

STATISTICAL DATA

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Statistical tables on labour market trends that have been published in The Hungarian Labour Market Yearbook since 2000 can be downloaded in full from the website of the Research Centre for Economic and Regional Studies: <http://adatbank.krtk.mta.hu>

1. Basic economic indicators
2. Population
3. Economic activity
4. Employment
5. Unemployment
6. Wages
7. Education
8. Labour demand indicators
9. Regional inequalities
10. Industrial relations
11. Welfare provisions
12. The tax burden on work
13. International comparison
14. Description of the main data sources

DATA SOURCES

CIRCA	Communication & Information Resource Centre Administrator
KSH	Table compiled from regular Central Statistical Office publications [Központi Statisztikai Hivatal]
KSH IMS	CSO institution-based labour statistics [KSH intézményi munkaügyi statisztika]
KSH MEF	CSO Labour Force Survey [KSH Munkaerő-felmérés]
KSH MEM	CSO Labour Force Account [KSH Munkaerő-mérleg]
NAV	National Tax and Customs Administration [Nemzeti Adó- és Vámhivatal]
NEFMI	Ministry of National Resources [Nemzeti Erőforrás Minisztérium]
NEFMI EMMI STAT	Ministry of National Resources, Educational Statistics [Nemzeti Erőforrás Minisztérium, Oktatásstatisztika]
NFA	National Market Fund [Nemzeti Foglalkoztatási Alap]
NFSZ	National Employment Service [Nemzeti Foglalkoztatási Szolgálat]
NFSZ BT	National Employment Service Wage Survey [NFSZ Bértarifa-felvétel]
NFSZ IR	NFSZ integrated tracking system [NFSZ Integrált (nyilvántartási) Rendszer]
NFSZ PROG	National Employment Service Short-term Labour Market Projection Survey [NFSZ Rövid Távú Munkaerőpiaci Prognózis]
NFSZ REG	National Employment Service Unemployment Register [NFSZ regisztere]
NGM	Ministry of National Economy [Nemzetgazdasági Minisztérium]
NMH	National Labour Office [Nemzeti Munkaügyi Hivatal]
NSZ	Population Census [Népszámlálás]
NYUFIG	Pension Administration [Nyugdíjfolyósító Igazgatóság]
ONYF	Central Administration of National Pension Insurance [Országos Nyugdíjbiztosítási Főigazgatóság]
TB	Social Security Records [Társadalombiztosítás]

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

(-)	Non-occurrence.
(..)	Not available.
(n.a.)	Not applicable.
(...)	Data cannot be given due to data privacy restrictions.

Table 1.1: Basic economic indicators

Year	GDP ^a	Industrial production ^b	Export ^c	Import ^c	Real earnings ^d	Employment ^d	Consumer price index ^d	Unemployment rate
1990	96.5	90.7	95.9	94.8	94.3	97.2	128.9	..
1995	101.5	104.6	108.4	96.1	87.8	98.1	128.2	10.2
2000	104.2	118.1	121.7	120.8	101.5	101.0	109.8	6.4
2001	103.7	103.7	107.7	104.0	106.4	100.3	109.2	5.7
2002	104.5	103.2	105.9	105.1	113.6	100.1	105.3	5.8
2003	103.8	106.9	109.1	110.1	109.2	101.3	104.7	5.9
2004	104.8	107.8	118.4	115.2	98.9	99.4	106.8	6.1
2005	104.3	106.8	111.5	106.1	106.3	100.0	103.6	7.2
2006	104.0	109.9	118.0	114.4	103.6	100.7	103.9	7.5
2007	100.5	107.9	115.8	112.0	95.4	99.3	108.0	7.4
2008	100.9	100.0	104.2	104.3	100.8	98.6	106.1	7.8
2009	93.4	82.2	87.3	82.9	97.7	97.4	104.2	10.0
2010	100.8	110.6	116.9	115.1	101.8	99.6	104.9	11.2
2011	101.8	105.6	109.9	106.7	102.4	100.7	103.9	11.0
2012	98.5	98.2	100.7	99.9	96.6	101.8	105.7	11.0
2013	101.5	101.1	104.2	105.0	103.1	101.7	101.7	10.2
2014	103.5	107.6	107.1	108.8	103.2	105.3	99.8	7.7

^a Data adjusted for seasonality and variations in the number of workdays. After 1996 there was a change in the methodology for accounting the undivided service fee of financial intermediation. Previous year = 100.

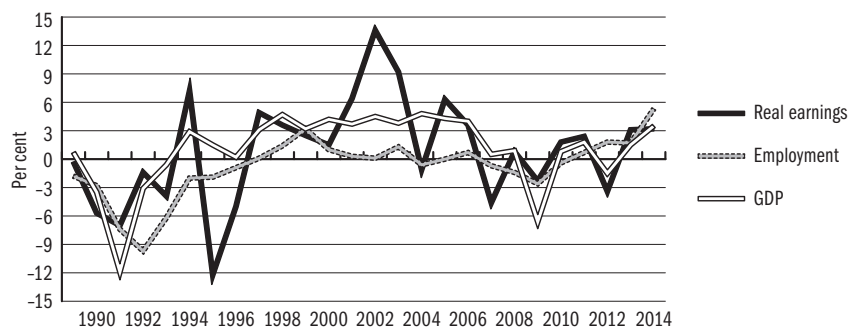
^b 1990–2000: those with more than 5 employees, 2001–: without water and waste management, including businesses with fewer than 5 employees. Previous year = 100.

^c Volume index. Previous year = 100.

^d Previous year = 100.

Source: GDP: 1990–2013: *STADAT* (2014. 10. 08. version), 2014: preliminary data, *STADAT* (2015.02.13. version); Industrial production index: 2001–: *STADAT* (2015. 02. 13. version); Export and import: 2001–: *STADAT* (2015. 03. 05. version); Real earnings: 1995–: *STADAT* (2015.02.20. version); Employment: 1990: *KSH MEM*; 1995–: *KSH MEF*. Consumer price index: 1990–: *STADAT* (2015.01.14. version). Unemployment rate: 1990–: *STADAT* (2015.03.05. version). Other data: *KSH*.

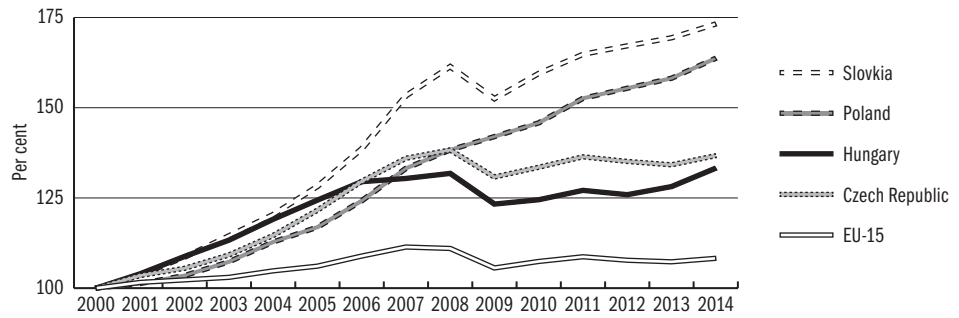
Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent01_01

Figure 1.1: Annual changes of basic economic indicators

Source: *KSH*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena01_01

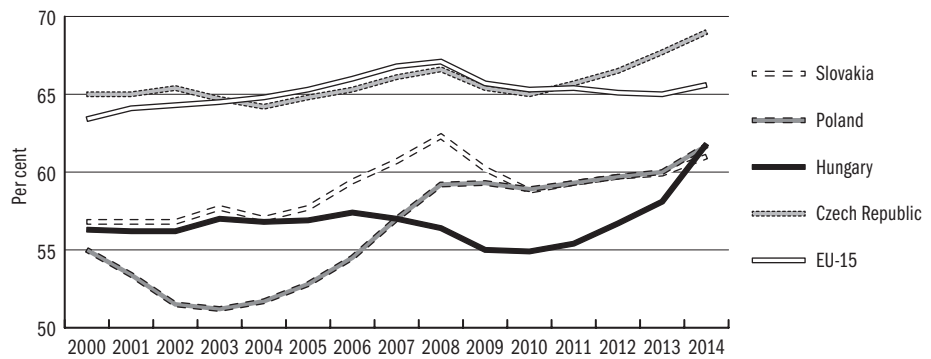
Figure 1.2: Annual GDP time series (2000 = 100%)



Source: Eurostat.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena01_02

Figure 1.3: Employment rate of population aged 15–64



Source: Eurostat.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena01_03

Table 2.1: Population^a

Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes	Population age 15-64, in thousands	Demographic dependency rate	
					Total population ^b	Old age ^c
1980	10,709	103.6	n.a.	6,918.9	0.54	0.21
1990	10,375	100.4	-0.2	6,870.4	0.51	0.20
2000	10,221	98.5	-0.3	6,961.3	0.47	0.21
2005	10,098	97.3	-0.2	6,940.3	0.45	0.23
2006	10,077	97.1	-0.2	6,931.8	0.45	0.23
2007	10,066	97.0	-0.1	6,932.4	0.45	0.23
2008	10,045	96.8	-0.2	6,912.7	0.45	0.24
2009	10,031	96.7	-0.1	6,898.1	0.45	0.24
2010	10,014	96.5	-0.1	6,874.0	0.46	0.24
2011	9,986	96.3	-0.2	6,857.4	0.46	0.24
2012	9,932	95.7	..	6,815.7	0.46	0.25
2013	9,909	95.5	-0.2	6,776.3	0.46	0.25
2014	9,877	95.2	-0.3	6,719.7	0.47	0.26

^a January 1st. The data for 1980 and 1990 are based on the censuses of those years. Those for 2000–2011 are estimates based on the 2001 census and demographic data (reference date 2001.02.01.). Those for 2012–2014 are estimates based on the 2011 census (reference day 2011.10.01.) and demographic data.

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

^c (population age 65 and above) / (population age 15–64)

Source: KSH.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent02_01

Table 2.2: Population by age groups, in thousands^a

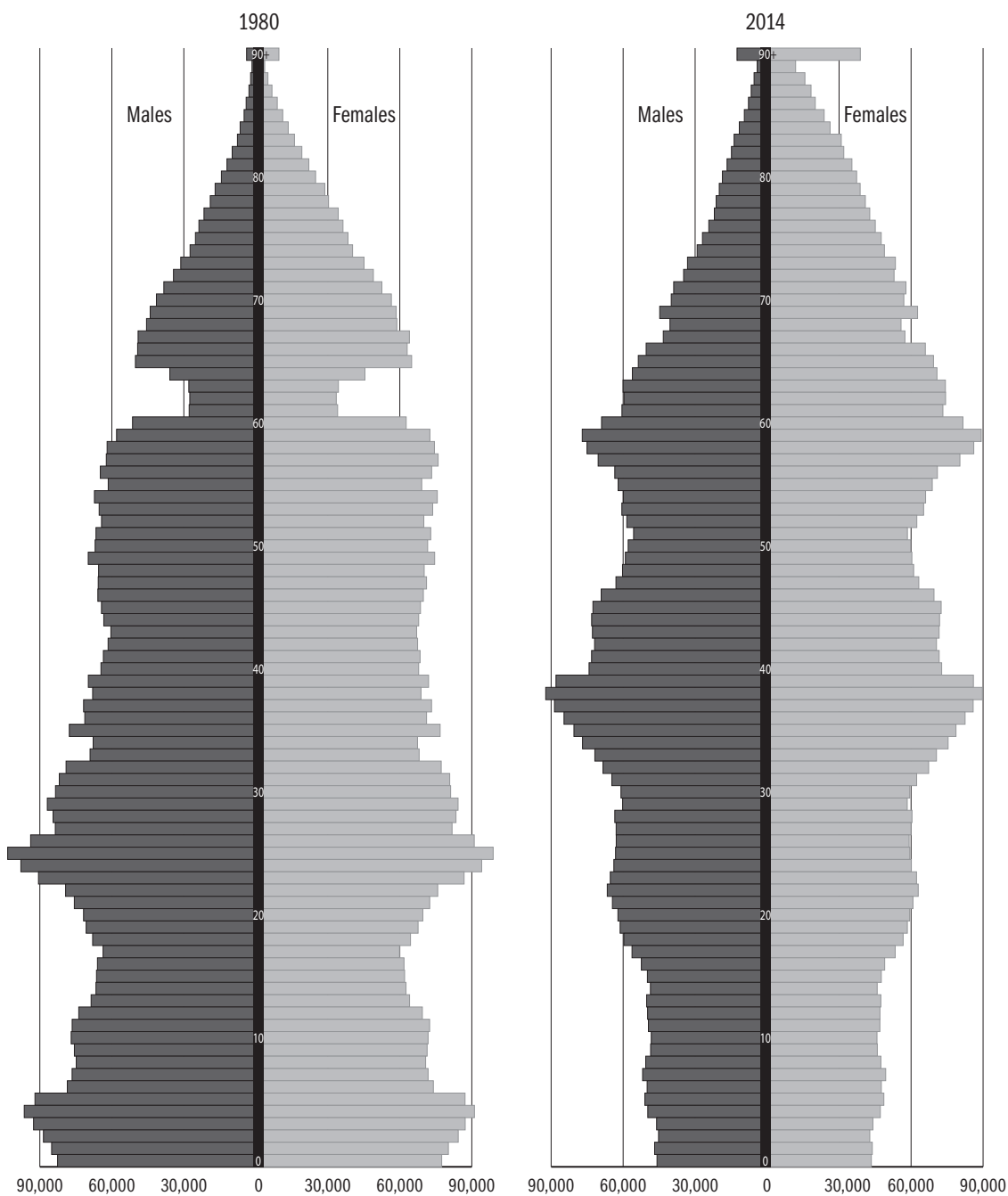
	0-14	15-24	25-54	55-64	65+	Total
Year	years old					
1980	2,341.2	1,464.4	4,399.8	1,054.7	1,449.4	10,709.5
1990	2,130.5	1,445.5	4,231.4	1,193.5	1,373.9	10,374.8
2000	1,729.2	1,526.5	4,291.4	1,143.4	1,531.1	10,221.6
2005	1,579.7	1,322.0	4,409.1	1,209.2	1,577.6	10,097.6
2006	1,553.5	1,302.0	4,399.8	1,230.0	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
2009	1,492.6	1,259.9	4,346.1	1,292.0	1,640.3	10,030.9
2010	1,476.9	1,253.4	4,293.7	1,326.9	1,663.5	10,014.4
2011	1,457.2	1,231.7	4,257.7	1,367.8	1,671.3	9,985.7
2012	1,440.3	1,214.1	4,164.6	1,437.0	1,675.9	9,931.9
2013	1,430.9	1,196.4	4,144.8	1,435.0	1,701.7	9,908.8
2014	1,425.8	1,172.8	4,123.8	1,423.2	1,731.8	9,877.4

^a January 1st. The data for 1980 and 1990 are based on the censuses of those years. Those for 2000–2011 are estimates based on the 2001 census and demographic data (reference date 2001.02.01.). Those for 2012–2014 are estimates based on the 2011 census (reference day 2011.10.01.) and demographic data.

Source: KSH.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent02_02

Figure 2.1: Age structure of the Hungarian population, 1980, 2014



Source: KSH.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena02_01

Table 2.3: Male population by age groups, in thousands^a

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
2000	885.0	780.9	2,403.8	224.8	570.8	4,865.2
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
2009	765.8	642.7	2,497.0	258.4	599.2	4,763.1
2010	757.7	640.4	2,488.8	261.7	608.3	4,756.9
2011	747.6	629.7	2,480.4	274.7	611.5	4,743.9
2012	739.5	623.1	2,449.9	294.1	617.9	4,724.6
2013	734.7	614.4	2,439.4	297.0	630.5	4,716.0
2014	732.2	602.1	2,419.1	305.3	644.7	4,703.4

^a January 1st. The data for 1980 and 1990 are based on the censuses of those years. Those for 2000–2011 are estimates based on the 2001 census and demographic data (reference date 2001.02.01.). Those for 2012–2014 are estimates based on the 2011 census (reference day 2011.10.01.) and demographic data.

Source: KSH.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent02_03

Table 2.4: Female population by age groups, in thousands^a

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
2000	844.3	745.6	2,170.5	334.8	1,261.3	5,356.5
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
2009	726.8	617.2	2,176.0	381.8	1,366.1	5,267.9
2010	719.2	613.1	2,145.5	396.8	1,382.8	5,257.4
2011	709.6	601.9	2,124.0	404.4	1,401.9	5,241.8
2012	700.8	590.9	2,079.5	416.2	1,419.9	5,207.3
2013	696.2	582.0	2,066.5	411.2	1,436.9	5,192.8
2014	693.6	570.7	2,052.7	395.5	1,461.5	5,174.0

^a January 1st. The data for 1980 and 1990 are based on the censuses of those years. Those for 2000–2011 are estimates based on the 2001 census and demographic data (reference date 2001.02.01.). Those for 2012–2014 are estimates based on the 2011 census (reference day 2011.10.01.) and demographic data.

Source: KSH.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent02_04

Table 3.1: Labour force participation of the population over 14 years, in thousands^a

Year	Population of male 15-59 and female 15-54							Population of males over 59 and females over 54				
	Employed	Unem- ployed	Inactive					Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total
			Pensioner	Full time student	On child care leave	Other inactive	Inactive total					
1980	4,887.9	0.0	300.8	370.1	259.0	339.7	1,269.6	6,157.5	570.3	0.0	1,632.1	2,202.4
1990	4,534.3	62.4	284.3	548.9	249.7	297.5	1,380.4	5,977.1	345.7	0.0	1,944.9	2,290.6
1991	4,270.5	253.3	335.6	578.2	259.8	317.1	1,490.7	6,014.5	249.5	0.0	2,045.2	2,294.7
1992	3,898.4	434.9	392.7	620.0	262.1	435.9	1,710.7	6,044.0	184.3	9.8	2,101.7	2,295.8
1993	3,689.5	502.6	437.5	683.9	270.5	480.1	1,872.0	6,064.1	137.5	16.3	2,141.2	2,295.0
1994	3,633.1	437.4	476.5	708.2	280.9	540.7	2,006.3	6,076.8	118.4	11.9	2,163.8	2,294.1
1995	3,571.3	410.0	495.2	723.4	285.3	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	3,680.1	309.9	416.1	811.4	261.1	524.3	2,012.9	6,002.9	248.3	8.4	2,270.2	2,526.9
2007	3,649.5	303.7	413.2	822.7	273.9	519.7	2,029.5	5,982.7	252.5	8.4	2,292.9	2,553.8
2008	3,596.3	315.5	394.7	814.3	282.2	549.0	2,040.2	5,952.0	252.0	10.9	2,323.6	2,586.5
2009	3,480.9	403.0	360.3	805.7	282.0	578.4	2,026.4	5,910.3	266.9	14.8	2,345.7	2,627.4
2010	3,435.8	450.1	336.6	805.4	275.9	558.1	1,976.0	5,861.9	298.5	19.3	2,353.3	2,671.1
2011	3,430.1	440.9	296.4	783.8	280.7	557.9	1,932.0	5,789.8	328.9	25.1	2,366.3	2,720.3
2012	3,498.6	447.0	260.1	769.6	263.2	484.3	1,777.2	5,722.8	328.6	26.1	2,407.2	2,761.9
2013	3,551.1	415.7	249.1	737.3	255.4	464.9	1,706.7	5,673.5	341.6	25.2	2,424.5	2,791.3
2014	3,720.7	317.5	223.4	701.2	237.8	411.4	1,573.8	5,612.0	380.0	25.8	2,419.0	2,824.8

^a Annual average figures.

Note: Up to the year 1999, weighting is based on the 1990 population census. From 2000 onwards the 2001 population census is used in its original form. After the 2011 Census the post-2000 population weights have been updated using the new census data.

Data on 'employed' includes conscripts and those working while receiving pension or child support. The data on students for 1995-97 are estimates.

'Other inactive' is a residual category calculated by deducting the sum of the figures in the indicated categories from the mid-year population, so it includes the institutional population not observed by MEF. The population weights have been corrected using the 2011 Census data.

Source: Pensioners: 1980-91: *NYUFIG*, 1992-: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: up to the year 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990-91: *NFSZ REG*, 1992-: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent03_01

Table 3.2: Labour force participation of the population over 14 years, males, in thousands^a

Year	Population of males 15-59							Population of males 60 and over				
	Employed	Unem- ployed	Inactive					Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total
			Pensioner	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	2,078.4	163.4	258.9	404.1	4.0	249.6	916.6	3,158.4	60.2	1.1	771.5	832.8
2007	2,067.4	162.5	261.8	410.2	4.1	248.8	924.9	3,154.8	61.9	1.0	777.5	840.4
2008	2,033.6	172.7	261.2	408.3	4.7	264.6	938.8	3,145.1	60.0	1.0	790.4	851.4
2009	1,961.9	230.3	240.1	409.0	4.4	288.7	942.2	3,134.4	63.1	1.6	798.9	863.6
2010	1,929.5	259.5	228.7	410.3	4.6	287.1	930.7	3,119.7	63.0	2.2	812.9	878.1
2011	1,950.9	248.7	203.7	397.9	3.6	286.8	892.0	3,091.6	70.1	2.9	826.2	899.2
2012	1,979.2	257.9	187.7	395.6	4.2	238.8	826.3	3,063.4	69.6	4.1	846.1	919.8
2013	2,022.2	234.4	169.8	375.6	3.8	231.7	780.9	3,037.5	81.5	4.8	852.4	938.7
2014	2,120.3	173.1	151.5	352.5	3.0	200.7	707.7	3,001.1	100.1	8.6	855.6	964.3

^a Annual average figures.

Note: Up to the year 1999, weighting is based on the 1990 population census. From 2000 onwards the 2001 population census is used in its original form. After the 2011 Census the post-2000 population weights have been updated using the new census data.

Data on 'employed' includes conscripts and those working while receiving pension or child support. The data on students for 1995-97 are estimates.

'Other inactive' is a residual category calculated by deducting the sum of the figures in the indicated categories from the mid-year population, so it includes the institutional population not observed by MEF. The population weights have been corrected using the 2011 Census data.

Source: Pensioners: 1980-91: *NYUFIG*, 1992-: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: up to the year 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990-91: *NFSZ REG*, 1992-: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent03_02

Table 3.3: Labour force participation of the population over 14 years, females, in thousands^a

Year	Population of females 15–54							Population of females 55 and above				
	Employed	Unem- ployed	Inactive					Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total
			Pensioner	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	1,601.7	146.5	157.2	407.3	257.1	274.7	1,096.3	2,844.5	188.1	7.3	1,498.7	1,694.1
2007	1,582.1	141.2	151.4	412.5	269.8	270.9	1,104.6	2,827.9	190.6	7.4	1,515.4	1,713.4
2008	1,562.7	142.8	133.5	406.0	277.5	284.4	1,101.4	2,806.9	192.0	9.9	1,533.2	1,735.1
2009	1,519.0	172.7	120.2	396.7	277.6	289.7	1,084.2	2,775.9	203.8	13.2	1,546.8	1,763.8
2010	1,506.3	190.6	107.9	395.1	271.3	271.0	1,045.3	2,742.2	235.5	17.1	1,540.4	1,793.0
2011	1,479.2	192.2	92.7	385.9	277.1	271.1	1,040.0	2,698.2	258.8	22.2	1,540.1	1,821.1
2012	1,519.4	189.1	72.4	374.0	259.0	245.5	950.9	2,659.4	259.0	22.0	1,561.1	1,842.1
2013	1,528.9	181.3	79.3	361.7	251.6	233.2	925.8	2,636.0	260.1	20.4	1,572.1	1,852.6
2014	1,600.4	144.4	71.9	348.7	234.8	210.7	866.1	2,610.9	279.9	17.2	1,563.4	1,860.5

^a Annual average figures.

Note: Up to the year 1999, weighting is based on the 1990 population census. From 2000 onwards the 2001 population census is used in its original form. After the 2011 Census the post-2000 population weights have been updated using the new census data.

Data on 'employed' includes conscripts and those working while receiving pension or child support. The data on students for 1995–97 are estimates.

'Other inactive' is a residual category calculated by deducting the sum of the figures in the indicated categories from the mid-year population, so it includes the institutional population not observed by MEF. The population weights have been corrected using the 2011 Census data.

Source: Pensioners: 1980–91: *NYUFIG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: up to the year 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990–91: *NFSZ REG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent03_03

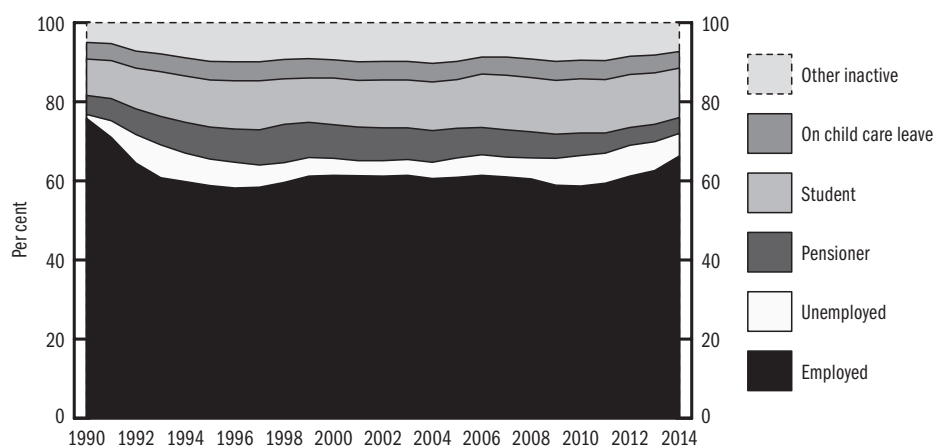
Table 3.4: Labour force participation of the population over 14 years, per cent

Year	Population of males 15-59 and female 15-54							Population of males over 59 and female over 54				
	Employed	Unem- ployed	Inactive					Employed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total	
			Pensioner	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
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	5.2	6.9	13.5	4.3	8.7	33.5	100.0	9.8	0.3	89.8	100.0
2007	61.0	5.1	6.9	13.8	4.6	8.7	33.9	100.0	9.9	0.3	89.8	100.0
2008	60.4	5.3	6.6	13.7	4.7	9.2	34.3	100.0	9.7	0.4	89.8	100.0
2009	58.9	6.8	6.1	13.6	4.8	9.8	34.3	100.0	10.2	0.6	89.3	100.0
2010	58.6	7.7	5.7	13.7	4.7	9.5	33.7	100.0	11.2	0.7	88.1	100.0
2011	59.2	7.6	5.1	13.5	4.8	9.6	33.1	100.0	12.1	0.9	87.0	100.0
2012	61.1	7.8	4.5	13.4	4.6	8.5	31.1	100.0	11.9	0.9	87.2	100.0
2013	62.6	7.3	4.4	13.0	4.5	8.2	30.1	100.0	12.2	0.9	86.9	100.0
2014	66.3	5.7	4.0	12.5	4.2	7.3	28.0	100.0	13.5	0.9	85.6	100.0

Source: Pensioners: 1980-90: *NYUFIG*, 1995-: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: up to the year 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990: *NFSZ REG*, 1995-: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent03_04

Figure 3.1: Labour force participation of population for males 15-59 and females 15-54, total



Source: Pensioners: 1990-90: *NYUFIG*, 1992-: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: up to the year 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990-91: *NFSZ REG*, 1992-: *KSH MEF*.

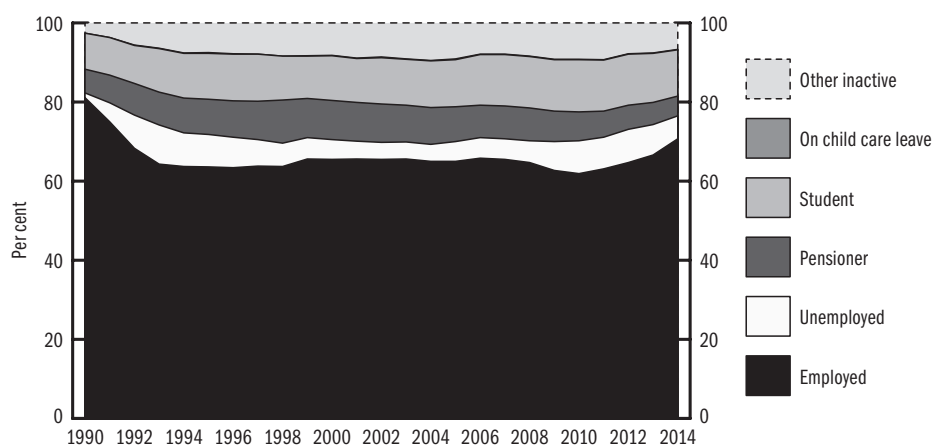
Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2013hua03_01

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

Year	Population of males 15–59								Population of males 60 and above			
	Employed	Unem- ployed	Inactive					Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total
			Pensioner	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
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	65.8	5.2	8.2	12.8	0.1	7.9	29.0	100.0	7.2	0.1	92.6	100.0
2007	65.5	5.2	8.3	13.0	0.1	7.9	29.3	100.0	7.4	0.1	92.5	100.0
2008	64.7	5.5	8.3	13.0	0.1	8.4	29.8	100.0	7.0	0.1	92.8	100.0
2009	62.6	7.3	7.7	13.0	0.1	9.2	30.1	100.0	7.3	0.2	92.5	100.0
2010	61.8	8.3	7.3	13.2	0.1	9.2	29.8	100.0	7.2	0.3	92.6	100.0
2011	63.1	8.0	6.6	12.9	0.1	9.3	28.9	100.0	7.8	0.3	91.9	100.0
2012	64.6	8.4	6.1	12.9	0.1	7.8	27.0	100.0	7.6	0.4	92.0	100.0
2013	66.6	7.7	5.6	12.4	0.1	7.6	25.7	100.0	8.7	0.5	90.8	100.0
2014	70.7	5.8	5.0	11.7	0.1	6.7	23.6	100.0	10.4	0.9	88.7	100.0

Source: Pensioners: 1980–90: *NYUFIG*, 1995–: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: up to the year 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990: *NFSZ REG*, 1995–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent03_05

Figure 3.2: Labour force participation of population for males 15–59

Source: Pensioners: 1990–90: *NYUFIG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: up to the year 1997 *TB* and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990–91: *NFSZ REG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

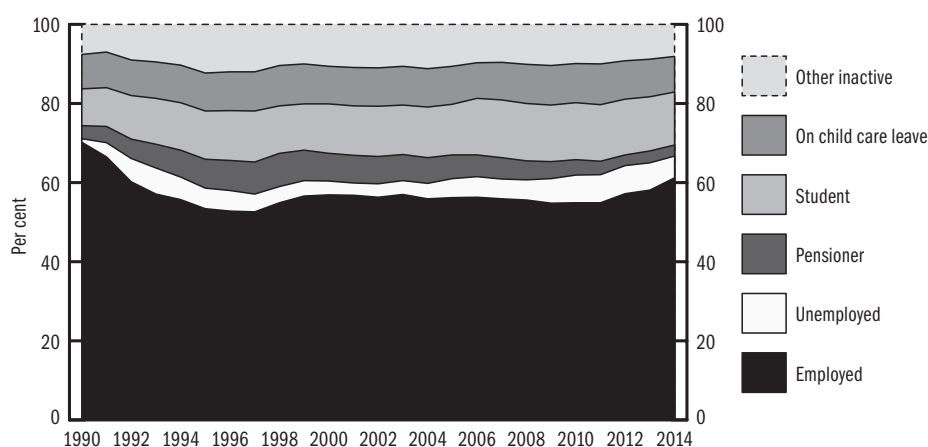
Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena03_02

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

Year	Population of females 15-54								Population of females 55 and above			
	Employed	Unem- ployed	Inactive					Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Pensioner, other inactive	Total
			Pensioner	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
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	56.3	5.2	5.5	14.3	9.0	9.7	38.5	100.0	11.1	0.4	88.5	100.0
2007	55.9	5.0	5.4	14.6	9.5	9.6	39.1	100.0	11.1	0.4	88.4	100.0
2008	55.7	5.1	4.8	14.5	9.9	10.1	39.2	100.0	11.1	0.6	88.4	100.0
2009	54.7	6.2	4.3	14.3	10.0	10.4	39.1	100.0	11.6	0.7	87.7	100.0
2010	54.9	7.0	3.9	14.4	9.9	9.9	38.1	100.0	13.1	1.0	85.9	100.0
2011	54.8	7.1	3.4	14.3	10.3	10.0	38.1	100.0	14.2	1.2	84.6	100.0
2012	57.1	7.1	2.7	14.1	9.7	9.2	36.0	100.0	14.1	1.2	84.7	100.0
2013	58.0	6.9	3.0	13.7	9.5	8.8	35.1	100.0	14.0	1.1	84.9	100.0
2014	61.3	5.5	2.8	13.4	9.0	8.1	33.2	100.0	15.0	0.9	84.0	100.0

Source: Pensioners: 1980–90: *NYUFIG*, 1995–: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: up to the year 1997
TB and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990: *NFSZ REG*, 1995–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent03_06

Figure 3.3: Labour force participation of population for females 15–54

Source: Pensioners: 1990–90: *NYUFIG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*. Child care recipients: up to the year 1997
TB and estimation, after 1997 *MEF*. Unemployment: 1990–91: *NFSZ REG*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena03_03

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Together											
In work	3,834.4	3,852.2	3,862.5	3,831.6	3,769.3	3,681.5	3,660.3	3,690.1	3,748.4	3,824.5	4,039.5
Unemployed	451.0	488.2	470.4	450.2	476.7	591.3	670.7	675.8	700.4	666.5	538.8
Students, pupils	783.8	792.0	846.3	861.1	863.7	854.8	854.6	842.2	811.2	772.5	733.5
Pensioner	800.3	755.6	622.9	592.2	635.6	627.6	599.3	582.0	630.3	613.6	557.5
Disabled	370.4	359.7	506.8	554.4	525.8	498.9	488.4	455.1	356.7	335.7	317.7
On child care leave	274.7	272.4	275.5	286.2	295.0	293.0	289.3	290.2	265.0	259.1	237.0
Dependent	133.3	134.6	115.2	111.9	104.0	101.9	95.3	104.3	93.1	96.9	85.3
Out of work for other reasons	178.4	160.0	107.7	101.8	101.7	104.9	78.2	78.9	89.1	78.0	78.4
Total	6,826.3	6,814.7	6,807.3	6,789.4	6,771.6	6,753.8	6,736.0	6,718.5	6,694.1	6,646.8	6,587.7
Males											
In work	2,082.8	2,088.3	2,106.3	2,095.3	2,056.8	1,993.3	1,958.0	1,985.4	2,009.3	2,065.1	2,186.4
Unemployed	247.7	265.2	251.6	242.0	255.8	333.6	375.6	372.2	382.9	364.4	283.7
Students, pupils	391.1	398.5	418.3	428.4	431.7	430.6	432.7	427.2	416.1	393.4	366.9
Pensioner	322.5	304.5	234.9	217.4	243.4	246.2	245.6	243.7	254.9	236.7	209.7
Disabled	184.5	178.7	243.0	269.4	257.9	238.2	234.6	215.7	177.1	161.6	152.5
On child care leave	4.9	6.1	5.6	4.3	5.6	5.7	6.7	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.1
Dependent	6.0	7.0	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.8	9.6	10.0	7.0	9.8	8.3
Out of work for other reasons	89.6	80.1	55.1	51.8	51.6	49.8	36.1	35.8	40.8	37.1	36.0
Total	3,329.1	3,328.4	3,320.2	3,314.9	3,309.6	3,304.2	3,298.9	3,294.4	3,292.2	3,272.1	3,246.7
Females											
In work	1,751.6	1,763.9	1,756.3	1,736.3	1,712.4	1,688.2	1,702.2	1,704.7	1,739.1	1,759.4	1,853.1
Unemployed	203.3	223.0	218.8	208.3	220.9	257.6	295.1	303.6	317.5	302.1	255.0
Students, pupils	392.7	393.5	428.0	432.7	432.0	424.2	421.9	415.0	395.1	379.0	366.6
Pensioner	477.8	451.1	388.0	374.8	392.2	381.4	353.7	338.2	375.4	376.9	347.8
Disabled	185.9	181.0	263.9	285.0	267.9	260.7	253.8	239.5	179.6	174.1	165.2
On child care leave	269.8	266.3	269.9	281.9	289.4	287.3	282.6	285.7	260.9	255.0	233.8
Dependent	127.3	127.6	109.7	105.6	97.2	95.1	85.7	94.3	86.1	87.2	77.0
Out of work for other reasons	88.8	79.9	52.6	50.0	50.1	55.1	42.1	43.1	48.3	40.9	42.4
Total	3,497.2	3,486.3	3,487.1	3,474.5	3,462.1	3,449.6	3,437.1	3,424.1	3,401.9	3,374.7	3,341.1

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent03_07

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Together											
In work	56.2	56.5	56.7	56.4	55.7	54.5	54.3	54.9	56.0	57.5	61.3
Unemployed	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.6	7.0	8.8	10.0	10.1	10.5	10.0	8.2
Students, pupils	11.5	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.1	11.6	11.1
Pensioner	11.7	11.1	9.2	8.7	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.7	9.4	9.2	8.5
Disabled	5.4	5.3	7.4	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.3	6.8	5.3	5.1	4.8
On child care leave	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.6
Dependent	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3
Out of work for other reasons	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males											
In work	62.6	62.7	63.4	63.2	62.1	60.3	59.4	60.3	61.0	63.1	67.3
Unemployed	7.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.7	10.1	11.4	11.3	11.6	11.1	8.7
Students, pupils	11.7	12.0	12.6	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.6	12.0	11.3
Pensioner	9.7	9.1	7.1	6.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.2	6.5
Disabled	5.5	5.4	7.3	8.1	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.5	5.4	4.9	4.7
On child care leave	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dependent	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Out of work for other reasons	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females											
In work	50.1	50.6	50.4	50.0	49.5	48.9	49.5	49.8	51.1	52.1	55.5
Unemployed	5.8	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	7.5	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.0	7.6
Students, pupils	11.2	11.3	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.2	11.0
Pensioner	13.7	12.9	11.1	10.8	11.3	11.1	10.3	9.9	11.0	11.2	10.4
Disabled	5.3	5.2	7.6	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.0	5.3	5.2	4.9
On child care leave	7.7	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.0
Dependent	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.3
Out of work for other reasons	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	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

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent03_08

Table 4.1: Employment

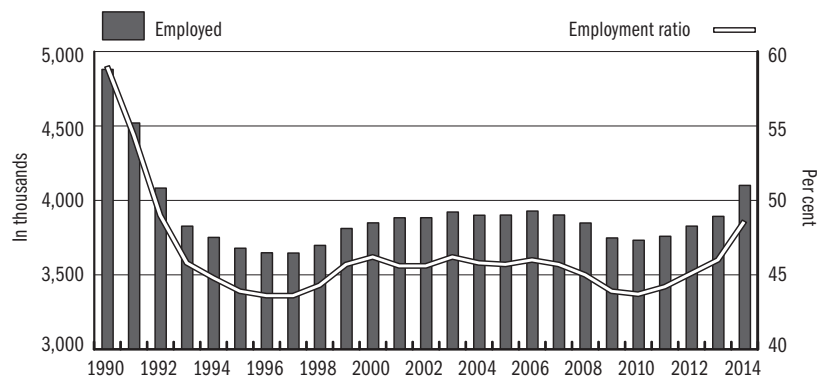
Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes	Employment ratio ^a
1980	5,458.2	133.7	..	65.3
1990	4,880.0	119.5	..	59.0
1991	4,520.0	110.7	-7.4	54.4
1992	4,082.7	100.0	-9.7	49.0
1993	3,827.0	93.7	-6.2	45.8
1994	3,751.5	91.9	-2.0	44.8
1995	3,678.8	90.1	-1.9	43.9
1996	3,648.2	89.4	-0.9	43.6
1997	3,646.4	89.3	0.0	43.6
1998	3,697.8	90.6	1.4	44.3
1999	3,811.4	93.4	3.2	45.7
2000	3,849.1	94.3	1.0	46.2
2001	3,883.3	95.1	0.3	45.6
2002	3,883.7	95.1	0.0	45.6
2003	3,921.9	96.1	1.2	46.2
2004	3,900.4	95.5	-0.5	45.8
2005	3,901.5	95.6	0.0	45.7
2006	3,928.4	96.2	0.7	46.0
2007	3,902.0	95.6	-0.7	45.7
2008	3,848.3	94.3	-1.4	45.0
2009	3,747.8	91.8	-2.6	43.9
2010	3,732.4	91.4	-0.4	43.7
2011	3,759.0	92.1	0.7	44.2
2012	3,827.2	93.7	1.8	45.1
2013	3,892.8	95.3	1.7	46.0
2014	4,100.9	100.4	5.3	48.6

^a Per cent of the population over 14 years of age.

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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_01

Figure 4.1: Employed



Source: 1990–91: *KSH MEM*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena04_01

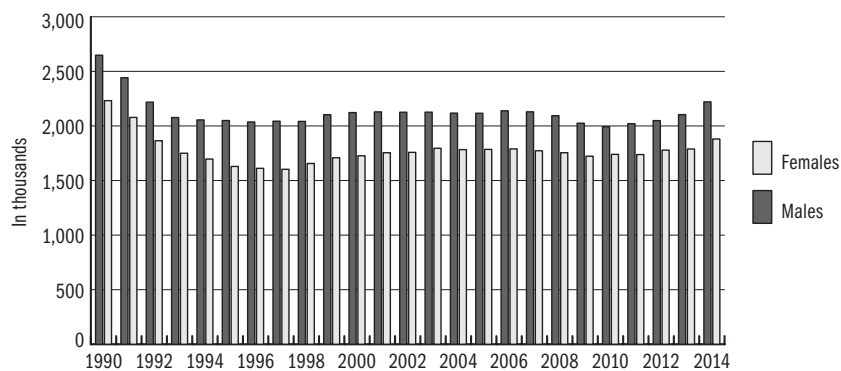
Table 4.2: Employment by gender

Year	Males		Females		Share of females (%)
	In thousands	1992 = 100	In thousands	1992 = 100	
1980	3,015.8	136.0	2,442.4	131.0	44.7
1990	2,648.0	119.4	2,232.0	119.7	45.7
1991	2,442.0	110.1	2,078.0	111.5	46.0
1992	2,218.2	100.0	1,864.5	100.0	45.7
1993	2,077.0	93.6	1,750.0	93.9	45.7
1994	2,055.0	92.6	1,696.5	91.0	45.2
1995	2,049.6	92.4	1,629.2	87.4	44.3
1996	2,036.3	91.8	1,611.9	86.5	44.2
1997	2,043.5	92.1	1,602.9	86.0	44.0
1998	2,041.7	92.0	1,656.1	88.8	44.8
1999	2,103.1	94.8	1,708.4	91.6	44.8
2000	2,122.4	95.7	1,726.7	92.6	44.9
2001	2,128.7	96.0	1,754.6	94.1	45.2
2002	2,125.6	95.8	1,758.1	94.3	45.3
2003	2,126.5	95.6	1,795.4	96.2	45.8
2004	2,117.3	95.5	1,783.1	95.6	45.7
2005	2,116.1	95.4	1,785.4	95.8	45.8
2006	2,138.6	96.4	1,789.8	96.0	45.6
2007	2,129.3	96.0	1,772.7	95.1	45.4
2008	2,093.6	94.4	1,754.7	94.1	45.6
2009	2,025.1	91.3	1,722.8	92.4	46.0
2010	1,992.5	89.8	1,739.8	93.3	46.6
2011	2,021.0	91.1	1,738.0	93.2	46.2
2012	2,048.8	92.4	1,778.4	95.4	46.5
2013	2,103.7	94.8	1,789.0	96.0	46.0
2014	2,220.5	100.1	1,880.4	100.9	45.9

Source: 1990–91: *KSH MEM*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_02

Figure 4.2: Employment by gender



Source: 1990–91: *KSH MEM*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena04_02

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

	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
Year	years old						
1990	5.0	10.8	64.1	8.6	6.8	4.7	100.0
2000	1.5	12.4	67.3	10.6	6.4	1.8	100.0
2001	1.2	10.4	68.6	11.1	6.7	2.0	100.0
2002	0.9	9.4	69.4	11.3	6.9	2.1	100.0
2003	0.7	8.6	69.1	11.8	7.3	2.5	100.0
2004	0.7	7.4	69.5	12.0	7.3	3.0	100.0
2005	0.6	6.8	68.9	12.7	7.9	3.1	100.0
2006	0.6	6.7	71.1	10.3	8.5	2.8	100.0
2007	0.5	6.7	71.3	10.2	8.4	2.9	100.0
2008	0.5	6.4	71.2	10.6	8.5	2.8	100.0
2009	0.4	5.7	70.6	10.9	9.3	3.1	100.0
2010	0.3	5.8	70.5	10.8	9.8	2.8	100.0
2011	0.3	5.5	69.8	10.9	10.0	3.5	100.0
2012	0.3	5.5	69.4	10.7	10.7	3.4	100.0
2013	0.4	6.1	68.6	10.3	10.7	3.9	100.0
2014	0.5	6.4	68.2	9.9	10.5	4.5	100.0

Source: 1990: Census based estimates. 2000–: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_03**Table 4.4: Composition of the employed by age groups, females, per cent**

	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55+	Total
Year	years old					
1990	5.2	8.6	66.2	10.0	10.0	100.0
2000	1.4	11.1	69.6	12.7	5.2	100.0
2001	1.1	9.6	70.5	13.1	5.7	100.0
2002	0.8	9.2	69.4	13.8	6.8	100.0
2003	0.5	8.2	68.8	14.0	8.5	100.0
2004	0.5	7.1	68.2	14.6	9.7	100.0
2005	0.4	6.3	67.7	15.4	10.2	100.0
2006	0.4	6.0	70.1	12.9	10.6	100.0
2007	0.3	5.8	70.0	13.1	10.8	100.0
2008	0.3	5.6	69.8	13.4	10.9	100.0
2009	0.2	5.4	69.1	13.5	11.8	100.0
2010	0.3	5.3	67.4	13.6	13.4	100.0
2011	0.2	5.1	66.4	13.4	14.9	100.0
2012	0.2	5.2	66.6	13.4	14.6	100.0
2013	0.3	5.1	67.1	13.1	14.4	100.0
2014	0.4	5.6	66.4	12.7	14.9	100.0

Source: 1990: Census based estimates. 2000–: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_04

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

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1990	37.6	30.5	20.1	11.8	100.0
2000	16.1	41.6	26.7	15.6	100.0
2001	15.6	42.8	26.0	15.6	100.0
2002	14.6	43.2	26.4	15.8	100.0
2003	14.0	41.3	27.7	17.0	100.0
2004	13.0	40.4	28.0	18.6	100.0
2005	13.0	40.8	27.7	18.5	100.0
2006	12.3	41.0	28.2	18.5	100.0
2007	11.7	40.7	28.8	18.8	100.0
2008	11.7	39.4	29.1	19.8	100.0
2009	10.9	38.7	30.1	20.3	100.0
2010	10.6	38.3	30.6	20.5	100.0
2011	10.7	37.2	30.2	21.9	100.0
2012	10.6	36.8	30.1	22.5	100.0
2013	10.2	37.1	30.1	22.6	100.0
2014	11.1	35.8	30.6	22.5	100.0

Note: Since 2000, slight changes have occurred in the categorisation system by highest education level.

Source: 1990: Census based estimates. 2000–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_05

Table 4.6: Composition of the employed by level of education, females, per cent

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1990	43.4	13.4	31.4	11.8	100.0
2000	19.1	20.9	40.8	19.2	100.0
2001	19.1	21.3	40.3	19.3	100.0
2002	18.5	21.5	40.2	19.8	100.0
2003	16.4	21.5	40.9	21.2	100.0
2004	15.9	20.5	40.2	23.4	100.0
2005	15.4	20.2	40.0	24.4	100.0
2006	14.2	20.7	40.0	25.1	100.0
2007	13.5	21.2	40.0	25.3	100.0
2008	13.3	20.3	39.2	27.2	100.0
2009	12.5	19.8	39.3	28.4	100.0
2010	12.3	20.3	38.8	28.6	100.0
2011	11.7	20.1	38.0	30.2	100.0
2012	11.0	19.5	38.4	31.1	100.0
2013	10.9	19.6	38.1	31.4	100.0
2014	11.4	19.4	37.8	31.5	100.0

Note: Since 2000, slight changes have occurred in the categorisation system by highest education level.

Source: 1990: Census based estimates. 2000–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_06

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
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	3,313.6	31.4	118.9	404.4	3,868.3
2002	3,337.2	22.5	109.9	401.0	3,870.6
2003	3,399.2	8.6	114.7	399.4	3,921.9
2004	3,347.8	8.1	136.6	407.8	3,900.3
2005	3,367.3	5.8	146.7	381.7	3,901.5
2006	3,428.9	4.8	128.0	366.7	3,928.4
2007	3,415.5	4.7	123.9	357.9	3,902.0
2008	3,378.4	2.6	120.9	346.4	3,848.3
2009	3,274.9	2.5	131.7	338.7	3,747.8
2010	3,272.7	2.9	137.6	319.3	3,732.5
2011	3,302.5	2.0	133.3	321.2	3,759.0
2012	3,378.1	2.3	144.3	302.5	3,827.2
2013	3,453.9	3.3	156.6	279.0	3,892.8
2014	3,652.0	3.6	157.3	288.0	4,100.9

Note: Conscripts are excluded.

Source: 1998–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_07

Table 4.8: Composition of the employed persons by employment status, per cent

Year	Employees	Member of cooperatives	Member of other partnerships	Self-employed and assisting family members	Total
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	10.5	100.0
2002	86.2	0.6	2.8	10.4	100.0
2003	86.7	0.2	2.8	10.3	100.0
2004	85.8	0.2	3.5	10.5	100.0
2005	86.3	0.1	3.8	9.8	100.0
2006	87.3	0.1	3.2	9.4	100.0
2007	87.6	0.1	3.1	9.2	100.0
2008	87.7	0.1	3.2	9.0	100.0
2009	87.5	0.1	3.6	8.8	100.0
2010	87.7	0.1	3.7	8.5	100.0
2011	87.9	0.0	3.5	8.5	100.0
2012	88.3	0.1	3.8	7.9	100.0
2013	88.9	0.1	4.0	7.0	100.0
2014	93.8	0.1	4.0	6.8	100.0

Note: Conscripts are excluded.

Source: 1998–: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_08

Table 4.9: Composition of employed persons by sector^a, by gender, per cent

	2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Males	Females	Together	Males	Females	Together	Males	Females	Together	Males	Females	Together
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.7	2.0	3.9	5.6	1.9	3.8	5.1	1.9	3.5	5.0	1.7	3.5
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing	27.0	18.8	23.0	26.4	17.9	22.3	26.7	18.0	22.6	28.1	18.0	23.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2.2	0.8	1.5	2.7	0.9	1.8	2.6	0.8	1.7	2.2	0.7	1.5
Construction	11.0	0.9	6.2	10.0	1.0	5.7	10.1	0.9	5.7	10.0	1.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.4	15.8	13.5	10.7	15.9	13.2	10.3	15.6	12.8	10.2	15.5	12.7
Transportation and storage	9.5	4.1	6.9	9.8	3.8	6.9	9.7	3.8	6.9	9.1	3.8	6.6
Accommodation and food service activities	2.9	5.2	4.0	3.1	5.2	4.1	3.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	5.2	4.1
Information and communication	2.9	1.5	2.2	3.4	1.6	2.5	3.2	1.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	2.4
Financial and insurance activities	1.5	3.3	2.4	1.5	3.3	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.5	1.6	3.0	2.3
Real estate activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.0	3.2	2.6	1.9	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.7	2.9	2.0	3.5	2.7
Administrative and support service activities	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.3	2.8	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8.9	9.7	9.3	9.2	9.8	9.5	10.1	11.1	10.6	10.5	11.6	11.0
Education	4.2	15.0	9.4	4.1	14.7	9.2	3.8	14.2	8.8	3.8	14.1	8.7
Human health and social work activities	2.8	11.8	7.1	2.6	12.5	7.3	2.6	12.2	7.2	2.5	11.9	7.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5
Other services	1.0	2.2	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.2	2.4	1.8
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

^a By TEÁOR'08.

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_09

Table 4.10: Employed in their present job for 0–6 months, per cent

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Hungary	8.5	6.8	7.2	6.3	6.6	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.3	8.4	9.1	8.9

Source: MEF, IV. quarterly waves.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_10

Table 4.11: Distribution of employees in the competitive sector^a by firm size, per cent

Year	Less than 20 employees	20-49 employees	50-249 employees	250-999 employees	1000 and more employees
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
2008	26.0	15.7	20.7	18.9	18.6
2009	23.4	15.7	19.7	18.4	22.8
2010	23.5	15.7	18.6	18.0	24.2
2011	24.9	15.6	18.5	17.7	23.4
2012	24.2	14.7	18.3	18.6	24.1
2013	23.2	14.5	18.1	19.0	25.2
2014	23.8	15.0	18.4	19.2	23.5

^a Firms employing 5 or more workers.

Source: NFSZ BT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_11

Table 4.12: Employees of the competitive sector^a by the share of foreign ownership, per cent

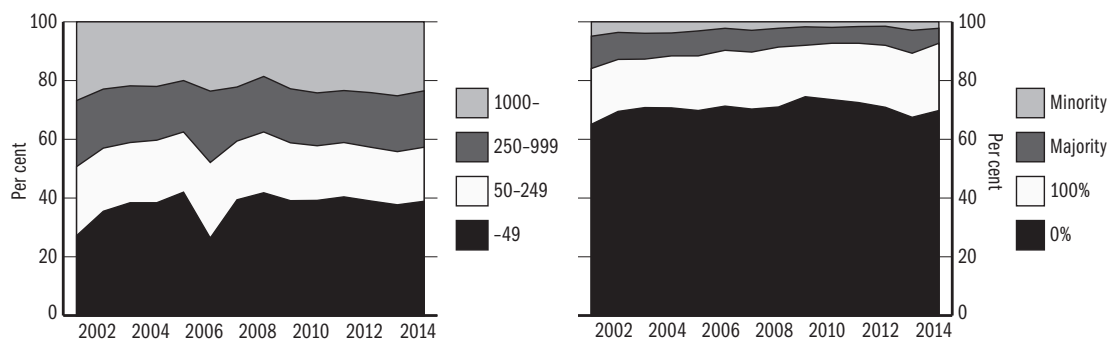
Share of foreign ownership	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
100%	17.7	16.5	17.7	18.6	19.0	19.4	20.4	17.5	19.2	20.2	21.1	21.8	22.9
Majority	9.2	8.8	7.8	8.5	7.5	7.4	6.4	6.3	5.4	5.7	6.5	7.8	5.1
Minority	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	2.9	2.2
0%	69.5	70.8	70.7	69.8	71.3	70.3	71.0	74.6	73.5	72.4	70.9	67.5	69.9

^a Firms employing 5 or more workers.

Source: NFSZ BT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_12

Figure 4.3: Employees of the corporate sector by firm size and by the share of foreign ownership



Source: NFSZ BT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena04_03

Table 4.13: Employment rate of population aged 15–74 by age group, males, per cent

Year	15–19	20–24	25–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–74	Total
1998	11.4	59.9	78.8	66.0	38.3	10.0	3.2	54.4
1999	10.6	60.3	80.5	69.0	44.0	10.4	3.8	56.2
2000	8.4	58.9	80.9	69.6	49.6	11.8	3.8	56.8
2001	7.9	56.7	81.6	68.2	51.3	13.1	3.1	57.1
2002	5.6	53.1	81.9	68.6	52.8	14.4	3.4	57.1
2003	4.8	51.8	82.2	69.7	55.2	16.8	3.8	57.6
2004	4.5	46.5	82.7	69.7	54.0	20.1	4.3	57.5
2005	4.0	43.6	82.5	70.1	56.6	20.9	4.2	57.4
2006	4.1	44.0	83.1	70.7	58.5	18.9	4.2	58.0
2007	3.7	44.0	83.4	71.0	57.3	18.0	4.7	57.8
2008	3.5	42.0	82.9	71.6	54.5	16.5	4.8	56.9
2009	2.4	36.7	80.5	70.5	56.1	16.7	5.0	55.1
2010	2.2	36.7	79.6	69.0	56.3	16.5	4.7	54.2
2011	2.4	36.1	81.0	71.2	56.9	17.4	4.4	55.0
2012	2.2	35.9	81.5	73.1	61.2	17.0	5.2	55.7
2013	2.8	40.8	82.6	74.2	64.9	21.1	4.9	57.4
2014	3.8	45.6	86.6	76.9	70.6	26.9	4.4	60.8

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_13**Table 4.14: Employment rate of population aged 15–74 by age group, females, per cent**

Year	15–19	20–24	25–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–74	Total
1998	10.7	47.5	66.3	52.3	13.6	5.0	1.2	41.0
1999	8.7	48.1	67.3	59.4	16.2	5.5	1.6	42.3
2000	8.0	45.9	67.8	62.5	20.0	5.1	1.8	43.0
2001	6.3	44.2	68.0	62.1	23.2	5.5	1.3	43.1
2002	4.3	44.2	67.0	64.0	28.3	6.0	1.5	43.3
2003	3.1	41.9	67.8	65.8	35.1	7.3	2.0	44.3
2004	2.7	37.4	67.2	66.0	39.8	9.0	1.9	44.1
2005	2.6	34.7	67.4	66.6	41.7	9.6	1.5	44.2
2006	2.5	33.6	67.8	67.5	42.4	8.5	1.6	44.4
2007	2.0	32.4	67.8	68.1	40.0	9.4	2.2	44.1
2008	1.8	31.3	67.8	68.7	38.7	9.8	2.3	43.8
2009	1.5	30.0	66.7	68.3	40.7	9.7	2.2	43.1
2010	1.9	30.3	66.6	69.4	46.6	9.5	2.4	43.6
2011	1.5	30.0	66.2	68.8	49.9	11.0	2.6	43.7
2012	1.4	31.3	68.3	72.7	49.7	11.2	2.6	44.9
2013	1.7	30.5	69.3	74.0	51.4	11.1	2.4	45.4
2014	3.0	35.2	72.3	77.9	56.8	13.4	2.3	48.0

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_14

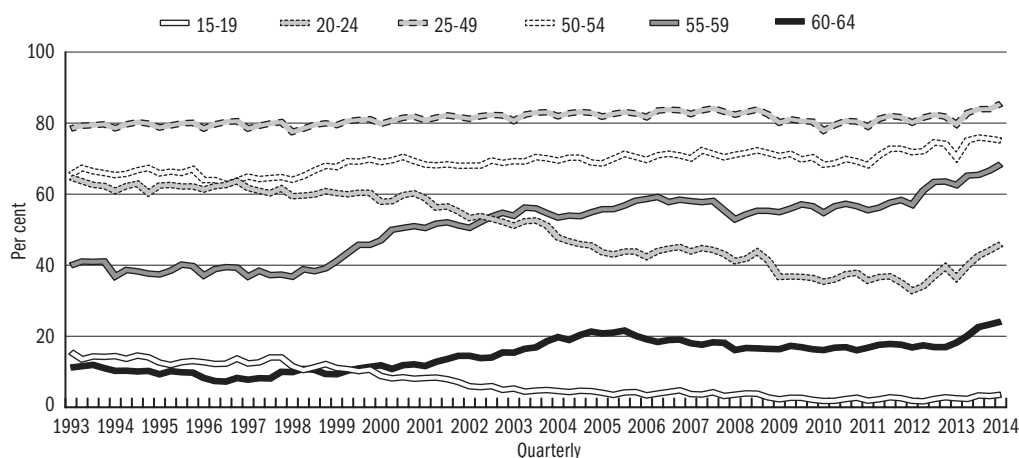
Table 4.15: Employment rate of population aged 15–64 by level of education, males, per cent

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1998	35.0	75.3	67.0	84.9	60.4
1999	33.6	76.8	68.3	86.8	62.4
2000	33.6	77.4	67.9	87.1	63.1
2001	33.0	77.6	67.3	87.4	62.9
2002	32.0	77.6	67.1	85.8	62.9
2003	32.4	76.5	67.8	86.4	63.4
2004	31.0	75.7	67.3	87.1	63.1
2005	31.6	74.7	66.9	86.9	63.1
2006	31.4	75.6	67.7	86.0	63.9
2007	31.0	74.4	67.3	85.6	63.7
2008	31.1	72.4	66.1	84.3	62.7
2009	28.8	69.5	64.6	82.8	60.7
2010	28.1	67.7	64.2	81.8	59.9
2011	29.0	68.0	64.5	83.7	60.7
2012	30.0	68.7	64.6	84.4	61.6
2013	30.8	70.9	67.1	85.3	63.7
2014	36.3	74.8	71.2	87.1	67.8

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_15

Figure 4.4: Activity rate by age groups, males aged 15–64, quarterly



Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena04_04

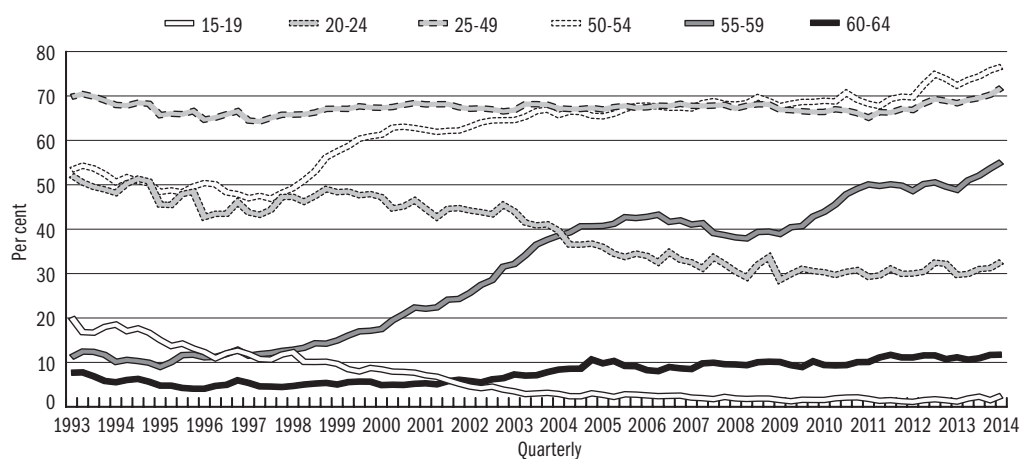
Table 4.16: Employment rate of population aged 15–64 by level of education, females, per cent

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1998	26.6	60.5	58.1	76.9	47.3
1999	26.1	61.4	59.0	77.5	49.0
2000	26.0	61.0	59.3	77.8	49.7
2001	26.1	60.8	59.2	77.8	49.8
2002	26.0	60.4	58.6	77.9	49.8
2003	25.3	59.7	59.5	78.3	50.9
2004	25.0	58.8	58.1	78.1	50.7
2005	25.1	57.6	57.9	78.9	51.0
2006	24.3	57.8	57.5	78.0	51.1
2007	23.6	57.2	57.2	75.5	50.7
2008	23.7	55.2	56.1	75.3	50.3
2009	22.7	54.0	54.6	74.2	49.6
2010	23.3	56.2	54.0	74.3	50.2
2011	22.5	56.1	53.9	74.6	50.3
2012	22.6	56.8	56.3	74.3	51.9
2013	23.7	57.1	56.6	74.2	52.6
2014	27.3	60.4	59.1	76.1	55.9

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent04_16

Figure 4.5: Activity rate by age groups, females aged 15–64, quarterly



Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena04_05

Table 5.1: Unemployment rate by gender and share of long term unemployed, per cent

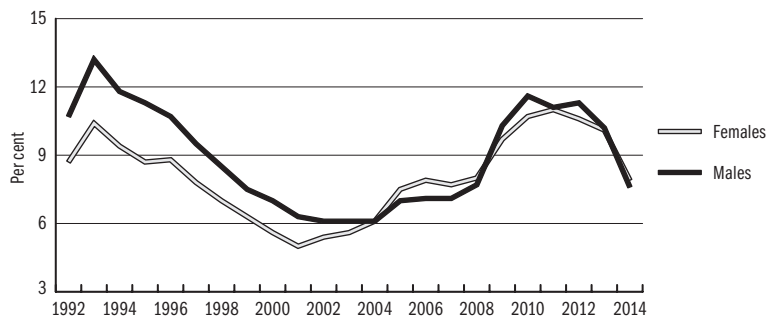
Year	Unemployment rate			Share of long term unemployed ^a
	Males	Females	Total	
1992	10.7	8.7	9.8	..
1993	13.2	10.4	11.9	..
1994	11.8	9.4	10.7	43.2
1995	11.3	8.7	10.2	50.6
1996	10.7	8.8	9.9	54.4
1997	9.5	7.8	8.7	51.3
1998	8.5	7.0	7.8	48.8
1999	7.5	6.3	7.0	49.5
2000	7.0	5.6	6.4	49.1
2001	6.3	5.0	5.7	46.7
2002	6.1	5.4	5.8	44.9
2003	6.1	5.6	5.9	43.9
2004	6.1	6.1	6.1	45.0
2005	7.0	7.5	7.2	46.2
2006	7.1	7.9	7.5	46.9
2007	7.1	7.7	7.4	48.1
2008	7.7	8.0	7.8	48.1
2009	10.3	9.7	10.0	42.9
2010	11.6	10.7	11.2	50.6
2011	11.1	11.0	11.0	49.4
2012	11.3	10.6	11.0	47.0
2013	10.2	10.1	10.2	50.4
2014	7.6	7.9	7.7	49.5

^a Long term unemployed are those who have been without work for 12 months or more, excluding those who start a new job within 90 days.

Note: Conscripted soldiers are included in the denominator.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_01

Figure 5.1: Unemployment rates by gender

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena05_01

Table 5.2: Unemployment rate by level of education, males, per cent

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1999	14.3	8.2	5.0	1.5	7.5
2000	13.4	7.7	4.8	1.6	7.0
2001	13.6	6.4	4.3	1.2	6.3
2002	14.1	6.2	4.0	1.4	6.1
2003	13.6	6.6	3.9	1.6	6.1
2004	14.3	6.4	4.1	1.7	6.1
2005	15.6	7.4	4.9	2.3	7.0
2006	17.3	7.0	5.1	2.6	7.1
2007	18.7	6.8	5.1	2.4	7.1
2008	20.2	7.7	5.2	2.3	7.7
2009	24.6	10.7	7.6	3.6	10.3
2010	27.2	12.2	8.3	4.9	11.6
2011	25.5	12.1	8.3	4.1	11.1
2012	25.3	12.0	9.6	4.2	11.3
2013	24.5	10.8	8.4	3.4	10.2
2014	18.4	7.8	6.2	2.8	7.6

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_02**Table 5.3: Composition of the unemployed by level of education, males, per cent**

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1999	34.5	45.3	17.4	2.8	100.0
2000	32.9	45.8	17.9	3.4	100.0
2001	36.5	43.2	17.5	2.8	100.0
2002	36.7	43.3	16.7	3.3	100.0
2003	34.0	44.7	17.2	4.1	100.0
2004	33.9	42.6	18.6	4.9	100.0
2005	32.1	43.1	19.0	5.8	100.0
2006	33.4	40.3	19.9	6.4	100.0
2007	35.1	38.6	20.4	5.9	100.0
2008	35.9	39.4	19.2	5.5	100.0
2009	31.2	40.5	21.7	6.6	100.0
2010	30.3	40.5	21.1	8.1	100.0
2011	29.4	41.1	21.9	7.6	100.0
2012	28.1	39.3	24.9	7.6	100.0
2013	29.2	39.3	24.4	7.1	100.0
2014	30.6	37.0	24.5	7.9	100.0

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_03

Table 5.4: Unemployment rate by level of education, females, per cent

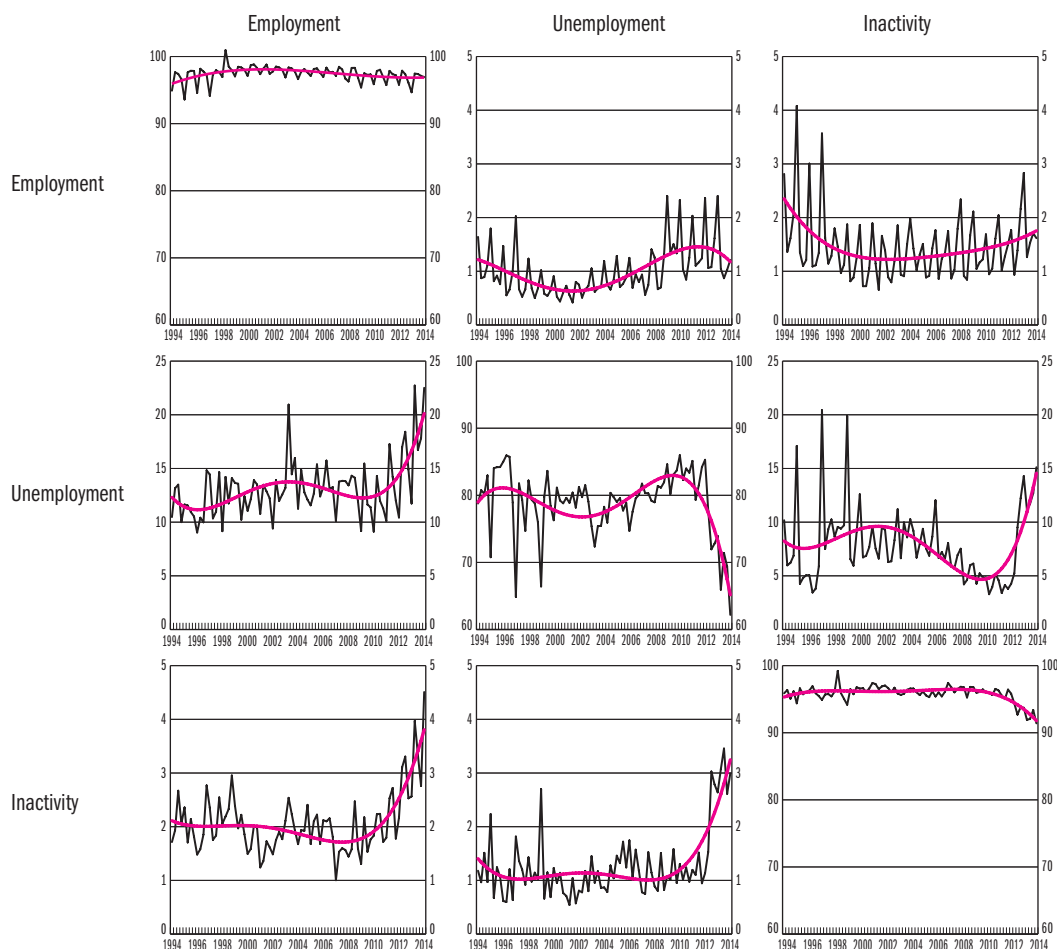
Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1999	10.5	8.0	5.2	1.3	6.3
2000	9.1	7.4	4.9	1.5	5.6
2001	8.4	6.4	4.0	1.6	5.0
2002	9.3	6.5	4.4	2.4	5.4
2003	10.5	7.2	4.4	1.9	5.6
2004	10.3	8.0	5.3	2.9	6.1
2005	13.0	9.8	6.7	3.1	7.5
2006	16.2	10.4	6.5	2.7	7.9
2007	16.3	9.7	6.2	3.2	7.7
2008	17.4	9.6	6.8	3.1	8.0
2009	21.6	12.6	7.8	4.1	9.7
2010	22.8	12.6	9.6	4.3	10.7
2011	24.5	12.9	9.9	4.4	11.0
2012	24.4	12.7	9.4	4.7	10.6
2013	22.7	12.8	9.0	4.3	10.1
2014	18.7	9.3	7.1	3.4	7.9

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_04**Table 5.5: Composition of the unemployed by level of education, females, per cent**

Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
1999	36.2	26.2	33.8	3.8	100.0
2000	31.8	28.2	35.0	5.0	100.0
2001	33.7	28.0	32.2	6.1	100.0
2002	33.2	26.0	32.2	8.5	100.0
2003	32.7	28.3	32.0	7.0	100.0
2004	27.8	27.4	34.2	10.6	100.0
2005	28.2	27.1	35.2	9.5	100.0
2006	31.8	27.9	32.3	8.0	100.0
2007	31.3	27.2	31.6	9.9	100.0
2008	32.3	24.7	33.0	10.0	100.0
2009	31.8	26.4	30.6	11.2	100.0
2010	30.5	24.4	34.3	10.7	100.0
2011	30.8	24.1	33.9	11.2	100.0
2012	29.8	23.8	33.5	12.9	100.0
2013	28.5	25.6	33.4	12.5	100.0
2014	30.5	23.1	33.4	13.0	100.0

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_05

Figure 5.2: Intensity of quarterly flows between labour market status, population between 15–64 years



Note: The calculations were carried out for the age group between 15–64 based on KSH labour force survey microdata. The probability of transition is given by the number of people who transitioned from one status to the other in the quarter, divided by the initial size of the group in the previous quarter, which were then corrected to preserve the consistency of stock flows. The red curves show the trend smoothed using a 4th degree polynomial.

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena05_02

Table 5.6: The number of unemployed^a by duration of job search, in thousands

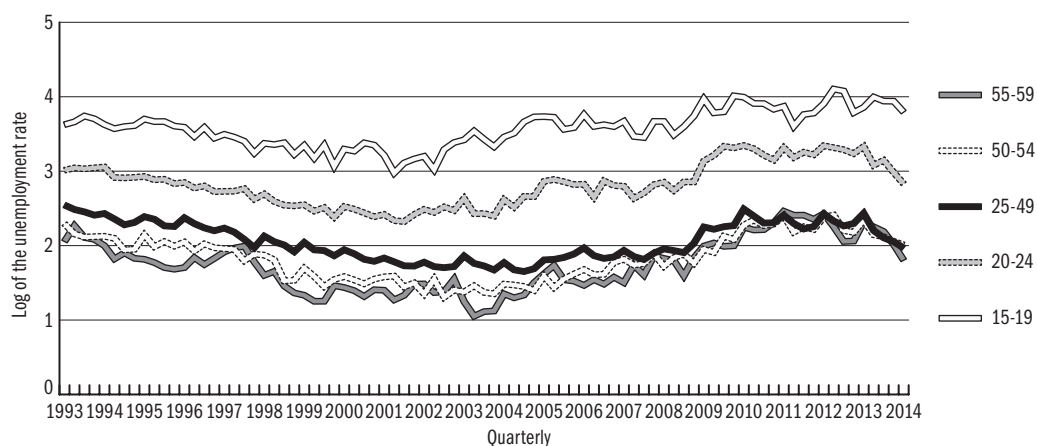
Year	Length of job search, weeks [month]								Total
	1-4 [<1]	5-14 [1-3]	15-26 [4-6]	27-51 [7-11]	52 [12]	53-78 [13-18]	79-104 [19-24]	105- [>24]	
1992	43.9	90.9	96.4	110.7	10.6	41.7	38.4	n.a.	432.6
1993	36.2	74.8	87.9	120.5	14.7	75.1	83.7	n.a.	492.9
1994	30.5	56.5	65.0	91.9	8.4	63.0	73.8	40.4	429.5
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	14.9	37.0	33.2	38.6	11.5	31.6	20.9	44.2	231.9
2002	15.5	39.4	34.8	40.7	11.6	32.7	19.8	42.5	237.0
2003	15.9	42.1	38.9	42.0	14.5	27.6	17.6	43.0	241.6
2004	13.0	42.0	39.9	41.8	13.5	33.4	19.6	47.2	250.4
2005	14.8	48.9	44.1	51.3	14.1	41.0	27.4	54.3	295.9
2006	13.2	51.1	48.5	52.0	17.9	41.1	26.6	59.7	310.0
2007	13.9	49.5	44.2	50.5	12.8	42.8	26.2	65.1	304.9
2008	13.5	50.3	47.9	53.4	13.5	39.1	26.3	74.0	317.9
2009	18.7	71.4	66.6	77.5	18.4	51.3	27.1	79.0	410.0
2010	16.9	65.4	62.5	83.5	23.2	74.7	42.6	93.7	462.5
2011	28.9	70.7	62.8	70.0	18.0	64.7	40.1	103.7	458.9
2012	39.2	64.0	63.1	80.5	22.2	59.5	36.6	100.9	466
2013	48.2	49.4	53.7	62.1	25.3	49.8	45.0	97.1	430.7
2014	36.5	41.5	44.9	46.3	19.0	35.1	29.2	82.7	335.3

^a Not including those unemployed who will find a new job within 30 days; since 2003: within 90 days.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_06

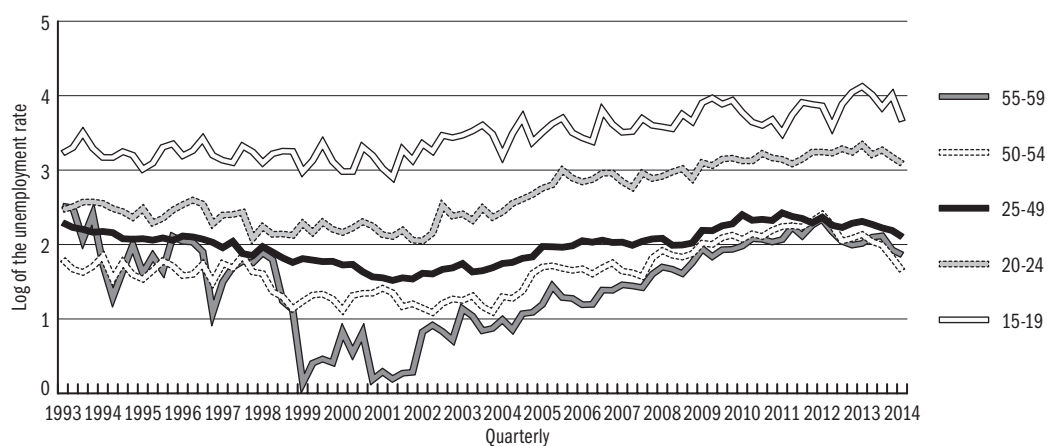
Figure 5.3: Unemployment rate by age groups, males aged 15–59, quarterly



Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena05_03

Figure 5.4: Unemployment rate by age groups, females aged 15–59, quarterly



Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena05_04

Table 5.7: Registered unemployed^a and LFS unemployment

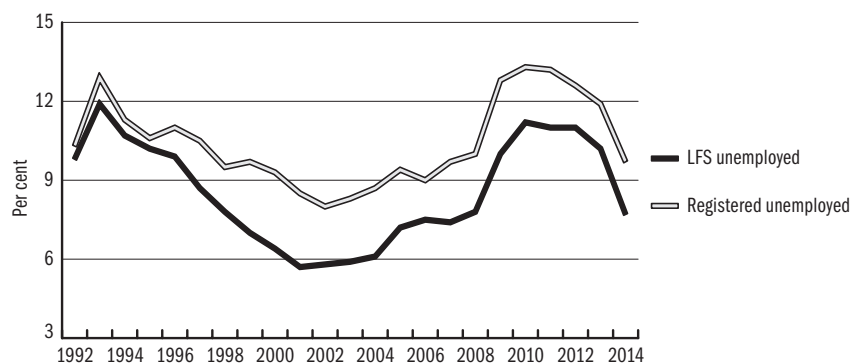
Year	Registered unemployed		LFS unemployed, total		LFS unemployed, age 15-24	
	In thousands	rate in %	In thousands	rate in %	In thousands	rate in %
1990	47.7	-	..	..	..	..
1995	507.7	10.6	416.5	10.2	114.3	18.6
1996	500.6	11.0	400.1	9.9	106.3	17.9
1997	470.1	10.5	348.8	8.7	95.8	15.9
1998	423.1	9.5	313.0	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	318.2	7.5	64.1	19.1
2007	426.9	9.7	312.1	7.4	57.4	18.0
2008	442.3	10.0	326.3	7.8	60.0	19.5
2009	561.8	12.8	417.8	10.0	78.8	26.4
2010	582.7	13.3	469.4	11.2	78.3	26.4
2011	582.9	13.2	466.0	11.0	74.5	26.0
2012	559.1	12.6	473.2	11.0	84.6	28.2
2013	527.6	11.9	441.0	10.2	83.5	26.6
2014	422.4	9.7	343.3	7.7	67.6	20.4

^a Since 1st of November, 2005: database of registered jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

Note: the denominator of registered unemployment/jobseekers' rate in the economically active population on 1st January the previous year.

Source: Registered unemployment/jobseekers: *NFSZ*; LFS unemployment: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_07

Figure 5.5: Registered and LFS unemployment rates

Note: Since 1st of November, 2005: database of registered jobseekers.

Source: Registered unemployment/jobseekers: *NFSZ*; LFS unemployment: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena05_05

Table 5.8: Composition of the registered unemployed^a by educational attainment, yearly averages, per cent

Educational attainment	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
8 grades of primary school or less	40.4	41.0	42.0	42.4	42.7	42.3	41.9	42.0	42.4	43.3	40.1	39.3	40.3	40.3	40.5	41.0
Vocational school	35.7	34.9	34.1	33.5	32.9	32.3	32.4	32.1	31.5	30.9	32.5	31.4	29.8	29.2	29.0	28.3
Vocational secondary school	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.1	14.4	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.3
Grammar school	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.5	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.1
College	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4
University	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Since 1st of November, 2005: registered jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.
Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_08

Table 5.9: The distribution of registered unemployed school-leavers^a by educational attainment, yearly averages, per cent

Educational attainment	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
8 grades of primary school or less	25.3	26.8	31.1	33.7	34.7	35.2	36.1	38.2	40.1	41.3	37.7	35.2	35.6	34.9	35.5	39.4
Vocational school	30.9	27.8	23.7	20.6	20.4	20.2	20.5	19.7	18.1	17.3	18.9	18.9	18.5	19.8	20.1	18.3
Vocational secondary school	25.0	25.4	25.3	25.5	23.2	22.1	21.5	20.3	20.7	21.2	23.1	23.9	23.6	23.7	23.1	21.7
Grammar school	13.6	13.7	12.6	11.6	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.7	12.8	13.3	13.7	14.3	15.0	14.9	14.9	15.0
College	4.0	4.8	5.5	6.2	7.7	8.1	7.8	6.9	5.8	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.2	3.6	3.4	2.8
University	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Since 1st of November, 2005: registered school-leaver jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.
Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_09

Table 5.10: Registered unemployed by economic activity as observed in the LFS, per cent

Year	Employed	LFS-unemployed	Inactive	Total	Year	Employed	LFS-unemployed	Inactive	Total
1999	6.7	55.8	37.5	100.0	2007	3.7	62.2	34.1	100.0
2000	4.7	54.3	41.0	100.0	2008	3.9	62.8	33.2	100.0
2001	6.5	45.2	48.3	100.0	2009	3.7	67.1	29.2	100.0
2002	4.4	47.4	48.2	100.0	2010	3.2	70.4	26.4	100.0
2003	9.4	44.1	46.5	100.0	2011	3.5	66.7	29.8	100.0
2004	3.0	53.5	43.5	100.0	2012	3.4	64.9	31.7	100.0
2005	2.3	59.7	38.0	100.0	2013	4.9	61.6	33.4	100.0
2006	3.0	60.9	36.1	100.0	2014	6.2	60.5	33.2	100.0

Note: The data pertain to those who consider themselves registered jobseekers in the KSH MEF. From 1999 those who reported that their last contact with the employment centre was more than two months ago were filtered from among those who reported themselves as registered unemployed.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_10

Table 5.11: Monthly entrants to the unemployment register^a, monthly averages, in thousands

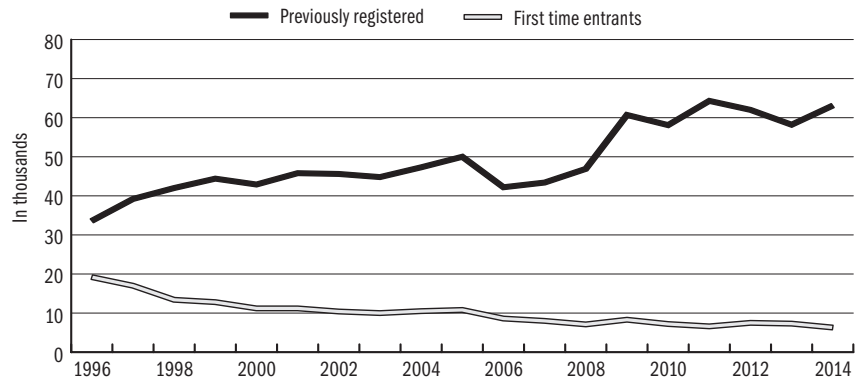
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
First time entrants	12.8	11.2	11.2	10.4	10.0	10.5	10.8	8.6	8.0	7.1	8.3	7.2	6.6	7.5	7.3	6.3
Previously registered	44.4	42.9	45.8	45.6	44.8	47.3	50.0	42.2	43.4	46.9	60.7	58.1	64.3	62.0	58.2	63.1
Together	57.2	54.1	57.0	56.0	54.8	57.8	60.7	50.8	51.4	54.0	69.0	65.3	70.9	69.5	65.5	69.4

^a Since 1st of November, 2005: database of jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

Source: *NFSZ REG*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_11

Figure 5.6: Entrants to the unemployment register, monthly averages, in thousands



Source: *NFSZ REG*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena05_06

Table 5.12: Selected time series of registered unemployment, monthly averages, in thousands and per cent

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Registered unemployment ^a	409.5	390.5	364.1	344.7	357.2	375.9	409.9	393.5
Of which: School-leavers	29.9	26.0	26.8	28.5	31.3	33.8	40.9	38.7
Non school-leavers	379.6	364.4	337.4	316.2	325.9	342.2	369.1	354.7
Male	221.4	209.7	196.4	184.6	188.0	193.3	210.4	200.9
Female	188.1	180.8	167.7	160.1	169.2	182.6	199.5	192.5
25 years old and younger	85.4	79.1	75.6	71.1	71.6	71.4	78.9	75.8
Manual workers	336.8	321.2	302.0	286.3	296.2	308.5	336.2	321.9
Non manual workers	72.7	69.3	62.1	58.4	61.0	67.4	73.7	71.6
Unemployment benefit recipients ^b	140.7	131.7	119.2	114.9	120.0	124.0	134.4	151.5
Unemployment assistance recipients ^c	148.6	143.5	131.2	113.4	116.2	120.4	133.4	121.8
Unemployment rate ^d	9.7	9.3	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.4	9.0
Shares within registered unemployed, %								
School-leavers	7.3	6.7	7.3	8.3	8.8	9.0	10.0	9.8
Male	54.1	53.7	53.9	53.5	52.6	51.4	51.3	51.1
25 years old and younger	20.9	20.3	20.8	20.6	20.0	19.0	19.2	16.5
Manual workers	82.3	82.2	82.9	83.1	82.9	82.1	82.0	81.8
Flows, in thousands								
Inflow to the Register	57.2	54.1	57.0	56.0	54.8	57.8	60.7	50.8
Of which: school-leavers	9.3	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	8.2	7.0
Outflow from the Register	57.2	56.8	59.4	55.8	53.5	54.4	59.8	51.4
Of which: school-leavers	9.4	8.2	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.9	7.1
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Registered unemployment ^a	426.9	442.3	561.8	582.7	582.9	559.1	527.6	422.4
Of which: School-leavers	40.4	41.4	49.3	52.6	52.9	61.5	66.0	54.6
Non school-leavers	386.5	400.9	512.5	530.1	529.9	497.6	461.6	367.8
Male	219.9	228.3	297.9	305.0	297.1	275.8	267.7	214.2
Female	207.0	214.0	263.9	277.7	285.8	283.3	259.9	208.2
25 years old and younger	80.3	75.9	104.3	102.8	102.3	101.1	97.8	78.2
Manual workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non manual workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployment benefit recipients ^b	134.6	136.5 ^e	202.1	187.7	159.9	71.1	61.2	56.4
Unemployment assistance recipients ^c	133.0	147.5	156.0	167.8	182.1	200.3	184.4	132.4
Unemployment rate ^d	9.7	10.0	12.8	13.3	13.2	12.6	11.9	9.5
Shares within registered unemployed, %								
School-leavers	9.5	9.4	8.8	9.0	9.1	11.0	12.5	12.9
Male	51.5	51.6	53.0	52.3	51.0	49.3	50.8	50.7
25 years old and younger	18.8	17.2	18.6	17.6	17.5	18.1	18.5	18.5
Manual workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flows, in thousands								
Inflow to the Register	51.4	54.0	69.0	65.3	70.9	69.5	65.5	69.4
Of which: school-leavers	6.2	6.3	7.5	7.9	8.2	10.0	10.8	11.2
Outflow from the Register	48.4	51.3	58.4	66.4	74.2	68.1	78.4	71.3
Of which: school-leavers	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.5	8.1	8.6	11.8	11.3

^a Since 1st of November, 2005: registered jobseekers. (The data concern the closing date of each month.) From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

^b Since 1st of November, 2005: jobseeker benefit recipients. From September 1st, 2011, the system of jobseeking support changed.

^c Only recipients who are in the NFSZ register. Those receiving the discontinued income support supplement were included in the number of those receiving income support supplement up to the year 2004, and in the number of those receiving regular social assistance from 2005 to 2008. From 2009, those receiving social assistance were included in a new support type, the on call support. This allowance was replaced by the wage replacement support from January 1, 2011, then from September 1, 2011, the name was changed to employment substitution support.

^d Relative index: registered unemployment rate in the economically active population. From 1st of November, 2005, registered jobseekers' rate in the economically active population.

^e The new IT system introduced at the NFSZ in 2008 made the methodological changes possible:

1) The filtering out of those returning after or starting a break from the number of those entering or leaving the different types of jobseeking support. The main reasons for a break are, – work for short time periods, receipt of child support (GYES) or TGYÁS, or involvement in training.

2) Taking into account in the previous period the number of those entrants, for whom the first accounting of the jobseeking support was delayed due to missing documentation.

2008 data, comparable to 2009: 141.5 thousand people.

Source: NFSZ REG.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_12

Table 5.13: The number of registered unemployed^a who became employed on subsidised and non-subsidised employment^b

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
Subsidised employment	170,464	40.0	198,974	38.5	282,673	48.5	261,631	50.0	359,962	60.2	351,550	63.2
Non-subsidised employment	255,356	60.0	317,622	61.5	299,716	51.5	261,581	50.0	237,795	39.8	204,887	36.8
Total	425,820	100.0	516,596	100.0	582,389	100.0	523,212	100.0	597,757	100.0	556,437	100.0

^a Since 1st of November, 2005: registered jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

^b Annual totals, the number of jobseekers over the year who were placed in work. It reflects the placements at the time of their exit from the registry.

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_13

Table 5.14: Benefit recipients and participation in active labour market programmes

Év		Unemployment benefit ^a	Regular social assistance ^b	UA for school-leavers	Do not receive provision	Public work ^c	Retraining ^c	Wage subsidy ^c	Other programmes ^c	Total
1990	In thousands	42.5	–	–	18.6	..	..	..	..	61.0
	Per cent	69.6	n.a.	n.a.	30.4	..	..	..	..	100.0
2000	In thousands	117.0	139.7	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	109.5	–	125.0	21.2	22.5	20.1	36.6	440.0
	Per cent	23.9	24.9	–	28.4	4.8	5.1	4.6	8.3	100.0
2004	In thousands	117.4	118.4	–	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	19.3	14.6	23.4	6.8	477.0
	Per cent	27.6	28.7	–	32.7	2.7	2.3	3.7	2.3	100.0
2008	In thousands	120.7 ^d	145.7	–	158.2	21.2	21.2	25.0	14.1	506.1
	Per cent	23.8	28.8	–	31.3	4.2	4.2	4.9	2.8	100.0
2009	In thousands	202.8	151.9	–	215.0	135.3	13.6	17.8	54.1	790.5
	Per cent	25.7	19.2	–	27.2	17.1	1.7	2.3	6.8	100.0
2010	In thousands	159.6	163.5	–	222.4	164.5	17.8	26.7	40.3	794.8
	Per cent	20.1	20.6	–	28.0	20.7	2.2	3.4	5.1	100.0
2011	In thousands	122.8	168.2	–	239.8	91.6	13.6	20.4	39.9	696.3
	Per cent	17.6	24.2	–	34.4	13.2	2.0	2.9	5.7	100.0
2012	In thousands	56.3	185.6	–	281.1	92.4	15.4	30.0	2.2	663
	Per cent	8.5	28.0	–	42.4	13.9	2.3	4.5	0.3	100.0
2013	In thousands	55.3	169.3	–	264.0	149.5	42.0 ^e	31.7	3.8	715.5
	Per cent	7.7	23.6	–	36.9	20.9	5.9	4.4	0.5	100.0
2014	In thousands	58.6	123.4	–	216.5	139.1	24.6	17.7	2.8	582.7
	Per cent	10.0	21.3	–	37.3	24.0	4.2	3.1	0.5	100.0

^a Since 1st of November, 2005: jobseeker benefit recipients. From September 1, 2011, the system of jobseeking support changed.

^b Only recipients who are in the NFSZ register. Those receiving the discontinued income support supplement were included in the number of those receiving income support supplement up to the year 2004, and in the number of those receiving regular social assistance from 2005 to 2008. From 2009, those receiving social assistance were included in a new support type, the on call support. This allowance was replaced by the wage replacement support from January 1, 2011, then from September 1, 2011., the name was changed to employment substitution support.

^c Up to the year 2008 the number financed from the MPA Decentralized Base, since 2009 the number financed from MPA, TAMOP.

Public-type employment: community service, public service, public work programmes.

Wage subsidy: wage subsidy, wage-cost subsidy, work experience acquisition assistance to career-starters, support for employment of availability allowance recipients, part-time employment, wage support for those losing their job due to the crisis.

Other support: job preservation support, support to would-be entrepreneurs, contribution to costs related to commuting to work, job creation support, jobseeker's clubs.

^d The new IT system introduced at the NFSZ in 2008 made the methodological changes possible:

1) The filtering out of those returning after a break or starting a break from the number of those entering or leaving the different types of jobseeking support. The main reasons for a break are work for short time periods, receipt of child support (GYES) or TGYÁS, or involvement in training.

2) Taking into account in the previous period the number of those entrants, for whom the first accounting of the jobseeking support was delayed due to missing documentation.

2008 data, comparable to 2009: 134.1 thousand people.

^e In 2013, 18.1 thousand trainees were simultaneously involved in public works programmes.

Note: The closing numbers from October of each year. For the percentage data, the sum of those registered and those taking part in labour market programmes ≈ 100.0.

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_14

Table 5.15: The ratio of those who are employed among the former participants of ALMPs^a, per cent

Active labour market programmes	2000 ^b	2001 ^b	2002 ^b	2003 ^b	2004 ^b	2005 ^b	2006 ^b	2007 ^b	2008 ^b	2009 ^c	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c	2014 ^c
Suggested training programmes ^d	48.4	45.4	43.3	43.0	45.5	43.8	41.1	37.5	42.2	40.4	49.4	42.6	44.9	55.1	61.4
Accepted training programmes ^e	52.0	49.3	45.8	46.0	45.6	51.4	50.9	47.6	48.0	41.9	48.8	41.6	56.7	65.9	58.8
Retraining of those who are employed ^f	94.9	94.2	92.7	93.3	92.1	90.4	..	92.3	93.9	..	59.9	75.0	65.7	72.7	61.4
Support for self-employment ^g	89.4	89.2	90.7	89.6	90.7	89.6	86.4	87.6	83.6	73.1	76.4	71.5	72.6	74.1	76.3
Wage subsidy programmes ^h	62.3	59.7	62.9	62.0	64.6	62.6	62.3	63.4	65.0	72.4	90.9	69.6	70.3	73.0	56.0
Work experience programmes ⁱ	57.9	64.5	66.9	66.1	66.5	66.8	66.6	66.3	74.6	..	..	72.0	69.9	68.5	-
Further employment programme ^j	73.8	71.6	78.4	78.2	71.5	70.9	65.0	77.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a The data relate to people having completed their courses successfully.

^b Three months after the end of programmes.

^c Six months after the end of programmes.

^d Suggested training: group training programmes for jobseekers organized by the NFSZ.

^e Accepted training: participation in programmes initiated by the jobseekers and accepted by NFSZ for full or partial support.

^f Training for employed persons: training for those whose jobs are at risk of termination, if new knowledge allows them to adapt to the new needs of the employer.

^g Support to help entrepreneurship: support of jobseekers in the amount of the monthly minimum wage or maximum HUF 3 million lump sum support (to be repaid or not), aimed at helping them become individual entrepreneurs or self-employed.

^h Wage support: aimed at helping the employment of disadvantaged persons, who would not be able to, or would have a harder time finding work without support. The data on wage subsidies and labour cost subsidies exclude the programs supporting job seeking school leavers and student work during summer vacation.

ⁱ Work experience-gaining support: the support of new entrants with no work experience for 6–9 months, the amount of the support is equal to 50–80% of the wage costs. The instrument was discontinued after December 31, 2006. In 2009 they reintroduced the work experience gaining support for skilled new entrants, for employers who ensure employment of at least 4 hours a day and for 365 days. The amount of the support is 50–100% of the wage cost. Monitoring for the first exiters is available from 2011. The program supporting the school to work transition of skilled school leavers was abolished in 2014.

^j Further employment programmes: to support the continued employment of new entrants under the age of 25 for 9 months. Discontinued from December 31, 2006.

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_15

Table 5.16: Distribution of registered unemployed^a, unemployment benefit recipients^b and unemployment assistance recipients^c by educational attainment

Educational attainment	2006	2007	2008	2008 ^e	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Registered unemployed										
8 grades of primary school or less	41.5	42.8	43.8	–	40.0	39.2	39.9	40.1	40.1	42.4
Vocational school	32.3	31.5	30.7	–	33.1	31.4	29.8	29.1	28.9	27.6
Vocational secondary school	13.6	13.2	12.8	–	14.4	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.6	14.9
Grammar school	8.2	8.2	8.1	–	8.3	9.1	9.7	9.8	10.0	9.9
College	3.2	3.1	3.2	–	3.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.3
University	1.2	1.2	1.2	–	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	359.6	402.7	415.6	–	549.0	546.0	553.3	524.4	497.0	438.6
Unemployment benefit recipients^d										
8 grades of primary school or less	25.4	25.4	24.4	26.3	25.7	24.1	23.4	20.2	21.8	27.8
Vocational school	39.5	37.4	37.0	39.2	39.4	36.2	34.5	34.5	34.8	33.3
Vocational secondary school	18.7	19.2	19.3	18.3	18.5	19.7	20.1	21.2	21.2	19.0
Grammar school	10.1	10.9	11.0	10.6	10.1	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0	10.9
College	4.5	5.0	6.0	5.7	4.5	5.8	6.7	7.6	6.7	5.7
University	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.6	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	91.5	119.3	92.5	126.9	200.5	165.8	145.9	53.1	53.0	60.0
Unemployment assistance recipients^c										
8 grades of primary school or less	60.1	60.3	60.3	–	59.4	56.4	56.1	53.4	52.4	53.5
Vocational school	27.7	27.1	26.5	–	26.6	27.4	26.1	26.4	26.6	26.1
Vocational secondary school	6.5	6.8	6.8	–	7.5	8.6	9.0	10.3	10.9	10.5
Grammar school	4.5	4.4	4.7	–	4.8	5.6	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.2
College	1.0	1.1	1.2	–	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8
University	0.3	0.3	0.4	–	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	116.5	130.9	145.8	–	144.1	161.7	174.7	193.5	177.4	138.8

^a Since 1st of November, 2005: registered jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

^b Since 1st of November, 2005: those receiving jobseeking support. From the 1st of September 2011, the system of jobseeking support changed.

^c Only recipients who are in the NFSZ register. Those receiving the discontinued income support supplement were included in the number of those receiving income support supplement up to the year 2004, and in the number of those receiving regular social assistance from 2005 to 2008. From 2009, those receiving social assistance were included in a new support type, the on call support. This allowance was replaced by the wage replacement support from January 1, 2011, then from September 1, 2011, the name was changed to employment substitution support.

^d After 1st of November, 2005: jobseeking support. Does not contain those receiving unemployment aid prior to pension in 2004. From the 1st of September 2011, the system of jobseeking support changed.

^e The new IT system introduced at the NFSZ in 2008 made the methodological changes possible:

- 1) The filtering out of those returning after or starting a break from the number of those entering or leaving the different types of jobseeking support. The main reasons for a break are, – work for short time periods, receipt of child support (GYES) or TGYÁS, or involvement in training.
- 2) Taking into account in the previous period the number of those entrants, for whom the first accounting of the jobseeking support was delayed due to missing documentation.

The right-hand column of 2008 contains the 2008 data in a form comparable to the 2009 data.

Note: Data from the closing date of June in each year.

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_16

Table 5.17: Outflow from the Register of Beneficiaries

Year	Total number of outflows	Of which:		Year	Total number of outflows	Of which:	
		became employed, %	benefit period expired, %			became employed, %	benefit period expired, %
1998	322,496	26.5	64.5	2007	251,889	33.4	46.9
1999	320,132	26.0	67.4	2008	232,151	40.0	48.7
2000	325,341	28.1	64.6	2008 ^a	261,573	43.4	48.9
2001	308,780	27.2	65.1	2009	345,216	37.9	56.0
2002	303,288	27.6	66.7	2010	352,535	38.9	55.8
2003	297,640	26.7	65.2	2011	329,728	39.2	55.7
2004	308,027	27.4	64.6	2012	368,803	21.9	77.8
2005	329,738	27.2	63.0	2013	328,508	21.3	75.6
2006	234,273	33.2	53.7	2014	300,516	27.0	67.4

^a The new IT system introduced at the NFSZ in 2008 made the methodological changes possible:

1) The filtering out of those returning after or starting a break from the number of those entering or leaving the different types of jobseeking support. The main reasons for a break are, – work for short time periods, receipt of child support (GYES) or TGYÁS, or involvement in training.

2) Taking into account in the previous period the number of those entrants, for whom the first accounting of the jobseeking support was delayed due to missing documentation.

The row of 2008^a contains the data from 2008 in the form comparable to the 2009 data.

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_17

Table 5.18: The distribution of the total number of labour market training participants^a

Groups of training participants	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Participants in suggested training	52,045	52,198	53,447	46,802	45,261	33,002	29,252	36,212
Participants in accepted training	28,311	30,949	32,672	31,891	28,599	19,406	9,620	7,327
One Step Forward (OFS) programme	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-employed participants together	80,356	83,147	86,211	78,693	73,859	52,407	38,872	43,539
Of which: school-leavers	25,260	22,131	20,592	19,466	18,320	12,158	9,313	1,365
Employed participants	4,408	5,026	5,308	4,142	9,036	7,487	4,853	3,602
Total	84,764	88,173	91,519	82,835	82,895	59,894	43,725	47,141
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^b	2014 ^b
Participants in suggested training	32,747	48,561	41,373	50,853	32,172	43,438	22,574	10,900
Participants in accepted training	5,766	4,939	8,241	6,853	2,495	2,446	22,574	1,275
One Step Forward (OFS) programme	270	59,347	11,169	2,316	–	–	–	–
Non-employed participants together	38,783	112,847	60,783	57,706	34,667	45,884	132,587	200,466
Of which: school-leavers	1,111	18,719	21,103	12,030	7,935	9,976	106,333	31,083
Employed participants	3,467	37,466	12,496	336	908	716	631	827
Total	42,250	150,313	73,279	60,358	35,575	46,600	133,218	201,293

^a The data contain the number of those financed from the NFA decentralized employment base, as well as those involved in training as a part of the HEFOP 1.1 and the TÁMOP 1.1.2 programmes.

^b The data include public works participants simultaneously involved in training (88,004 public works participants in 2013, 143,275 public works participants in 2014).

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_18

Table 5.19: Employment ratio of participants ALMPs by gender, age groups and educational attainment for the programmes finished in 2014^a, per cent

	Non-employed participants			Supported self-employment ^b	Wage subsidy programme
	suggested training	accepted training	total		
By gender					
Males	63.2	60.3	61.7	72.0	57.2
Females	59.5	57.5	61.5	79.8	54.9
By age groups					
-20	54.8	50.2	54.5	-	35.8
20-24	59.2	57.4	59.1	79.7	60.4
25-29	61.2	57.5	61.0	82.9	82.5
-29 together	59.5	56.6	59.3	54.9	47.7
30-34	62.0	58.3	61.8	78.0	83.6
35-39	62.5	60.5	62.4	79.7	81.6
40-44	63.4	60.5	63.2	72.0	82.2
45-49	62.2	59.6	62.0	73.1	83.5
50-54	62.1	62.0	62.1	67.8	92.4
55+	61.1	56.6	60.8	80.3	86.6
By educational attainment					
Less than primary school	55.9	56.0	56.0	-	51.0
Primary school	60.4	56.8	60.2	71.7	41.6
Vocational school for skilled workers	65.6	63.5	65.5	76.7	82.6
Vocational school	64.1	57.9	63.6	-	76.3
Vocational secondary school	62.5	64.1	62.6	77.8	68.0
Technicians secondary school	63.9	67.6	64.0	78.5	83.5
Grammar school	59.5	60.3	59.5	73.7	52.0
College	61.4	62.8	61.5	75.8	81.2
University	58.1	57.1	58.1	82.8	78.6
Total	61.4	58.8	61.2	76.3	55.9

^a Includes all kinds of wage subsidies except financial support for student work during vacation.

^b Survival rate.

Note: 6 months after the end of each programme.

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_19

Table 5.20: Distribution of the average annual number of those with no employment status who participate in training categorised by the type of training, percentage

Types of training	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Approved qualification	79.6	78.8	78.7	77.6	78.3	75.1	72.9	71.5	69.0	65.8	63.6	65.2	68.6	71.6	50.2	53.3
Non-approved qualification	14.7	14.7	14.0	13.6	12.6	15.0	14.5	16.9	19.9	22.8	26.4	25.4	21.1	19.0	44.2	43.2
Foreign language learning	5.7	6.5	7.3	8.8	9.1	9.9	12.6	11.5	11.1	11.4	10.0	9.4	10.3	9.4	5.6	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_20

Table 5.21: The distribution of those entering training programmes by age groups and educational level

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013			2014		
								training training	for pub- lic works	together	training	for pub- lic works	together
								partici- pants	partici- pants		partici- pants	partici- pants	
Total number of entrants	26,459	25,353	42,710	37,467	39,780	18,464 ^a	33,540	28,089	78,052	106,141	24,137	68,518	92,655
By age groups, %													
-20	8.7	7.0	8.1	4.9	3.8	4.0	3.2	5.6	2.8	3.6	6.3	4.1	4.7
20-24	23.0	24.7	26.9	25.1	23.9	27.2	23.4	33.8	12.7	18.3	30.0	15.3	19.1
25-44	52.0	51.3	48.3	51.5	52.4	46.5	46.7	43.8	47.3	46.4	43.7	47.8	46.7
45-49	7.8	8.0	7.0	8.5	8.8	8.3	10.0	7.1	12.9	11.3	7.6	11.5	10.5
50+	8.4	9.2	9.7	10.0	11.0	14.0	16.6	9.7	24.3	20.4	12.4	21.4	19.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By level of education, %													
Less than primary school	1.2	1.6	2.1	7.5	3.0	0.7	2.7	1.0	9.7	7.4	1.2	8.1	6.3
Primary school	25.1	24.0	28.1	22.8	24.5	28.2	34.4	24.9	53.3	45.8	28.7	49.8	44.3
Vocational school	26.8	24.5	21.9	22.0	25.5	24.8	26.2	22.3	25.6	24.7	22.7	23.3	23.2
Vocational and technical secondary school	23.5	23.9	22.6	24.8	23.7	24.2	19.0	27.1	6.5	11.9	24.9	9.7	13.6
Grammar school	15.0	16.3	15.9	15.3	15.8	15.7	12.9	19.0	4.2	8.1	17.6	7.0	9.8
College, university	8.4	9.8	9.4	7.6	7.5	6.4	4.8	5.8	0.7	2.0	4.9	2.1	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a The drastic decrease in the number of training programmes offered was due to the centralization of decision-making regarding the financing of training programmes, and the concurrent new requirement according to which only training programmes with a verifiable direct effect on employment were approved. Due to these, the number of preventative and general knowledge training programmes among those supported decreased. The majority of training participants were enrolled within the framework of EU programmes.

The significant growth in the number of trainees, during and following 2012, was predominantly explained by the inclusion into training of public works participants. The data for 2013 and 2014 make a distinction between those and other trainees.

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent05_21

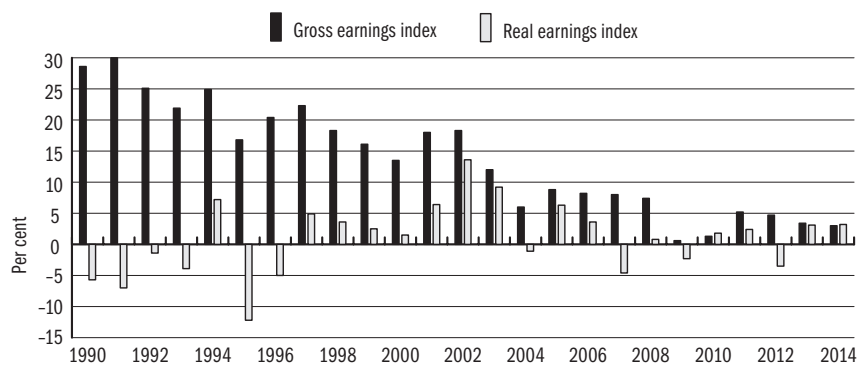
Table 6.1: Nominal and real earnings

	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Gross earnings index	Net earnings index	Consumer price index	Real earnings index
Year	HUF		previous year = 100			
1990	13,446	10,108	128.6	121.6	128.9	94.3
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	87,750	55,785	113.5	111.4	109.8	101.5
2001	103,554	64,913	118.0	116.2	109.2	106.4
2002	122,481	77,622	118.3	119.6	105.3	113.6
2003	137,193	88,753	112.0	114.3	104.7	109.2
2004	145,523	93,715	106.1	105.6	106.8	98.9
2005	158,343	103,149	108.8	110.1	103.6	106.3
2006	171,351	110,951	108.2	107.6	103.9	103.6
2007	185,018	114,282	108.0	103.0	108.0	95.4
2008	198,741	121,969	107.4	107.0	106.1	100.8
2009	199,837	124,116	100.6	101.8	104.2	97.7
2010	202,525	132,604	101.3	106.8	104.9	101.8
2011	213,094	141,151	105.2	106.4	103.9	102.4
2012	223,060	144,085	104.7	102.1	105.7	96.6
2013	230,714	151,118	103.4	104.9	101.7	103.1
2014	237,736	155,717	103.0	103.0	99.8	103.2

Source: KSH IMS (earnings) and consumer price accounting. Gross earnings, gross earnings index: 2000–: STADAT (2015. 02. 20. version). Net earnings, net earnings index: 2008–: STADAT (2015.02.20.version). Consumer price index: 1990–: STADAT (2015. 02. 20. version). Real earnings index: 1990–: STADAT (2015. 02.20. version).

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent06_01

Figure 6.1: Annual changes of gross and net real earnings



Source: KSH IMS (earnings) and consumer price accounting (STADAT, 2015. 02. 20. version).

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena06_01

Table 6.2.a: Gross earnings ratios in the economy, HUF/person/month

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	97,219	103,190	112,388	122,231	133,570	137,101	143,861	153,301	164,136	171,921	180,110
Mining and quarrying	158,945	171,465	190,530	202,985	225,650	244,051	234,243	254,607	271,012	279,577	286,848
Manufacturing	136,354	145,997	158,597	172,277	183,081	190,331	200,692	213,281	230,877	241,170	252,860
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	223,541	243,039	265,912	294,241	321,569	345,035	363,900	379,606	404,073	410,485	422,613
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	129,486	140,699	151,912	164,572	178,049	181,818	193,604	207,614	223,206	224,654	225,132
Construction	100,124	106,608	117,626	136,301	146,475	152,204	153,130	156,682	163,649	177,790	185,380
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	122,538	131,068	145,243	158,077	171,780	175,207	185,812	196,942	212,521	218,936	224,087
Transportation and storage	137,526	149,068	162,091	173,776	186,376	196,350	200,129	210,146	217,794	223,410	230,253
Accommodation and food service activities	90,089	95,823	102,908	112,222	120,600	122,561	122,699	125,757	139,731	147,023	153,167
Information and communication	273,606	288,876	306,792	328,902	358,217	366,752	368,113	392,963	410,045	426,460	449,229
Financial and insurance activities	324,295	349,809	401,580	390,511	431,601	427,508	433,458	456,980	459,744	470,966	485,150
Real estate activities	126,388	134,409	145,550	159,225	169,845	177,747	182,903	184,829	219,287	212,391	215,129
Professional, scientific and technical activities	182,970	200,830	212,963	244,998	281,150	292,974	297,489	303,292	330,860	320,422	344,955
Administrative and support service activities	113,276	119,555	128,486	139,127	147,125	149,131	145,576	149,675	163,300	169,223	183,801
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	184,357	207,356	223,009	253,335	267,657	234,696	242,958	252,848	247,139	258,803	262,057
Education	159,803	181,444	191,211	193,250	204,600	194,958	195,930	192,984	197,344	216,927	245,936
Human health and social work activities	130,509	144,100	151,889	160,050	169,977	161,265	142,282	153,832	151,446	151,287	143,051
Arts, entertainment and recreation	141,957	154,312	161,416	183,898	183,813	179,199	179,976	192,407	209,930	216,869	225,762
Other service activities	127,136	133,846	140,893	153,512	157,950	160,375	150,025	162,490	175,872	174,777	180,944
National economy, total	145,523	158,343	171,351	185,018	198,741	199,837	202,525	213,094	223,060	230,664	237,736
Of which:											
– Business sector	138,926	148,555	162,531	177,415	192,044	200,304	206,863	217,932	233,829	242,191	252,710
– Budgetary institutions	161,559	182,185	193,949	206,225	219,044	201,632	195,980	203,516	200,027	207,191	209,707

Note: The data are recalculated based on the industrial classification system in effect from 2008.

Source: *KSH* mid-year IMS.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent06_02a

Table 6.2.b: Gross earnings ratios in the economy, per cent

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	66.8	65.2	65.6	66.1	67.2	68.6	71.0	72.0	73.6	74.5	75.8
Mining and quarrying	109.2	108.3	111.2	109.7	113.5	122.1	115.5	119.5	120.9	121.2	120.7
Manufacturing	93.7	92.2	92.6	93.1	92.1	95.2	99.1	100.0	103.4	104.6	106.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	153.6	153.5	155.2	159.0	161.8	172.7	179.6	178.2	181.1	178.0	177.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	89.0	88.9	88.7	88.9	89.6	91.0	95.6	97.4	100.0	97.4	94.7
Construction	68.8	67.3	68.6	73.7	73.7	76.2	75.5	73.5	73.4	77.1	78.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	84.2	82.8	84.8	85.4	86.4	87.7	91.7	92.4	95.3	94.9	94.3
Transportation and storage	94.5	94.1	94.6	93.9	93.8	98.3	98.9	98.6	97.8	96.9	96.9
Accommodation and food service activities	61.9	60.5	60.1	60.7	60.7	61.3	60.6	59.0	62.7	63.7	64.4
Information and communication	188.0	182.4	179.0	177.8	180.2	183.5	181.7	184.4	183.9	184.9	189.0
Financial and insurance activities	222.8	220.9	234.4	211.1	217.2	213.9	214.0	214.5	206.2	204.2	204.1
Real estate activities	86.9	84.9	84.9	86.1	85.5	88.9	90.2	86.8	98.3	92.1	90.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	125.7	126.8	124.3	132.4	141.5	146.6	146.9	142.4	148.4	138.9	145.1
Administrative and support service activities	77.8	75.5	75.0	75.2	74.0	74.6	71.9	70.3	73.3	73.4	77.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	126.7	131.0	130.1	136.9	134.7	117.4	120.2	118.7	110.8	112.2	110.2
Education	109.8	114.6	111.6	104.4	102.9	97.6	96.7	90.6	88.5	94.0	103.4
Human health and social work activities	89.7	91.0	88.6	86.5	85.5	80.7	70.3	72.2	67.9	65.6	60.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	97.5	97.5	94.2	99.4	92.5	89.7	88.8	90.3	94.1	94.0	95.0
Other service activities	87.4	84.5	82.2	83.0	79.5	80.3	74.1	76.1	78.9	75.8	76.1
National economy, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Of which:											
– Business sector	95.5	93.8	94.9	95.9	96.6	100.2	102.1	102.3	104.8	105.0	106.3
– Budgetary institutions	111.0	115.1	113.2	111.5	110.2	100.9	96.8	95.5	89.7	89.8	88.2

Note: The data are recalculated based on the industrial classification system in effect from 2008.

Source: KSH mid-year IMS.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent06_02b

Table 6.3: Regression-adjusted earnings differentials

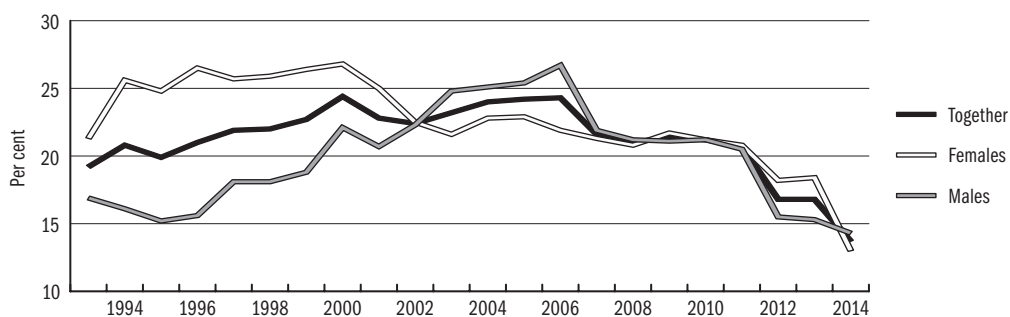
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male	0.1480	0.1490	0.1500	0.1550	0.1790	0.1700	0.1500	0.1550	0.1570	0.1560	0.1330
Less than primary school	-0.4110	-0.3900	-0.4800	-0.4010	-0.4390	-0.3970	-0.5750	-0.5110	-0.5350	-0.4850	-0.5230
Primary school	-0.3550	-0.3670	-0.3730	-0.3800	-0.4170	-0.4010	-0.4540	-0.4280	-0.4220	-0.4160	-0.4140
Vocational school	-0.2550	-0.2650	-0.2750	-0.2840	-0.2920	-0.2770	-0.3050	-0.2810	-0.2640	-0.2660	-0.2260
College, university	0.6190	0.5870	0.5900	0.5810	0.5620	0.5580	0.6190	0.6220	0.6160	0.5750	0.6000
Estimated labour market experience	0.0216	0.0237	0.0238	0.0252	0.0255	0.0248	0.0259	0.0267	0.0257	0.0238	0.0244
Square of estimated labour market experience	-0.0003	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004
Public sector	0.1120	0.1600	0.1130	0.0876	-0.0009	0.0257	-0.1260	-0.1440	-0.1670	-0.2790	-0.2590

Note: the results indicate the earnings differentials of the various groups relative to the reference group in log points (approximately percentage points). All parameters are significant at the 0.01 level. The region parameters can be seen in Table 9.6.

Reference categories: female, with leaving certificate (general education certificate), not in the public sector, working in the Central-Transdanubia region.

Source: *NFSZ BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent06_03

Figure 6.2: The percentage of low paid workers by gender, per cent

Source: *NFSZ BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena06_02

Table 6.4: Percentage of low paid workers^a by gender, age groups, level of education and industries

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
By gender															
Males	22.1	20.7	22.3	24.8	25.1	25.4	26.7	21.9	21.2	21.1	21.2	20.5	15.5	15.3	14.3
Females	26.8	25.0	22.5	21.6	22.8	22.9	21.9	21.3	20.8	21.7	21.2	20.8	18.2	18.4	13.0
By age groups															
-24	37.0	35.5	37.6	39.9	43.9	44.2	46.3	40.1	34.6	38.9	38.2	36.6	26.4	31.7	28.6
25-54	22.8	21.9	21.8	22.3	23.6	24.0	24.2	21.4	20.6	21.0	20.9	20.4	16.3	16.4	13.0
55+	19.8	18.1	16.2	15.3	16.5	16.5	16.4	15.8	15.5	17.6	18.1	17.6	17.0	15.0	13.1
By level of education															
8 grades of primary school or less	43.4	40.4	38.3	37.1	39.6	41.2	40.1	41.4	41.3	47.4	43.4	45.4	38.6	41.1	49.7
Vocational school	31.2	29.4	32.1	35.4	35.7	36.8	37.9	32.9	32.1	33.5	33.3	31.3	25.2	24.7	15.1
Secondary school	18.8	18.0	16.5	17.7	18.6	18.6	19.7	16.1	15.4	16.4	17.3	17.2	13.7	15.1	7.3
Higher education	4.7	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.0
By industries ^b															
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	38.0	34.3	37.9	37.3	37.1	37.5	41.6	37.9	36.6	36.7	34.6	31.8	21.8	26.2	25.3
Manufacturing	20.0	19.1	19.4	25.4	24.7	22.1	24.1	20.8	23.5	23.0	20.5	19.4	13.7	15.1	8.3
Construction	42.9	41.7	44.8	49.8	51.2	50.2	55.2	43.1	37.5	38.1	43.0	41.9	31.8	34.1	15.3
Trade, repairing	42.8	41.3	44.0	49.0	49.3	51.5	49.4	40.9	35.9	35.2	36.4	35.2	24.2	27.7	11.1
Transport, storage, communication	11.3	10.6	10.5	13.6	12.6	13.8	15.1	13.2	14.6	11.2	13.3	13.1	10.1	10.2	5.4
Financial intermediation	25.3	22.6	20.7	23.1	23.9	24.6	26.2	20.9	20.0	20.5	20.7	19.6	15.0	16.6	9.9
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	13.7	13.8	9.3	6.6	8.2	6.0	6.3	7.4	6.7	8.7	8.8	9.8	13.4	10.7	30.9
Education	21.5	22.6	16.0	4.8	6.9	8.8	6.1	9.0	7.2	11.9	10.6	11.2	16.3	17.9	4.6
Health and social work	26.7	19.9	16.1	6.3	8.4	10.3	8.6	12.6	11.1	14.5	13.8	14.3	18.2	15.6	7.0
Total	24.4	22.8	22.4	23.2	24.0	24.2	24.3	21.6	21.0	21.4	21.2	20.7	16.8	16.8	13.7

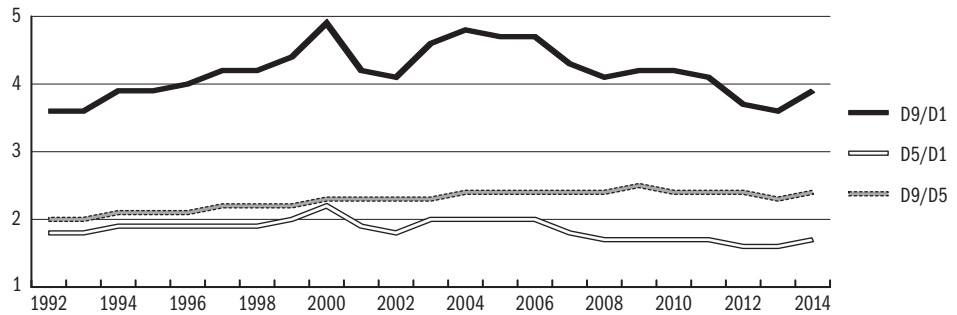
^a Percentage of those who earn less than 2/3 of the median earning amount.

^b 2000–2008: by TEÁOR'03, 2009: by TEÁOR'08.

Source: NFSZ BT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent06_04

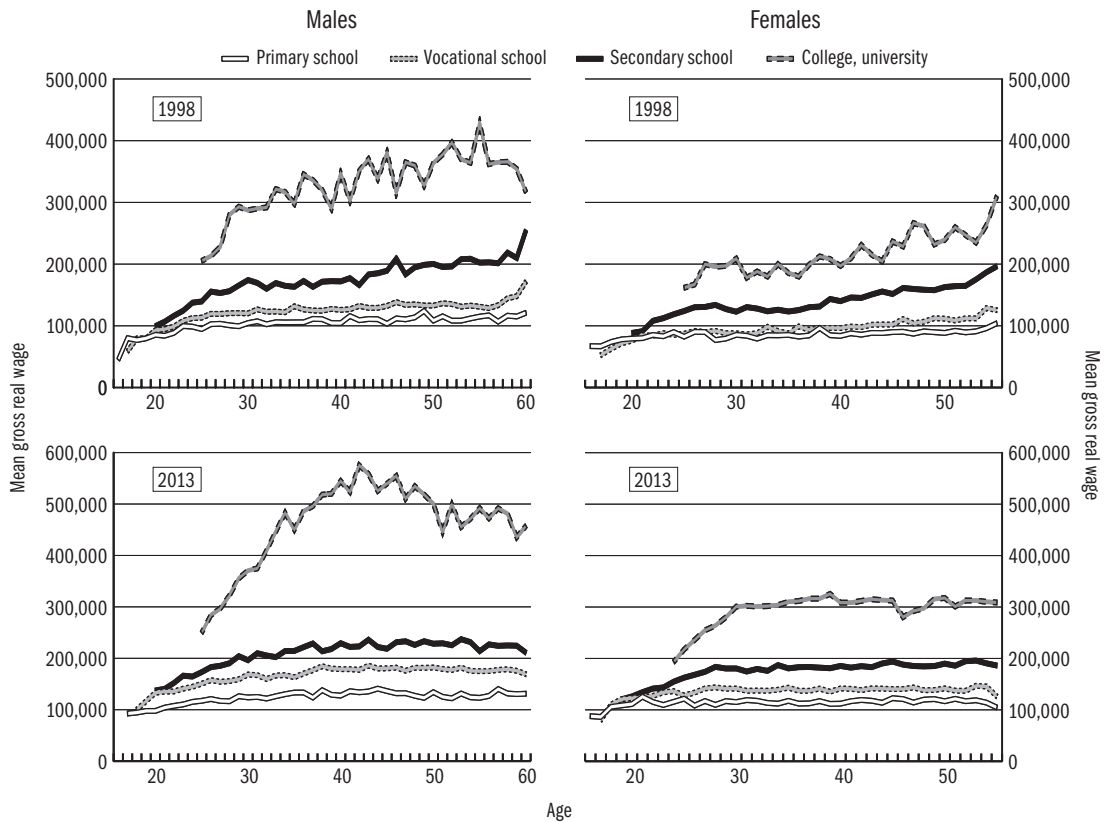
Figure 6.3: The dispersion of gross monthly earnings



Source: NFSZ BT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena06_03

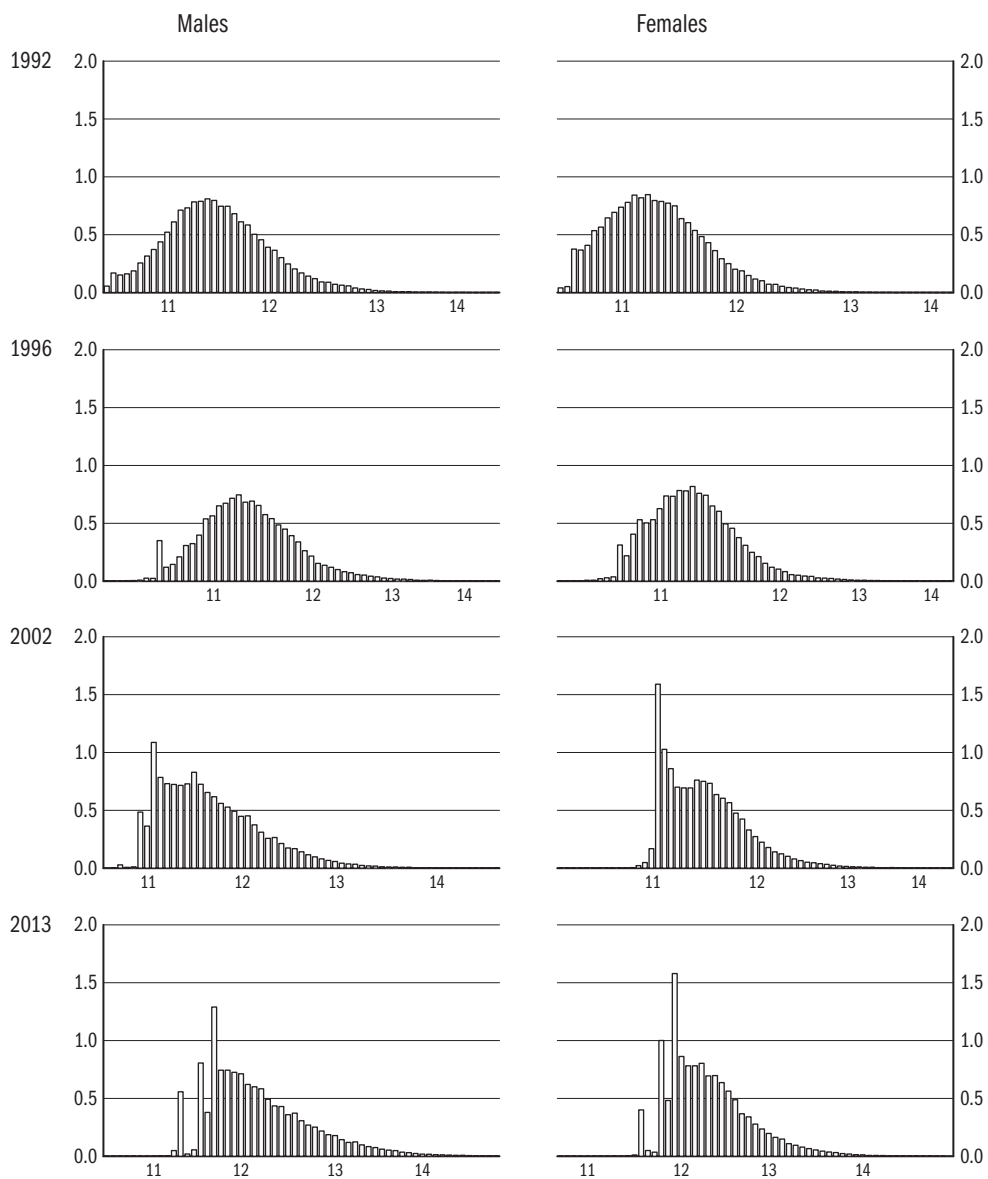
Figure 6.4: Age-income profiles by education level in 1998 and 2013, women and men



Source: NFSZ BT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena06_04

Figure 6.5: The dispersion of the logarithm of gross real earnings (2013 = 100%)



Source: *NFSZ BT*.

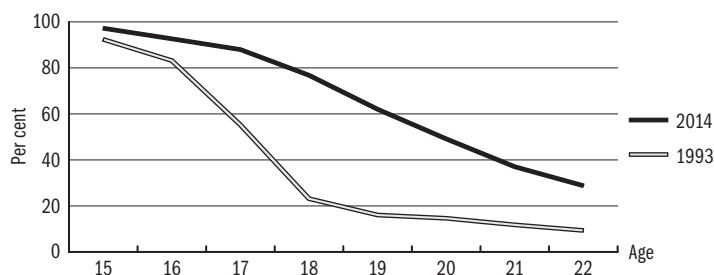
Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena06_05

Table 7.1: School-leavers by level of education, full-time education

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university
1980	119,809	49,232	43,167	14,859
1990	164,614	54,933	53,039	15,963
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 ^a	35,500 ^a	72,200 ^a	29,843
2001	114,200 ^a	33,500 ^a	70,372	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
2008	106,426	19,289	68,453	28,957
2009	102,798	20,138	78,004	36,064
2010	103,643	20,693	77,930	38,456
2011	96,825	20,720	76,354	35,433
2012	92,254	29,299	73,802	36,262
2013	88,913	21,948	68,407	37,089
2014 ^b	87,102	21,684	69,148	39,226

^a Estimated data.^b Preliminary data.

Note: Primary school: completed the 8th grade. Other levels: received certificate. Excluding special schools, from the year 2000 excluding special education. College, university: from 2007 including graduates in BA/BSc, MA/MSc and undivided (joint bachelor and master courses) training.

Source: *EMMI STAT*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent07_01**Figure 7.1: Full time students as a percentage of the different age groups**

Note: Data for 2014 are preliminary.

Source: *EMMI STAT*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena07_01

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

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university
1990	125,665	87,932	83,939	22,662
2000	117,000 ^a	33,900 ^a	90,800 ^a	54,100 ^a
2001	112,144	34,210	92,322	56,709
2002	112,345	33,363	94,223	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
2008	97,345	32,774	90,667	52,755
2009	97,083	34,177	87,731	61,948
2010	95,469	35,177	88,644	68,715
2011	96,455	35,420	83,025	70,954
2012	98,013	36,954	78,090	67,014
2013	105,075	34,927	83,198	96,775 ^c
2014 ^b	99,048	31,976	82,537	..

^a Estimated data.

^b Preliminary data.

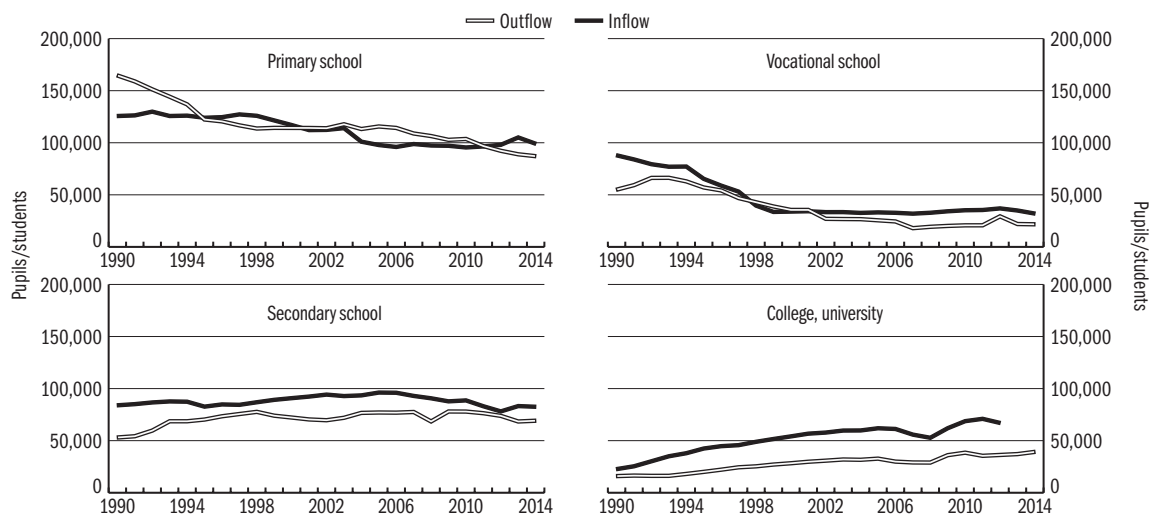
^c Students with less than 60 credits. The figure cannot be compared with earlier data.

Note: Excluding special schools, from the year 2000 excluding special education. College, university: from the 2005/2006 school year including students in BA/BSc, MA/MSc and undivided (joint bachelor and master courses) training.

Source: *EMMI STAT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent07_02

Figure 7.2: Flows of the educational system by level



Note: Data for 2014 are preliminary.

Source: *EMMI STAT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena07_02

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

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university
2000/01	918,976 ^a	120,330 ^a	417,800 ^a	176,046
2001/02	905,932	124,615	420,889	184,071
2002/03	893,261	123,069	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	122,973	441,886	227,118
2008/09	765,822	123,640	439,957	224,894
2009/10	752,896	128,479	443,078	222,564
2010/11	736,977	129,076	438,892	218,057
2011/12	729,000	129,250	428,122	218,304
2012/13	725,068	117,356	413,531	214,320
2013/14	730,664	104,925	388,717	209,208
2014/15 ^b	731,575	92,389	370,774	203,576

^a Estimated data.^b Preliminary data.

Note: Excluding special education schools, from the 2000/2001 school year excluding special education. From the 2001/2002 school year, students in grades 5–8 who attend a 6 or 8 year secondary general school are included in the number of high school students. College, university: from the 2005/2006 school year, includes students in BA/BSc, MA/MSc and undivided (joint bachelor and master courses) training.

Source: *EMMI STAT*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent07_03**Table 7.4: The number of part-time pupils/students by level of education**

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university
2000/01	2,940 ^a	1,070 ^a	91,700 ^a	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
2008/09	2,083	4,983	74,008	115,957
2009/10	2,035	6,594	70,124	105,511
2010/11	1,997	8,068	76,404	99,962
2011/12	2,264	10,383	74,204	98,081
2012/13	2,127	12,776	72,808	85,316
2013/14	2,587	12,140	70,588	73,088
2014/15 ^b	2,548	9,946	66,522	67,904

^a Estimated data.^b Preliminary data.

Note: College, university: from the 2005/2006 school year, including students in BA/BSc, MA/MSc and undivided (joint bachelor and master courses) training.

Source: *EMMI STAT*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent07_04

Table 7.5: Number of applicants for full-time high school courses

Year	Applying	Admitted	Admitted as a percentage of applied	Applying	Admitted
				as a percentage of the secondary school graduates in the given year	
1980	33,339	14,796	44.4	77.2	34.3
1989	44,138	15,420	34.9	84.0	29.3
1990	46,767	16,818	36.0	88.2	31.7
1991	48,911	20,338	41.6	90.2	37.5
1992	59,119	24,022	40.6	99.1	40.3
1993	71,741	28,217	39.3	104.6	41.1
1994	79,805	29,901	37.5	116.3	43.6
1995	86,548	35,081	40.5	123.2	49.9
1996	79,369	38,382	48.4	108.1	52.3
1997	81,924	40,355	49.3	108.4	53.4
1998	81,065	43,629	53.8	104.4	56.2
1999	82,815	44,538	53.8	112.0	60.2
2000	82,957	45,546	54.9	114.9	63.1
2001	84,380	49,874	59.1	119.8	70.8
2002	88,978	52,552	59.1	127.8	75.5
2003	87,110	52,703	60.5	121.1	73.3
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
2008	66,963	52,081	77.8	97.8	76.1
2009	90,878	61,262	67.4	116.5	78.5
2010	100,777	65,503	65.0	129.3	84.1
2011	101,835	66,810	65.6	133.4	87.5
2012	84,075	61,350	73.0	113.9	83.1
2013	75,392	56,927	75.5	110.2	83.2
2014	79,765	54,688	68.6	115.4	79.1

Note: Including students applying and admitted to BA/BSc, MA/MSc and undivided (joint bachelor and master courses) training. From 2008 students applying and admitted in repeated, spring and autumn admission procedures altogether.

Source: *EMMI STAT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent07_05

Table 8.1: The number of vacancies^a reported to the local offices of the NFSZ

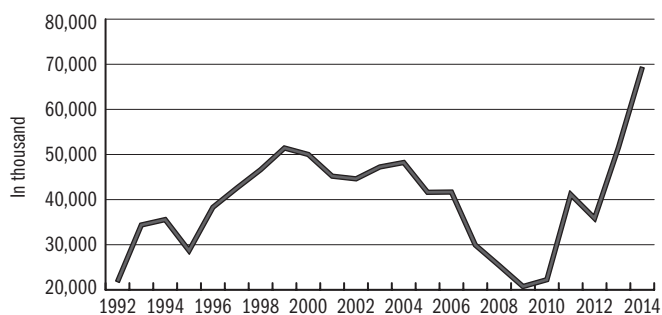
Year	Number of vacancies at closing date	Number of registered unemployed ^b at closing date	Vacancies per 100 registered unemployed ^b
1991	14,343	227,270	6.3
1992	21,793	556,965	3.9
1993	34,375	671,745	5.1
1994	35,569	568,366	6.3
1995	28,680	507,695	5.6
1996	38,297	500,622	7.6
1997	42,544	470,112	9.0
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
2008	25,386	442,333	5.7
2009	20,739	561,768	3.7
2010	22,241	582,664	3.8
2011	41,123	582,868	7.1
2012	35,850	559,102	6.4
2013	51,524	527,624	9.8
2014	69,316	422,445	16.4

^a Monthly average stock figures.

^b Since 1st of November, 2005: registered jobseekers.

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent08_01

Figure 8.1: The number of vacancies reported to the local offices of the NFSZ

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena08_01

Table 8.2: Firms intending to increase/decrease their staff^a, per cent

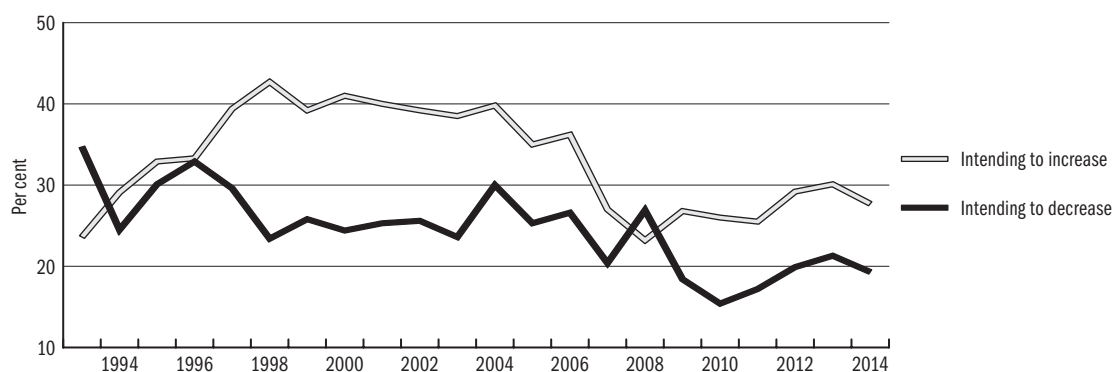
Year		Intending to decrease	Intending to increase	Year		Intending to decrease	Intending to increase
1993	I.	34.7	23.6	2001	I.	25.3	40.0
	II.	28.5	22.3		II.	28.6	32.6
1994	I.	24.5	29.1	2002	I.	25.6	39.2
	II.	21.0	29.7		II.	27.9	35.4
1995	I.	30.1	32.9	2003	I.	23.6	38.5
	II.	30.9	27.5		II.	32.1	34.3
1996	I.	32.9	33.3	2004		30.0	39.8
	II.	29.4	30.4			25.3	35.0
1997	I.	29.6	39.4	2006		26.6	36.2
	II.	30.7	36.8			20.4	27.0
1998	I.	23.4	42.7	2008		26.9	23.2
	II.	28.9	37.1			18.4	26.8
1999	I.	25.8	39.2	2010		15.4	26.0
	II.	28.8	35.8			17.2	25.5
2000	I.	24.4	41.0	2012		19.9	29.2
	II.	27.2	36.5			21.3	30.1
				2014		19.3	27.7

^a In the period of the next half year following the interview date, in the sample of NFSZ PROG, since 2004: 1 year later from the interview date.

Source: NFSZ PROG.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent08_02

Figure 8.2: Firms intending to increase/decrease their staff



Source: NFSZ PROG.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena08_02

Table 9.1: Regional inequalities: Employment rate^a

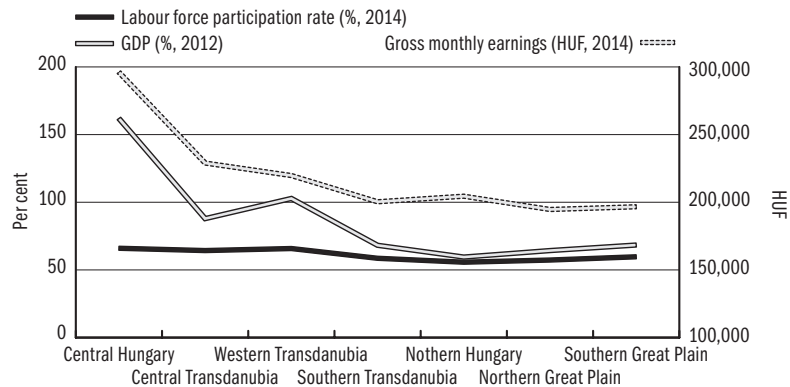
Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1993	58.4	55.2	60.5	52.9	49.3	48.4	53.4	54.5
1994	57.2	54.4	59.9	52.4	47.7	47.5	53.0	53.5
1995	57.1	53.1	58.5	48.8	46.3	46.4	53.0	52.5
1996	56.8	52.7	59.3	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	60.6	59.3	63.1	52.3	49.7	49.5	55.8	56.2
2002	60.9	60.0	63.7	51.6	50.3	49.3	54.2	56.2
2003	61.7	62.3	61.9	53.4	51.2	51.6	53.2	57.0
2004	62.9	60.3	61.4	52.3	50.6	50.4	53.6	56.8
2005	63.3	60.2	62.0	53.4	49.5	50.2	53.8	56.9
2006	63.1	61.3	62.5	53.2	50.7	51.1	54.0	57.4
2007	62.9	61.4	62.8	51.0	50.4	50.3	54.5	57.0
2008	62.7	59.9	61.6	50.8	49.4	49.5	54.0	56.4
2009	61.3	57.3	59.2	51.7	48.2	48.0	52.9	55.0
2010	60.0	57.0	58.6	52.4	48.3	49.0	54.1	54.9
2011	60.2	59.1	59.9	51.1	48.4	49.9	54.1	55.4
2012	61.7	59.2	61.0	51.9	49.1	51.8	55.5	56.7
2013	62.7	60.7	61.8	54.8	51.6	53.2	56.3	58.1
2014	66.0	64.3	65.8	58.6	55.7	57.3	59.7	61.8

^a Age: 15–64.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent09_01

Figure 9.1: Regional inequalities: Labour force participation rates, gross monthly earnings and gross domestic product in NUTS-2 level regions



Source: Employment rate: *KSH MEF*; gross domestic product: *KSH*; earnings: *NFSZ BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena09_01

Table 9.2: Regional inequalities: LFS-based unemployment rate^a

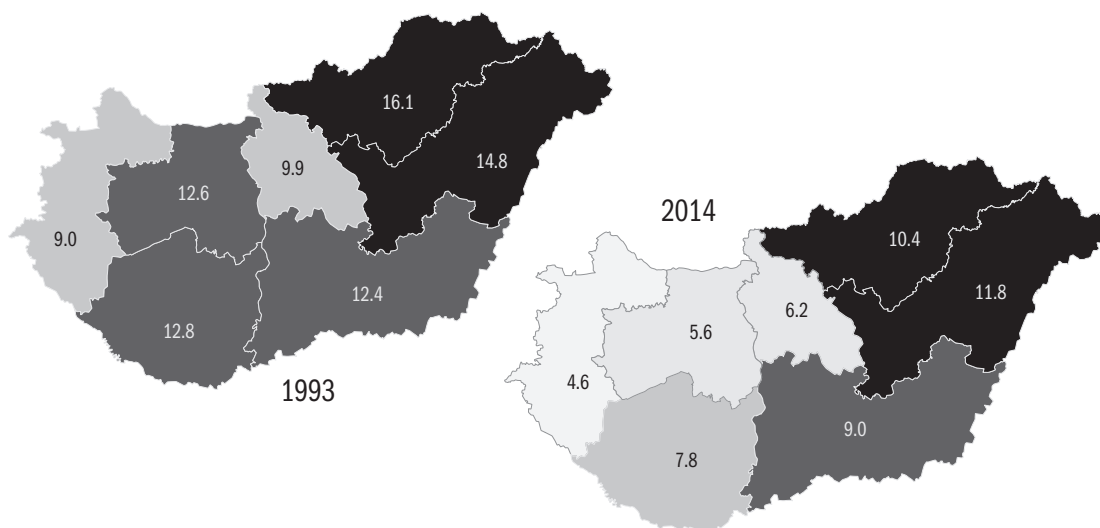
Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1995	7.4	11.0	6.9	12.1	16.0	13.8	9.3	10.3
1996	8.2	10.4	7.1	9.4	15.5	13.2	8.4	10.0
1997	7.0	8.1	6.0	9.9	14.0	12.0	7.3	8.8
1998	5.7	6.8	6.1	9.4	12.2	11.1	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	4.1	7.7	8.5	7.8	5.4	5.7
2002	3.9	5.0	4.0	7.9	8.8	7.8	6.2	5.8
2003	4.0	4.6	4.6	7.9	9.7	6.8	6.5	5.9
2004	4.5	5.6	4.6	7.3	9.7	7.2	6.3	6.1
2005	5.2	6.3	5.9	8.8	10.6	9.1	8.2	7.2
2006	5.1	6.0	5.8	9.2	10.9	10.9	8.0	7.5
2007	4.8	4.9	5.1	9.9	12.6	10.7	8.0	7.4
2008	4.5	5.8	5.0	10.3	13.3	12.1	8.7	7.8
2009	6.5	9.2	8.7	11.2	15.3	14.1	10.6	10.0
2010	8.9	10.0	9.3	12.4	16.2	14.4	10.4	11.2
2011	9.0	9.5	7.3	12.9	16.4	14.6	10.5	11.0
2012	9.5	9.9	7.5	12.1	16.1	13.9	10.3	11.0
2013	8.7	8.7	7.7	9.3	12.6	14.2	11.0	10.2
2014	6.2	5.6	4.6	7.8	10.4	11.8	9.0	7.7

^a Age: 15–74.

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent09_02

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



Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena09_02

Table 9.3: Regional differences: The share of registered unemployed^a relative to the economically active population^b, per cent

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
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
2008	3.6	7.1	6.3	14.3	17.8	17.5	11.9	10.0
2009	5.4	11.5	9.5	17.8	20.9	20.2	14.4	12.8
2010	6.6	11.8	9.3	17.1	21.5	20.9	15.2	13.3
2011	6.8	10.9	8.0	16.6	21.5	22.0	14.5	13.2
2012	6.6	9.9	7.4	16.4	21.2	21.0	13.6	12.6
2013	6.4	9.5	7.4	15.4	19.5	19.4	19.0	13.0
2014	5.2	7.1	5.4	13.6	17.4	16.7	10.5	9.8

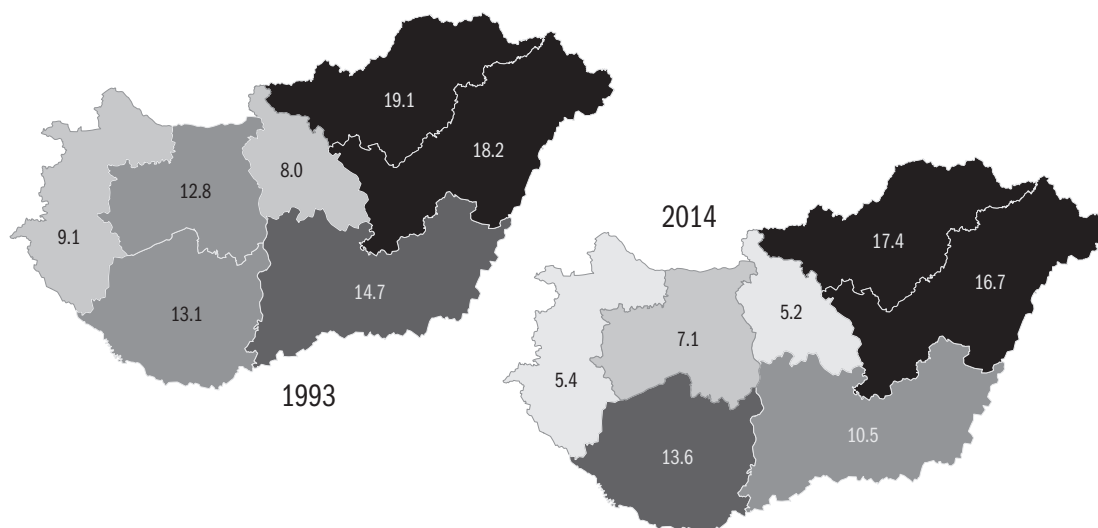
^a Since 1st of November, 2005: the ratio of registered jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

^b The denominator of the ratio is the economically active population on January 1st of the previous year.

Source: *NFSZ REG.*

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent09_03

Figure 9.3: Regional inequalities: The share of registered unemployed relative to the economically active population, per cent, in NUTS-2 level regions



Source: *NFSZ REG.*

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena09_03

Table 9.4: Annual average registered unemployment rate^a by counties, per cent^b

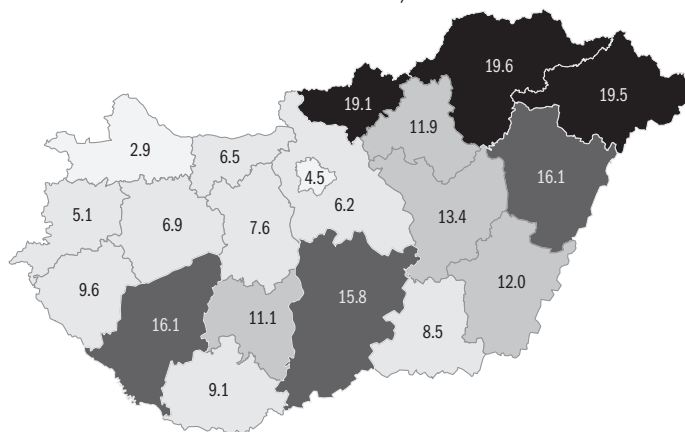
County	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Budapest	0.1	5.7	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.1	4.6	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.8	4.5
Baranya	1.1	11.8	11.6	11.1	11.2	11.9	11.6	13.4	13.3	12.9	13.6	14.7	17.1	16.6	16.4	15.0	9.1
Bács-Kiskun	1.1	11.0	10.0	9.3	8.8	9.4	9.9	10.4	10.2	11.4	12.0	17.9	15.6	14.8	13.7	13.3	15.8
Békés	1.1	14.0	13.1	11.9	11.2	11.5	12.0	13.0	13.5	15.0	14.8	17.3	18.1	17.8	15.8	14.8	12.0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	2.3	16.7	20.3	19.0	19.1	19.6	18.3	18.9	18.0	19.9	20.1	23.1	23.7	23.5	22.9	20.9	19.6
Csongrád	1.0	9.9	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.5	9.7	10.7	8.8	9.2	9.3	11.6	12.4	11.5	11.5	11.0	8.5
Fejér	1.0	10.6	7.2	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.5	11.5	12.4	12.1	10.8	10.1	7.6
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0.5	6.8	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.1	6.9	6.8	5.7	5.0	4.6	2.9
Hajdú-Bihar	0.9	14.2	14.7	13.6	12.8	13.1	12.9	14.0	13.9	15.6	16.5	19.1	20.3	20.7	19.9	18.6	16.1
Heves	1.6	12.5	12.0	10.6	9.8	10.0	10.6	11.3	11.1	12.2	12.7	15.8	16.1	16.1	15.7	15.0	11.9
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1.6	14.6	13.4	11.5	10.2	10.7	11.2	12.0	11.4	11.8	12.2	15.5	16.4	18.1	16.8	15.4	13.4
Komárom-Esztergom	1.0	11.3	8.3	7.0	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	10.2	10.4	9.5	8.9	8.7	6.5
Nógrád	2.4	16.3	14.9	14.3	13.8	14.6	14.6	16.1	16.1	17.7	17.8	21.2	22.0	22.9	23.9	21.7	19.1
Pest	0.5	7.6	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.4	6.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.2
Somogy	1.4	11.2	11.9	11.6	11.5	12.2	13.4	14.5	14.6	16.2	16.9	19.4	18.9	18.3	18.2	17.1	16.1
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2.6	19.3	19.5	17.8	16.7	17.7	17.5	18.6	18.8	21.0	22.4	24.7	24.8	26.0	25.0	23.0	19.5
Tolna	1.6	12.2	11.8	11.0	10.0	10.7	11.6	11.8	10.5	11.5	12.1	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.7	11.1
Vas	0.4	7.2	5.2	4.9	4.5	5.0	6.0	6.8	6.1	6.2	6.1	9.8	9.6	7.7	6.7	6.9	5.1
Veszprém	0.9	10.0	7.2	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.2	12.6	12.3	10.8	9.6	9.4	6.9
Zala	0.8	9.2	7.2	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.4	9.3	9.0	9.3	9.4	13.0	12.9	11.7	11.6	12.3	9.6
Total	1.0	10.6	9.3	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.4	9.0	9.7	10.0	12.8	13.3	13.2	12.6	11.9	9.8

^a Since 1st of November, 2005: the ratio of registered jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

^b The denominator of the ratio is the economically active population on January 1st of the previous year.

Source: NFSZ REG.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent09_04

Figure 9.4: Regional inequalities: Means of registered unemployment rates in the counties, 2014

Source: NFSZ REG.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena09_04

Table 9.5: Regional inequalities: Gross monthly earnings^a

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
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
2008	245,931	185,979	174,273	160,624	169,313	160,332	164,430	198,087
2009	254,471	187,352	182,855	169,615	169,333	160,688	164,638	203,859
2010	258,653	194,794	183,454	171,769	173,696	162,455	169,441	207,456
2011	264,495	197,774	184,311	181,500	185,036	173,243	177,021	214,540
2012	279,073	215,434	202,189	208,895	196,566	191,222	187,187	230,073
2013	290,115	220,495	209,418	190,126	188,635	178,499	187,762	230,018
2014	296,089	228,974	219,727	200,359	204,472	194,654	196,667	240,675

^a Gross monthly earnings (HUF/person), May.

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

Source: *NFSZ BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent09_05

Table 9.6: Regression-adjusted earnings differentials

Year	Central Hungary	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain
2000	0,0729	-0,0067	-0,1610	-0,1320	-0,1500	-0,1660
2001	0,0739	-0,0200	-0,1500	-0,1400	-0,1550	-0,1630
2002	0,0903	-0,0378	-0,1120	-0,0950	-0,1170	-0,1070
2003	0,0493	-0,0542	-0,1220	-0,1220	-0,1400	-0,1410
2004	0,0648	-0,0313	-0,1410	-0,0953	-0,1400	-0,1270
2005	0,0291	-0,0372	-0,1310	-0,1010	-0,1450	-0,1390
2006	0,0660	-0,0214	-0,1400	-0,0874	-0,1380	-0,1100
2007	0,0636	-0,0840	-0,1420	-0,1290	-0,1590	-0,1450
2008	0,0446	-0,0904	-0,1750	-0,1350	-0,1920	-0,1660
2009	0,0791	-0,0464	-0,1270	-0,1210	-0,1420	-0,1490
2010	0,0689	-0,0746	-0,1390	-0,1270	-0,1720	-0,1500
2011	0,1060	-0,0301	-0,0806	-0,0058	-0,0886	-0,0947
2012	0,0673	-0,0439	-0,0784	-0,1020	-0,1320	-0,1250
2013	0,0411	-0,0543	-0,1180	-0,1190	-0,1630	-0,1350

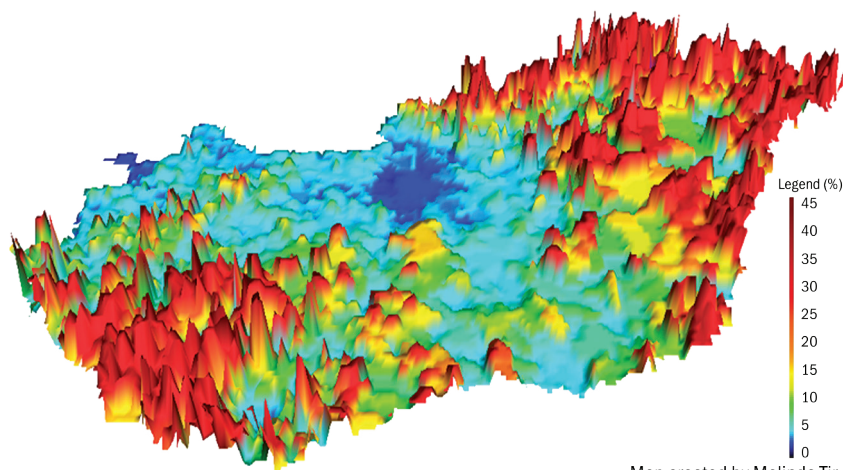
Note: the results indicate the earnings differentials of the various groups relative to the reference group in log points (approximately percentage points). All parameters are significant at the 0.01 level.

Reference category: women, with leaving certificate (general education certificate), not in the public sector, working in the Central-Transdanubia region.

Source: *NFSZ BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent09_06

Figure 9.5: The share of registered unemployed relative to the population aged 15–64, 1st quarter 2007, per cent



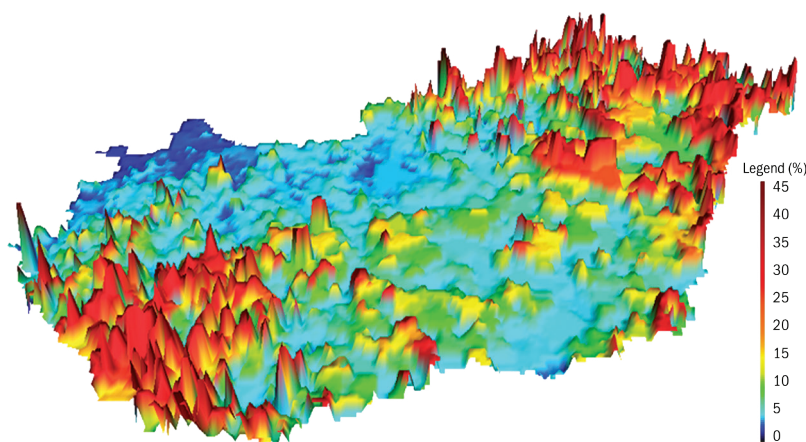
Map created by Melinda Tir.

Note: The ratio of registered unemployed was calculated using the following method: number of registered unemployed divided by the permanent population of age 15–64. The number of registered unemployed is a quarterly average. The permanent population data is annual.

Source: *Registered unemployed: NFSZ IR. Population: KSH T-Star.*

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena09_05

Figure 9.6: The share of registered unemployed relative to the population aged 15–64, 1st quarter 2014, per cent



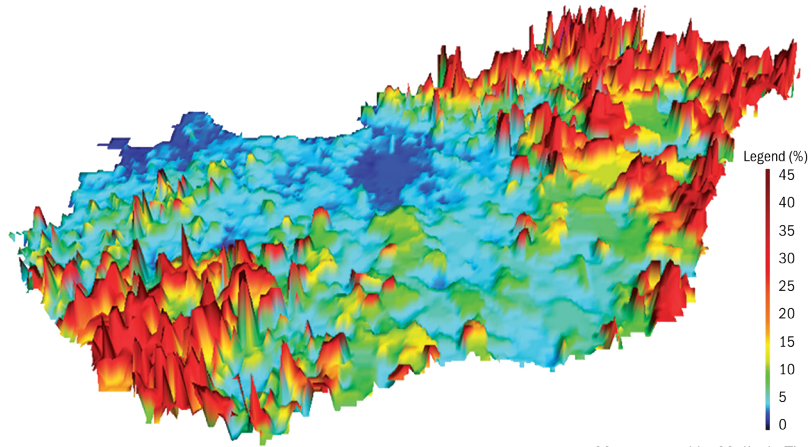
Map created by Melinda Tir.

Note: The ratio of registered unemployed was calculated using the following method: number of registered unemployed divided by the permanent population of age 15–64. The number of registered unemployed is a quarterly average. The permanent population data is from the year 2012 (since 2013 data is not yet available).

Source: *Registered unemployed: NFSZ IR. Population: KSH T-Star.*

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena09_06

Figure 9.7: The share of registered unemployed relative to the population aged 15–64, 3rd quarter 2007, per cent

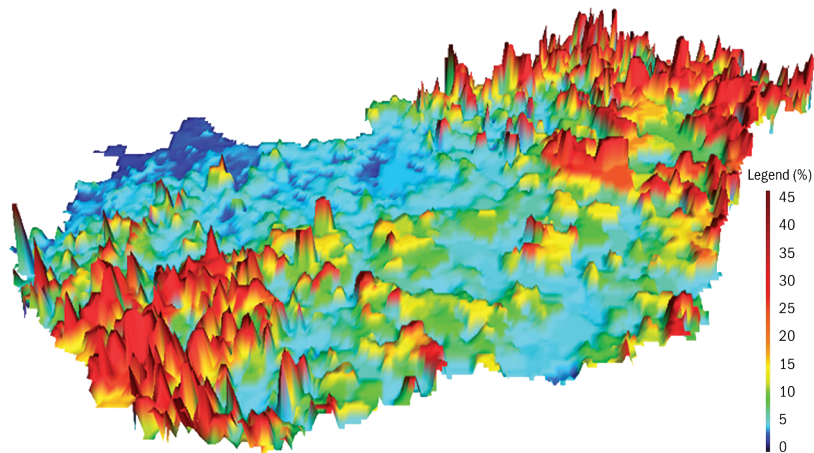


Map created by Melinda Tir.

Note: The ratio of registered unemployed was calculated using the following method: number of registered unemployed divided by the permanent population of age 15–64. The number of registered unemployed is a quarterly average. The permanent population data is annual.
Source: *Registered unemployed: NFSZ IR. Population: KSH T-Star.*

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena09_07

Figure 9.8: The share of registered unemployed relative to the population aged 15–64, 3rd quarter 2014, per cent



Map created by Melinda Tir.

Note: The ratio of registered unemployed was calculated using the following method: number of registered unemployed divided by the permanent population of age 15–64. The number of registered unemployed is a quarterly average. The permanent population data is from the year 2012 (since 2013 data is not yet available).
Source: *Registered unemployed: NFSZ IR. Population: KSH T-Star.*

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ena09_08

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								
2000	2,009	1,246	1,455	972	837	855	966	1,302
2001	2,370	1,395	1,545	1,106	989	1,022	1,112	1,505
2002	2,794	1,499	1,754	1,237	1,088	1,124	1,207	1,710
2003	2,993	1,725	2,013	1,345	1,212	1,254	1,304	1,876
2004	3,309	1,952	2,142	1,454	1,353	1,357	1,449	2,069
2005	3,586	2,092	2,205	1,532	1,465	1,419	1,527	2,214
2006	3,925	2,178	2,418	1,605	1,539	1,514	1,603	2,386
2007	4,196	2,344	2,482	1,702	1,615	1,580	1,660	2,531
2008	4,441	2,430	2,617	1,824	1,670	1,679	1,799	2,685
2009	4,379	2,186	2,458	1,793	1,590	1,690	1,725	2,612
2010	4,450	2,349	2,698	1,821	1,624	1,709	1,746	2,695
2011	4,541	2,495	2,868	1,897	1,694	1,821	1,881	2,811
2012	4,681	2,543	2,917	1,951	1,720	1,841	1,951	2,878
Per cent								
2000	154.3	95.7	111.8	74.7	64.3	65.7	74.2	100.0
2001	157.5	92.7	102.7	73.5	65.7	67.9	73.9	100.0
2002	163.4	87.7	102.6	72.4	63.6	65.7	70.6	100.0
2003	159.5	91.9	107.3	71.7	64.6	66.8	69.5	100.0
2004	159.9	94.4	103.5	70.3	65.4	65.6	70.0	100.0
2005	162.0	94.5	99.6	69.2	66.2	64.1	69.0	100.0
2006	164.5	91.3	101.3	67.3	64.5	63.4	67.2	100.0
2007	165.8	92.6	98.1	67.2	63.8	62.4	65.6	100.0
2008	165.4	90.5	97.5	67.9	62.2	62.5	67.0	100.0
2009	167.7	83.7	94.1	68.6	60.9	64.7	66.0	100.0
2010	165.1	87.2	100.1	67.6	60.3	63.4	64.8	100.0
2011	161.5	88.7	102.0	67.5	60.2	64.8	66.9	100.0
2012	162.6	88.4	101.4	67.8	59.8	64.0	67.8	100.0

Source: KSH.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent09_07

Table 9.8: Commuting

Year	Working in the place of residence		Commuter	
	in thousands	per cent	in thousands	per cent
1980	3,848.5	76.0	1,217.2	24.0
1990	3,380.2	74.7	1,144.7	25.3
2001	2,588.2	70.1	1,102.1	29.9
2005	2,625.1	68.2	1,221.3	31.8
2011	2,462.8 ^a	62.5	1,479.8	37.2

^a Includes those working abroad but classified by the respondents of LFS as household members.

Source: NSZ, microcensus.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent09_08

Table 10.1: Strikes

Year	Number of strikes	Number of persons involved	Hours lost, in thousands
1995 ^a	7	172,048	1,708
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	7
2006	16	24,665	52
2007	13	64,612	186
2008	8	8,633	..
2009	9	3,134	8.6
2010	7	3,263	133.1
2011	1	..	..
2012	3	1,885	4.6
2013	1	..	..
2014	0	0	0

^a Teachers strikes number partly estimated.

Source: *KSH* strike statistics.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent10_01

Table 10.2: National agreements on wage increase recommendations^a

Year	OÉT – from 2013 VKF – Recommendations			Actual indexes	
	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Budgetary sector	Competitive sector
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
2008	..	105.0–107.5	..	106.2	108.4
2009	..	103.0–105.0	..	92.1	104.3
2010	..	real wage preservation	..	100.5 ^b	102.6 ^b
2011	..	104.0–106.0	..	103.8	105.3
2012	–	no wage recommendations	–	98.3	107.2
2013	..	real wage preservation	..	102.9 ^b	103.4 ^b
2014	..	103.5	..	105.9 ^b	104.3

^a Average increase rates of gross earnings from recommendations by the National Interest Reconciliation Council (OÉT) and the Permanent Consultation Forum of the Business Sector and the Government (VKF, from 2013 onwards). Previous year = 100.

^b Mean real wage index.

Source: *KSH*, *NGM*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent10_02

Table 10.3: Single employer collective agreements in the business sector

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of agreements	1,277	1,272	1,295	1,025	1,033	1,032	1,027	962	966	959	942	951	951
Number of persons covered	667,634	649,861	637,508	513,118	489,568	532,065	467,964	432,086	448,138	448,980	442,723	448,087	443,543

Source: *NGM*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent10_03

Table 10.4: Single institution collective agreements in the public sector

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of agreements	2,019	2,026	2,020	1,750	1,435	1,711	1,710	1,737	1,751	1,744	1,735	1,736	1,734
Number of persons covered	251,849	251,352	250,492	228,080	203,497	224,246	222,547	225,434	224,651	222,136	261,401	260,388	259,797

Source: *NGM*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent10_04

Table 10.5: Multi-employer collective agreements in the business sector

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of agreements	66	71	79	71	75	74	78	80	82	81	81	83	83
Number of persons covered	206,729	261,848	263,752	92,196	86,079	83,117	80,506	222,236	221,627	202,005	204,585	173,614	219,050

Source: *NGM*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent10_05

Table 10.6: Multi-institution collective agreements in the public sector

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of agreements	9	9	10	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Number of persons covered	2,045	2,042	2,072	403	360	238	..	..	..	320	0	0	0

Source: *NGM*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent10_06

Table 10.7: The number of firm wage agreements^a, the number of affected firms, and the number of employees covered

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of agreements	531	545	515	298	302	214	202	785	905	888	863	874	876
Number of persons covered	279,753	316,585	347,223	169,639	151,022	171,259	100,206	377,677	414,522	416,562	415,751	422,887	384,182

^a Until 2008, the data relate to the number of 'wage agreements' concerning the next year's average wage increase, in the typical case. In and after 2009, the figures relate to resolutions within collective agreements, which affect the remuneration of workers (including long-term agreements on wage supplements, bonuses, premia, non-wage benefits and rights and responsibilities connected with wage payments).

Source: *NGM*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent10_07

Table 10.8: The number of multi-employer wage agreements^a, the number of affected firms, and the number of covered companies and employees

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of agreements	18	22	19	40	44	40	45	62	68	68	73	74	74
Number of companies	172	243	145	145	162	147	150	2,350	2,460	2,199	2,219	1,096	2,886
Number of persons covered	76,129	88,855	25,175	35,039	42,817	33,735	40,046	191,258	211,753	180,131	191,013	160,092	208,128

^a Until 2008, the data relate to the number of 'wage agreements' concerning the next year's average wage increase, in the typical case. In and after 2009, the figures relate to resolutions within collective agreements, which affect the remuneration of workers (including long-term agreements on wage supplements, bonuses, premia, non-wage benefits and rights and responsibilities connected with wage payments).

Source: NGM, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent10_08

Table 10.9: The share of employees covered by collective agreements, percent^a

Industries	Multi-employer collective agreements in the business sector ^b					Single employer collective agreements in the national economy				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture	27.28	27.80	21.93	23.08	21.12	12.82	12.47	9.81	11.71	9.87
Mining and quarrying	6.16	6.37	5.27	5.36	5.35	36.15	37.84	57.86	40.51	40.46
Manufacturing	11.95	11.40	12.78	11.95	11.94	24.35	23.36	25.94	25.95	25.86
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	72.05	69.28	70.27	69.67	73.69	63.69	60.04	59.16	53.09	53.19
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	24.59	25.15	24.32	23.87	27.10	59.58	55.95	46.97	46.61	46.57
Construction	99.40	98.93	98.27	99.88	98.00	6.73	6.74	5.47	5.84	6.65
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.36	3.41	6.71	6.83	6.88	11.07	11.22	7.74	7.82	7.71
Transportation and storage	15.07	15.27	15.69	14.82	37.38	57.57	56.26	58.68	56.65	54.40
Accommodation and food service activities	94.31	94.28	93.24	92.42	87.66	9.98	9.94	8.23	6.49	6.24
Information and communication	0.83	0.82	0.88	0.88	0.81	21.76	20.25	18.93	20.14	19.19
Financial and insurance activities	6.10	4.97	5.72	5.24	5.36	33.94	32.36	35.11	33.41	32.89
Real estate activities	38.06	39.78	16.37	15.73	17.36	30.95	29.30	25.69	24.61	26.14
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.47	2.32	4.01	4.58	4.49	9.37	8.53	10.97	12.24	12.78
Administrative and support service activities	13.87	12.59	6.33	6.22	7.06	8.43	7.78	8.17	8.01	8.17
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	..	..	..	..	..	51.22	6.89	14.48	14.52	15.55
Education	..	..	4.79	3.91	4.81	43.03	40.51	44.83	41.94	44.98
Human health and social work activities	..	..	..	..	..	50.35	35.88	38.24	34.48	36.38
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.31	1.28	0.14	0.16	0.14	22.81	19.79	23.57	24.01	22.99
Other service activities	0.93	0.84	0.62	0.63	1.46	9.70	6.78	7.07	8.76	6.88
National economy, total	20.43	19.86	19.94	19.34	21.51	27.18	23.52	25.05	24.24	24.59

^a Percentage share of employees covered by collective agreements.

^b In the observed period only a single multi-employer collective agreement was in effect in the public sector.

Source: NGM, Employment Relations Information System, Register of Collective Agreements.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent10_09

Table 10.10: Single employer collective agreements in the national economy

Industries	Number of collective agreements					The number of employees covered by collective agreements				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture	65	64	65	66	66	9,765	9,310	7,628	8,709	7,680
Mining and quarrying	10	10	9	9	9	1,474	1,491	2,142	1,475	1,498
Manufacturing	339	344	344	354	355	142,402	144,844	157,710	157,659	157,178
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	50	48	47	45	44	16,003	14,581	13,807	12,194	12,414
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	70	69	67	68	68	24,236	23,737	19,175	19,010	19,010
Construction	49	48	45	45	46	7,917	7,800	6,153	6,190	7,488
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	126	126	119	118	119	38,031	37,973	25,686	25,573	25,565
Transportation and storage	59	60	57	59	59	102,452	102,164	104,150	98,748	96,550
Accommodation and food service activities	38	37	36	35	35	8,337	8,342	6,576	4,944	4,986
Information and communication	15	15	14	15	15	14,256	14,256	13,540	13,727	13,727
Financial and insurance activities	26	27	27	26	26	22,729	20,997	22,300	20,892	20,892
Real estate activities	33	31	31	32	32	8,781	8,522	6,957	7,100	7,079
Professional, scientific and technical activities	54	55	53	54	54	6,822	6,795	8,628	10,047	10,047
Administrative and support service activities	24	25	24	25	24	10,507	11,359	11,080	11,206	11,080
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	103	105	102	105	104	16,433	17,015	37,643	38,313	40,431
Education	1,293	1,292	1,295	1,291	1,292	106,485	106,233	113,995	102,582	114,377
Human health and social work activities	241	239	236	226	228	77,719	88,141	100,879	92,631	95,961
Arts, entertainment and recreation	92	94	92	91	91	7,242	7,109	7,786	7,637	7,592
Other service activities	19	18	18	19	18	1,422	1,482	1,515	1,514	1,474
National economy, total	2,706	2,707	2,681	2,683	2,685	623,013	632,151	667,350	640,151	655,029

Source: NGM, Employment Relations Information System, Register of Collective Agreements.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent10_10

Table 10.11: Multi-employer collective agreements in the business sector^a

Industries	The number of firms covered by the multi-employer ^b collective agreements					The number of employees covered by multi-employer collective agreements				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture	601	601	600	27	41	20,724	20,416	16,833	17,098	17,002
Mining and quarrying	5	5	5	3	4	251	251	195	195	195
Manufacturing	604	601	179	155	174	69,871	68,953	75,700	70,908	72,623
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	36	36	34	35	35	18,096	16,818	16,393	15,991	17,142
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	23	23	23	22	28	9,769	9,769	9,229	9,229	9,283
Construction	489	491	486	484	510	116,745	113,936	110,173	105,521	110,173
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	127	125	68	47	192	11,538	11,551	22,258	22,316	22,827
Transportation and storage	197	155	157	155	1,209	26,780	26,780	26,867	24,972	63,934
Accommodation and food service activities	37	37	31	29	37	65,581	65,410	63,526	61,204	63,526
Information and communication	10	10	12	12	12	543	543	597	597	597
Financial and insurance activities	12	12	13	7	9	4,082	3,215	3,626	3,269	3,269
Real estate activities	56	56	47	28	34	10,579	10,579	4,048	4,048	4,055
Professional, scientific and technical activities	43	43	39	33	45	1,621	1,621	2,755	3,293	3,326
Administrative and support service activities	87	87	84	82	104	16,862	16,862	7,855	7,888	10,013
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-
Education	17	17	17	20	24	..	..	171	171	172
Human health and social work activities	1	1	1	0	2	..	..	..	..	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	1	1	4	127	127	13	13	13
Other service activities	8	8	7	2	2	133	121	88	83	204
National economy, total	2,354	2,309	1,804	1,142	2,467	373,302	366,952	360,327	346,796	398,354

^a In the observed period only a single multi-employer collective agreement was in effect in the public sector.

^b Multi-employer collective agreements are those concluded and/or extended by several employers or employer organizations.

Source: *NGM*, Employment Relations Information System, Register of Collective Agreements.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent10_11

Table 11.1: Family benefits

Year	Tax credit for families ^a		Child benefit ^b		Regular child protection allowance ^c		Wage related maternity benefit ^d		Flat rate maternity benefits ^d	
	Average monthly amount, HUF	Average number of recipient families	Average monthly amount per family, HUF	Average number of recipient families	Average monthly amount, HUF	Average number of recipient families	Average monthly amount, HUF	Average number of recipients	Average monthly amount, HUF	Average number of recipients
2004	6,941	969,512	11,971	1,290,200	5,236	670,000	54,322	83,678	24,174	210,509
2005	6,979	924,263	12,596	1,264,500	5,619	663,000	58,676	87,172	25,706	208,708
2006	9,392	122,883	21,637	1,269,000	-	-	63,221	91,678	27,102	212,741
2007	..	..	23,031	1,224,000	-	-	68,763	93,973	28,496	207,608
2008	..	..	24,521	1,246,600	-	-	74,518	94,514	30,880	208,652
2009	..	..	24,524	1,245,900	-	-	78,725	95,050	30,328	214,416
2010	..	..	24,442	1,224,000	-	-	83,959	94,682	30,041	217,807
2011	..	..	24,528	1,190,707	-	-	84,929	87,717	..	207,550
2012	..	..	24,491	1,167,640	-	-	91,050	81,839	..	206,645
2013	..	..	24,257	1,149,796	-	-	96,661	81,234	..	198,685

^a Introduced in 1999. Beginning in 2006, this became a part of family benefits, only families with 3 or more children are entitled to tax credits to the amount of 4,000 HUF per child.

^b Annual mean. From 1999 to November 8, 2002, the child care benefit includes the family allowance and schooling support. Beginning in 2002, the benefits paid in the 13th month are included as well.

^c Annual average. Was in use from 1998 to 2005.

^d Annual average.

Source: NAV, KSH Welfare Statistics.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent11_01

Table 11.2: Unemployment benefits and average earnings

Year	Insured unemployment benefit and other non-means tested benefits ^a		Means tested unemployment assistance ^b		Net monthly earnings, HUF ^c		
	Average monthly amount, HUF	Average number of recipients	Average monthly amount, HUF	Average number of recipients	Male	Female	Together
2004	37,107	109,654	15,864	144,853	98,101	87,710	93,233
2005	39,593	111,732	16,991	158,565	108,139	98,625	103,727
2006	43,344	109,095	23,771	160,426	..	..	110,951
2007	46,208	96,463	25,705	194,779	..	..	114,282
2008	49,454	97,047	27,347	213,436	..	..	121,969
2009	51,831	152,197	23,117	167,287	..	..	124,116
2010	50,073	125,651	27,574	174,539	..	..	132,604
2011	52,107	110,803	25,139	209,918	..	..	141,151
2012	63,428	62,380	21,943	236,609	..	..	144,085
2013	68,730	48,019	22,781	211,760	..	..	151,118
2014	..	..	..	..	..	..	155,717

^a Average of headcount at the end of the month. Includes the pre-pension allowance (2000).

^b This scheme changed substantially in July 2006, therefore figures for 2006 are given for the period July-December 2006.

^c The average net wage refers to the entire economy, competitive sector after 2001: firms with at least 4 employees.

Source: KSH: *Welfare systems 2007, Welfare Statistics, Yearbook of Demographics. KSH Social Statistics Yearbooks. KSH Statat.*

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent11_02

Table 11.3.a: Number of those receiving pension^a, and the mean sum of the provisions they received in January of the given year

Year	Old age pension			Disability pension under and above retirement age		
	Number of recipients	Average amount before increase, HUF	Average amount after increase, HUF	Number of recipients	Average amount before increase, HUF	Average amount after increase, HUF
2002	1,664,062	43,368	47,561	789,544	37,369	40,972
2003	1,657,271	50,652	54,905	799,966	43,185	46,801
2004	1,637,847	57,326	60,962	806,491	48,180	51,220
2005	1,643,409	63,185	67,182	808,107	52,259	55,563
2006	1,658,387	69,145	72,160	806,147	56,485	58,935
2007	1,676,477	74,326	78,577	802,506	59,978	63,120
2008	1,716,315	81,975	87,481	794,797	65,036	69,160
2009	1,731,213	90,476	93,256	779,130	70,979	73,166
2010	1,719,001	94,080	98,804	750,260	73,687	77,500
2011	1,700,800	99,644	104,014	721,973	77,945	81,367
2012	1,959,202 ^b	99,931	104,610	302,990 ^c	..	..

^a Pension: Excludes survivors pensions.

^b From 2012 onwards, the disability pensions of persons older than the mandatory retirement age are granted as old-age pensions.

^c Excludes persons older than the mandatory retirement age.

Source: *ONYF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent11_03a

Table 11.3.b: Number of those receiving pension^a, and the mean sum of the provisions they received in January of the given year, from 2012

Type of benefit	2012			2013			2014		
	Number of recipients	Average amount before increase, HUF	Average amount after increase, HUF	Number of recipients	Average amount before increase, HUF	Average amount after increase, HUF	Number of recipients	Average amount before increase, HUF	Average amount after increase, HUF
Old age pension	1,959,202	99,931	104,610	2,000,128	107,236	112,781	2,037,126	113,063	115,786
- Old age pension of persons above the mandatory retirement age ^b	1,884,583	102,332	107,138	1,900,661	109,841	115,521	1,925,103	112,700	115,416
- Pension for women entitled to retire before the mandatory age after having accumulated at least 40 accrual years	62,955	102,402	106,731	90,166	109,803	115,474	105,172	114,035	116,753
- Old age pension of persons younger than the mandatory retirement age	11,664	174,326	182,542	9,301	188,664	198,473	6,851	200,081	204,882

^a Pension: Excludes survivors pensions. From 2012 onwards, no old-age pension is granted to persons younger than the mandatory retirement age. Exceptions are pensions for women having accumulated 40 or more accrual years.

^b From 2012 onwards, the disability pensions of persons older than the mandatory retirement age are granted as old-age pensions.

Source: *ONYF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent11_03b

Table 11.4.a: Number of those receiving social annuities for people with damaged health, and the mean sum of the provisions they received after the increase, in January of the given year

Year	Temporary annuity		Regular social annuity		Health damage annuity for miners		Total	
	Number of recipients	Average amount, HUF	Number of recipients	Average amount, HUF	Number of recipients	Average amount, HUF	Number of recipients	Average amount, HUF
2002	11,523	26,043	200,980	17,645	3,348	59,558	215,851	18,744
2003	12,230	30,135	203,656	19,907	3,345	65,380	219,231	21,171
2004	11,949	33,798	207,300	21,370	2,950	69,777	222,199	22,681
2005	13,186	36,847	207,091	22,773	2,839	74,161	223,116	24,259
2006	14,945	40,578	195,954	23,911	2,786	77,497	213,685	25,776
2007	19,158	42,642	184,845	25,050	2,693	80,720	206,696	27,406
2008	21,538	46,537	170,838	27,176	2,601	85,805	194,977	30,096
2009	21,854	46,678	159,146	27,708	2,533	86,165	183,533	30,774
2010	20,327	47,060	148,704	27,645	2,448	86,252	171,479	30,783
2011	16,448	47,096	139,277	27,588	2,371	86,411	158,096	30,500

Disability pensions and temporary provisions for disability groups 1–2, granted prior to 2012, have been transformed to 'disability allotments'. The provisions for permanent social benefit recipients born before 1955 have also been transformed to 'disability allotments'. Disability pensions and permanent social benefits granted before 2012 to the members of disability group 3 have been transformed to 'rehabilitation allotment'. The conditions of these provisions will be set in the framework of a complex revision of entitlement and eligibility.

Source: *ONYF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent11_04a

Table 11.4.b: Number of those receiving social annuities for people with damaged health, and the mean sum of the provisions they received after the increase, in January of the given year, from 2013

	2013			2014		
	Number of recipients	Average amount before increase, HUF	Average amount after increase, HUF	Number of recipients	Average amount before increase, HUF	Average amount after increase, HUF
Support for disabled persons						
Disability and rehabilitation provision	444,014	62,780	66,035	418,617	64,811	66,364
– Disability provision for persons older than the mandatory retirement age	41,162	63,260	66,542	52,186	71,362	73,077
– Disability provision for persons younger than the mandatory retirement	209,264	70,753	74,422	198,312	71,783	73,503
– Rehabilitation provision	178,112	51,718	54,398	161,761	53,262	54,538
– Rehabilitation benefit	13,265	80,101	84,256	4,153	84,886	86,919
– Annuity for miners with damaged health	2,211	86,455	90,915	2,205	92,174	94,369

Disability pensions and temporary provisions for disability groups 1–2, granted prior to 2012, have been transformed to 'disability allotments'. The provisions for permanent social benefit recipients born before 1955 have also been transformed to 'disability allotments'. Disability pensions and permanent social benefits granted before 2012 to the members of disability group 3 have been transformed to 'rehabilitation allotment'. The conditions of these provisions will be set in the framework of a complex revision of entitlement and eligibility.

Source: *ONYF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent11_04b

Table 11.5: The median age for retirement and the number of pensioners

Pension	Age	Persons	Age	Persons	Age	Persons	Age	Persons	Age	Persons
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Females										
Old age and similar pensions	57.7	45,115	57.5	46,093	57.8	62,015	57.3	39,290	59.9	15,243
Pension for women entitled to retire before the mandatory age after having accumulated at least 40 accrual years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disability and accident-related disability pension	49.1	19,250	49.3	18,488	49.8	15,837	50.5	8,565	51.1	9,065
Rehabilitation annuity	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.1	1,604	44.9	6,574
Total	55.1	64,365	55.2	64,581	56.2	77,852	55.7	49,459	54.1	30,882
Males										
Old age and similar pensions	59.9	30,560	59.9	33,134	59.7	50,878	59.8	25,749	59.7	37,116
Disability and accident-related disability pension	50.5	24,565	50.6	23,045	51.1	19,032	51.9	11,069	52.3	11,992
Rehabilitation annuity	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.5	1,556	44.8	6,278
Total	55.7	55,125	56.1	56,179	57.4	69,910	56.9	38,374	56.4	55,386
Together										
Old age and similar pensions	58.6	75,675	58.5	79,227	58.7	112,893	58.3	65,039	59.7	52,359
Disability and accident-related disability pension	49.9	43,815	50.0	41,533	50.5	34,869	51.3	19,634	51.8	21,057
Rehabilitation annuity	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.3	3,160	44.9	12,852
Total	55.4	119,490	55.6	120,760	56.8	147,762	56.2	87,833	55.6	86,268
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014 ^a	
Females										
Old age and similar pensions	60.7	13,617	58.5	84,922	59.1	53,581	59.5	40,616	59.3	35,565
Pension for women entitled to retire before the mandatory age after having accumulated at least 40 accrual years	-	-	57.6	54,770	57.8	27,588	57.8	24,633	58.2	26,512
Disability and accident-related disability pension	50.8	10,478	50.7	8,667	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation annuity	47.6	6,789	47.2	4,386	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	54.4	30,884	57.3	97,975	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males										
Old age and similar pensions	60.2	37,219	60.3	43,240	62.0	21,996	62.2	21,639	62.2	14,751
Disability and accident-related disability pension	52.1	13,345	51.9	10,673	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation annuity	47.4	6,123	47.0	4,102	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	56.9	56,687	57.8	58,015	..	..	..	..	..	..
Together										
Old age and similar pensions	60.3	50,836	59.0	128,162	60.0	75,577	60.5	62,255	60.1	50,316
Disability and accident-related disability pension	51.5	23,823	51.3	19,340	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation annuity	47.5	12,912	47.1	8,488	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	56.0	87,571	57.5	155,990	..	..	..	..	..	..

^a Preliminary data.

Note: The source of these statistics is data from the pension determination system of the ONYF (NYUGDMEG), so these do not include the data for the armed forces and the police. Data on MÁV is included from 2008.

Source: ONYF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent11_05

Table 11.6: The number of those receiving a disability annuity and the mean sum of the provisions they received after the increase, in January of the given year

Year	Disability annuity		Year	Disability annuity	
	Number of recipients	Average amount, HUF		Number of recipients	Average amount, HUF
2001	25,490	18,220	2008	30,677	32,709
2002	26,350	20,931	2009	31,263	33,434
2003	27,058	23,884	2010	31,815	33,429
2004	27,923	25,388	2011	32,314	33,429
2005	28,738	27,257	2012	32,560	33,426
2006	29,443	28,720	2013	32,463	33,422
2007	30,039	30,219	2014	32,497	33,422

Source: *ONYF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent11_06**Table 11.7: Newly determined disability pension claims and detailed data on the number of newly determined old-age pension claims**

Year	Disability and accident-related disability pensions	Old-age and old-age type pensions ^a			From the total: at the age limit			From the total: under the age limit		
	Total	Male	Female	Together	Male	Female	Together	Male	Female	Together
1998	42,975	12,908	17,841	30,749	385	882	1,267	11,461	15,244	26,705
1999	46,701	15,181	24,418	39,599	2,601	5,808	8,409	11,494	16,922	28,416
2000	55,558	18,071	29,526	47,597	613	813	1,426	16,089	26,859	42,948
2001	54,645	28,759	14,267	43,026	2,200	4,882	7,082	25,175	7,396	32,571
2002	52,211	30,209	25,719	55,928	2,593	646	3,239	26,346	23,503	49,849
2003	48,078	32,574	13,574	46,148	3,058	5,098	8,156	28,064	6,537	34,601
2004	44,196	35,940	36,684	72,624	3,842	989	4,831	30,234	33,817	64,051
2005	41,057	33,175	48,771	81,946	4,035	6,721	10,756	27,719	40,142	67,861
2006	36,904	34,207	47,531	81,738	4,013	732	4,745	29,025	45,675	74,700
2007	34,991	51,037	62,168	113,205	3,722	6,660	10,382	45,731	54,177	99,908
2008	19,832	25,912	39,423	65,335	3,154	288	3,442	22,180	38,761	60,941
2009	21,681	37,468	15,468	52,936	4,193	6,692	10,885	32,452	8,289	40,741
2010	24,094	37,394	13,719	51,113	6,350	7,213	13,563	29,990	5,801	35,791
2011	19,340	43,240	84,922	128,162	9,058	7,938	16,996	32,400	76,019	108,419
2012	-	21,996	53,581	75,577	11,054	9,471	20,525	8,317	42,624	50,941
2013	-	21,639	40,616	62,255	18,906	13,439	32,345	344	25,659	26,003
2014 ^b	-	14,751	35,565	50,316	11,963	7,672	19,635	749	26,616	27,365

^a Before 2012 old-age type pensions include: old-age pensions given with a retirement age threshold allowance (early retirement), artists' pensions, pre-pension up until 1997, miners' pensions. From 2012 onwards the data include the recipients of allowances substituting (abolished) early retirement pensions.

^b Preliminary data.

Note: Pensions disbursed in the given year (determined according to the given year's rules).

The source of these statistics is data from the pension determination system of the ONYF (NYUGDMEG), so these do not include the data for the armed forces and the police.

Source: *ONYF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent11_07

Table 11.8: Retirement age threshold

Birth year	Calendar year																							
	20 09	20 10	20 11	20 12	20 13	20 14 I.	20 14 II.	20 15 I.	20 15 II.	20 16	20 17 I.	20 17 II.	20 18 I.	20 18 II.	20 19	20 20 I.	20 20 II.	20 21 I.	20 21 II.	20 22	20 23	20 24		
1948	61	62	63	64	65	66	66	67	67	68	69	69	70	70	71	72	72	73	73	74	75	76		
1949	60	61	62	63	64	65	65	66	66	67	68	68	69	69	70	71	71	72	72	73	74	75		
1950	59	60	61	62	63	64	64	65	65	66	67	67	68	68	69	70	70	71	71	72	73	74		
1951	58	59	60	61	62	63	63	64	64	65	66	66	67	67	68	69	69	70	70	71	72	73		
1952 I.	57	58	59	60	61	62	62.5	63	63.5	64	65	65.5	66	66.5	67	68	68.5	69	69.5	70	71	72		
1952 II.	57	58	59	60	61	61.5	62	62.5	63	64	64.5	65	65.5	66	67	67.5	68	68.5	69	70	71	72		
1953	56	57	58	59	60	61	61	62	62	63	64	64	65	65	66	67	67	68	68	69	70	71		
1954 I.	55	56	57	58	59	60	60	61	61.5	62	63	63.5	64	64.5	65	66	66.5	67	67.5	68	69	70		
1954 II.	55	56	57	58	59	59.5	60	61	61	62	62.5	63	63.5	64	65	65.5	66	66.5	67	68	69	70		
1955	54	55	56	57	58	59	59	60	60	61	61	62	63	63	64	65	65	66	66	67	68	69		
1956 I.	53	54	55	56	57	58	58.5	59	59.5	60	61	61.5	62	62.5	63	64	64.5	65	65.5	66	67	68		
1956 II.	53	54	55	56	57	58	58	59	59	60	60.5	61	61.5	62	63	63.5	64	64.5	65	66	67	68		
1957	52	53	54	55	56	57	57	58	58	59	60	60	61	61	62	63	63	64	64	65	66	67		
1958	51	52	53	54	55	56	56	57	57	58	59	59	60	60	61	62	62	63	63	64	65	66		
1959	50	51	52	53	54	55	55	56	56	57	58	58	59	59	60	61	61	62	62	63	64	65		
1960	49	50	51	52	53	54	54	55	55	56	57	57	58	58	59	60	60	61	61	62	63	64		

Those persons are entitled to receive an old age pension who are at least of the age of the old age pension threshold indicated in the legislature – marked grey in the table – relevant to them (uniform for men and women), who have fulfilled the required number of years of service, and who are not insured. In the case of old age pension, the minimum service time is 15 years. The table displays the old age pension age threshold in the case of a “representative person”. The cells show the age, based on the calendar year, of a person born in the given year. Women who have accumulated at least 40 accrual years are entitled to a full old age pension, regardless of their age. Following December 31, 2011 (legislature number CLXVII/2011) no pension can be granted prior to the old-age threshold. At the same time, the legislature continues to provide previously determined allowances under different legal titles (pre-retirement age provision, service salary, allotments for miners and ballet dancers).

Prior to 2012, early retirement pensions included the following allowances : early and reduced-amount early retirement pensions, pensions with age preference, miner’s pension, artist’s pension, pre-retirement age old age pension of Hungarian and EU MPs and mayors, pre-pension, service pension of professional members of the armed forces.

Source: 1997. legislature number LXXXI.; 2011. legislature number CLXVII., <http://www.ado.hu/rovatok/tb-nyugdij/nyudijkorhatar-elotti-ellatasok>.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent11_08.

Table 12.1: The mean, minimum, and maximum value of the personal income tax rate, per cent

Year	Mean tax burden, per cent	The personal income tax rate projected on the gross wage	
		minimum	maximum
1988	..	0	60
1989	..	0	56
1990	..	0	50
1991	..	0	50
1992	..	0	40
1993	..	0	40
1994	..	0	44
1995	..	0	44
1996	..	20	48
1997	..	20	42
1998	..	20	42
1999	..	20	40
2000	..	20	40
2001	..	20	40
2002	..	20	40
2003	..	20	40
2004	..	18	38
2005	18.89	18	38
2006	19.03	18	36
2007	18.63	18	36
2008	18.86	18	36
2009	18.10	18	36
2010 ^a	16.34	21.59	40.64
2011 ^a	13.78	20.32	20.32
2012 ^b	14.90	16	20.32
2013	..	16	16
2014	..	16	16
2015	..	16	16

^a In 2010 the nominal tax rate was 17% for annual incomes lower than 5,000,000 HUF. For incomes higher than 5,000,001 HUF it was 850,000 HUF plus 32% of the amount exceeding 5,000,000 HUF. In 2011, the nominal tax rate was 16%. The joint tax base is the amount of income appended with the tax base supplement (equal to 27%).

^b In 2012 the nominal tax rate was 16%. The joint tax base is the amount of income appended with the tax base supplement.

The amount of the tax base supplement:

- does not need to be determined for the part of the income included in the joint tax base that does not surpass 2 million 424 thousand HUF,
- should be determined as 27 % of the part of the income included in the joint tax base that is over 2 million 424 thousand HUF.

Source: Mean tax burden: http://nav.gov.hu/nav/szolgaltatasok/adostatisztikak/szemelyi_jovedelemado/szemelyijovedelemado_adostatiszika.html. Other data: http://nav.gov.hu/nav/szolgaltatasok/adokulcsok_jarulekmertekek/adotablak.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent12_01

Table 12.2: Changes in the magnitude of the tax wedge in the case of minimum wage and the temporary work booklet (AMK)

Year	Minimum wage				Total wage cost in the case of minimum wage		Minimum wage tax wedge, %	AMK public burden ^a , HUF/day		Total wage cost ^a , HUF/day		AMK tax wedge, % ^a	
	gross, HUF/month	gross, HUF/day	net, HUF/month	net, HUF/day	HUF/month	HUF/day		general	registered unemployed	general	registered unemployed	general	registered unemployed
1997	17,000	783	15,045	693	26,450	1,196	43.1	500	500	1,193	1,193	41.9	41.9
1998	19,500	899	17,258	795	30,297	1,369	43.0	500	500	1,295	1,295	38.6	38.6
1999	22,500	1,037	18,188	838	34,538	1,546	47.3	500	500	1,338	1,338	37.4	37.4
2000	25,500	1,175	20,213	931	38,963	1,746	48.1	800	800	1,731	1,731	46.2	46.2
2001	40,000	1,843	30,000	1,382	58,400	2,638	48.6	1,600	1,600	2,982	2,982	53.6	53.6
2002	50,000	2,304	36,750	1,694	71,250	3,226	48.4	1,000	500	2,694	2,194	37.1	22.8
2003	50,000	2,304	42,750	1,970	70,200	3,191	39.1	1,000	500	2,970	2,470	33.7	20.2
2004	53,000	2,442	45,845	2,113	74,205	3,376	38.2	1,000	500	3,113	2,613	32.1	19.1
2005	57,000	2,627	49,305	2,272	79,295	3,572	37.8	700	500	2,972	2,772	23.6	18.0
2006	62,500	2,880	54,063	2,491	85,388	3,910	36.7	700	700	3,191	3,191	21.9	21.9
2007	65,500	3,018	53,915	2,485	89,393	4,095	39.7	700	700	3,185	3,185	22.0	22.0
2008	69,000	3,180	56,190	2,589	94,065	4,310	40.3	900	900	3,489	3,489	25.8	25.8
2009	71,500	3,295	57,815	2,664	97,403 ^b	4,464	40.6	900	900	3,564	3,564	25.3	25.3
2010	73,500	3,387	60,236	2,776	94,448	4,352	36.2	900	900	3,676	3,676	24.5	24.5

	Minimum wage				Total wage cost in the case of minimum wage		Minimum wage tax wedge, %	Simplified employment ^c , Ft/day		Total wage cost, HUF/day		Tax wedge, simplified employment, %	
	gross, HUF/month	gross, HUF/day	net, HUF/month	net, HUF/day	HUF/month	HUF/day		temporary work	seasonal agricultural/tourism work	temporary work	seasonal agricultural/tourism work	temporary work	seasonal agricultural/tourism work
2011	78,000	3,594	60,600	2,793	100,230	4,619	39.5	1,000	500	3,793	3,293	26.4	15.2
2012	93,000	4,280	60,915	2,803	119,505	5,500	49.0	1,000	500	3,803	3,303	26.3	15.1
2013	98,000	4,510	64,190	2,954	125,930	5,795	49.0	1,000	500	3,954	3,454	25.3	14.4
2014	101,500	4,670	66,483	3,059	130,428	6,001	49.0	1,000	500	3,600	3,100	24.6	14.0
2015	105,000	4,830	68,775	3,164	134,925	6,207	49.0	1,000	500	3,689	3,189	24.0	13.6

^a Wage paid at the amount in accordance with the gross daily minimum wage column and in the case of work performed with a temporary work booklet. The basis for the comparison with the minimum wage is the assumption that employers pay temporary workers the smallest possible amount.

^b According to regulations pertaining to the first half of 2009.

^c From April 1st, 2010, the temporary work booklets and the public contribution tickets were discontinued, these were replaced by simplified employment.

Note: The tax wedge is the quotient of the total public burden (tax and contribution) and the total wage cost, it is calculated as: $\text{tax wedge} = (\text{total wage cost} - \text{net wage}) / \text{total wage cost}$.

Source: Minimum wage: 1990–91: http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xstadat/xstadat_eves/i_qli041.html. Public contribution ticket: 1997. legislation number LXXIV. Simplified employment: 2010. legislation number LXXV. Data for 2014–2015: http://www.afsz.hu/engine.aspx?page=allaskeresoknek_ellatasok_osszegei_es_kozterhei, <http://officina.hu/gazdasag/93-minimalber-2015>, <http://nav.gov.hu>. Based on calculations of Ágota Scharle.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent12_02

Table 12.3: The monthly amount of the minimum wage, the guaranteed wage minimum, and the minimum pension, in thousands of current-year HUF

Date	Monthly amount of the minimum wage, HUF	As a percentage of mean gross earnings	As a ratio of APW, %	Guaranteed skilled workers minimum wage, HUF	Minimum pension, HUF
1990. II. 1.	4,800	..	40.9	-	4,300
1991. IV.1.	7,000	..	..	-	5,200
1992. I. 1.	8,000	35.8	41.4	-	5,800
1993. II. 1.	9,000	33.1	39.7	-	6,400
1994. II. 1.	10,500	30.9	37.8	-	7,367
1995. III. 1.	12,200	31.4	37.0	-	8,400
1996. II. 1.	14,500	31.0	35.8	-	9,600
1997. I. 1.	17,000	29.7	35.1	-	11,500
1998. I. 1.	19,500	28.8	34.4	-	13,700
1999. I. 1.	22,500	29.1	34.6	-	15,350
2000. I. 1.	25,500	29.1	35.0	-	16,600
2001. I. 1.	40,000	38.6	48.3	-	18,310
2002. I. 1.	50,000	40.8	54.5	-	20,100
2003. I. 1.	50,000	36.4	51.5	-	21,800
2004. I. 1.	53,000	37.2	50.7	-	23,200
2005. I. 1.	57,000	33.6	49.2	-	24,700
2006. I. 1.	62,500	36.5	52.3	68,000	25,800
2007. I. 1.	65,500	35.4	49.3	75,400	27,130
2008. I. 1.	69,000	34.7	49.5	86,300	28,500
2009. I. 1.	71,500	35.8	50.0	87,500	28,500
2010. I. I.	73,500	36.3	48.6	89,500	28,500
2011. I. I.	78,000	36.6	49.8	94,000	28,500
2012. I. I.	93,000	41.7	54.3	108,000	28,500
2013. I. I.	98,000	42.5	55.1	114,000	28,500
2014. I. I.	101,500	42.7	..	118,000	28,500
2015. I. I.	105,000	..	..	122,000	28,500

Notes: Up to the year 1999, sectors employing unskilled labour usually received an extension of a few months for introducing the new minimum wage.

The guaranteed wage minimum applies to skilled employees, the minimum wage and the skilled workers minimum wage are gross amounts.

The minimum wage is exempt from the personal income tax from September 2002. This policy resulted in a 15.9% increase in the net minimum wage.

APW: mean wage of workers in the processing industry, based on the NFSZ BT. In 1990, the data is the previous year's data, indexed (since there was no NFSZ BT conducted in 1990).

Source: Minimum wage: 1990–91: <http://www.msosz.hu/files/1/64/345.pdf>, 1992–: CSO. Guaranteed wage minimum: http://www.nav.gov.hu/nav/szolgalatasok/adokulcsok_jarulekmertekek/minimalber_garantalt. Minimum pension: http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xtab-la/nyugdij/tablny11_03.html. APW: NFSZ BT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent12_03

Table 12.4: The tax burden on work as a ratio of tax revenue and earnings

Year	Tax burden on work as a ratio of tax revenue ^a , %	Implicit tax rate ^b	Tax wedge on 67% level of mean earnings	Tax wedge on the minimum wage ^c
1990	..	..	..	38.2
1991	52.4	..	..	40.4
1992	54.8	..	..	40.9
1993	54.4	..	..	42.3
1994	53.7	..	..	41.2
1995	52.1	42.3	..	44.2
1996	52.5	42.1	..	41.8
1997	54.2	42.5	..	43.1
1998	53.1	41.8	..	43.0
1999	51.5	41.9	..	47.3
2000	48.7	41.4	51.4	48.1
2001	49.8	40.9	50.9	48.6
2002	50.3	41.2	48.2	48.4
2003	48.8	39.3	44.6	39.1
2004	47.8	38.3	44.8	38.2
2005	48.9	38.4	43.1	37.8
2006	49.1	38.9	43.3	36.7
2007	49.7	41.0	46.1	39.7
2008	51.4	42.3	46.8	40.3
2009	48.2	40.2	46.2	40.6 ^d
2010	47.3	38.4	43.8	36.2
2011	47.3	38.2	45.2	39.5
2012	46.4	39.8	47.9	49.0
2013	..	..	49.0	49.0
2014	..	..	49.0	49.0
2015	..	..	..	49.0

^a Tax burden on work and contributions as a ratio of tax revenue from all tax forms.

^b The implicit tax rate is the quotient of the revenue from taxes and contributions pertaining to work and the income derived from work.

^c The tax wedge is the quotient of the total public burden (tax and contribution) and the total wage cost, it is calculated as: $\text{tax wedge} = (\text{total wage cost} - \text{net wage}) / \text{total wage cost}$.

^d The tax wedge of the minimum wage is the 2009 annual mean (the contributions decreased in June).

Source: 1991–1995: estimate of Ágota Scharle based on Ministry of Finance (PM) balance sheet data. 1996–2009: http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/taxation/gen_info/economic_analysis/tax_structures/index_en.htm. 2010: Eurostat online database. Implicit tax rate: Eurostat online database (gov_a_tax_itr). Tax wedge on the 67 percent level of the mean wage: OECD: Taxing wages 2010, Paris 2011, tax wedge at the level of the minimum wage: calculations of Ágota Scharle.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent12_04

**Table 13.1: Employment and unemployment rate of population
aged 15–64 by gender in the EU, 2014**

Country	Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	males	females	together	males	females	together
Austria	75.2	66.9	71.1	5.9	5.4	5.6
Belgium	65.8	57.9	61.9	9.0	7.9	8.5
Bulgaria	63.9	58.2	61.0	12.3	10.4	11.4
Cyprus	66.0	58.6	62.1	17.1	15.1	16.1
Czech Republic	77.0	60.7	69.0	5.1	7.4	6.1
Denmark	75.8	69.8	72.8	6.4	6.8	6.6
United Kingdom	76.8	67.1	71.9	6.4	5.8	6.1
Estonia	73.0	66.3	69.6	7.9	6.8	7.4
Finland	69.5	68.0	68.7	9.3	8.0	8.7
France	67.6	60.9	64.2	10.1	9.6	9.9
Greece	58.0	41.1	49.4	23.7	30.2	26.5
Netherlands	78.6	69.1	73.9	7.0	6.6	6.8
Croatia	59.1	50.0	54.6	16.5	18.3	17.3
Ireland	66.9	56.7	61.7	12.9	9.4	11.3
Poland	68.2	55.2	61.7	8.5	9.6	9.0
Latvia	68.4	64.3	66.3	11.8	9.8	10.8
Lithuania	66.5	64.9	65.7	12.2	9.2	10.7
Luxembourg	72.6	60.5	66.6	5.9	5.8	5.9
Hungary	67.8	55.9	61.8	7.6	7.9	7.7
Malta	74.9	49.3	62.3	6.2	5.4	5.9
Germany	78.1	69.5	73.8	5.3	4.6	5.0
Italy	64.7	46.8	55.7	11.9	13.8	12.7
Portugal	65.8	59.6	62.6	13.7	14.5	14.1
Romania	68.7	53.3	61.0	7.3	6.1	6.8
Spain	60.7	51.2	56.0	23.6	25.4	24.5
Sweden	76.5	73.1	74.9	8.2	7.7	8.0
Slovakia	67.6	54.3	61.0	12.8	13.6	13.2
Slovenia	67.5	60.0	63.9	9.0	10.6	9.7
EU-28	70.1	59.6	64.9	10.1	10.2	10.2

Source: Eurostat <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent13_01

Table 13.2: Employment composition of the countries in the EU^a, 2014

Country	Self employed ^b	Part time	Fixed term contract	Agriculture	Industry	Market services	Non market services ^c
Austria	11.2	27.7	9.1	4.7	25.8	41.5	28.0
Belgium	13.6	24.0	8.7	1.2	21.4	40.4	37.0
Bulgaria	11.8	2.6	5.3	7.0	30.1	40.3	22.5
Cyprus	15.9	14.0	18.9	4.3	16.4	47.8	31.4
Czech Republic	17.4	6.2	10.1	2.8	38.1	35.2	24.0
Denmark	8.7	25.5	8.5	2.5	19.2	39.3	38.7
United Kingdom	14.7	26.6	6.4	1.2	18.9	43.7	35.4
Estonia	8.9	9.6	3.2	3.9	30.1	39.2	26.7
Finland	13.5	15.4	15.5	4.2	21.8	39.2	34.3
France	11.0	18.9	15.8	2.8	20.5	39.0	36.7
Greece	31.2	9.4	11.6	13.5	15.0	43.8	27.7
Netherlands	16.1	50.5	21.6	2.1	14.9	42.5	32.7
Croatia	14.0	6.0	16.9	9.3	27.0	38.5	25.0
Ireland	16.3	23.4	9.3	5.4	18.3	45.1	31.1
Poland	18.2	7.6	28.4	11.4	30.5	34.4	23.4
Latvia	10.7	7.4	3.3	7.5	23.8	42.0	26.6
Lithuania	10.8	9.0	2.8	9.1	24.5	39.5	26.4
Luxembourg	8.2	18.9	8.2	1.4	10.8	43.8	41.9
Hungary	10.6	6.4	10.8	4.7	30.4	36.7	27.9
Malta	13.8	16.4	7.7	1.3	21.3	45.6	31.6
Germany	10.4	27.5	13.1	1.4	28.1	39.6	30.9
Italy	23.1	18.3	13.6	3.6	26.9	41.0	28.5
Portugal	18.0	12.1	21.4	7.5	24.2	38.2	30.1
Romania	20.5	10.0	1.5	28.3	28.9	27.7	15.1
Spain	17.0	15.9	24.0	4.2	19.5	45.8	30.5
Sweden	10.1	26.2	17.5	2.0	18.5	40.9	38.1
Slovakia	15.3	5.2	8.9	3.5	35.4	34.5	26.5
Slovenia	12.5	10.8	16.6	8.9	31.0	35.0	24.5
EU-28	15.0	20.3	14.0	4.6	24.1	40.0	30.7

^a Per cent of employment, except for employees with fixed-term contracts: per cent of employees.

^b Includes the members of cooperatives and business partnerships.

^c One-digit industries O-U.

Source: Eurostat (Newcronos) Labour Force Survey.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2015ent13_02

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN DATA SOURCES

The data have two main sources in terms of which office gathered them: the regular institutional and population surveys of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (CSO, in Hungarian: Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, KSH), and the register and surveys of the National Employment Service (in Hungarian: Nemzeti Foglalkoztatási Szolgálat, NFSZ).

MAIN DATA SOURCES OF THE KSH

Labour Force Survey – KSH MEF

The KSH has been conducting a new statistical survey since January 1992 to obtain ongoing information on the labour force status of the Hungarian population. The MEF 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 international statistical recommendations based on the concepts and definitions recommended by the International Labour Organization (ILO), independently from existing national labour regulations or their changes.

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

In the MEF, the surveyed population is divided into two main groups according to the economic activity performed by them during the reference week (up to the year 2003, this was always on the week containing the 12th of the month): economically active persons (labour force), and economically inactive persons.

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

The definitions used in the survey follow ILO recommendations. According to these, those designated employed are persons who, during the reference week

worked one hour or more earning some form of income, or had a job from which they were only temporarily absent (on leave, illness, etc.).

Work providing income includes all activities that:

- result in monetary income, payment in kind, or
- that were carried out in the hopes of income realized in the future, or
- were performed without payment in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family workers).

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

- work done without payment for another household or institution (voluntary work),
- building or renovating of an own house or flat, internships tied to education (not even if it is compensated),
- housework, including work in the garden. Work on a person's own land is only considered to generate income if the results are sold in the market, not produced for self-consumption.

Persons on child-care leave are classified – based on the 1995 ILO recommendations for transitional countries determined in Prague – according to their activity during the survey week.

Since, according to the system of national accounting, defense activity contributes to the national product, conscripts are generally considered as economically active persons, any exceptions are marked in the footnotes of the table. The data regarding the number of conscripts comes from administrative sources. (The retrospective time-series based on CSO data exclude conscripted soldiers. This adjustment affects the data until 2003, when military conscription was abolished.)

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 if they found an appropriate job.

Those who do not have a job, but are waiting to start a new job within 30 days (since 2003 within 90 days) make up a special group of the unemployed.

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 in regular, income-earning jobs, nor searching for a job, or, if they had searched, had not yet started work. Passive unemployed are included here – those who would like a job, but have given up any active search for work, because they do not believe that they have a chance of finding any.

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

The size of the sample means that the main indicators of the labour market are representative in terms of regions (NUTS2) as well. The quarterly MEF sample includes a sample of three randomly selected dwellings, and labour market information is collected from one household each month. From 1998, the quarterly sample contains about 33,000 households and 66,000 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 leave the sample permanently. The intersection of the samples of two consecutive periods tend to be less than the 5/6th that would be obtained at a 100 per cent response rate.

Since 2003, the weights used to make the sample representative are based on the 2001 census population record base. At the same time, the 2001–2002 data was recalculated and replaced as well. The LFS-based time series published in this volume use the following weighting schemes: (i) in 1992–1997 the weights are based on the 1990 Census (ii) in 1998–2001 the weights based on the 1990 Census have been corrected using

data of the 2001 Census (iii) in 2002–2005 the weights are based on the 2001 Census (iv) from 2006 onwards the weights based on the 2001 Census have been corrected using the 2011 Census.

Institution-Based Labour Statistics – KSH IMS

The source of the earnings data is the monthly (annual) institutional labour statistical survey. The sample frame 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 data relate to the full-time employees on every occasion. The potential elements of the prevailing monthly average earnings are: base wage, allowances (including the miner's loyalty bonus, and the Széchenyi and Professor's scholarships), supplementary payments, bonuses, premiums, and wages and salaries for the 13th and further months.

Net average earnings are calculated by deducting from the institution's gross average earnings the employer's contributions, the personal income tax, according to the actual rates (i.e. taking into account the threshold concerning the social security contributions and employee deductions). The personal income tax is calculated based on the actual withholding rate applied by the employers when disbursing monthly earnings in the given year.

The size and direction of the difference between the gross and the net (after-tax) income indexes depends on actual annual changes in the tax table (tax brackets) and in the tax allowances. Thus the actual size of the differences are also influenced by the share of individuals at given firms that fall outside the bracket for employee allowances.

The indexes pertain to the comparable sample, taking changes in the definitions, and of the sample frame into account. The KSH traditionally publishes the main average index as the earnings growth measure. Thus the indicator of change in earnings reflects both the changes in the number of observations and the actual earnings changes simultaneously. 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 standardized occupational code (FEOR) in major groups 1–4., manual workers are persons with occupations classified in major groups 5–9.

KSH Strike statistics

The CSO data cover strikes with at least 10 participants and token strikes lasting for at least 2 hours.

Labour Force Accounting Census – KSH MEM

Before the publication of the MEF, the annual MEM gave account of the total labour force in the time period between the two censuses.

The MEM, as its name shows, is a balance-like account that compares the labour supply (human resources) to the labour demand at an ideal moment (1 January). Population is taken into account by economic activity, with a differentiation between statistical data of those of working age and the population outside of the working age. Source of data: Annual labour survey on employment since 1992 of enterprises and of all government institutions, labour force survey, census, national healthcare records, social security records, and company registry. Data on unemployment comes from the registration system of the NFSZ.

Other data sources

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 KSH.

MAIN NFSZ DATA SOURCES*Unemployment (Jobseekers') Register Database – NFSZ-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 includes all jobseekers, but from these, at a given point of time, only those are regarded as registered unemployed/jobseekers, who:

- had themselves registered with a local office of the NFSZ as unemployed/jobseekers (i. e. he/she has no job but wishes to work, for which they seek assistance from the labour market organisation).
- at the time of the examination (on the final day of any month), the person is not a pensioner or a full-time student, does not receive any rehabilitation provision or benefit, 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, 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 outflows, within a period.

The database contains the number of decrees pertaining to the removal or suspension of jobseeking benefits, the number of those receiving monetary support based on accounting items, support transactions, the exact date of entry and exit and the reason for the exit (for example, job placement, the end of entitlement, disqualification, entry into a subsidized employment programme, etc.), as well as the financial data of jobseeking benefits (for example, average monthly amount, average support paid for the number of participants on the closing date, for exiters, and those who found placement).

The jobseeking benefit register can also monitor the average duration of the period of benefit allocation and the average monthly amount of the benefits allocated.

For the period between 1991 and 1996, the register also contains the stock and flow data of the recipients of new entrant's unemployment benefit. Between 1997–2005, the system also contained the recipients of pre-retirement unemployment benefit.

Jobseeking allowance recipients: from September 1, 2011 the conditions for determining and disbursing the jobseeking allowance changed. The two phases of the jobseeking allowance were discontinued and the period of entitlement decreased from 270 days to 90 days. Jobseekers needed to have at least 360 days of worktime counting towards entitlement in the 5 years prior to becoming a jobseeker (prior to September 1, 2011, this was 365 days in the previous 4 years). Its amount is 60% of the allowance base, but maximum the amount of the smallest mandatory wage on the first day of the entitlement (allowance base: the monthly average amount from the four calendar quarters preceding the submission of the application).

Jobseeking assistance recipients: from September 1, 2011 the conditions for determining and disbursing the jobseeking assistance changed. The "a" and "b" type of benefit were discontinued, jobseekers can still request

the “c” type of benefit under the title of pre-retirement jobseeking benefit, but the period of entitlement (and depletion) of at least 140 days decreased to 90 days.

Regular social assistance recipients: those from among the regular registered jobseekers who are of active age and are in a disadvantaged labour market position, and who receive social assistance to complement or substitute their income. From January 1, 2009, those receiving regular social assistance were included in two categories: regular social assistance recipients, and recipients of on call support. This support was replaced by a new type of assistance, the wage replacement support from January 1, 2011, then from September 1, 2011, the name was changed to employment substitution support. (Legislation III. of 1993 pertaining to social management and social assistance).

Based on the records of labour demand needs reported to the NFSZ, 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 based on the assistance disbursed.

The very detailed monthly statistics – in a breakdown by 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 NFSZ’s main functions (such as placement services, payment of benefits, active programme support, etc.).

The NFSZ (and its predecessors, i. e. NMH, OMK – National Labour Centre, OMMK and OMKMK) has published the key figures of these statistics on a monthly basis since 1989. The denominators of the unemployment rates calculated for the registered unemployed/jobseekers are the economically active population data published by the KSH MEM.

The figures of the number of registered unemployed/jobseekers and the registered unemployment rate are obviously different from the figures based on the KSH MEF. It is mainly the different conceptual approach, definition, and the fundamentally different monitoring/measuring methods that account for this variance.

Short-Term Labour Market Projection Surveys – NFSZ PROG

At the initiative and under the coordination of the NFSZ (and its legal predecessors), the NFSZ PROG

has been conducted since 1991, twice a year, in March and September, by interviewing over 7,500 employers. Since 2004 the survey is conducted once a year, in the month of September.

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, to the whole country, providing useful information at all levels for the planning activities of the NFSZ.

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.

The prognosis surveys are occasionally supplemented by supplementary questions and sets of questions 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 (in Hungarian: Magyar Kereskedelmi és Iparkamara Gazdaság- és Vállalkozáskutató Intézet, MKIK GVI), with one additional benefit being that with the help of the surveyors of the Institute, the sample size has increased to nearly 8,000.

Wage Survey Database – NFSZ BT

The NFSZ (and its legal predecessors) has conducted since 1992, once a year, a representative survey with a huge sample size to investigate individual wages and earnings, at the request of the Ministry of National Economy (and its legal predecessors).

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), 1/12th of the total amount of such benefits received during the previous year is used.

In the competitive sector, the data collection only covered initially 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 has 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 of their full-time employees.

Data on basic wages and earnings structure can only be retrieved from these surveys in Hungary, thus it is, in practice, 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 such 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 database for the years of 1983, 1986 and also 1989.

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

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

- employee's wage category, job 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 National Resources, for the analysis and presentation of wage ratios
- Analyses for the four volume statistical yearbook (total national economy, competitive sector, budgetary sector, and regional volumes).

The entire database is adopted every year by the KSH, which enables the Office to also provide data for certain international organisations, (e. g. ILO and OECD). The NGM earlier the NMH also regularly provides special analyses for the OECD.

The database containing the data by individual allows for a) the analysis of data for groups of people determined by any combination of pre-set criteria, b) the comparison of 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 on it serves also for the purposes of the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES), which is obligatory for each member state in every fourth year. One important element of the changes was the inclusion of part-time employees in the sample since 2002.

SES 2002 was the first, and recently the databases of SES 2006 and 2010 were also sent to the Eurostat in anonymized form in accordance with EU regulations.