	51.9	52.6	46.8	53.2	68.5	34.4	62.5	56.4	55.7	66.4	57.0
2002													
First time entrants	9.9	12.5	8.9	8.2	7.2	9.9	15.1	11.6	14.0	9.6	9.6	7.7	10.4
Re-entrants	54.3	57.4	42.0	41.0	39.4	40.9	42.3	39.5	45.2	43.6	48.1	54.3	45.6
Together	64.2	69.9	50.9	49.2	46.6	50.8	57.4	51.1	59.2	53.2	57.7	62.0	56.0
2003													
First time entrants	9.1	12.4	9.5	8.3	7.5	9.1	15.0	11.3	12.6	9.3	9.2	7.1	10.0
Re-entrants	56.7	51.3	43.9	38.3	37.6	37.6	42.6	40.4	43.7	42.9	48.8	53.3	44.8
Together	65.8	63.7	53.4	46.6	45.1	46.7	57.6	51.7	56.3	52.2	58.0	60.4	54.8
2004													
First time entrants	10.2	11.8	9.3	8.3	7.7	8.5	16.9	11.6	12.9	10.6	9.6	8.5	10.5
Re-entrants	55.7	52.5	44.6	41.7	41.7	38.2	46.3	41.6	46.3	49.4	52.6	57.5	47.3
Together	65.9	64.3	53.9	50.0	49.4	46.7	63.2	53.2	59.2	60.0	62.2	66.0	57.8
2005													
First time entrants	10.6	11.0	9.2	9.6	8.0	10.5	19.1	12.7	13.9	10.6	7.5	7.2	10.8
Re-entrants	62.1	53.3	45.0	47.9	42.7	44.9	50.7	46.0	51.6	53.4	46.5	54.1	50.0
Together	72.7	64.3	54.2	57.5	50.7	55.4	69.8	58.7	65.5	64.0	54.0	61.3	60.7
2006													
First time entrants	8.6	9.6	7.7	6.9	5.6	8.2	15.1	9.0	11.1	8.2	6.8	6.5	8.6
Re-entrants	53.8	43.4	36.0	33.5	29.9	35.9	50.1	36.2	43.9	44.4	43.8	54.9	42.2
Together	62.4	53.0	43.7	40.4	35.5	44.1	65.2	45.2	55.0	52.6	50.6	61.4	50.8
2007													
First time entrants	7.8	9.0	6.4	6.9	5.3	7.8	14.1	8.8	10.1	7.2	6.0	6.4	8.0
Re-entrants	58.3	49.3	37.7	35.7	30.4	37.3	43.6	36.0	44.8	44.1	42.9	61.1	43.4
Together	66.1	58.3	44.1	42.6	35.7	45.1	57.7	44.8	54.9	51.3	48.9	67.5	51.4

* Since 2006 it is called Jobseekers' Register instead of Unemployment Register.

Source: FSzH REG.

Table 5.9: Benefit recipients and participation in active labour market programs

Year	Benefit and assistance recipients	Regular social allowance	UA for school-leavers	Do not receive provision	Public work	Retraining	Wage subsidy	Other programmes	Total
1995									
In thousands	150.8	192.9	26.3	109.1	21.7	20.4	10.9	64.7	596.8
Per cent	25.3	32.3	4.4	18.3	3.6	3.4	1.8	10.8	100.0
1996									
In thousands	145.4	218.5	2.6	127.8	38.5	20.6	16.4	74.5	644.3
Per cent	22.6	33.9	0.4	19.8	6.0	3.2	2.5	11.6	100.0
1997									
In thousands	134.1	193.5	0.1	121.8	38.9	25.1	29.7	95.7	638.9
Per cent	21.0	30.3	0.0	19.1	6.1	3.9	4.6	15.0	100.0
1998									
In thousands	123.9	158.6	0.1	109.4	37.4	24.5	30.9	86.7	571.5
Per cent	21.7	27.7	0.0	19.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	15.2	100.0
1999									
In thousands	135.5	146.7	0.0	107.1	35.7	28.0	31.1	60.6	544.7
Per cent	24.9	26.9	0.0	19.7	6.6	5.1	5.7	11.1	100.0
2000									
In thousands	117.0	139.7 ^a	0.0	106.5	26.7	25.3	27.5	73.5	516.2
Per cent	22.7	27.1	0.0	20.6	5.2	4.9	5.3	14.2	100.0
2001									
In thousands	111.8	113.2	0.0	105.2	29.0	30.0	25.8	37.2	452.2
Per cent	24.7	25.0	0.0	23.3	6.4	6.6	5.7	8.2	100.0
2002									
In thousands	104.8	107.6	-	115.3	21.6	23.5	21.2	32.8	426.8
Per cent	24.6	25.2	-	27.0	5.1	5.5	5.0	7.7	100.0
2003									
In thousands	105.1 ^b	109.5	-	125.0	21.2	22.5	20.1	36.6	440
Per cent	23.9	24.9	-	28.4	4.8	5.1	4.6	8.3	100.0
2004									
In thousands	117.4	118.4	-	132.3	16.8	12.6	16.8	28.5	442.8
Per cent	26.5	26.7	-	29.9	3.8	2.8	3.8	6.4	100.0
2005									
In thousands	125.6	127.8	-	140.2	21.5	14.7	20.8	31.0	481.6
Per cent	26.1	26.5	-	29.1	4.5	3.1	4.3	6.4	100.0
2006									
In thousands	117.7	112.9	-	146.4	16.6	12.3	14.6	13.8	434.3
Per cent	27.1	26.0	-	33.7	3.8	2.8	3.4	3.2	100.0
2007									
In thousands	128.0	133.1	-	151.8	12.3	10.8	17.0	10.8	463.8
Per cent	27.6	28.7	-	32.7	2.7	2.3	3.7	2.3	100.0

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

^b Recipients of job search assistance benefit included.

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

Source: FSzH SREG and FSzH ALMP statistics.

Table 5.10: The number of registered job seekers who became employed on subsidised and non-subsidised employment by NUTS-2 level regions and gender

			2004	2005	2006	2007
Central Hungary	Subsidised employment	Female	309	336	294	230
		Male	322	358	300	250
		Together	632	694	594	480
	Non-subsidised employment	Female	1,064	1,138	1,376	1,462
		Male	873	957	1,157	1,201
		Together	1,936	2,095	2,532	2,663
Central Transdanubia	Subsidised employment	Female	332	447	402	296
		Male	374	499	459	341
		Together	707	946	861	636
	Non-subsidised employment	Female	959	1,004	1,190	1,199
		Male	987	1,037	1,252	1,214
		Together	1,946	2,040	2,442	2,413
Western Transdanubia	Subsidised employment	Female	195	266	256	155
		Male	262	343	342	232
		Together	457	609	597	387
	Non-subsidised employment	Female	858	898	1,037	1,041
		Male	936	1,052	1,159	1,134
		Together	1,793	1,950	2,196	2,175
Southern Transdanubia	Subsidised employment	Female	579	631	661	539
		Male	786	959	953	758
		Together	1,364	1,590	1,614	1,296
	Non-subsidised employment	Female	822	806	985	940
		Male	971	959	1,195	1,138
		Together	1,793	1,764	2,180	2,078
Northern Hungary	Subsidised employment	Female	1,049	1,140	1,061	941
		Male	1,625	1,844	1,628	1,282
		Together	2,674	2,983	2,688	2,223
	Non-subsidised employment	Female	880	889	1,077	971
		Male	1,289	1,329	1,580	1,439
		Together	2,169	2,218	2,657	2,410
Northern Great Plain	Subsidised employment	Female	1,039	1,143	1,114	939
		Male	1,641	1,804	1,708	1,340
		Together	2,680	2,948	2,821	2,279
	Non-subsidised employment	Female	1,123	1,165	1,378	1,398
		Male	1,544	1,669	1,993	1,983
		Together	2,666	2,833	3,372	3,381
Southern Great Plain	Subsidised employment	Female	660	714	720	636
		Male	781	945	945	799
		Together	1,441	1,658	1,664	1,436
	Non-subsidised employment	Female	1,027	1,061	1,180	1,268
		Male	1,285	1,405	1,576	1,587
		Together	2,313	2,466	2,755	2,855
Total	Subsidised employment	Female	4,163	4,677	4,507	3,736
		Male	5,791	6,751	6,333	5,001
		Together	9,954	11,428	10,840	8,737
	Non-subsidised employment	Female	6,731	6,960	8,222	8,279
		Male	7,885	8,406	9,912	9,695
		Together	14,616	15,366	18,134	17,974

Source: FSzH.

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

Educational attainment	1995	1998	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007
Registered unemployed/jobseekers							
8 classes of primary school or less	43.6	40.9	42.3	42.7	41.8	41.5	42.8
Vocational school	34.5	36.0	34.2	32.2	32.6	32.3	31.5
Vocational secondary school	11.7	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.2
Grammar school	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.2
College diplom; BA	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1
University diplom; MA	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
Together	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousands	482.7	406.4	359.6	350.7	388.1	359.6	402.7
Unemployment benefit/jobseekers' benefit recipients¹							
8 classes of primary school or less	36.9	32.0	29.7	28.9	28.2	25.4	25.4
Vocational school	36.6	39.5	40.7	39.2	39.3	39.5	37.4
Vocational secondary school	14.9	16.0	16.7	17.7	17.9	18.7	19.2
Grammar school	8.3	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5	10.1	10.9
College diplom; BA	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.7	4.5	5.0
University diplom; MA	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.1
Together	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousands	164.1	121.3	110.3	100.3	104.9	91.5	119.3
Unemployment assistance recipients²							
8 classes of primary school or less	56.8	50.0	55.5	61.1	60.4	60.1	60.3
Vocational school	30.6	34.3	30.0	27.6	27.8	27.7	27.1
Vocational secondary school	6.9	8.7	7.4	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.8
Grammar school	4.5	5.7	5.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4
College diplom; BA	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
University diplom; MA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Together	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousands	220.7	186.6	136.9	114.6	127.8	116.5	130.9

¹ 2004: Without pre-pension recipients.² From 2001: Together with the recipients of regular social allowance.

Notes: On the closing date of June in each year.

Source: FSzH REG and FSzH SREG

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

Active labour market programmes	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Suggested training programmes	44.5	46.3	46.8	46.8	48.4	45.4	43.3	43.0	45.5	43.8	41.1	37.5
Accepted training programmes	50.2	51.1	51.5	50.0	52.0	49.3	45.8	46.0	45.6	51.4	50.9	47.6
Retraining of those who are employed	92.8	90.4	94.7	94.8	94.9	94.2	92.7	93.3	92.1	90.4	92.4	92.4
Support for self-employment	90.2	88.1	91.7	90.5	89.4	89.2	90.7	89.6	90.7	89.6	86.4	87.6
Wage subsidy programmes	70.1	66.3	59.1	59.7	62.3	59.7	62.9	62.0	64.6	62.6	62.3	63.4
Work experience programmes	-	65.7	59.1	55.8	57.9	64.5	66.9	66.1	66.5	66.8	66.6	66.3
Further employment programme	-	72.1	75.1	68.5	73.8	71.6	78.4	78.2	71.5	70.9	65.0	77.5

* Three months after the end of programmes.

Source: FSzH.

Table 5.13: Outflow from the Register

Year	Total number of outflows	Of which:	
		became employed, %	benefit period expired, %
1993	580,880	32.1	n.a.
1994	485,045	27.8	n.a.
1995	370,941	27.7	n.a.
1996	408,828	24.2	58.4
1997	327,486	26.8	58.7
1998	322,496	26.5	64.5
1999	320,132	26.0	67.4
2000	325,341	28.1	64.6
2001	308,780	27.2	65.1
2002	303,288	27.6	78.7
2003	297,640	26.7	80.2
2004	308,027	27.4	64.6
2005	329,738	27.2	63.0
2006	234,273	33.2	71.7
2007	251,889	33.4	46.9

Source: FSzH.

Table 5.14: Employment ratio of former participants of ALMPs* by sex, age and education for the programmes finished in 2007, percent

	Non-employed participants			Supported self-employment ¹	Wage subsidy programme	School leavers	
	suggested training	accepted training	together			work experience programme	further employment programme
By gender							
Male	39.1	52.0	42.4	91.7	60.6	68.7	74.6
Female	36.5	43.4	37.8	84.7	65.6	64.2	86.4
By age groups							
-20	33.2	35.8	33.6	100.0	64.5	56.3	82.3
20-24	42.4	48.4	43.7	90.0	59.1	67.5	71.1
25-29	40.1	49.3	42.2	84.8	65.9	68.6	0.0
-29 together	40.1	47.4	41.7	86.6	63.1	66.3	77.5
30-34	38.4	47.4	40.6	90.8	64.8	50.0	0.0
35-39	37.5	47.6	39.6	93.2	67.2	0.0	0.0
40-44	35.6	53.2	39.1	86.7	67.6	0.0	0.0
45-49	33.2	54.9	37.4	81.3	63.4	0.0	0.0
50-54	32.3	34.7	32.8	81.8	62.5	0.0	0.0
55+	21.9	36.0	23.5	100.0	45.5	0.0	0.0
By level of education							
Less than primary school	32.9	0.0	32.9	0.0	54.2	46.2	0.0
Primary school	34.3	44.2	36.2	86.7	58.0	50.7	85.7
Vocational school for skilled workers	39.1	49.3	41.6	91.0	64.3	66.2	74.6
Vocational school	40.2	36.7	39.5	100.0	73.7	63.3	90.9
Special vocational school	37.6	48.5	39.9	81.4	66.3	65.8	80.0
Vocational secondary school	38.4	51.3	41.5	100.0	63.9	74.9	50.0
Technicians secondary school	37.9	42.1	38.7	84.1	65.1	63.1	100.0
Grammar school	39.2	58.9	43.0	87.1	63.0	66.8	0.0
College diplom	38.0	46.9	39.5	90.9	56.3	75.1	0.0
University diplom	42.9	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	80.0	75.0
Total	37.5	47.6	39.6	87.6	63.4	66.3	77.5

* Note: 3 months after the end of each programme.

¹ Survival rate.

Source: FSzH.

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

Groups of training participants	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Participants in suggested training	49.3	59.2	61.0	61.4	59.2	58.4	56.5	54.6	55.1	66.9	77.8	78.4
Participants in accepted training	43.3	34.9	33.8	33.4	35.1	35.7	38.5	34.5	32.4	22.0	15.7	13.7
Non-employed participants together	92.7	94.1	94.8	94.8	94.3	94.2	95.0	89.1	87.5	88.9	92.4	92.1
Of which: school-leavers	23.4	28.5	30.6	29.8	25.1	22.5	23.5	22.1	20.3	21.3	23.0	22.7
Employed participants	7.3	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.0	10.9	12.5	11.1	7.6	7.9
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

Source: FSzH.

Table 5.16: The distribution of the total number of labour market training participants

Types of training	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Approved qualification	80.4	77.9	79.8	79.6	78.8	78.7	77.6	78.3	75.1	72.9	71.5	69.0
Non-approved qualification	15.8	16.0	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.0	13.6	12.6	15.0	14.5	16.9	19.9
Foreign language learning	3.8	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.5	7.3	8.8	9.1	9.9	12.6	11.5	11.1
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

Source: FSzH.

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

	2004			2005			2006			2007		
	male	female	to- gether	male	female	to- gether	male	female	to- gether	male	female	to- gether
Total number of entrants	11,077	14,683	25,760	12,565	15,162	27,727	12,161	14,388	26,459	11,764	13,589	25,353
Entrants by gender	43.0	57.0	100.0	45.3	54.7	100.0	45.8	54.2	100.0	46.4	53.6	100.0
Distribution by age groups												
-20	11.2	7.3	9.0	12.5	7.3	9.7	11.3	6.4	8.7	8.5	5.7	7.0
20-24	25.5	20.0	22.3	26.5	20.3	23.1	26.4	20.2	23.0	27.6	21.9	24.5
-25	36.6	27.3	31.3	39.0	27.6	32.8	37.8	26.5	31.7	36.1	27.6	31.5
25-44	48.7	59.6	54.9	46.4	57.2	52.3	46.4	56.8	52.0	46.5	55.4	51.3
45-49	8.0	7.9	7.9	6.8	8.6	7.8	6.9	8.6	7.8	7.4	8.4	8.0
50+	6.7	5.2	5.9	7.8	6.6	7.1	8.9	8.1	8.4	10.1	8.5	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By level of education												
Less than primary school	2.3	1.2	1.7	3.1	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.6
Primary school	30.0	19.2	23.8	32.6	21.1	26.3	31.9	19.3	25.1	29.8	18.9	24.0
Vocational school	32.9	21.8	26.6	31.3	21.1	25.7	32.4	22.0	26.8	31.4	18.6	24.5
Vocational and technical												
secondary school	20.2	27.7	24.5	19.0	26.8	23.3	19.8	26.6	23.5	20.2	27.1	23.9
Grammar school	8.3	18.7	14.2	8.7	19.0	14.4	9.4	19.8	15.0	11.2	20.6	16.3
College; university	6.3	11.4	9.2	5.3	10.4	8.1	5.1	11.3	8.4	5.3	13.7	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FSzH.

Table 5.18: The distribution of registered jobseekers* by educational attainment, yearly averages, percent

Educational level	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Primary school or less	40.8	40.6	40.4	41.0	42.0	42.4	42.7	42.3	41.9	42.0	42.4
Vocational school	35.6	36.0	35.7	34.9	34.1	33.5	32.9	32.3	32.4	32.1	31.5
Vocational secondary school	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.3
Grammar school	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2
College	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
University	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Before 2006: registered unemployed.

Source: FSzH REG.

Table 5.19: The distribution of registered jobseekers* school-leavers by educational attainment, yearly averages, percent

Educational level	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Primary school or less	20.2	23.4	25.3	26.8	31.1	33.7	34.7	35.2	36.1	38.2	40.2
Vocational school	35.7	34.1	30.9	27.8	23.7	20.6	20.4	20.2	20.5	19.7	18.0
Vocational secondary school	23.9	24.2	25.0	25.4	25.3	25.5	23.2	22.1	21.5	20.4	20.7
Grammar school	15.5	14.0	13.6	13.7	12.6	11.6	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.7	12.7
College	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.8	5.5	6.2	7.7	8.1	7.8	6.9	5.8
University	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Before 2006: registered unemployed.

Source: FSzH REG.

Table 5.20: The number of registered jobseekers* – by educational attainment, yearly averages in thousands

Educational level	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Primary school or less	191.8	171.9	165.5	160.1	153.1	146.3	152.4	159.1	171.6	165.1	181.2
Vocational school	167.6	152.2	146.2	136.3	124.1	115.3	117.6	121.6	132.8	126.2	134.4
Vocational secondary school	60.3	54.8	54.0	51.7	47.8	45.6	46.9	50.3	55.4	52.6	56.6
Grammar school	37.4	33.5	32.8	31.2	28.2	26.2	27.0	29.1	32.3	31.7	35.0
College	9.5	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.3	9.7	11.5	13.0	13.0	14.2
University	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.3	4.8	44.9	5.5
Total	470.1	423.1	409.5	390.5	364.1	344.7	357.2	376.0	409.9	393.5	426.9

* Before 2006: registered unemployed.

Source: FSzH REG.

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

Educational level	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Primary school or less	8.6	7.6	7.6	7.0	8.3	9.6	10.9	11.9	14.7	14.8	16.2
Vocational school	15.1	11.1	9.2	7.2	6.4	5.9	6.4	6.8	8.4	77.6	7.3
Vocational secondary school	10.1	7.9	7.5	6.6	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.5	8.8	7.9	8.4
Grammar school	6.6	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.6	5.1
College	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.3
University	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0
Total	42.4	32.6	29.9	26.0	26.8	28.5	31.3	33.8	40.9	38.7	40.4

* After 2005: registered school-leaver jobseekers.

Source: FSzH REG.

Table 5.22: Unemployment rate of population aged 15–74 by level of education, males

Year	Primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College; university	Total
1993	20.3	15.0	9.7	2.9	13.5
1998	14.6	9.1	5.9	2.2	8.5
1999	14.3	8.2	5.0	1.5	7.5
2000	13.4	7.7	4.8	1.6	7.0
2001 ^a	13.6	6.4	4.3	1.2	6.3
2002 ^a	14.1	6.2	4.0	1.4	6.1
2003 ^a	13.6	6.6	3.9	1.6	6.1
2004 ^a	14.3	6.4	4.1	1.7	6.1
2005 ^a	15.6	7.4	4.9	2.3	7.0
2006 ^a	17.3	7.0	5.2	2.7	7.2

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH LFS. Since 1999 slight changes carried out in the categorizations system.

Table 5.23: Unemployment rate of population aged 15–74 by level of education, females

Year	Primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College; university	Total
1993	14.6	12.8	8.1	3.2	10.4
1998	11.6	7.8	5.8	1.8	7.0
1999	10.5	8.0	5.2	1.3	6.3
2000	9.1	7.4	4.9	1.5	5.6
2001 ^a	8.4	6.4	4.0	1.6	5.0
2002 ^a	9.3	6.5	4.4	2.4	5.4
2003 ^a	10.5	7.2	4.4	1.9	5.6
2004 ^a	10.3	8.0	5.3	2.9	6.1
2005 ^a	13.0	9.8	6.7	3.1	7.5
2006 ^a	15.8	10.1	6.4	2.8	7.8

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH LFS. Since 1999 slight changes carried out in the categorization system.

Table 6.1: Nominal and real earnings

Year	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Gross earnings index	Net earnings index	Consumer price index	Real earnings index
	HUF		previous year = 100%			
1989	10,571	8,165	117.9	116.9	117.2	99.7
1990	13,446	10,108	128.6	121.6	128.9	94.3
1991	17,934	12,948	130.0	125.5	135.0	93.0
1992	22,294	15,628	125.1	121.3	123.0	98.6
1993	27,173	18,397	121.9	117.7	122.5	96.1
1994	33,939	23,424	124.9	127.3	118.8	107.2
1995	38,900	25,891	116.8	112.6	128.2	87.8
1996	46,837	30,544	120.4	117.4	123.6	95.0
1997	57,270	38,145	122.3	124.1	118.3	104.9
1998	67,764	45,162	118.3	118.4	114.3	103.6
1999	77,187	50,076	116.1	112.7	110.0	102.5
2000	87,645	55,785	113.5	111.4	109.8	101.5
2001	103,553	64,913	118.0	116.2	109.2	106.4
2002	122,482	77,622	118.3	119.6	105.3	113.6
2003	137,187	88,751	112.0	114.3	104.7	109.2
2004	145,520	93,715	106.0	105.6	106.8	99.0
2005	158,343	103,149	108.8	110.1	103.6	106.3
2006	171,239	110,896	108.1	107.5	103.9	103.5
2007	185,004	114,112	108.0	102.8	108.0	95.2

Source: KSH IMS.

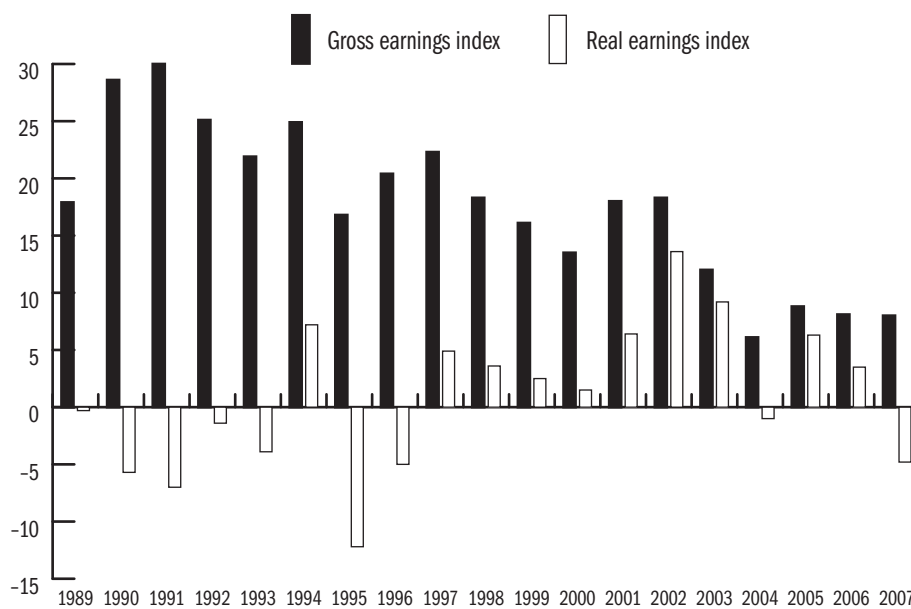


Figure 6.1: Change of gross earnings and real earnings

Table 6.2: Gross average earnings by industries – total*

Industries	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	74.9	73.7	72.0	69.3	67.6	69.6	68.8	65.1	66.6	67.7	65.4	66.0
Mining and quarrying	128.3	134.4	125.4	124.1	128.8	122.9	113.2	108.7	111.3	117.9	113.8	108.6
Manufacturing	100.7	100.6	99.1	98.9	100.6	97.7	92.8	90.4	93.7	93.2	92.7	93.5
Electricity; gas; steam and water supply	133.5	132.2	133.3	135.4	136.4	131.0	126.9	127.0	132.1	142.9	132.4	135.4
Construction	82.0	81.9	79.9	73.5	73.3	77.0	70.4	68.4	68.5	69.2	68.6	73.5
Wholesale and retail trade	97.1	93.8	92.5	86.7	88.7	87.5	87.0	84.2	83.9	81.7	84.8	85.4
Hotels and restaurants	75.3	71.6	68.5	64.9	64.6	65.8	66.2	63.8	61.9	58.9	60.1	60.6
Transport; storage and communication	110.0	110.5	112.3	114.3	112.7	110.5	106.6	103.9	108.4	109.0	107.4	104.0
Financial intermediation	189.5	199.2	210.2	214.2	216.1	208.6	197.0	199.6	222.6	230.4	235.8	211.0
Real estate; renting; business activities	110.5	106.8	119.7	115.8	115.3	117.6	109.2	105.8	106.0	103.8	100.4	103.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	114.3	114.1	111.7	120.3	118.0	127.2	137.1	131.8	126.7	130.2	130.2	137.0
Education	83.3	86.4	88.3	94.4	92.7	94.3	105.1	118.4	110.2	109.1	111.6	104.4
Health and social work	80.1	79.2	77.9	76.6	77.9	76.1	84.3	94.7	90.2	85.5	88.7	86.4
Other	102.2	95.2	94.3	92.2	91.1	88.5	91.1	94.2	94.6	95.0	91.2	97.9

* National average = 100.

Source: KHS, IMS.

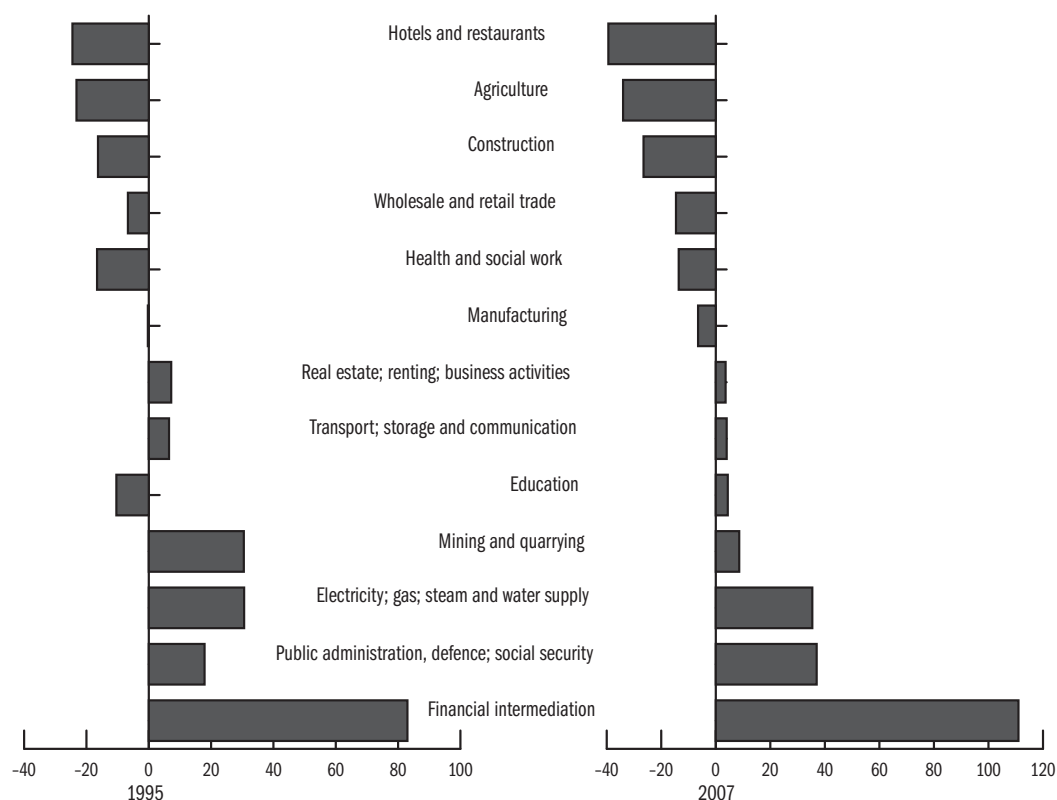


Figure 6.2: Gross earnings differences from the national average, by industry, 1995, 2007 – percent

Table 6.3: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings by gender in major branches of the economy in 2007

Industries	Males		Females		Together		Female/ male earnings ratio
	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	
	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	
Agriculture	5.0	125,949	1.5	112,865	3.3	122,994	89.6
Fishing	0.2	103,471	0.0	103,625	0.1	103,488	100.1
Mining and quarrying	0.6	173,436	0.1	165,960	0.4	172,159	95.7
Manufacturing	29.1	203,567	19.5	146,304	24.4	181,437	71.9
Electricity; gas; steam and water supply	4.2	227,393	1.2	190,179	2.8	219,216	83.6
Construction	8.2	134,235	1.0	154,835	4.7	136,363	115.3
Wholesale and retail trade	13.7	166,630	12.9	136,533	13.3	152,489	81.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	150,980	2.3	109,709	2.0	127,649	72.7
Transport; storage and communication	11.6	217,946	5.1	213,872	8.4	216,763	98.1
Financial intermediation	1.4	601,271	3.7	350,820	2.5	423,032	58.3
Real estate; renting; business activities	6.9	217,904	5.4	177,429	6.2	200,686	81.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.6	260,944	14.2	206,661	9.8	222,646	79.2
Education	5.1	217,670	18.1	177,663	11.4	186,822	81.6
Health and social work	3.2	180,871	11.9	151,507	7.4	158,097	83.8
Other	3.5	179,849	3.0	162,241	3.2	172,084	90.2
Total	100.0	199,294	100.0	172,348	100.0	186,229	86.5

Source: FSzH-BT.

Table 6.4: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings in the economy by gender and level of education in 2007

Level of education	Males		Females		Together		Female/ male earnings ratio
	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	
	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	
Primary school: 0-7 classes	0.4	137,708	0.4	116,429	0.4	126,959	84.5
Finished primary school: 8 classes	12.8	118,060	15.9	102,915	14.3	109,898	87.2
Vocational school: 2 years	3.3	123,423	2.6	114,843	3.0	119,763	93.0
Vocational school: 3 years	37.5	137,879	14.6	107,956	26.4	129,853	78.3
Vocational secondary school	15.9	181,235	23.4	158,765	19.6	168,186	87.6
Technical secondary school	6.3	191,014	14.0	160,445	10.0	170,288	84.0
Grammar school	4.6	221,682	1.9	182,774	3.3	210,741	82.4
College	10.1	342,608	19.3	238,105	14.5	275,383	69.5
University	9.1	464,469	7.8	354,718	8.5	415,585	76.4
Total	100.0	199,294	100.0	172,348	100.0	186,229	86.5

Source: FSzH-BT.

**Table 6.5: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings
in the budgetary sector by gender and level of education in 2007**

Level of education	Males		Females		Together		Female/ male earnings ratio
	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	
	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	
Primary school: 0–7 classes	0.4	142,081	0.5	129,207	0.5	131,923	90.9
Finished primary school: 8 classes	9.4	121,816	12.7	105,085	11.9	108,499	86.3
Vocational school: 2 years	1.2	131,650	1.7	130,787	1.6	130,960	99.3
Vocational school: 3 years	15.6	126,438	6.2	114,758	8.6	120,206	90.8
Vocational secondary school	13.1	176,957	21.8	158,550	19.6	161,699	89.6
Technical secondary school	7.7	161,399	13.1	150,165	11.7	152,056	93.0
Grammar school	1.7	177,700	0.8	173,040	1.0	175,020	97.4
College	23.2	257,473	32.4	215,148	30.1	223,531	83.6
University	27.6	355,064	10.8	310,066	15.1	331,107	87.3
Total	100.0	229,763	100.0	182,175	100.0	194,365	79.3

Source: FSzH-BT.

**Table 6.6: The composition of full-time employees and average earnings
in the competitive sector by gender and level of education in 2007**

Level of education	Males		Females		Together		Female/ male earnings ratio
	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	Composi- tion	Average earning	
	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	%	HUF/per- son, month	
Primary school: 0–7 classes	0.4	136,980	0.4	102,424	0.4	124,461	74.8
Finished primary school: 8 classes	13.3	117,625	18.4	101,764	15.3	110,326	86.5
Vocational school: 2 years	3.7	122,967	3.4	108,596	3.6	117,784	88.3
Vocational school: 3 years	41.1	138,591	21.1	106,434	33.4	130,830	76.8
Vocational secondary school	16.4	181,795	24.7	158,911	19.6	170,750	87.4
Technical secondary school	6.0	197,202	14.8	167,458	9.4	179,292	84.9
Grammar school	5.1	224,116	2.8	184,929	4.2	214,216	82.5
College	7.9	383,620	9.2	300,177	8.4	348,651	78.2
University	6.1	545,530	5.5	422,636	5.8	501,688	77.5
Total	100.0	194,304	100.0	164,806	100.0	183,017	84.8

Source: FSzH-BT.

Table 6.7: Minimum wage

Date	Monthly (HUF)	Average gross earnings = 100
1992. I. 1.	8,000	35.8
1993. II. 1.	9,000	33.1
1994. II. 1.	10,500	30.9
1995. III. 1.	12,200	31.4
1996. II. 1.	14,500	31.0
1997. I. 1.	17,000	29.7
1998. I. 1.	19,500	28.8
1999. I. 1.	22,500	29.1
2000. I. 1.	25,500	29.1
2001. I. 1.	40,000	38.6
2002. I. 1.	50,000	40.8
2003. I. 1.	50,000	36.4
2004. I. 1.	53,000	37.2
2005. I. 1.	57,000	33.6
2006. I. 1.	62,500	36.5
2007. I. 1.	65,500	35.4
2008. I. 1.	69,000	34,7

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.

Table 6.8: National agreements on wage guidelines, previous year = 100*

Year	ÉT Recommendation		Actual indexes	
	Minimum	Maximum	Public sector	Corporate sector
1992	113.0	128.0	120.1	126.6
1993	110.0-113.0	125.0	114.4	125.1
1994	113.0-115.0	121.0-123.0	127.0	123.4
1995	-	-	110.7	119.7
1996	113.0	124.0	114.6	123.2
1997	114.0	122.0	123.2	121.8
1998	113.5	116.0	118.0	118.5
1999	112.0	115.0	119.2	114.8
2000	108.5	111.0	112.3	114.2
2001	...	...	122.9	116.3
2002	108.0	110.5	129.2	113.3
2003	4.5 % real wage growth		117.5	108.9
2004	107.0	108.0	100.4	109.3
2005	106.0		112.8	106.9
2006	104.0	105.0	106.4	109.3
2007	105.5	108.0	106.4	109.1

* Gross average wage increase: recommendations by the Interest Reconciliation Council (ÉT).

Source: KSH, Ministry of Social Policy and Labour.

Table 6.9: Percentage of low paid workers* by gender, age groups, level of education and industries

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
By gender														
Males	16.1	15.2	15.6	18.1	18.1	18.8	22.1	20.7	22.3	24.8	25.1	25.4	26.7	21.9
Females	25.6	24.8	26.5	25.7	25.9	26.4	26.8	25.0	22.5	21.6	22.8	22.9	21.9	21.3
By age groups														
-24	42.4	40.2	37.8	39.1	37.7	37.9	37.0	35.5	37.6	39.9	43.9	44.2	46.3	40.1
25-54	18.7	18.0	19.4	20.2	20.6	21.3	22.8	21.9	21.8	22.3	23.6	24.0	24.2	21.4
55+	11.4	10.3	11.0	11.8	12.7	17.2	19.8	18.1	16.2	15.3	16.5	16.5	16.4	15.8
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	40.1	41.4
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	37.9	32.9
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	19.7	16.1
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	4.3	2.5
By industries														
Agriculture	38.4	32.1	30.1	36.7	36.7	38.1	38.0	34.3	37.9	37.3	37.1	37.5	41.6	37.9
Manufacturing	18.9	16.4	15.8	18.5	18.9	18.9	20.0	19.1	19.4	25.4	24.7	22.1	24.1	20.8
Construction	23.3	23.5	26.7	32.7	32.6	36.7	42.9	41.7	44.8	49.8	51.2	50.2	55.2	43.1
Trade	30.4	31.9	31.7	36.0	37.7	36.8	42.8	41.3	44.0	49.0	49.3	51.5	49.4	40.9
Transport and communication	10.3	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.0	11.3	10.6	10.5	13.6	12.6	13.8	15.1	13.2
Finance and business services	16.4	17.9	17.0	19.9	19.9	21.1	25.3	22.6	20.7	23.1	23.9	24.6	26.2	20.9
Public administration	16.4	17.0	25.9	19.0	15.5	16.0	13.7	13.8	9.3	6.6	8.2	6.0	6.3	7.4
Education	19.0	20.6	25.6	21.7	23.2	23.8	21.5	22.6	16.0	4.8	6.9	8.8	6.1	9.0
Health	21.6	25.2	25.9	24.1	25.8	28.0	26.7	19.9	16.1	6.3	8.4	10.3	8.6	12.6
Total	20.8	19.9	21.0	21.9	22.0	22.7	24.4	22.8	22.4	23.2	24.0	24.2	24.3	21.6

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

Source: FSzH-BT.

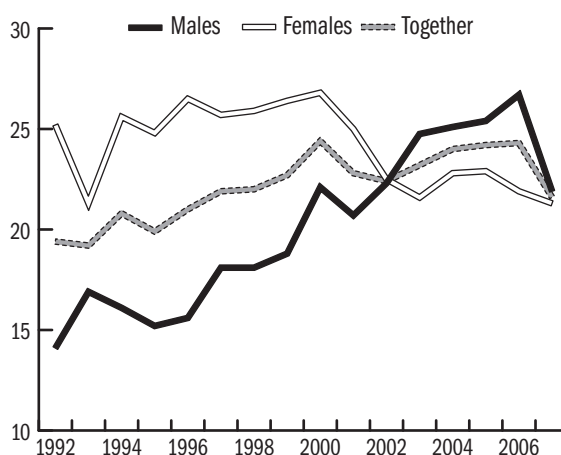


Figure 6.3: The percentage of low paid workers by gender

Table 6.10: The dispersion of gross monthly earnings by gender, ratios of deciles

	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007
Males and females together									
D9/D5	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
D5/D1	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8
D9/D1	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.8	4.7	4.3
Males									
D9/D5	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
D5/D1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8
D9/D1	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.5	5.1	4.5	5.4	5.4	4.8
Females									
D9/D5	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
D5/D1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
D9/D1	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.8

Source: FSzH-BT.

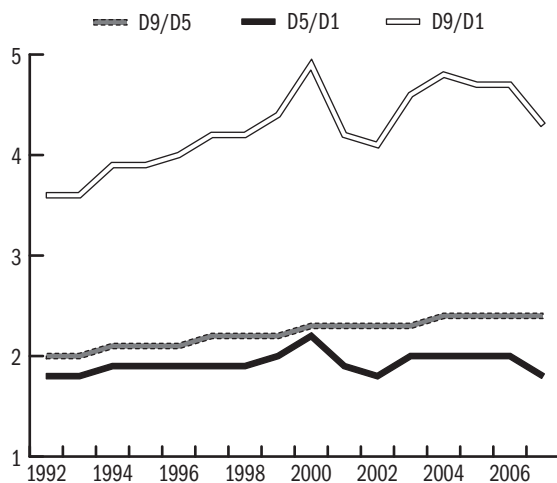


Figure 6.4: The dispersion of gross monthly earnings

Table 6.11: Average earnings in the national economy by ownership groups, broken down to manual and non-manual workers, by genders, HUF/capita/month, 2007

Ownership variations	Manual			Non-manual			Together		
	male	female	together	male	female	together	male	female	together
100 % foreign ownership	178,104	121,863	155,099	495,228	316,490	409,320	278,084	196,025	242,499
Foreign majority	212,803	132,677	190,614	561,766	350,529	453,877	341,339	266,398	312,475
Domestic majority	164,692	107,574	146,333	487,200	390,735	424,014	254,514	279,571	266,175
100% domestic ownership	123,998	95,584	116,332	267,143	184,276	222,992	155,103	136,513	148,608
Unknown	150,841	109,312	134,442	377,453	206,826	266,930	218,160	162,318	190,170
Total	139,720	105,186	129,192	357,782	232,171	290,260	194,304	164,806	183,017

Source: FSzH-BT.

Table 6.12: Average earnings of manual workers in the national economy by staff size-categories and ownership groups, HUF/capita/month, 2007

Ownership ratio	Over 1000	Between 301-100	Between 51-300	Between 21-50	Between 10-20	Between 5-9	Total
100 % foreign ownership	158,031	157,082	151,993	144,739	165,039	117,784	155,099
Foreign majority	236,955	178,218	145,677	156,122	122,731	118,670	190,614
Domestic majority	181,574	130,659	130,356	136,379	121,485	101,728	146,333
100% domestic ownership	162,103	135,243	116,442	108,303	97,992	93,165	116,332
Unknown	116,515	154,718	145,532	112,560	110,706	155,902	134,442
Total	164,066	146,714	125,974	111,973	101,130	106,504	129,192

Source: FSzH-BT.

Table 6.13: Average earnings of non-manual workers in the national economy by staff size-categories and ownership groups, HUF/capita/month, 2007

Ownership ratio	Over 1000	Between 301-100	Between 51-300	Between 21-50	Between 10-20	Between 5-9	Total
100 % foreign ownership	391,555	407,303	421,396	400,595	456,522	418,233	409,320
Foreign majority	545,315	346,887	382,833	355,483	347,319	252,110	453,877
Domestic majority	518,616	234,726	328,077	294,933	177,795	212,952	424,014
100% domestic ownership	286,638	287,899	245,326	204,026	168,954	158,129	222,992
Unknown	218,524	321,915	337,864	243,974	186,479	386,653	266,930
Total	355,767	337,331	300,783	232,775	200,766	215,191	290,260

Source: FSzH-BT.

Table 6.14: Average earnings in the national economy by staff size-categories and ownership groups, HUF/capita/month, 2007

Ownership ratio	Over 1000	Between 301-100	Between 51-300	Between 21-50	Between 10-20	Between 5-9	Total
100 % foreign ownership	232,572	234,824	246,348	257,415	323,036	282,379	242,499
Foreign majority	394,431	249,727	240,233	220,836	227,835	195,225	312,475
Domestic majority	380,998	156,433	196,530	185,541	134,571	168,156	266,175
100% domestic ownership	204,128	181,341	155,303	134,261	118,638	114,427	148,608
Unknown	169,572	204,456	231,581	148,784	147,024	228,997	190,170
Total	241,691	206,338	182,147	146,431	132,127	143,214	183,017

Source: FSzH-BT.

Table 6.15: Average monthly earnings by age in the national economy, broken down to manual and non-manual workers, by gender, HUF/capita, month, 2007

Age	Manual			Non-manual			Together		
	male	female	together	male	female	together	male	female	together
18	86,118	87,712	86,655	155,217	109,365	118,063	86,822	89,436	87,746
19	111,874	91,237	106,463	196,248	160,761	174,634	123,235	119,432	121,938
20	105,879	96,249	103,088	98,199	101,638	100,735	105,577	97,432	102,854
21	107,174	96,234	103,777	134,679	108,577	117,528	109,310	99,489	105,767
22	109,220	95,420	104,688	143,976	115,782	126,161	113,705	102,386	109,257
23	112,889	98,822	108,539	169,305	139,875	148,873	121,905	118,983	120,663
24	116,149	109,503	114,044	174,822	152,540	159,553	130,386	135,364	132,715
25	121,294	103,491	115,560	195,268	164,295	174,971	143,968	142,334	143,189
26	121,155	104,212	116,047	219,642	177,714	192,926	156,087	155,007	155,575
27	123,233	105,802	118,269	225,045	188,101	202,428	160,847	163,334	161,978
28	135,647	103,244	126,531	241,759	198,195	215,943	175,603	168,927	172,653
29	130,162	102,150	122,285	271,736	204,919	232,547	182,582	172,104	178,018
30	133,904	105,976	126,228	282,266	216,267	244,276	188,136	180,247	184,791
31	136,741	103,284	127,470	321,809	211,677	259,716	200,902	172,819	189,352
32	138,499	101,457	129,071	342,112	210,912	263,531	204,194	175,416	192,215
33	138,518	102,243	128,347	335,255	216,112	267,422	208,856	176,685	195,357
34	136,039	101,395	125,698	353,379	216,087	269,608	205,754	174,185	191,811
35	142,046	101,791	129,644	371,910	207,687	269,201	214,607	168,893	193,849
36	143,461	102,288	130,045	376,188	201,300	264,656	216,594	164,203	192,002
37	142,978	105,932	131,172	385,401	201,908	265,662	219,916	168,431	195,311
38	143,235	102,185	129,373	383,945	204,159	264,802	216,179	166,043	191,744
39	144,427	101,790	129,364	376,829	199,308	254,284	212,467	163,046	187,284
40	144,273	103,834	130,357	378,002	209,355	259,923	209,566	170,633	189,808
41	147,261	103,165	132,100	349,579	206,628	249,072	205,629	170,101	187,381
42	142,768	104,587	129,667	374,012	208,989	256,363	204,884	170,970	187,520
43	145,602	103,761	130,378	331,849	215,260	248,980	199,209	174,515	186,192
44	142,931	100,481	126,718	388,167	211,849	262,827	213,051	168,901	189,491
45	143,528	104,409	128,541	321,369	210,852	242,621	193,184	169,049	180,328
46	146,313	102,441	130,321	360,253	213,511	256,035	209,197	173,538	190,316
47	147,847	104,313	131,936	353,118	212,999	252,407	204,650	172,708	187,748
48	145,806	105,063	129,566	344,392	214,790	250,715	201,107	171,219	184,778
49	142,837	105,567	127,874	329,554	215,580	246,898	196,908	173,331	183,853
50	145,942	106,432	130,649	363,665	218,525	258,550	204,167	174,010	187,940
51	144,065	106,988	129,263	348,173	218,500	254,209	201,104	174,524	186,529
52	149,548	107,291	132,727	352,411	230,688	264,486	204,634	180,658	191,615
53	147,908	105,708	131,003	359,299	229,575	266,239	208,385	180,461	193,135
54	145,967	107,476	130,876	360,964	235,841	273,072	213,501	187,880	199,612
55	144,923	107,734	130,599	363,785	237,229	276,264	215,337	189,225	201,391
56	145,148	105,524	128,983	365,737	233,305	272,172	214,597	184,260	197,864
57	147,587	105,626	132,756	379,843	237,290	287,600	229,058	190,473	209,784
58	141,964	104,262	132,984	352,713	254,447	299,928	215,315	204,080	211,068
59	136,377	104,839	129,090	365,100	277,514	321,766	220,679	218,021	219,735
60	142,157	101,498	131,925	382,523	275,253	332,214	248,871	219,148	237,970

STATISTICAL DATA

Age	Manual			Non-manual			Together		
	male	female	together	male	female	together	male	female	together
61	138,747	106,507	126,447	406,166	280,123	345,174	294,581	224,524	263,364
62	154,742	101,041	137,905	359,436	270,989	320,758	267,724	216,098	247,701
63	126,220	96,724	116,386	403,047	274,704	351,079	290,364	215,014	261,901
64	113,934	97,929	108,983	481,848	272,872	387,998	292,598	208,520	260,222
65	113,646	97,564	109,540	402,011	268,176	344,080	265,273	218,991	248,586
66	142,256	102,704	135,134	363,441	249,480	329,585	247,869	196,270	235,462
67	136,878	86,678	121,385	350,695	282,536	323,154	249,179	209,465	234,792
68	109,092	94,547	104,306	396,211	268,651	359,651	284,592	192,547	256,634
69	108,309	99,748	106,162	437,518	291,341	390,774	238,137	191,256	225,028
70	117,050	100,753	109,643	330,855	281,462	312,751	219,919	171,541	199,820
71	111,345	109,150	110,581	427,092	237,548	350,880	303,353	194,075	261,603
72	125,731	86,340	112,382	380,142	203,509	318,873	223,967	132,571	192,710
73	103,506	100,796	102,948	349,614	312,821	338,822	185,942	195,476	188,205
74	109,255	103,251	106,406	418,432	250,430	402,952	305,750	127,371	255,370
75	78,519	98,920	84,635	248,537	310,302	267,021	148,856	186,244	160,056
76	92,887	99,614	93,616	224,554	113,702	199,955	150,505	108,721	143,743
77	99,225	71,290	85,225	188,322	269,750	225,067	149,496	173,401	160,832
78	117,779	98,138	109,129	171,344	131,250	168,640	167,217	115,488	161,372
79	169,001	157,791	165,301	197,057	263,108	216,251	183,897	208,854	191,625
80	0	107,716	107,716	117,600	434,208	142,024	117,600	136,696	126,862
Total	138,697	103,958	126,974	333,248	212,968	254,504	199,294	172,348	186,229

Source: FSzH-BT.

Table 7.1: School leavers by level of education

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College and university
1980	119,809	49,232	43,167	14,859
1989	170,891	53,724	52,573	15,699
1990	164,614	54,933	53,039	15,963
1991	158,907	59,302	54,248	16,458
1992	151,287	66,261	59,646	16,201
1993	144,200	66,342	68,607	16,223
1994	136,857	62,902	68,604	18,041
1995	122,333	57,057	70,265	20,024
1996	120,529	54,209	73,413	22,128
1997	116,708	46,868	75,564	24,411
1998	113,651	42,866	77,660	25,338
1999	114,302	38,822	73,965	27,049
2000	114,250	35,500 ^a	72,200 ^a	28,300 ^a
2001	114,200 ^a	33,500 ^a	70,441	29,746
2002	113,923	26,941	69,612	30,785
2003	117,747	26,472	71,944	31,911
2004	113,179	26,620	76,669	31,633
2005	115,626	25,519	77,025	32,732
2006	114,240	24,427	76,895	29,871
2007	108,889	17,967	77,527	29,059

^a Estimated data.

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

Source: OM STAT.

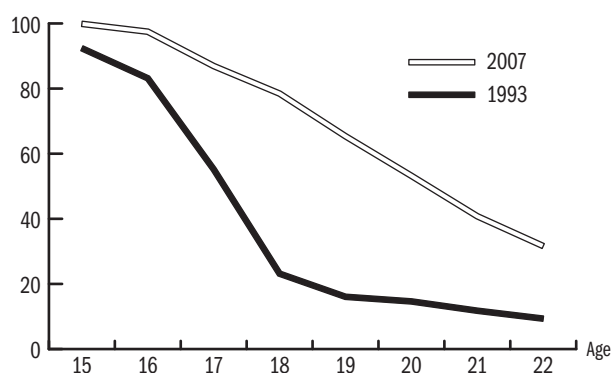
**Figure 7.1: Full time students as a percentage of the different age groups**

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

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College and university
1980	171,347	60,865	57,213	17,886
1989	128,542	91,767	84,140	20,704
1990	125,665	87,932	83,939	22,662
1993	125,679	76,977	87,657	35,005
1994	126,032	77,146	87,392	37,934
1995	123,997	65,352	82,665	42,433
1996	124,554	58,822	84,773	44,698
1997	127,214	53,083	84,395	45,669
1998	125,875	39,965	86,868	48,886
1999	121,424	33,570	89,184	51,586
2000	117,000	33,900 ^a	90,800 ^a	54,100 ^a
2001	112,144	34,210	92,393	56,709
2002	112,345	33,497	94,256	57,763
2003	114,020	33,394	92,817	59,699
2004	101,021	32,645	93,469	59,783
2005	97,810	33,114	96,181	61,898
2006	95,954	32,732	95,989	61,231
2007	98,766	31,897	92,957	55,789

^a Estimated data.

Note: Excludes special schools.

Source: OM STAT.

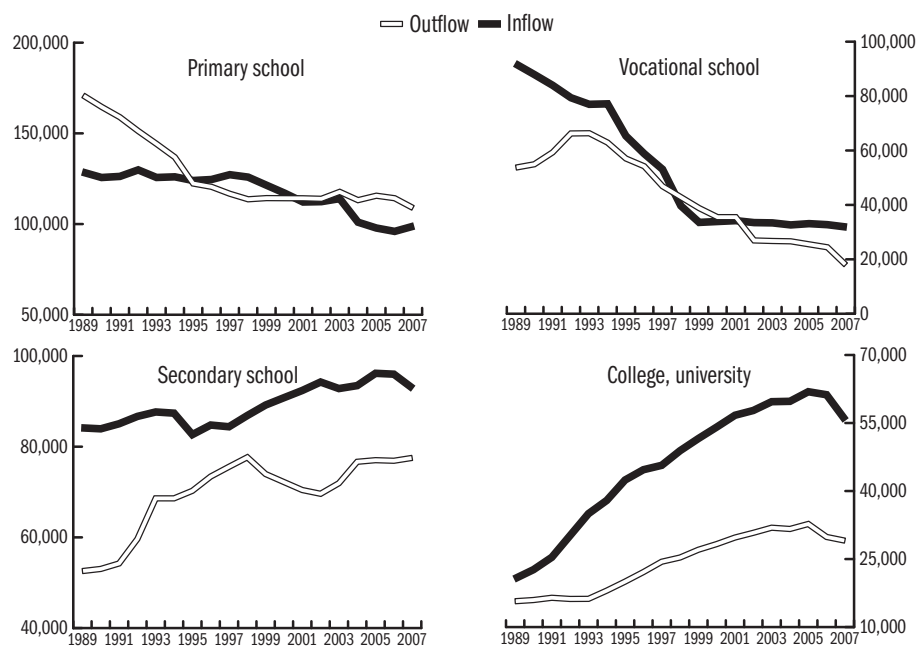


Figure 7.2: Flows of the educational system by level

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

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College and university
1980/81	1,162,203	162,709	203,238	64,057
1989/90	1,183,573	213,697	273,511	72,381
1990/91	1,130,656	222,204	291,872	76,601
1993/94	1,009,416	198,859	330,586	103,713
1994/95	985,291	185,751	337,317	116,370
1995/96	974,806	172,599	349,299	129,541
1996/97	965,998	158,407	361,395	142,113
1997/98	963,997	143,911	368,645	152,889
1998/99	964,248	128,203	376,626	163,100
1999/00	960,601	117,038	386,579	171,516
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
2006/07	800,635	119,520	443,166	224,616
2007/08	783,948	122,978	441,886	227,118

Note: Excludes special schools.

Source: OM STAT.

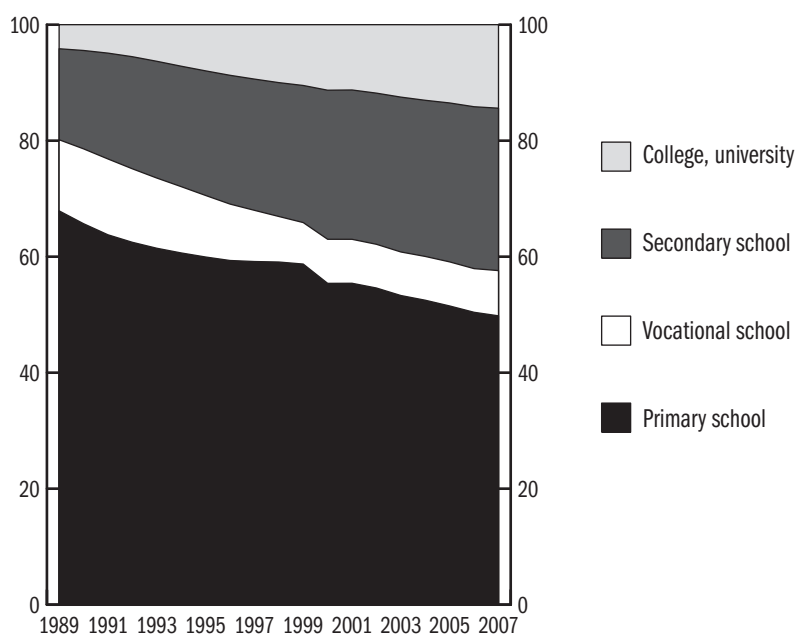
**Figure 7.3: The distribution of pupils/students in the educational system**

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
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
2006/07	2,319	4,829	91,035	151,203
2007/08	2,245	5,874	83,008	132,273

Source: OM STAT.

Table 7.5: Number of high school applicants, full time

Year	Applied	Admitted	Admitted as a percentage of applied	Applied	Admitted
				as a percentage of the secondary school graduates in the given year	
1980	33,339	14,796	44.4	77.2	34.3
1990	46,767	16,818	36.0	88.2	31.7
1991	48,911	20,338	41.6	90.2	37.5
1992	59,119	24,022	40.6	99.1	40.3
1993	71,741	28,217	39.3	104.6	41.1
1994	79,805	29,901	37.5	116.3	43.6
1995	86,548	35,081	40.5	123.2	49.9
1996	79,369	38,382	48.4	108.1	52.3
1997	81,924	40,355	49.3	108.4	53.4
1998	81,065	43,629	53.8	104.4	56.2
1999	82,815	44,538	53.8	112.0	60.2
2000	82,957	45,546	54.9	114.9	63.1
2001	84,380	49,874	59.1	119.8	70.8
2002	88,978	52,552	59.1	127.8	75.5
2003	87,110	52,703	60.5	121.1	73.3
2004	95,871	55,179	57.6	125.0	72.0
2005	91,583	52,863	57.7	118.9	68.6
2006	84,262	53,983	64.1	109.6	70.2
2007	74,849	50,941	68.1	96.5	65.7

Source: OM STAT.

Table 8.1: Registered vacancies* and registered jobseekers

Year	Number of vacancies at closing day	Number of registered jobseekers at closing date**	Vacancies per 100 registered jobseekers
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
2006	41,677	393,465	10.6
2007	29,933	426,915	7.0

* Monthly average stock figures.

** Before 2006: registered unemployed.

Source: FSzH REG.

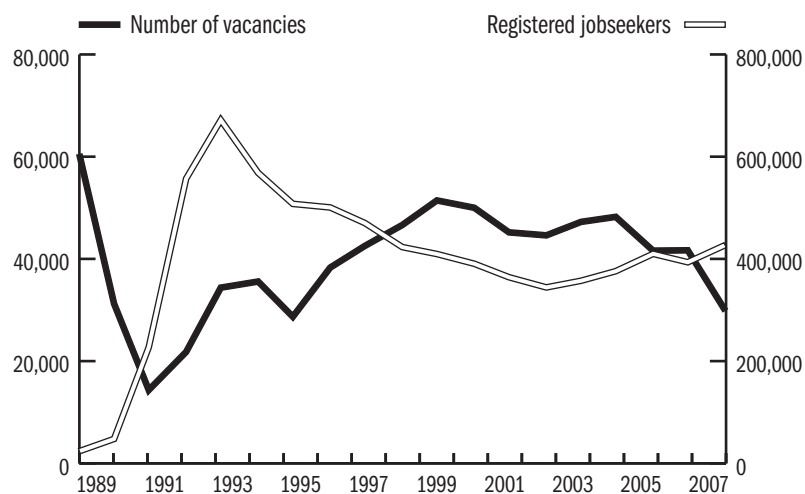


Figure 8.1: Number of registered vacancies and registered unemployed

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

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

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

Table 8.3: Firms expecting increasing/decreasing orders*

Year		Orders		Year		Orders	
		increasing	decreasing			increasing	decreasing
1994	I.	38.7	24.8	2000	I.	38.9	18.3
	II.	45.6	21.7		II.	49.1	14.9
1995	I.	40.9	23.8	2001	I.	44.1	16.2
	II.	47.2	20.7		II.	44.4	19.1
1996	I.	39.8	24.4	2002	I.	39.5	18.8
	II.	45.5	21.0		II.	40.2	19.5
1997	I.	42.7	19.4	2003	I.	36.2	22.3
	II.	47.5	16.7		II.	49.0	13.8
1998	I.	46.1	15.2	2004		38.2	20.5
	II.	47.5	18.0	2005		n.a.	n.a.
1999	I.	38.7	21.9	2006		n.a.	n.a.
	II.	42.2	20.2	2007		n.a.	n.a.

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

Table 8.4: Firms activating new capacities* – per cent

Year		Building only	Building and/or machinery	Total	Year		Building only	Building and/or machinery	Total
1994	I.	3.4	14.1	10.2	2000	I.	4.6	21.1	25.7
	II.	3.0	14.7	14.4		II.	4.4	23.9	28.3
1995	I.	3.6	17.7	17.5	2001	I.	4.0	21.9	25.9
	II.	4.1	17.4	17.7		II.	4.7	22.9	27.6
1996	I.	4.2	18.4	21.3	2002	I.	3.4	22.6	26.0
	II.	4.4	18.8	21.5		II.	3.3	22.8	26.1
1997	I.	3.6	20.2	22.6	2003	I.	3.4	21.9	25.3
	II.	4.2	19.5	23.2		II.	...	...	...
1998	I.	3.9	19.2	23.8	2004		5.3	30.2	35.5
	II.	4.7	21.1	23.7	2005		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1999	I.	4.7	20.5	25.2	2006		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	II.	5.2	20.9	26.1	2007		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

Source: FSzH PROG.

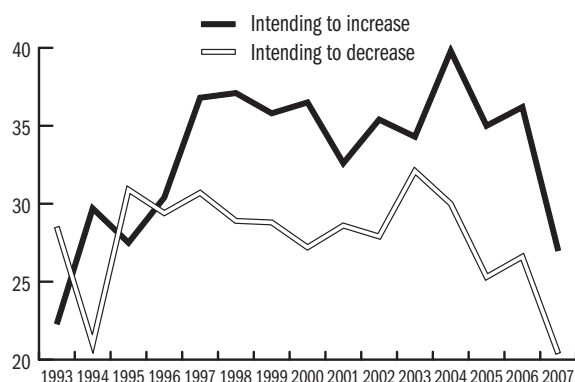


Figure 8.2: Firms intending to increase/decrease their staff

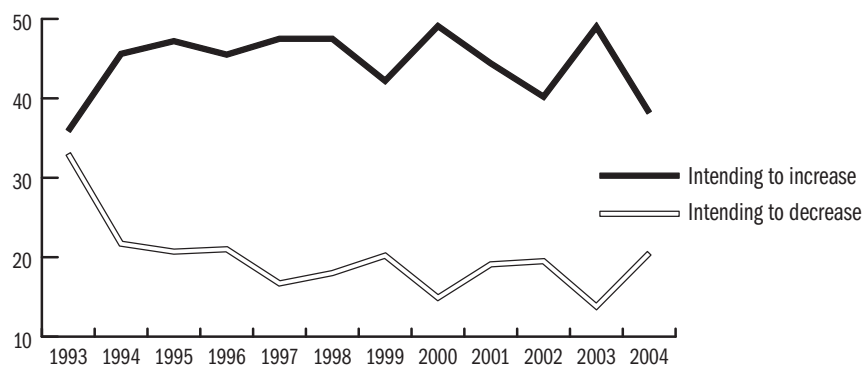


Figure 8.3: Firms expecting increasing/decreasing orders

Table 9.1: Regional inequalities: Employment rate*

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1992	62.3	57.7	62.0	57.2	52.2	52.5	57.9	58.0
1993	58.4	55.2	60.5	52.9	49.3	48.4	53.4	54.5
1994	57.2	54.4	59.9	52.4	47.7	47.5	53.0	53.5
1995	57.1	53.1	58.5	48.8	46.3	46.4	53.0	52.5
1996	56.8	52.7	59.3	50.3	45.7	45.6	52.8	52.4
1997	56.8	53.6	59.8	50.0	45.7	45.2	53.6	52.5
1998	57.7	56.0	61.6	51.5	46.2	46.4	54.2	53.7
1999	59.7	58.5	63.1	52.8	48.1	48.8	55.3	55.6
2000	60.5	59.2	63.4	53.5	49.4	49.0	56.0	56.3
2001	60.8	59.8	63.2	52.5	49.6	49.6	56.2	56.5
2001 ^a	60.6	59.3	63.1	52.3	49.7	49.5	55.8	56.2
2002 ^a	60.9	60.0	63.7	51.6	50.3	49.3	54.2	56.2
2003 ^a	61.7	62.3	61.9	53.4	51.2	51.6	53.2	57.0
2004 ^a	62.9	60.3	61.4	52.3	50.6	50.4	53.6	56.8
2005 ^a	63.3	60.2	62.0	53.4	49.5	50.2	53.8	56.9
2006 ^a	62.7	61.4	62.8	53.6	50.4	51.1	54.3	57.3
2007 ^a	62.7	61.8	63.4	51.2	50.8	50.5	55.2	57.3

* Age: 15–64.

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

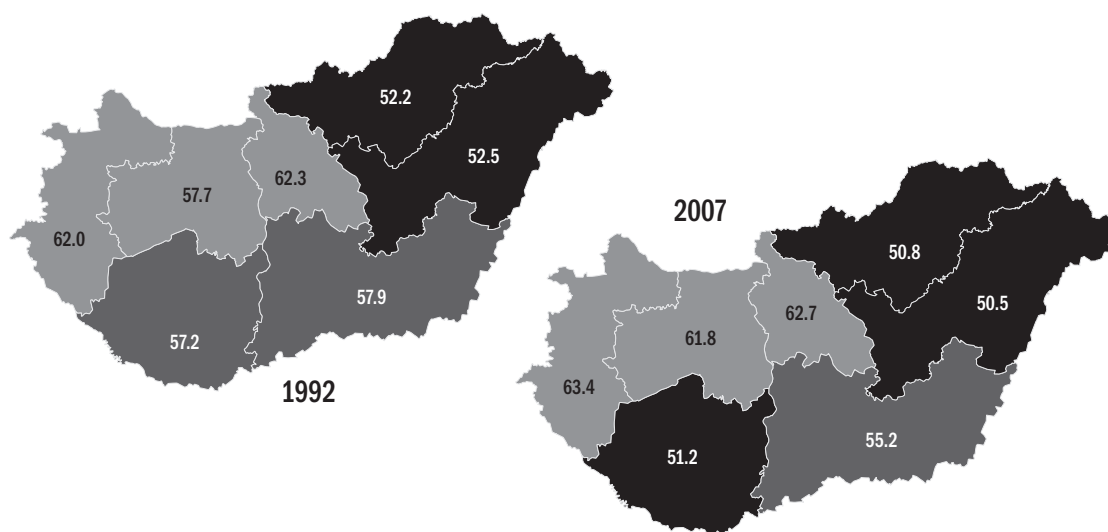
**Figure 9.1: Regional inequalities: Labour force participation rates in NUTS-2 level regions**

Table 9.2: Regional inequalities: LFS-based unemployment rate*

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1992	7.4	11.7	7.3	9.6	14.0	12.5	10.2	9.9
1993	9.9	12.6	9.0	12.8	16.1	14.8	12.4	12.1
1994	8.8	10.7	7.7	12.0	15.2	13.8	10.5	10.8
1995	7.4	11.0	6.9	12.1	16.0	13.8	9.3	10.3
1996	8.2	10.4	7.1	9.4	15.5	13.2	8.4	10.0
1997	7.0	8.1	6.0	9.9	14.0	12.0	7.3	8.8
1998	5.7	6.8	6.1	9.4	12.2	11.1	7.1	7.8
1999	5.2	6.1	4.4	8.3	11.6	10.2	5.8	7.0
2000	5.3	4.9	4.2	7.8	10.1	9.3	5.1	6.4
2001	4.3	4.3	4.2	7.8	8.5	7.8	5.4	5.7
2001 ^a	4.3	4.3	4.1	7.7	8.5	7.8	5.4	5.7
2002 ^a	3.9	5.0	4.0	7.9	8.8	7.8	6.2	5.8
2003 ^a	4.0	4.6	4.6	7.9	9.7	6.8	6.5	5.9
2004 ^a	4.5	5.6	4.6	7.3	9.7	7.2	6.3	6.1
2005 ^a	5.2	6.3	5.9	8.8	10.6	9.1	8.2	7.2
2006 ^a	5.1	6.1	5.7	9.0	11.0	10.9	7.8	7.5
2007 ^a	4.7	5.0	5.0	10.0	12.3	10.8	7.9	7.4

* Age: 15–64.

^a See: Table 3.7.

Source: KSH MEF.

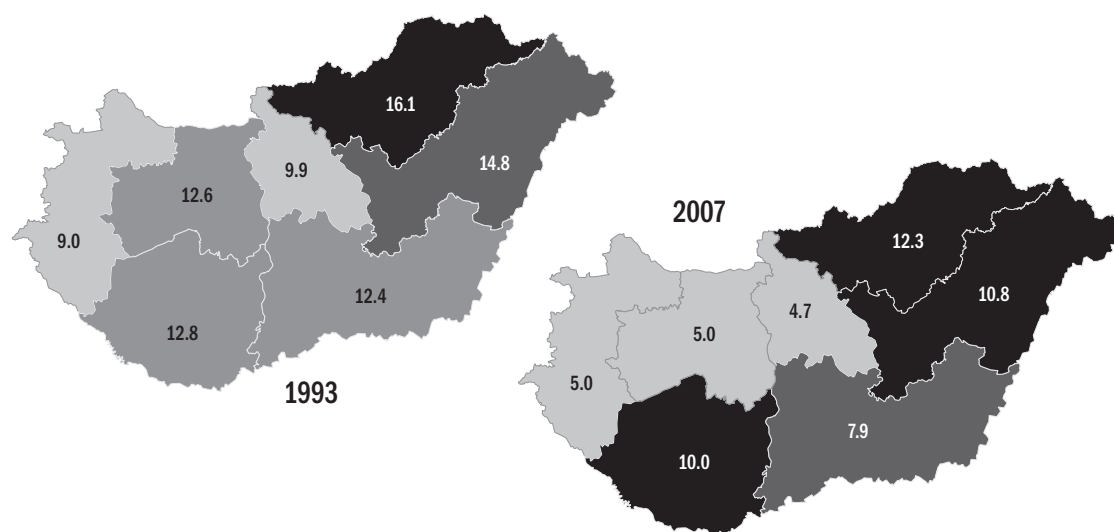


Figure 9.2: Regional inequalities: LFS-based unemployment rates in NUTS-2 level regions

Table 9.3: Regional inequalities: Registered unemployment rate^{*, **}

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1991	1.7	3.7	2.8	4.8	7.0	6.5	5.2	4.1
1992	5.7	10.4	7.2	10.8	15.7	15.0	12.2	10.3
1993	8.0	12.8	9.1	13.1	19.1	18.2	14.7	12.9
1994	6.6	11.5	8.5	11.9	16.6	16.9	12.9	11.3
1995	6.3	10.6	7.6	11.7	15.6	16.1	11.5	10.6
1996	6.4	10.7	8.0	12.6	16.7	16.8	11.3	11.0
1997	5.6	9.9	7.3	13.1	16.8	16.4	11.0	10.5
1998	4.7	8.6	6.1	11.8	16.0	15.0	10.1	9.5
1999	4.5	8.7	5.9	12.1	17.1	16.1	10.4	9.7
2000	3.8	7.5	5.6	11.8	17.2	16.0	10.4	9.3
2001	3.2	6.7	5.0	11.2	16.0	14.5	9.7	8.5
2002	2.8	6.6	4.9	11.0	15.6	13.3	9.2	8.0
2003	2.8	6.7	5.2	11.7	16.2	14.1	9.7	8.3
2004	3.2	6.9	5.8	12.2	15.7	14.1	10.4	8.7
2005	3.4	7.4	6.9	13.4	16.5	15.1	11.2	9.4
2006	3.1	7.0	6.3	13.0	15.9	15.0	10.7	9.0
2007	3.5	6.9	6.3	13.6	17.6	16.6	11.7	9.7

* Since 2006: the rate of registered jobseekers.

** The denominator of the ratio is the economically active population on January 1st of the previous year. (Based on KSH MEM).

Source: FSzH REG.

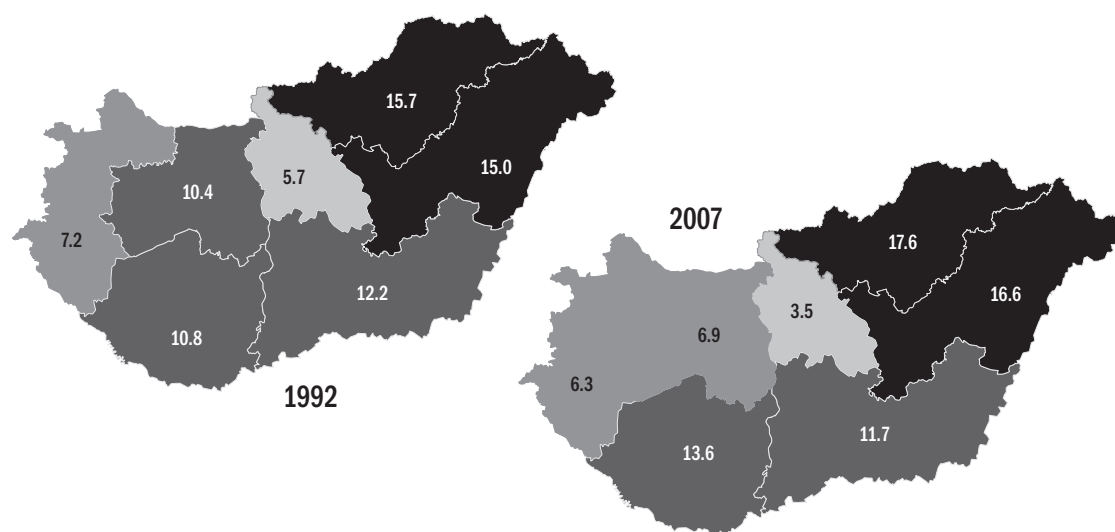
**Figure 9.3: Regional inequalities: Registered unemployment rate in NUTS-2 level regions**

Table 9.4: Annual average registered unemployment rate by counties

County	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Budapest	0.1	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.0
Baranya	1.1	11.8	12.2	13.3	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.1	11.2	11.9	11.6	13.4	13.3	12.9
Bács-Kiskun	1.1	11.0	10.9	10.7	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.3	8.8	9.4	9.9	10.4	10.2	11.4
Békés	1.1	14.0	14.0	13.5	13.0	13.0	13.1	11.9	11.2	11.5	12.0	13.0	13.5	15.0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	2.3	16.7	18.0	19.0	17.9	19.5	20.3	19.0	19.1	19.6	18.3	18.9	18.0	19.9
Csongrád	1.0	9.9	9.3	9.2	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.5	9.7	10.7	8.8	9.2
Fejér	1.0	10.6	10.4	9.4	8.4	8.3	7.2	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0.5	6.8	7.4	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.4	4.6	4.1
Hajdú-Bihar	0.9	14.2	15.6	15.0	14.0	15.6	14.7	13.6	12.8	13.1	12.9	14.0	13.9	15.6
Heves	1.6	12.5	13.6	12.1	11.7	12.3	12.0	10.6	9.8	10.0	10.6	11.3	11.1	12.2
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1.6	14.6	14.8	14.8	13.5	13.7	13.4	11.5	10.2	10.7	11.2	12.0	11.4	11.8
Komárom-Esztergom	1.0	11.3	12.0	11.4	9.8	10.1	8.3	7.0	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.8	5.8	5.4
Nógrád	2.4	16.3	17.0	16.3	15.6	16.2	14.9	14.3	13.8	14.6	14.6	16.1	16.1	17.7
Pest	0.5	7.6	7.8	7.3	6.3	6.0	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.3
Somogy	1.4	11.2	12.5	12.7	11.3	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.5	12.2	13.4	14.5	14.6	16.2
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2.6	19.3	19.7	18.9	17.2	18.7	19.5	17.8	16.7	17.7	17.5	18.6	18.8	21.0
Tolna	1.6	12.2	13.4	13.5	12.3	12.9	11.8	11.0	10.0	10.7	11.6	11.8	10.5	11.5
Vas	0.4	7.2	7.2	6.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.5	5.0	6.0	6.8	6.1	6.2
Veszprém	0.9	10.0	9.9	9.2	7.9	8.2	7.2	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	8.0
Zala	0.8	9.2	9.8	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.2	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.4	9.3	9.0	9.3
Total	1.0	10.6	11.0	10.5	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.4	9.0	9.7

Note: See Table 9.3.

Source: FSzH REG.

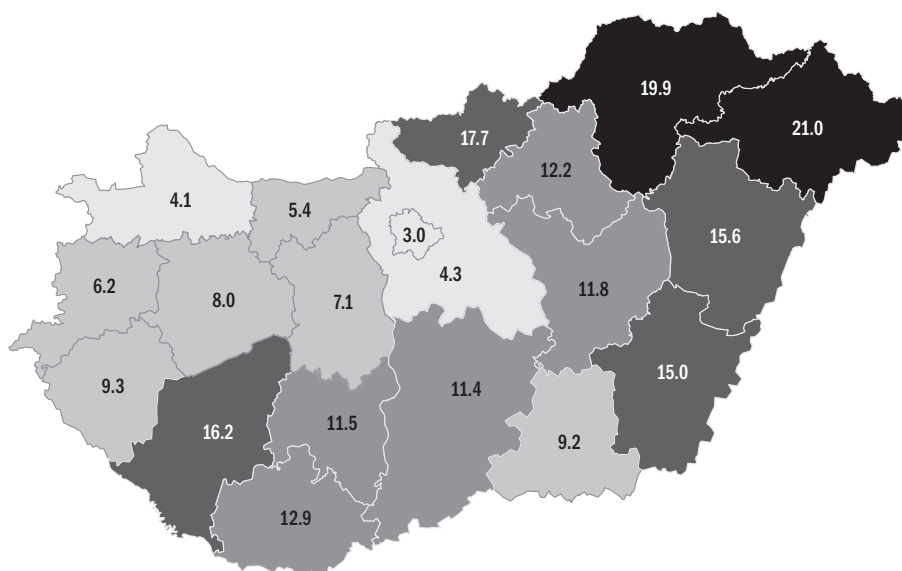


Figure 9.4: Regional inequalities: Registered unemployment rates in the counties, 2007

Table 9.5: Average monthly earnings in Budapest and the counties

County	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	HUF/ month	%	HUF/ month	%	HUF/ month	%	HUF/ month	%	HUF/ month	%	HUF/ month	%
Budapest	157624	134.0	180811	133.2	194981	132.5	205645	130.3	223321	130.0	244548	131.3
Baranya	100142	85.1	118218	87.1	128500	87.3	139070	88.1	149472	87.0	168774	90.6
Bács-Kiskun	97645	83.0	113129	83.3	119468	81.2	127336	80.7	139286	81.1	149952	80.5
Békés	93643	79.6	108338	79.8	118545	80.6	125766	79.7	137515	80.0	143199	76.9
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	102497	87.1	119033	87.7	128793	87.5	140860	89.3	152476	88.8	162093	87.0
Csongrád	100371	85.3	118308	87.2	126550	86.0	137820	87.4	152523	88.8	165008	88.6
Fejér	119613	101.7	137704	101.4	146057	99.3	154628	98.0	168496	98.1	185529	99.6
Győr-Moson-Sopron	116470	99.0	128681	94.8	139888	95.1	152095	96.4	167533	97.5	175540	94.3
Hajdú-Bihar	98118	83.4	117859	86.8	125891	85.6	133530	84.6	146393	85.2	159963	85.9
Heves	106287	90.3	119423	88.0	130589	88.8	141968	90.0	158853	92.5	163770	87.9
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	100761	85.6	115301	84.9	123627	84.0	150781	95.6	156212	90.9	173491	93.2
Komárom-Esztergom	109108	92.7	125579	92.5	136754	93.0	132027	83.7	140137	81.6	144637	77.7
Nógrád	94603	80.4	110666	81.5	123329	83.8	152147	96.4	169358	98.6	175795	94.4
Pest	117276	99.7	130325	96.0	143689	97.7	127450	80.8	129117	75.2	145298	78.0
Somogy	90561	77.0	111752	82.3	116852	79.4	128536	81.5	136892	79.7	147635	79.3
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	95491	81.2	112163	82.6	122342	83.2	130974	83.0	142451	82.9	150772	81.0
Tolna	106992	90.9	122549	90.3	121340	82.5	144193	91.4	156555	91.1	152904	82.1
Vas	101461	86.2	116429	85.8	128347	87.2	137308	87.0	148443	86.4	158911	85.3
Veszprém	100040	85.0	117553	86.6	126816	86.2	135916	86.1	146346	85.2	157509	84.6
Zala	97372	82.7	114811	84.6	123491	83.9	144718	91.7	146917	85.5	151398	81.3
Total	117672	100.0	135742	100.0	147111	100.0	157770	100.0	171794	100.0	186229	100.0

Source: FSzH BT.

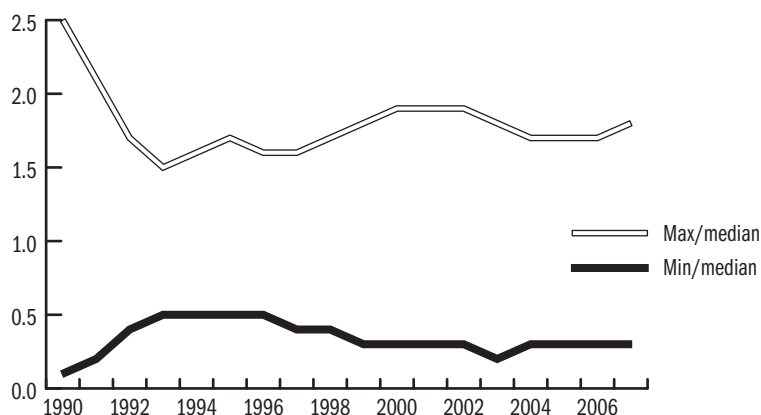


Figure 9.5: The dispersion of county level registered unemployment rates

Table 9.6: Regional inequalities: Gross monthly earnings*

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
HUF/person/month								
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
2006	212,001	157,824	156,499	144,189	152,521	142,142	143,231	171,794
2007	229,897	173,937	164,378	156,678	159,921	153,241	153,050	186,229
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
2006	123.4	91.9	91.1	83.9	88.8	82.7	83.4	100.0
2007	123.4	93.4	88.3	84.1	85.9	82.3	82.2	100.0

* Gross monthly earnings, May.

Note: The data refer to full-time employees in the budget sector and firms employing at least 20 workers (1989–94), at least 10 workers (1995–99) and at least 5 workers (2000–), respectively.

Source: FSzH BT.

Table 9.7: Regional inequalities: Gross domestic product

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
Thousand HUF/person/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	3,237	1,953	2,143	1,468	1,366	1,351	1,439	2,021
2005	3,564	2,056	2,169	1,517	1,439	1,390	1,483	2,185
2006	3,921	2,139	2,370	1,596	1,512	1,564	1,564	2,363
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	157.9	95.3	104.5	71.6	66.6	65.9	70.2	100.0
2005	163.2	94.0	99.2	69.4	65.9	63.6	67.8	100.0
2006	163.1	94.1	99.3	69.4	65.9	63.6	67.9	100.0

Source: KSH.

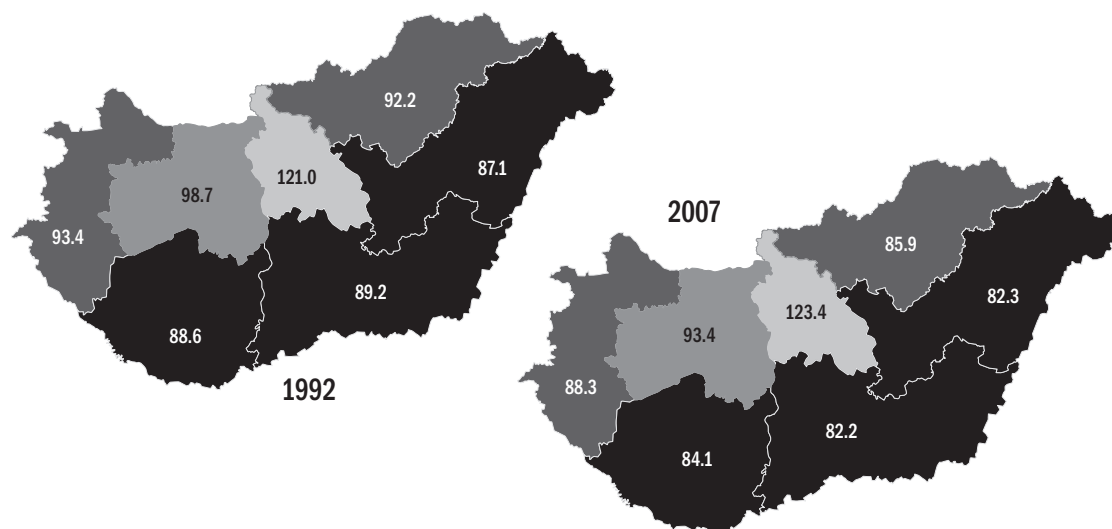


Figure 9.6: Regional inequalities: Gross monthly earnings

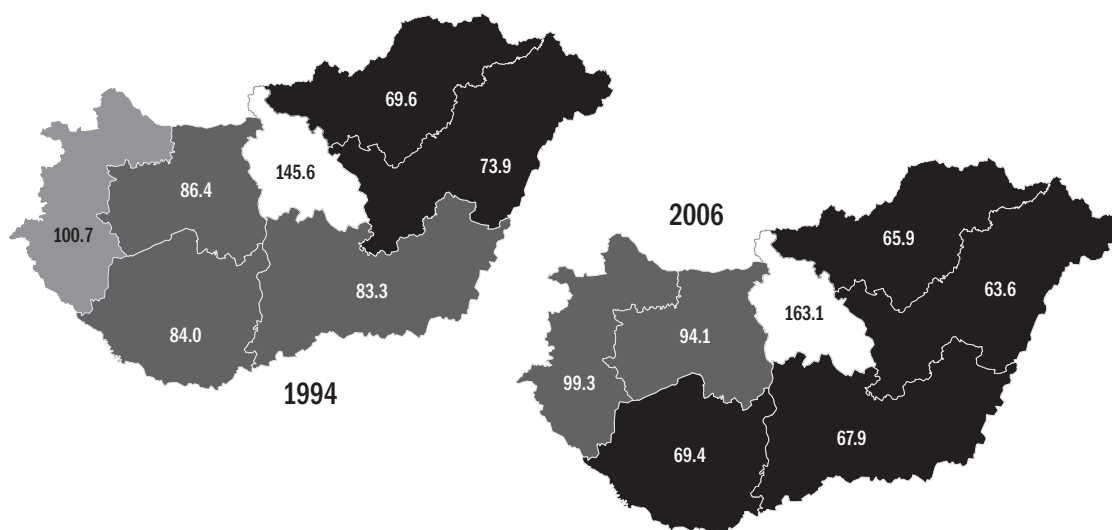


Figure 9.7: Regional inequalities: Gross domestic product

Table 10.1: Work permits issued to foreign citizens

Year	Number of workpermits issued during the year	Number of work permits valid at the last day of the year
1989	25,259	...
1990	51,946	...
1991	41,724	33,352
1992	24,621	15,727
1993	19,532	17,620
1994	24,756	20,090
1995	26,085	21,009
1996	20,296	18,763
1997	24,244	20,382
1998	26,310	22,466
1999	34,138	28,469
2000	40,203	35,014
2001	47,269	38,623
2002	49,779	42,700
2003	57,383	48,651
2004 ^a	64,695	55,136
Number of registration	14,253	10,711
Number of green card certificates	285	285
2005 ^a	53,324	46,391
Number of registration	18,907	15,954
Number of green card certificates	331	509

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

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

Table 10.2: Employed in their present job since 0–6 months

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Hungary	8.2	8.5	6.8	7.2	6.3	6.6	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.7

Source: MEF, IV. quarterly waves.

Table 11: 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 ^a	7	172,048	1,708
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
2006	16	24,670	52
2007	13	64,612	189

^a Teachers strikes number partly estimated.

Source: KSH.

Table 12.1: Employment and unemployment rate of population aged 15–64 by sex in the EU–15 and EU–25, 2007

Country	Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	men	women	total	men	women	total
Austria	78.4	64.4	71.4	4.0	5.1	4.5
Belgium	68.7	55.3	62.0	6.7	8.5	7.5
Denmark	81.0	73.2	77.1	3.5	4.2	3.8
United Kingdom	77.5	65.5	71.5	5.7	5.0	5.4
Finland	72.1	68.5	70.3	6.6	7.3	6.9
France	69.3	60.0	64.6	7.5	8.5	8.0
Greece	74.9	47.9	61.4	5.3	12.9	8.4
Netherlands	82.2	69.6	76.0	2.8	3.7	3.2
Ireland	77.4	60.6	69.1	5.0	4.2	4.6
Luxembourg	72.3	56.1	64.2	3.6	4.7	4.1
Germany	74.7	64.0	69.4	8.7	8.8	8.7
Italy	70.7	46.6	58.7	5.0	7.9	6.2
Portugal	73.8	61.9	67.8	7.0	10.1	8.5
Spain	76.2	54.7	65.6	6.4	10.9	8.3
Sweden	76.5	71.8	74.2	6.0	6.5	6.2
EU–15	74.2	59.7	67.0	6.4	7.8	7.1
Hungary	64.0	50.9	57.3	7.2	7.7	7.4
Bulgaria	66.0	57.6	61.7	6.6	7.3	6.9
Cyprus	80.0	62.4	71.0	3.5	4.6	4.0
Czech Republic	74.8	57.3	66.1	4.3	6.8	5.4
Estonia	73.2	65.9	69.4	5.5	4.0	4.8
Poland	63.6	50.6	57.0	9.1	10.4	9.7
Latvia	72.5	64.4	68.3	6.6	5.7	6.1
Lithuania	67.9	62.2	64.9	4.4	4.4	4.4
Malta	72.9	35.7	54.6	6.0	7.6	6.5
Romania	64.8	52.8	58.8	7.6	5.7	6.8
Slovakia	68.4	53.0	60.7	9.9	12.7	11.2
Slovenia	72.7	62.6	67.8	4.1	6.0	5.0
EU–25	73.0	58.6	65.8	6.6	8.0	7.2
EU–27	72.5	58.3	65.4	6.6	7.9	7.2

Source: CIRCA.

Table 12.2: Employment composition, 2007

Country	Self employed	Part time	Fix term contr.	Service	Industry	Agriculture
Austria	19.2	21.8	9.0	65.7	22.9	11.4
Austria	14.3	22.6	8.9	67.0	27.3	5.7
Belgium	14.8	22.1	8.6	73.7	24.4	1.9
Denmark	9.1	24.1	8.7	73.8	23.2	3.0
United Kingdom	13.4	25.2	5.9	76.4	22.2	1.4
Finland	12.6	14.1	15.9	69.7	25.7	4.5
France	10.8	17.2	14.4	73.3	23.3	3.4
Greece	35.7	5.6	10.9	66.0	22.5	11.5
Netherlands	13.1	46.8	18.1	76.8	20.0	3.1
Ireland	17.2	..	7.3	67.2	27.2	5.6
Luxembourg	7.2	17.8	6.8	81.3	16.9	1.8
Germany	11.9	26.0	14.6	67.9	29.8	2.2
Italy	26.1	13.6	13.2	65.9	30.2	4.0
Portugal	24.5	12.1	22.4	57.8	30.5	11.6
Spain	17.6	11.8	31.7	66.2	29.3	4.5
Sweden	10.6	25.0	17.5	76.1	21.6	2.3
EU-15	15.7	20.9	14.8	70.2	26.3	3.5
Hungary	12.4	4.1	7.3	62.7	32.7	4.6
Bulgaria	12.4	1.7	5.2	57.0	35.5	7.5
Cyprus	20.3	7.3	13.2	73.1	22.5	4.4
Czech Republic	16.2	5.0	8.6	56.2	40.2	3.6
Estonia	8.9	8.2	2.1	60.0	35.2	4.7
Poland	23.5	9.2	28.2	54.5	30.7	14.7
Latvia	10.8	6.4	4.2	61.6	28.5	9.9
Lithuania	13.7	8.6	3.5	58.9	30.7	10.4
Malta	14.0	10.9	5.1	72.0	26.2	1.8
Romania	33.7	9.7	1.6	39.1	31.4	29.5
Slovakia	12.9	2.6	5.1	56.4	39.4	4.2
Slovenia	15.9	9.3	18.5	54.9	35.2	9.9
EU-27	16.8	18.2	14.5	66.7	27.7	5.6

Source: Eurostat (Newcronos) Labour Force Survey.

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

Country	2004			2005			2006		
	In local currency	In euros	Date effective ¹	In local currency	In euros	Date effective ¹	In local currency	In euros	Date effective ¹
Belgium		1,317.50	2004.02.		1,234	2005.06.		1,234.21	2005.06.
Bulgaria	120, leva	61	2004.01.	150	77	2005.01.	160	81.8	2006.01.
Croatia	kuna	–	–	2,080	285	2005.01.	2,080	282.23	2005.01.
Cyprus ²	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 ³		1,154.13	2004.06.		1,217	2005.07.		1,254.28	2006.07.
Greece ⁴		559	2004.09.		560	2004.09.		658	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 litas	130	2003.09.	550	159	2005.07.	600	173.77	2006.07.
Luxembourg ⁵		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		1,264.80	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 ³		365.6	2004.01.		374	2005.01.		385.9	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 ³		490.8	2004.06.		513	2005.01.		540.9	2006.01.
Turkey	444,150,000 lira	250	2004.07.	489 new lira	266	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.

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

¹ Minimum wage levels last updated.

² Unmarried white collar workers only.

³ The terms of this wage order entitle a worker to 13 or 14 monthly payments per year.

⁴ Starting salary in non-unionised sectors. Increases after six months' service. Rates apply only in six occupations.

⁵ Unskilled workers only.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN DATA SOURCES

1. CSO Labour Force Survey – KSH MEF

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

In international practice, the labour force survey is a widely used statistical tool to provide simultaneous, comprehensive and systematic monitoring of employment, unemployment and underemployment. The survey techniques minimize 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:

- 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, reading, answering advertisements, asking friends, relatives or other methods.

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

Persons are defined economically inactive (i.e. not in the labour force) if they were neither employed 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 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 – KSH MEM

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 (1st January). Population is taken into account by economic activity with a differentiation between those of working age and the population outside of the working age.

Source of data: Annual labour survey on employment on 1st January of enterprises with more than

20 (later 5) 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.

3. CSO Institution-Based Labour Statistics – KSH IMS

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 real earnings is calculated from the ratio of net income index and the consumer price index in the same period.

Non-manual workers are persons with occupations classified by the 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 (Jobseekers') Register Database – FSZH REG*

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

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

- had themselves registered with a local office of the Public Employment Service (PES) as unemployed/jobseekers (i. e. he/she has got no job but wishes to work, for which they seek assistance from the labour market organisation);
- at a point of time (on the closing day of any 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 suitable job or training offered to him/her, and keeps the appointments made with the local employment office's placement officer/counsellor/benefit administrator).

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

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

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

Based on the records of the labour requests needs reported to the PES, the stock and flow data of vacancies are also processed and published for each month.

Furthermore, detailed monthly statistics of participation in the different active programmes, number of participants and their inflows and outflows are also prepared monthly.

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 PES's main functions (such as placement services, payment of benefits, active programme support, etc.).

The National Employment and Social Office (and its predecessors, i. e. OMK – National Labour Centre, OMMK and OMKMK) has published the key figures of these statistics on a monthly basis since 1989. The more detailed reports which also contain data by local office service delivery area are published by the County/Metropolitan (Budapest) Labour Centres (since 2007 by the Regional Labour Centres).

The denominators of the unemployment rates calculated for the registered unemployed/jobseekers are the economically active population data published by the Central Statistical Office's labour market account (KSH MEM).

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

5. *Short-Term Labour Market Projection Surveys – FSZH PROG*

At the initiative and under the co-ordination of the National Employment and Social Office (and its legal predecessors), the PES conducted the so called short term labour market survey since 1991, twice a year, in March and September. The survey uses an enormous sample, it contains over 4,500 employers. Since 2004 the survey is conducted once a year, in the month of October.

The interviews focus on the companies' projections of their material and financial processes, their

development and human resource plans, and they are also asked about their concrete lay-off or recruitment plans as well as their expected need for any active labour market programmes.

The surveys are processed from bottom up, from the service delivery areas, through counties and regions to the whole country, providing useful information at all levels for the planning activities of the Public Employment Service.

The survey provides an opportunity and possibility for the regions, the counties and Budapest to analyse in greater depth (also using information from other sources) the major trends in their respective labour 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 survey. Further very important “by-products” include regular and personal liaison with companies, the upgraded skills of the placement officers and other administrative personnel, enhanced awareness of the local circumstances, and the adequate orientation of labour market training programmes in view of the needs identified by the surveys. One of the most important by-product is the so called Labour Market Barometer, which shows the most wanted and mostly superfluous occupations, based on the recruitment and layoff plans of the employers.

The prognosis surveys are occasionally supplemented with supplementary surveys to obtain some further useful information that can be used by researchers and the decision-makers of employment and education/training policy.

From 2005 the surveys are conducted in cooperation with the Institute for Analyses of the Economy and Entrepreneurship of the Hungarian Chamber of Industry and Commerce. Since then the main results are available on the internet also in the form of an interactive database.

6. Wage Survey Database – FSzH BT

The National Employment and Social 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 Social Policy and Labour (formerly: Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social and Family Affairs).

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

In the competitive sector, the data collection initially only covered companies of over 20 persons; it was incumbent on all companies to provide information, but the sample includes only employees born on certain dates in any month of any year.

Data collection also covered companies of 10–19 since 1995, and companies of 5–9 have been covered since 2000, where the companies actually involved in data collection are selected at random (ca. 20 per cent) and the selected ones have to provide information about all 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 in every third year, thus we are in possession of an enormous data base of the years of 1983, 1986 and 1989 too.

Of the employees included in the sample, the following data are available:

- the sector the employer operates in, headcount, employer’s local unit, type of entity, ownership structure;

– employee's wage category, job occupation, gender, age, educational background.

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

- Standard data analysis, as agreed upon by the social partners, used for wage reconciliation negotiations (which is received by every confederation participating in the negotiations).
- Model calculations to determine the expected impact of the rise of the minimum wage.

Analyses to meet the needs of the Wage Policy Department, Ministry of Labour, for the comparison and presentation of wage ratios (total national economy, competitive sector, budgetary sector, and also by regions and counties).

The entire database is adopted every year by the Central Statistical Office, which enables the Office to provide data also for certain international organisations, (e. g. ILO and OECD). The National Employment and Social Office also provides special analyses regularly for the OECD.

The database containing the data by individual allows for a) the analysis of data for groups of people determined by any combination of pre-set criteria, b) the comparison of basic wages and earnings, with special regard to the composition of the different groups analysed, as well as c) the analysis of the dispersion of the basic wages and earnings.

Since 2002 the survey of individual wages and earnings was substantially developed to fulfill all requirements of the EU. So from this time it serves also for the purposes of the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES), which is obligatory for each member state in every fourth year (SES 2002 was the first and recently the database of SES 2006 was also sent to the Eurostat.)

Since 2003 the most important results of the Wage Survey are also available on the website of the Hungarian PES, since 2006 also in English (www.afsz.hu).

7. Unemployment (Jobseekers') Benefit Register – FSzH SREG

The recipients' fully comprehensive registry is made up, on the one hand, of the financial records containing the disbursed unemployment benefits (un-

employment benefit, school leavers' unemployment benefit, pre-retirement unemployment benefit, job-seekers' benefit, jobseekers assistance) 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. (Stock in the closing day.)

In addition, the monthly statistics also contain information on the number of those who were effected during the month, 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 also 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 Act 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 were published by the National Employment and Social Office in the monthly periodical Labour Market Situation.

In addition, time series data was published annually in the Time Series of the Unemployment Register, always covering the last six years in the form of a monthly breakdown. More recently these publications are available on the website of the Hungarian PES (www.afsz.hu).