

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 download in full from the website of the Research Centre for Economic and Regional Studies: http://adatbank.krtk.mta.hu/tukor_kereso

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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	Employment	Consumer price index	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	103.8	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	105.0	107.8	118.4	115.2	98.9	99.4	106.8	6.1
2005	104.4	106.8	111.5	106.1	106.3	100.0	103.6	7.2
2006	103.9	109.9	118.0	114.4	103.6	100.7	103.9	7.5
2007	100.4	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	100.7	110.6	116.9	115.1	101.8	99.6	104.9	11.2
2011	101.7	105.6	109.9	106.7	102.4	100.7	103.9	11.0
2012	98.4	98.2	100.7	99.9	96.6	101.8	105.7	11.0
2013	102.1	101.1	104.2	105.0	103.1	101.7	101.7	10.2
2014	104.2	107.7	106.9	108.8	103.2	105.3	99.8	7.7
2015	103.5	107.4	107.8	106.3	104.4	102.7	99.9	6.8
2016	102.3	100.9	104.4	104.9	107.4	103.4	100.4	5.1
2017	104.1	104.6	105.9	108.3	110.3	101.6	102.4	4.2
2018	104.9	103.6	104.2	106.3	108.3	101.1	102.8	3.7

^a After 1996 there was a change in the methodology for accounting the undivided service fee of financial intermediation. The method of measurement changed in 2014 with the adoption of ESA2010 (European System of National and Regional Accounts). Unadjusted data. Previous year = 100.

^b 1990–2000: those with more than 5 employees, 2001–: excluding water and waste management, including businesses with fewer than 5 employees.

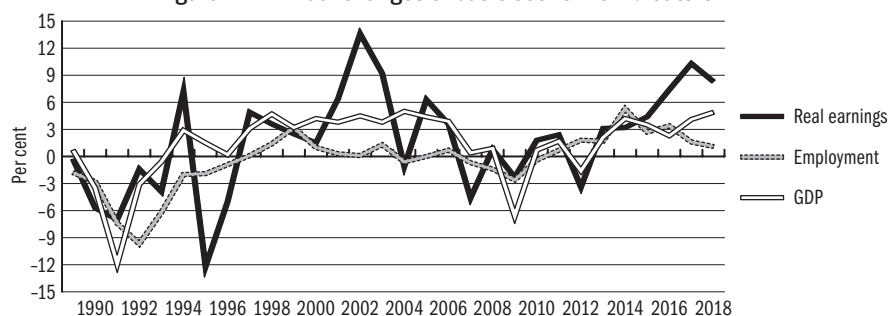
^c Volume index.

Note: Previous year = 100, except for unemployment rate.

Source: GDP: *STADAT* (2019.03.01. version). Industrial production index: 2001–: *STADAT* (2019.04.12. version). Export and import: 2001–: *STADAT* (2019.03.04. version). Real earnings: 1995–: *STADAT* (2019.02.21. version). Employment: 1990: *KSH MEM*; 1995–: *KSH MEF* (2019.03.13. version). Consumer price index: *STADAT* (2019.01.15. version). Unemployment rate: *STADAT* (2019.03.13. version). Other data: *KSH*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent01_01

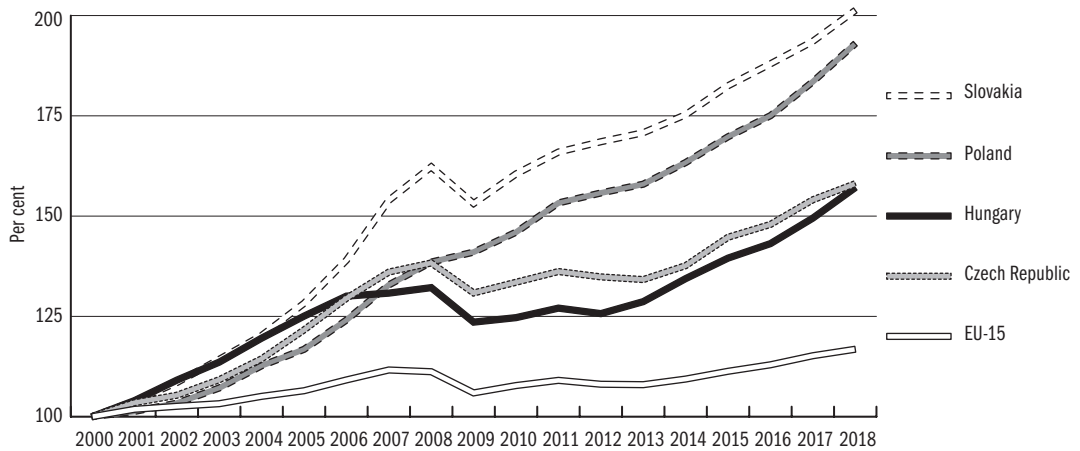
Figure 1.1: Annual changes of basic economic indicators



Source: *KSH*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena01_01

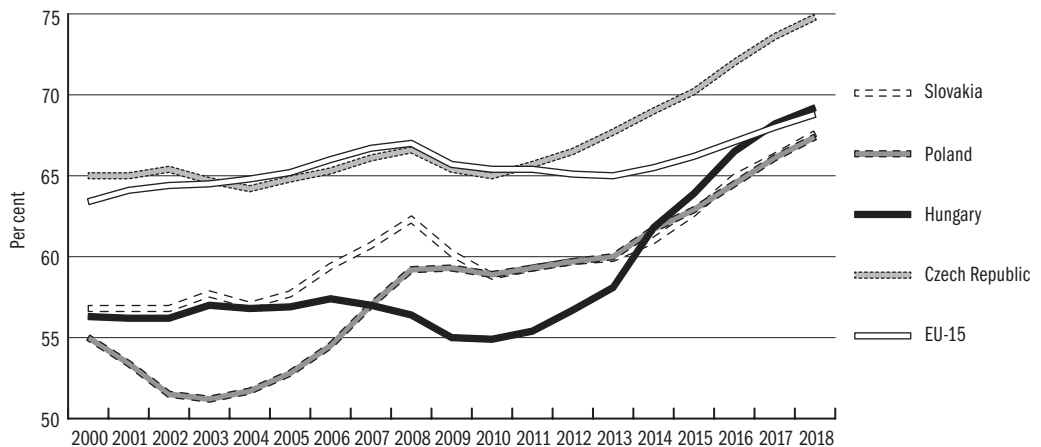
Figure 1.2: Annual GDP time series (2000 = 100%)



Source: Eurostat.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena01_02

Figure 1.3: Employment rate of population aged 15 –64



Source: Eurostat.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena01_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
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
2015	9,856	95.0	-0.2	6,664.2	0.48	0.27
2016	9,830	94.7	-0.3	6,609.4	0.49	0.27
2017	9,798	94.4	-0.3	6,546.7	0.50	0.28
2018	9,778	94.2	-0.5	6,504.5	0.50	0.28

^a January 1st. The data for 2000–2011 are estimates based on the 2001 census and demographic data (reference date 2001.02.01.). Those for 2012–2016 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 STADAT (2018.06.29. version)

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent02_01

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

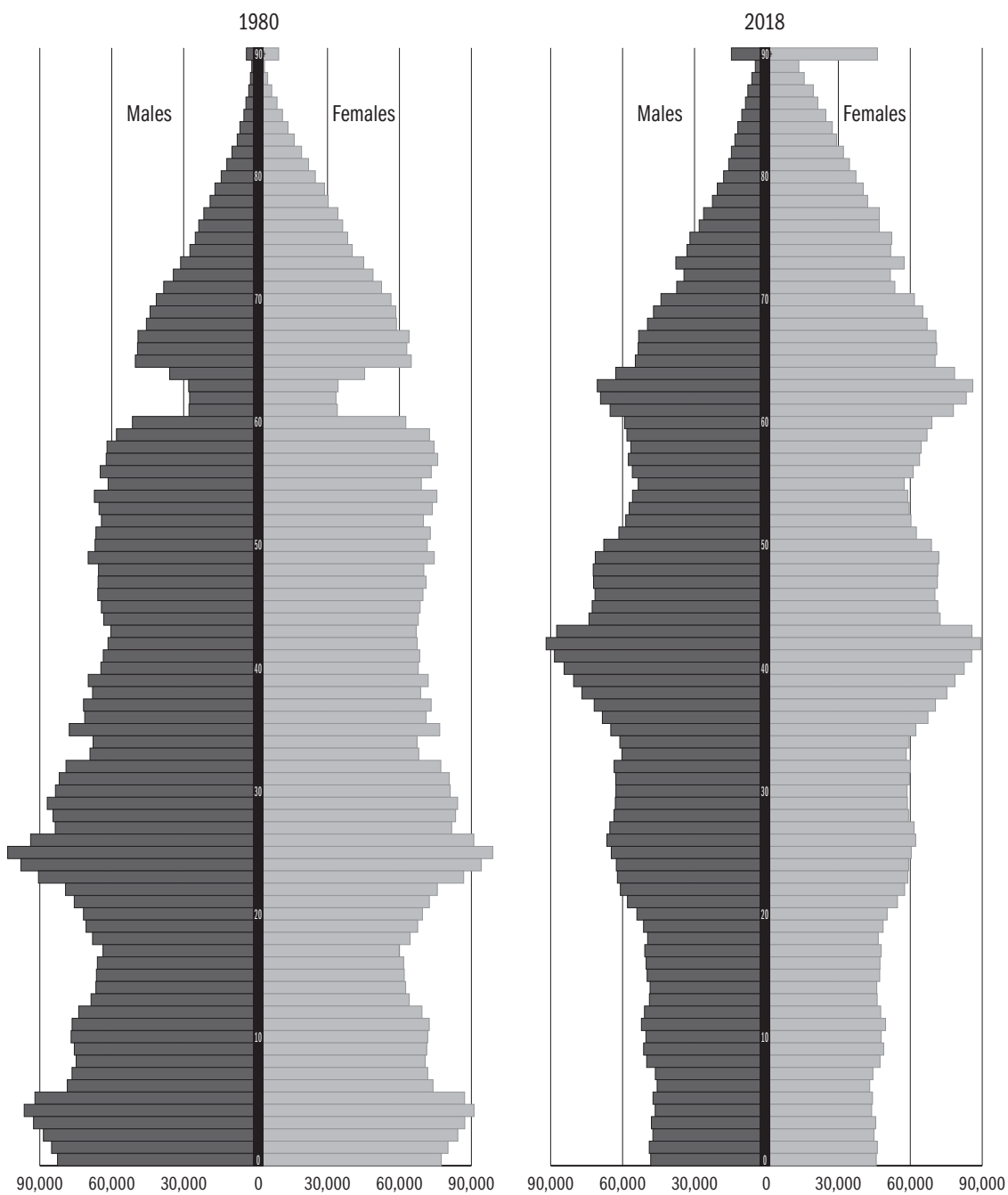
	0-14	15-24	25-54	55-64	65+	Total
Year	years old					
2000	1,729.2	1,526.5	4,291.4	1,143.4	1,531.1	10,221.6
2005	1,579.7	1,322.0	4,409.1	1,209.2	1,577.6	10,097.6
2006	1,553.5	1,302.0	4,399.8	1,230.0	1,590.7	10,076.6
2007	1,529.7	1,285.9	4,393.9	1,251.5	1,605.1	10,066.1
2008	1,508.8	1,273.3	4,377.1	1,262.3	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
2015	1,427.2	1,147.1	4,112.6	1,404.5	1,764.2	9,855.6
2016	1,424.4	1,120.1	4,109.6	1,379.7	1,796.6	9,830.4
2017	1,422.9	1,089.7	4,105.3	1,351.4	1,828.3	9,797.6
2018	1,421.9	1,068.0	4,118.7	1,317.8	1,852.0	9,778.4

^a January 1st. The data for 2000–2011 are estimates based on the 2001 census and demographic data (reference date 2001.02.01.). Those for 2012–2016 are estimates based on the 2011 census (reference day 2011.10.01.) and demographic data.

Source: KSH STADAT (2018.06.29. version)

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent02_02

Figure 2.1: Age structure of the Hungarian population, 1980, 2018



Source: KSH.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena02_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					
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
2015	732.8	589.1	2,395.1	319.1	659.7	4,695.8
2016	731.3	575.8	2,379.0	327.1	675.3	4,688.5
2017	730.4	560.3	2,365.0	330.8	688.9	4,675.4
2018	730.0	549.2	2,365.5	327.0	699.9	4,671.6

^a January 1st. The data for 2000 –2011 are estimates based on the 2001 census and demographic data (reference date 2001.02.01.). Those for 2012 –2016 are estimates based on the 2011 census (reference day 2011.10.01.) and demographic data.

Source: *KSH STADAT* (2018.06.29. version)

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent02_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					
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
2015	694.4	558.0	2,043.2	370.2	1,494.0	5,159.8
2016	693.1	544.3	2,037.9	347.4	1,519.2	5,142.0
2017	692.5	529.4	2,032.5	327.9	1,539.9	5,122.3
2018	691.9	518.8	2,035.0	314.1	1,547.0	5,106.8

^a January 1st. The data for 2000 –2011 are estimates based on the 2001 census and demographic data (reference date 2001.02.01.). Those for 2012 –2016 are estimates based on the 2011 census (reference day 2011.10.01.) and demographic data.

Source: *KSH STADAT* (2018.06.29. version)

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent02_04

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

Year	Population of males 15-59 and females 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	247.6	737.3	255.4	466.4	1,706.7	5,673.5	341.6	25.2	2,424.5	2,791.3
2014	3,720.7	317.5	222.3	701.2	237.8	412.5	1,573.8	5,612.0	380.0	25.8	2,419.0	2,824.8
2015	3,782.1	281.3	197.3	688.8	240.0	368.1	1,494.2	5,557.6	428.4	26.5	2,400.8	2,855.7
2016	3,860.6	211.3	181.6	656.3	242.4	361.2	1,441.5	5,483.8	491.0	23.3	2,364.1	2,878.4
2017	3,909.9	172.2	164.1	636.5	233.1	362.0	1,362.5	5,444.7	511.4	19.6	2,356.7	2,887.7
2018	3,933.9	158.3	140.9	627.6	232.1	368.4	1,369.0	5,461.2	535.6	13.6	2,339.2	2,888.4

^a Annual average figures.

Note: Up to the year 1999, weighting is based on the 1990 population census. From 2000 to 2011, weighting is based on the 2001 population census. From 2012 onwards population weights are based on the 2011 population census. To ensure comparability, the estimates for 2006–2011 have been modified by the new weighting scheme.

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/2019ent03_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	169.5	375.6	3.8	232.0	780.9	3,037.5	81.5	4.8	852.4	938.7
2014	2,120.3	173.1	151.3	352.5	3.0	200.9	707.7	3,001.1	100.1	8.6	855.6	964.3
2015	2,152.1	152.1	133.7	345.1	3.1	181.4	663.3	2,967.5	131.4	9.8	849.3	990.5
2016	2,192.4	119.0	119.6	332.3	3.8	173.6	629.3	2,940.7	170.1	8.5	832.5	1,011.1
2017	2,228.9	89.8	107.3	322.9	1.9	169.2	601.2	2,920.0	188.4	6.0	828.8	1,023.2
2018	2,245.4	83.9	94.2	315.9	1.3	171.0	582.4	2,911.7	200.8	4.1	824.4	1,029.3

^a Annual average figures.

Note: Up to the year 1999, weighting is based on the 1990 population census. From 2000 to 2011, weighting is based on the 2001 population census. From 2012 onwards population weights are based on the 2011 population census. To ensure comparability, the estimates for 2006–2011 have been modified by the new weighting scheme.

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

^bOther 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/2019ent03_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	78.1	361.7	251.6	234.4	925.8	2,636.0	260.1	20.4	1,572.1	1,852.6
2014	1,600.4	144.4	71.0	348.7	234.8	211.6	866.1	2,610.9	279.9	17.2	1,563.4	1,860.5
2015	1,630.0	129.2	63.6	343.7	236.9	186.7	830.9	2,590.1	297.0	16.7	1,551.5	1,865.2
2016	1,668.2	92.3	62.0	324.0	238.6	187.6	812.2	2,543.1	320.9	14.8	1,531.6	1,867.3
2017	1,681.0	82.4	56.8	313.6	231.2	192.8	761.3	2,524.7	323.0	13.6	1,527.9	1,864.5
2018	1,688.5	74.4	46.8	311.7	230.7	197.4	786.6	2,549.5	334.8	9.5	1,514.8	1,859.1

^a Annual average figures.

Note: Up to the year 1999, weighting is based on the 1990 population census. From 2000 to 2011, weighting is based on the 2001 population census. From 2012 onwards population weights are based on the 2011 population census. To ensure comparability, the estimates for 2006–2011 have been modified by the new weighting scheme.

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/2019ent03_03

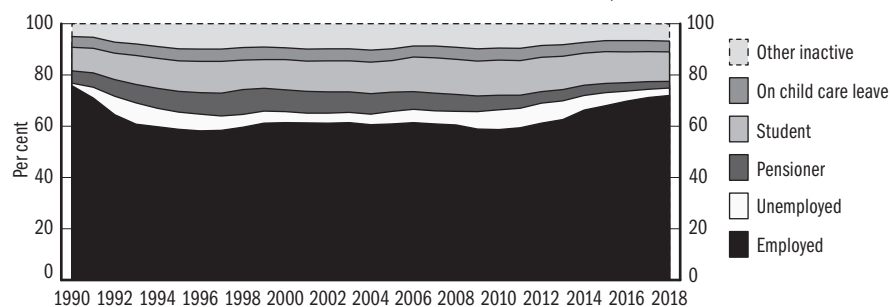
Table 3.4: Labour force participation of the population over 14 years, per cent

Year	Population of males 15-59 and females 15-54								Population of males over 59 and female 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	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
2015	68.1	5.1	3.6	12.4	4.3	6.6	26.9	100.0	15.0	0.9	84.1	100.0
2016	70.4	3.9	3.3	12.0	4.4	6.6	26.3	100.0	17.1	0.8	82.1	100.0
2017	71.8	3.2	3.0	11.7	4.3	6.6	25.0	100.0	17.7	0.7	81.6	100.0
2018	72.0	2.9	2.6	11.5	4.2	6.7	25.1	100.0	18.5	0.5	81.0	100.0

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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent03_04

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



Source: Pensioners: 1990–91: *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/2019ena03_01

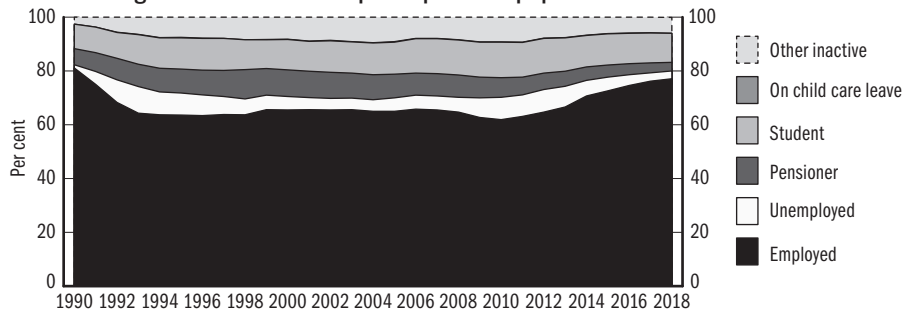
Table 3.5: Labour force participation of the population over 14 years, males, per cent

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
1996	63.4	7.7	9.2	11.8	0.1	7.8	28.9	100.0	3.7	0.2	96.1	100.0
1997	63.7	6.7	9.7	11.9	0.0	7.9	29.6	100.0	3.3	0.2	96.4	100.0
1998	63.7	5.9	10.9	11.1	0.0	8.4	30.4	100.0	3.4	0.4	96.2	100.0
1999	65.5	5.4	9.9	10.7	0.1	8.3	29.1	100.0	4.6	0.1	95.4	100.0
2000	65.5	5.0	9.9	11.3	0.1	8.2	29.5	100.0	5.0	0.1	94.9	100.0
2001	65.6	4.5	9.8	11.1	0.1	8.9	29.9	100.0	5.1	0.1	94.8	100.0
2002	65.5	4.3	9.7	11.7	0.2	8.6	30.1	100.0	5.6	0.1	94.3	100.0
2003	65.5	4.3	9.3	11.6	0.1	9.1	30.1	100.0	6.5	0.1	93.4	100.0
2004	65.0	4.3	9.3	11.8	0.1	9.5	30.7	100.0	7.8	0.1	92.1	100.0
2005	64.9	5.0	8.8	11.9	0.2	9.1	30.0	100.0	7.9	0.1	92.0	100.0
2006	65.8	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
2015	72.5	5.1	4.5	11.6	0.1	6.1	22.4	100.0	13.3	1.0	85.7	100.0
2016	74.6	4.0	4.1	11.3	0.1	5.9	21.4	100.0	16.8	0.8	82.3	100.0
2017	76.3	3.1	3.7	11.1	0.1	5.8	20.6	100.0	18.4	0.6	81.0	100.0
2018	77.1	2.9	3.2	10.8	0.0	5.9	20.0	100.0	19.5	0.4	80.1	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/2019ent03_05

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



Source: Pensioners: 1990–91: *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*.

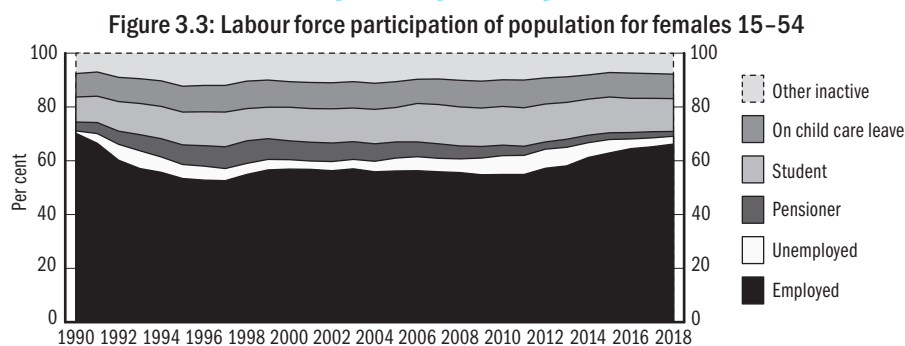
Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena03_02

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					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
1996	52.8	5.2	7.6	12.6	9.8	12.0	42.0	100.0	4.8	0.3	94.9	100.0
1997	52.6	4.5	8.1	12.9	9.9	12.0	42.9	100.0	4.7	0.3	95.0	100.0
1998	55.0	4.1	8.4	12.0	10.2	10.4	40.9	100.0	4.1	0.3	95.6	100.0
1999	56.6	3.9	7.7	11.7	10.1	10.0	39.5	100.0	4.9	0.1	95.0	100.0
2000	56.9	3.5	7.0	12.5	9.5	10.6	39.5	100.0	5.7	0.1	94.2	100.0
2001	56.8	3.1	7.0	12.5	9.7	10.9	40.1	100.0	6.2	0.1	93.7	100.0
2002	56.4	3.4	6.9	12.7	9.7	11.0	40.2	100.0	7.3	0.2	92.5	100.0
2003	56.9	3.5	6.6	12.5	9.8	10.6	39.6	100.0	9.2	0.2	90.6	100.0
2004	56.0	3.9	6.5	12.8	9.7	11.2	40.2	100.0	10.4	0.3	89.3	100.0
2005	56.2	4.8	6.0	12.8	9.6	10.6	38.9	100.0	10.8	0.4	88.8	100.0
2006	56.3	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
2015	62.9	5.0	2.5	13.3	9.1	7.2	32.1	100.0	15.9	0.9	83.2	100.0
2016	65.6	3.6	2.4	12.7	9.4	7.4	31.9	100.0	17.2	0.8	82.0	100.0
2017	66.6	3.3	2.3	12.4	9.2	7.6	30.2	100.0	17.3	0.7	81.9	100.0
2018	66.2	2.9	1.8	12.2	9.1	7.7	30.9	100.0	18.0	0.5	81.5	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/2019ent03_06



Source: Pensioners: 1990–91: *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/2019ena03_03

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Together													
In work	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	4,159.5	4,298.5	4,366.9	4,401.6
Unemployed	470.4	450.2	476.7	591.3	670.7	675.8	700.4	666.5	538.8	454.6	366.3	314.0	284.1
Students, pupils	846.3	861.1	863.7	854.8	854.6	842.2	811.2	772.5	733.5	710.3	675.6	650.4	644.2
Pensioner	622.9	592.2	635.6	627.6	599.3	582.0	630.3	613.6	557.5	477.5	420.1	392.6	364.9
Disabled	506.8	554.4	525.8	498.9	488.4	455.1	356.7	335.7	317.7	318.0	303.1	285.7	253.4
On child care leave	275.5	286.2	295.0	293.0	289.3	290.2	265.0	259.1	237.0	236.9	236.4	227.5	228.6
Dependent	115.2	111.9	104.0	101.9	95.3	104.3	93.1	96.9	85.3	91.7	93.7	93.2	106.2
Out of work for other reasons	107.7	101.8	101.7	104.9	78.2	78.9	89.1	78.0	78.4	81.9	84.1	84.9	86.4
Total	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	6,530.4	6,477.9	6,415.2	6,369.5
Males													
In work	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	2,256.0	2,331.6	2,384.2	2,407.8
Unemployed	251.6	242.0	255.8	333.6	375.6	372.2	382.9	364.4	283.7	241.4	198.9	159.4	146.9
Students, pupils	418.3	428.4	431.7	430.6	432.7	427.2	416.1	393.4	366.9	354.3	338.2	329.1	322.6
Pensioner	234.9	217.4	243.4	246.2	245.6	243.7	254.9	236.7	209.7	167.1	133.1	118.3	109.4
Disabled	243.0	269.4	257.9	238.2	234.6	215.7	177.1	161.6	152.5	152.0	149.4	137.8	123.1
On child care leave	5.6	4.3	5.6	5.7	6.7	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.1	2.9	3.8	1.9	1.4
Dependent	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.8	9.6	10.0	7.0	9.8	8.3	9.4	8.9	7.8	9.9
Out of work for other reasons	55.1	51.8	51.6	49.8	36.1	35.8	40.8	37.1	36.0	39.8	39.2	38.4	40.1
Total	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	3,222.9	3,203.1	3,176.9	3,161.2
Females													
In work	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	1,903.6	1,967.0	1,982.7	1,993.9
Unemployed	218.8	208.3	220.9	257.6	295.1	303.6	317.5	302.1	255.0	213.2	167.4	154.5	137.2
Students, pupils	428.0	432.7	432.0	424.2	421.9	415.0	395.1	379.0	366.6	356.0	337.4	321.3	321.6
Pensioner	388.0	374.8	392.2	381.4	353.7	338.2	375.4	376.9	347.8	310.3	287.0	274.3	255.5
Disabled	263.9	285.0	267.9	260.7	253.8	239.5	179.6	174.1	165.2	166.0	153.7	147.9	130.3
On child care leave	269.9	281.9	289.4	287.3	282.6	285.7	260.9	255.0	233.8	233.9	232.6	225.6	227.2
Dependent	109.7	105.6	97.2	95.1	85.7	94.3	86.1	87.2	77.0	82.3	84.7	85.4	96.3
Out of work for other reasons	52.6	50.0	50.1	55.1	42.1	43.1	48.3	40.9	42.4	42.2	44.9	46.5	46.3
Total	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	3,307.5	3,274.8	3,238.2	3,208.3

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent03_07

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Together														
In work	56.5	56.7	56.4	55.7	54.5	54.3	54.9	56.0	57.5	61.3	63.7	66.4	68.1	69.1
Unemployed	7.2	6.9	6.6	7.0	8.8	10.0	10.1	10.5	10.0	8.2	7.0	5.7	4.9	4.5
Students, pupils	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.1	11.6	11.1	10.9	10.4	10.1	10.1
Pensioner	11.1	9.2	8.7	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.7	9.4	9.2	8.5	7.3	6.5	6.1	5.7
Disabled	5.3	7.4	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.3	6.8	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.0
On child care leave	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
Dependent	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Out of work for other reasons	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
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
Males														
In work	62.7	63.4	63.2	62.1	60.3	59.4	60.3	61.0	63.1	67.3	70.0	72.8	75.0	76.2
Unemployed	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.7	10.1	11.4	11.3	11.6	11.1	8.7	7.5	6.2	5.0	4.6
Students, pupils	12.0	12.6	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.6	12.0	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.2
Pensioner	9.1	7.1	6.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.2	6.5	5.2	4.2	3.7	3.5
Disabled	5.4	7.3	8.1	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.5	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.3	3.9
On child care leave	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Dependent	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Out of work for other reasons	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females														
In work	50.6	50.4	50.0	49.5	48.9	49.5	49.8	51.1	52.1	55.5	57.6	60.1	61.2	62.1
Unemployed	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	7.5	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.0	7.6	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.3
Students, pupils	11.3	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.3	9.9	10.0
Pensioner	12.9	11.1	10.8	11.3	11.1	10.3	9.9	11.0	11.2	10.4	9.4	8.8	8.5	8.0
Disabled	5.2	7.6	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.0	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.1
On child care leave	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1
Dependent	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0
Out of work for other reasons	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
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

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent03_08

Table 4.1: Employment

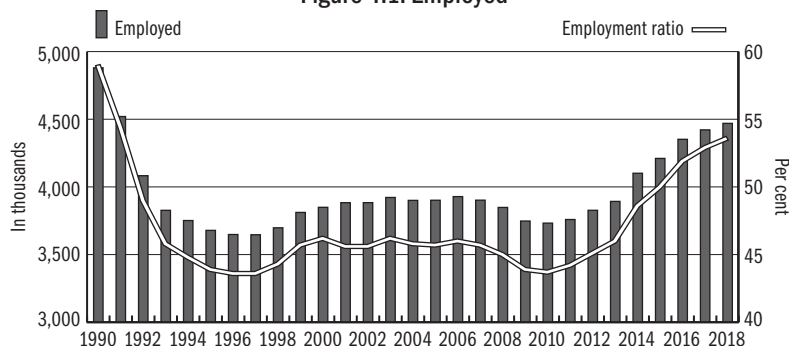
Year	In thousands	1992 = 100	Annual changes	Employment ratio ^a
1990	4,880.0	119.5	..	59.0
1991	4,520.0	110.7	-7.4	54.4
1992	4,082.7	100.0	-9.7	49.0
1993	3,827.0	93.7	-6.2	45.8
1994	3,751.5	91.9	-2.0	44.8
1995	3,678.8	90.1	-1.9	43.9
1996	3,648.2	89.4	-0.9	43.6
1997	3,646.4	89.3	0.0	43.6
1998	3,697.8	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
2015	4,210.5	103.1	2.7	50.0
2016	4,351.7	106.7	3.4	51.9
2017	4,421.4	108.3	1.6	52.9
2018	4,469.5	109.4	1.1	53.6

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

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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_01

Figure 4.1: Employed



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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena04_01

Table 4.2: Employment by gender

Year	Males		Females		Share of females (%)
	In thousands	1992 = 100	In thousands	1992 = 100	
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
2015	2,283.5	103.0	1,927.0	103.4	45.8
2016	2,362.5	106.5	1,989.1	106.7	45.7
2017	2,417.3	109.0	2,004.1	107.5	45.3
2018	2,446.2	110.3	2,023.3	108.5	45.3

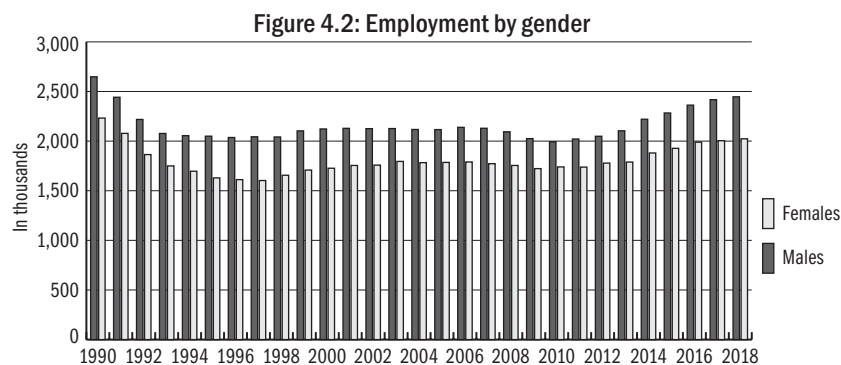
Source: 1990–91: *KSH MEM*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_02Source: 1990–91: *KSH MEM*, 1992–: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena04_02

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

	15-19	20-24	25-49	50-54	55-59	60+	
Year	years old						Total
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
2015	0.7	6.3	67.3	10.0	10.1	5.8	100.0
2016	0.7	6.7	66.1	9.9	9.5	7.2	100.0
2017	0.6	6.6	65.6	10.4	9.0	7.8	100.0
2018	0.7	6.5	64.9	10.7	9.0	8.2	100.0

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_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					
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
2015	0.4	6.1	65.6	12.5	15.4	100.0
2016	0.5	6.0	65.2	12.2	16.1	100.0
2017	0.5	5.8	65.4	12.2	16.1	100.0
2018	0.5	5.5	64.4	13.0	16.6	100.0

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_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
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
2015	11.8	34.5	31.0	22.7	100.0
2016	11.9	34.6	31.6	21.9	100.0
2017	11.5	35.4	31.0	22.1	100.0
2018	11.4	35.6	30.4	22.6	100.0

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_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
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
2015	11.5	19.1	37.4	32.0	100.0
2016	12.0	18.4	38.3	31.3	100.0
2017	12.4	18.6	38.4	30.6	100.0
2018	11.5	19.0	37.5	32.0	100.0

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_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
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
2015	3,753.8	1.7	150.3	304.7	4,210.5
2016	3,884.4	0.9	147.1	319.2	4,351.6
2017	3,964.4	0.4	156.4	300.2	4,421.4
2018	4,003.9	0.4	148.7	316.5	4,469.5

Note: Conscripts are excluded. The participants of winter-time training programs within the Public Works Program are accounted as employees (contrary to the practice of STADAT). There are differences in data for 2014 –2016.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_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
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	89.1	0.1	4.0	6.8	100.0
2015	89.1	0.0	3.6	7.3	100.0
2016	89.3	0.0	3.4	7.3	100.0
2017	89.7	0.0	3.5	6.8	100.0
2018	89.6	0.0	3.3	7.1	100.0

Note: Conscripts are excluded. The participants of winter-time training programs within the Public Works Program are accounted as employees (contrary to the practice of STADAT). There are differences in data for 2014 –2016.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_08

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

	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Males	Fe-males		Males	Males	To-gether	Males	Fe-males	To-gether	Males	Fe-males	To-gether	Males	Fe-males	To-gether
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.0	1.7	3.5	5.3	1.9	3.7	5.4	1.9	3.8	5.5	1.8	3.8	5.1	2.0	3.7
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing	28.1	18.0	23.3	27.4	18.0	23.0	27.5	18.1	23.1	28.4	18.6	23.8	28.0	18.4	23.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2.2	0.7	1.5	2.1	0.7	1.5	2.3	0.7	1.5	2.1	0.6	1.4	2.1	0.6	1.4
Construction	10.0	1.0	5.7	10.2	0.9	5.8	10.1	0.9	5.8	10.5	1.1	6.2	11.7	1.3	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.2	15.5	12.7	9.6	15.2	12.3	9.7	14.6	12.0	9.9	14.5	12.0	9.9	14.9	12.1
Transportation and storage	9.1	3.8	6.6	9.0	3.7	6.5	9.4	3.5	6.6	9.6	3.7	6.9	9.2	3.7	6.6
Accommodation and food service activities	3.0	5.2	4.1	3.5	5.3	4.4	3.8	5.1	4.4	3.4	5.3	4.2	3.4	4.9	4.1
Information and communication	3.0	1.8	2.4	3.1	1.5	2.4	3.3	1.7	2.6	3.3	1.5	2.4	3.6	1.4	2.6
Financial and insurance activities	1.6	3.0	2.3	1.3	3.0	2.1	1.5	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.4	2.8	2.0
Real estate activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.0	3.5	2.7	1.9	3.5	2.7	1.8	3.3	2.5	1.8	3.5	2.6	2.2	3.8	3.0
Administrative and support service activities	4.1	3.0	3.6	4.3	2.9	3.6	4.2	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10.5	11.6	11.0	10.9	13.0	11.9	10.9	13.5	12.1	10.3	13.1	11.6	8.9	11.8	10.1
Education	3.8	14.1	8.7	3.6	13.6	8.3	3.2	13.7	8.1	3.5	13.4	8.0	3.5	13.5	8.1
Human health and social work activities	2.5	11.9	7.0	2.5	11.6	6.8	2.4	11.7	6.8	2.2	12.1	6.8	2.7	12.3	7.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.7
Other services	1.2	2.4	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.6
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

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_09

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Hungary	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	8.4	7.5	7.7	8.1

Source: MEF, IV. quarterly waves.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_10

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

	Less than 20	20 –49	50–249	250–999	1000 and more
Year	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
2015	24.0	15.4	18.5	17.9	24.2
2016	24.9	15.9	18.0	16.9	24.3
2017	24.4	16.1	17.4	16.6	25.5
2018	24.9	16.6	15.4	16.4	26.7

^a Firms employing 5 or more workers.

Source: NFSZ BT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_11

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

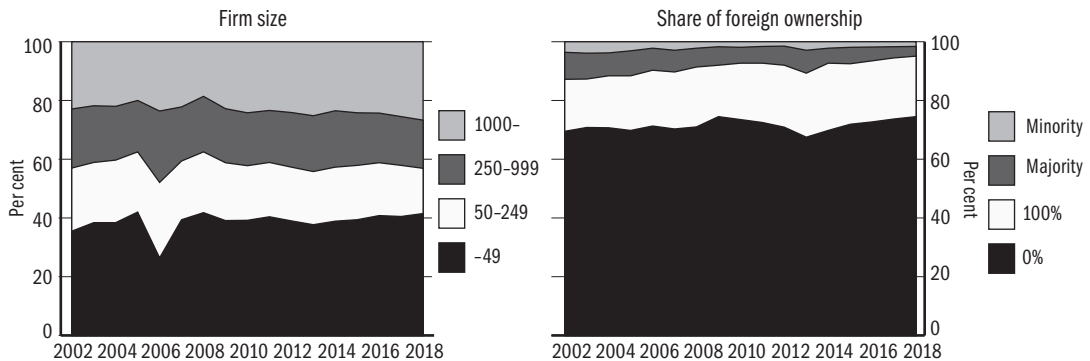
Share of foreign ownership	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
100%	17.7	16.5	17.7	18.6	19.0	19.4	20.4	17.5	19.2	20.2	21.1	21.8	22.9	20.6	20.8	20.8	20.6
Majority	9.2	8.8	7.8	8.5	7.5	7.4	6.4	6.3	5.4	5.7	6.5	7.8	5.1	5.6	4.7	3.8	3.3
Minority	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
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	71.9	72.6	73.8	74.5

^a Firms employing 5 or more workers.

Source: NFSZ BT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_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/2019ena04_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
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
2015	5.9	46.6	87.9	80.5	73.9	35.3	4.6	62.7
2016	6.2	52.7	89.0	83.0	76.2	44.7	5.9	65.0
2017	6.4	55.6	90.7	86.6	77.5	49.6	6.3	66.9
2018	6.9	56.6	91.0	87.1	80.6	52.5	7.8	67.9

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_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
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
2015	2.9	39.9	73.4	80.3	60.0	17.3	2.6	49.5
2016	3.9	41.8	75.3	81.6	64.7	21.9	2.9	51.3
2017	4.3	42.2	76.5	81.1	66.1	23.3	3.3	52.1
2018	4.6	41.4	76.5	84.0	68.2	26.4	3.9	52.9

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_14

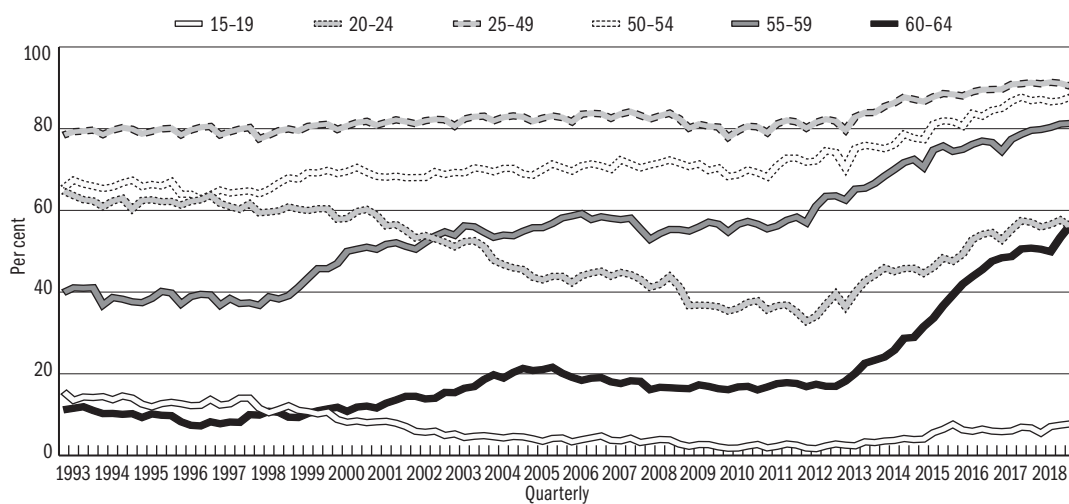
**Table 4.15: Employment rate of population aged 15–64
by level of education, males, per cent**

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
2015	39.9	77.1	73.2	88.6	70.3
2016	42.5	80.1	76.1	90.5	73.0
2017	44.2	82.6	77.8	91.6	75.2
2018	45.8	83.9	77.9	91.9	76.3

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_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/2019ena04_04

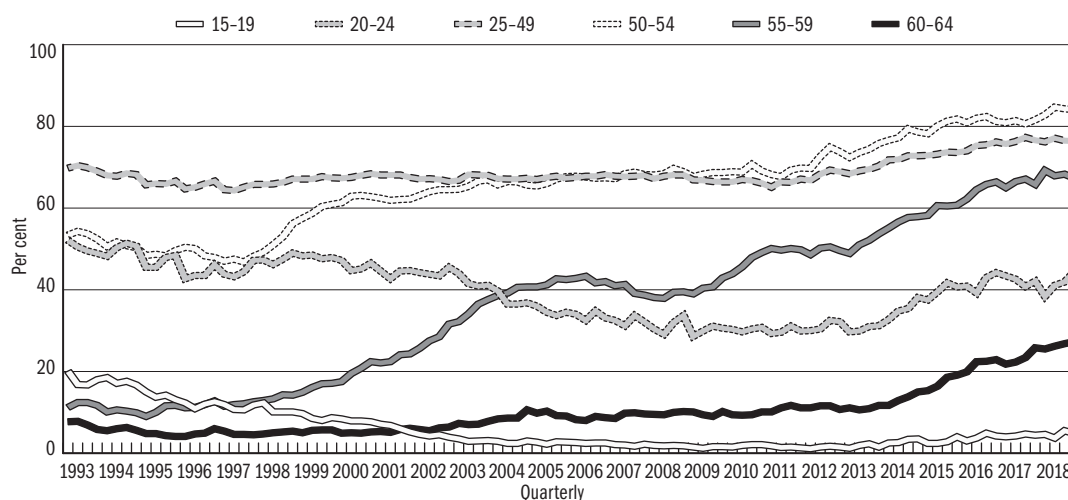
**Table 4.16: Employment rate of population aged 15–64
by level of education, females, per cent**

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
2015	28.7	62.3	61.3	77.3	57.8
2016	31.5	63.4	64.1	80.0	60.2
2017	33.7	64.6	65.2	78.9	61.3
2018	33.7	66.7	64.8	80.0	62.3

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent04_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/2019ena04_05

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

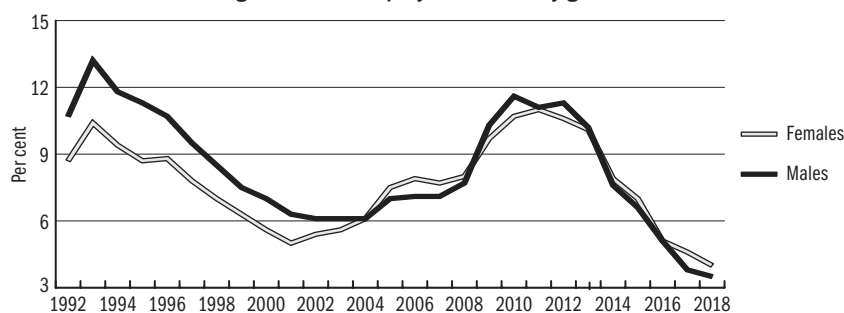
Year	Unemployment rate			Share of long term unemployed ^a
	Males	Females	Total	
1992	10.7	8.7	9.8	..
1993	13.2	10.4	11.9	..
1994	11.8	9.4	10.7	43.2
1995	11.3	8.7	10.2	50.6
1996	10.7	8.8	9.9	54.4
1997	9.5	7.8	8.7	51.3
1998	8.5	7.0	7.8	48.8
1999	7.5	6.3	7.0	49.5
2000	7.0	5.6	6.4	49.1
2001	6.3	5.0	5.7	46.7
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
2015	6.6	7.0	6.8	47.6
2016	5.1	5.1	5.1	48.4
2017	3.8	4.6	4.2	42.6
2018	3.5	4.0	3.7	41.0

^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: Conscribed soldiers are included in the denominator.

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent05_01

Figure 5.1: Unemployment rates by gender

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena05_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
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
2015	16.7	6.7	5.3	2.2	6.6
2016	13.7	4.9	4.0	1.8	5.1
2017	11.0	3.6	2.8	1.4	3.8
2018	10.3	3.2	2.9	1.5	3.5

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent05_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
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
2015	33.4	34.9	24.5	7.2	100.0
2016	34.9	33.2	24.6	7.3	100.0
2017	35.7	33.7	22.5	8.1	100.0
2018	35.6	32.8	24.2	7.4	100.0

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent05_03

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

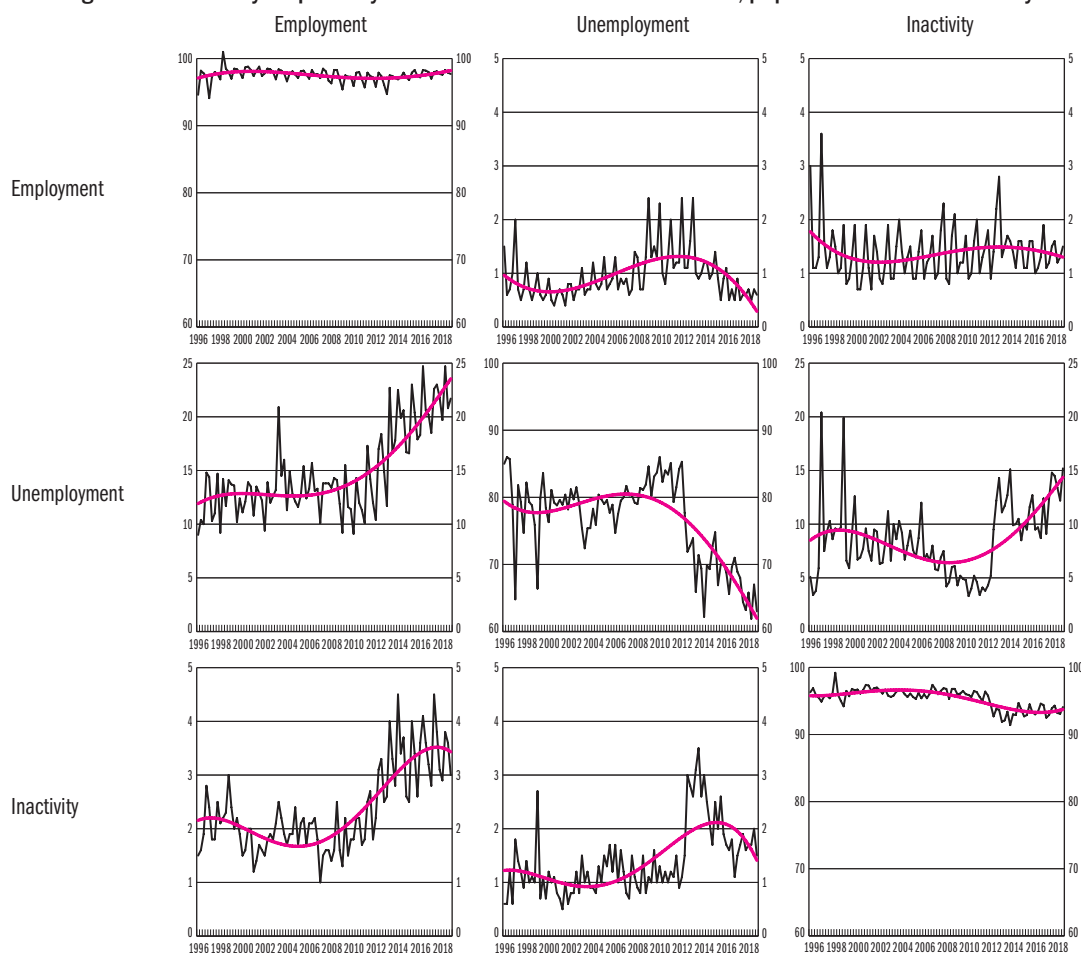
Year	8 grades of primary school or less	Vocational school	Secondary school	College, university	Total
2000	9.1	7.4	4.9	1.5	5.6
2001	8.4	6.4	4.0	1.6	5.0
2002	9.3	6.5	4.4	2.4	5.4
2003	10.5	7.2	4.4	1.9	5.6
2004	10.3	8.0	5.3	2.9	6.1
2005	13.0	9.8	6.7	3.1	7.5
2006	16.2	10.4	6.5	2.7	7.9
2007	16.3	9.7	6.2	3.2	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
2015	18.1	8.7	5.9	2.6	7.0
2016	12.7	6.8	4.3	1.8	5.1
2017	11.3	5.4	4.0	1.8	4.6
2018	11.7	4.3	3.6	1.8	4.0

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent05_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
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
2015	33.5	24.1	31.2	11.3	100.0
2016	32.4	24.9	31.8	10.9	100.0
2017	33.0	22.2	33.1	11.7	100.0
2018	32.8	20.8	33.0	13.4	100.0

Source: *KSH MEF*.Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent05_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/2019ena05_02

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

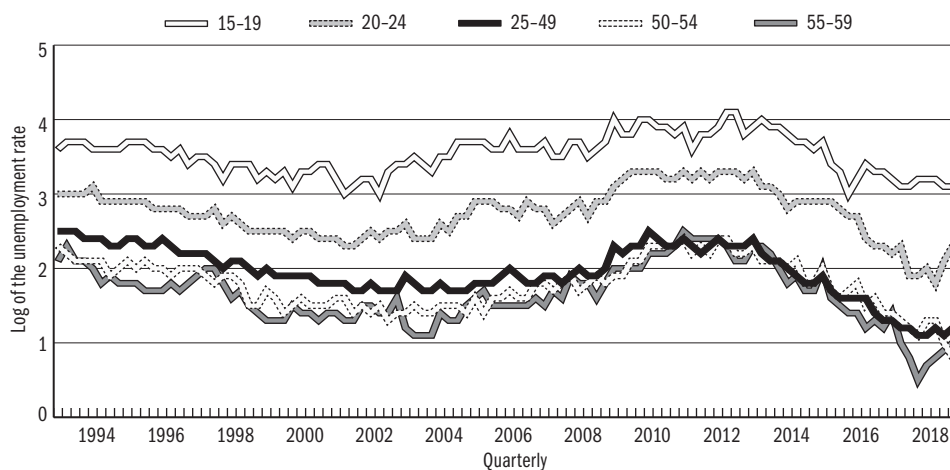
Year	Length of job search, weeks [month]								Total
	1-4 [<1]	5-14 [1-3]	15-26 [4-6]	27-51 [7-11]	52 [12]	53-78 [13-18]	79-104 [19-24]	105- [>24]	
1992	43.9	90.9	96.4	110.7	10.6	41.7	38.4	n.a.	432.6
1993	36.2	74.8	87.9	120.5	14.7	75.1	83.7	n.a.	492.9
1994	30.5	56.5	65.0	91.9	8.4	63.0	73.8	40.4	429.5
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	466.0
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
2015	30.9	43.0	38.6	44.0	18.2	30.0	23.7	69.6	298.0
2016	28.9	29.8	29.3	29.4	12.2	24.1	20.4	52.8	226.9
2017	24.2	29.9	26.0	25.2	9.2	19.0	14.0	35.8	183.3
2018	22.5	26.7	24.7	21.6	9.5	14.7	11.7	30.7	162.1

^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/2019ent05_06

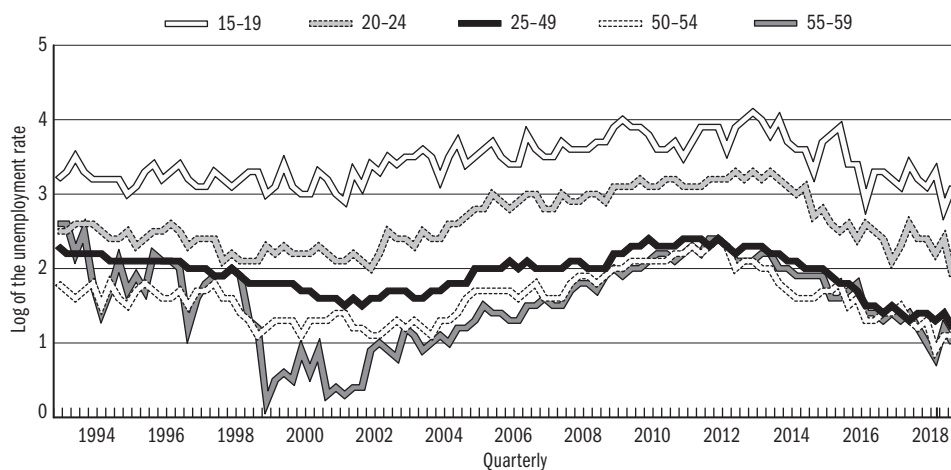
Figure 5.3: Unemployment rate by age groups, males aged 15 –59, quarterly



Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena05_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/2019ena05_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 %
1995	507.7	11.9	416.5	10.2	114.3	18.6
1996	500.6	12.1	400.1	9.9	106.3	17.9
1997	470.1	11.6	348.8	8.7	95.8	15.9
1998	423.1	10.5	313.0	7.8	87.6	13.4
1999	409.5	10.2	284.7	7.0	78.6	12.4
2000	390.5	9.6	262.5	6.4	70.7	12.1
2001	364.1	8.8	232.9	5.7	55.7	10.8
2002	344.7	8.3	238.8	5.8	56.5	12.3
2003	357.2	8.7	244.5	5.9	54.9	13.4
2004	375.9	9.1	252.9	6.1	55.9	15.5
2005	409.9	9.8	303.9	7.2	66.9	19.4
2006	393.5	9.4	318.2	7.5	64.1	19.1
2007	426.9	10.1	312.1	7.4	57.4	18.0
2008	442.3	10.4	326.3	7.8	60.0	19.5
2009	561.8	13.5	417.8	10.0	78.8	26.4
2010	582.7	14.0	469.4	11.2	78.3	26.4
2011	582.9	14.0	466.0	11.0	74.5	26.0
2012	559.1	13.3	473.2	11.0	84.6	28.2
2013	527.6	12.4	441.0	10.2	83.5	26.6
2014	422.4	9.8	343.3	7.7	67.6	20.4
2015	378.2	8.6	307.8	6.8	58.9	17.3
2016	313.8	7.0	234.6	5.1	44.7	12.9
2017	283.0	6.1	191.7	4.2	36.3	10.7
2018	255.3	5.5	172.1	3.7	33.6	10.2

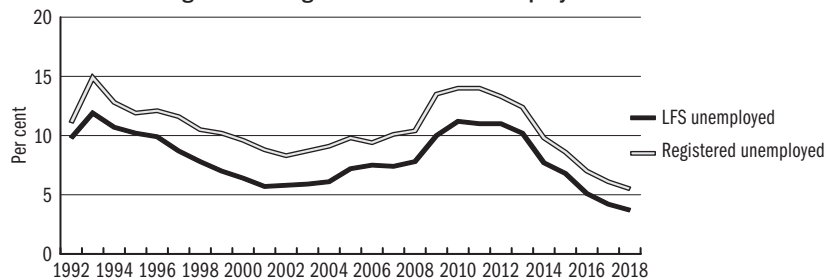
^a Since 1st of November, 2005: database of registered jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers. After termination of compilation of Balance of Labour Force in 2016 the number of economically active population – that was the base of the registered unemployment rate – has been derived from the Labour Force Survey. At the same time data have been corrected retrospectively.

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/2019ent05_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/2019ena05_05

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

Educational attainment	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
8 grades of primary school or less	42.7	42.3	41.9	42.0	42.4	43.3	40.1	39.3	40.3	40.3	40.5	41.0	42.4	42.2	43.4	43.7
Vocational school	32.9	32.3	32.4	32.1	31.5	30.9	32.5	31.4	29.8	29.2	29.0	28.3	27.1	27.0	26.2	25.6
Vocational secondary school	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.1	14.4	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.6	14.7
Grammar school	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.5	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.3
College	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
University	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4
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/2019ent05_08

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

Educational attainment	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
8 grades of primary school or less	34.7	35.2	36.1	38.2	40.1	41.3	37.7	35.2	35.6	34.9	35.5	39.4	43.8	44.9	45.8	45.1
Vocational school	20.4	20.2	20.5	19.7	18.1	17.3	18.9	18.9	18.5	19.8	20.1	18.3	16.9	16.6	16.4	15.7
Vocational secondary school	23.2	22.1	21.5	20.3	20.7	21.2	23.1	23.9	23.6	23.7	23.1	21.7	19.8	18.9	18.3	19.0
Grammar school	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.7	12.8	13.3	13.7	14.3	15.0	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.7	14.6	15.0	16.0
College	7.7	8.1	7.8	6.9	5.8	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.2	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.6
University	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.6
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/2019ent05_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
2001	6.5	45.2	48.3	100.0	2010	3.2	70.4	26.4	100.0
2002	4.4	47.4	48.2	100.0	2011	3.5	66.7	29.8	100.0
2003	9.4	44.1	46.5	100.0	2012	3.4	64.9	31.7	100.0
2004	3.0	53.5	43.5	100.0	2013	4.9	61.6	33.4	100.0
2005	2.3	59.7	38.0	100.0	2014	6.2	60.5	33.2	100.0
2006	3.0	60.9	36.1	100.0	2015	3.9	67.1	29.0	100.0
2007	3.7	62.2	34.1	100.0	2016	4.9	61.7	33.4	100.0
2008	3.9	62.8	33.2	100.0	2017	6.7	57.8	35.5	100.0
2009	3.7	67.1	29.2	100.0	2018	6.6	55.0	38.4	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/2019ent05_10

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

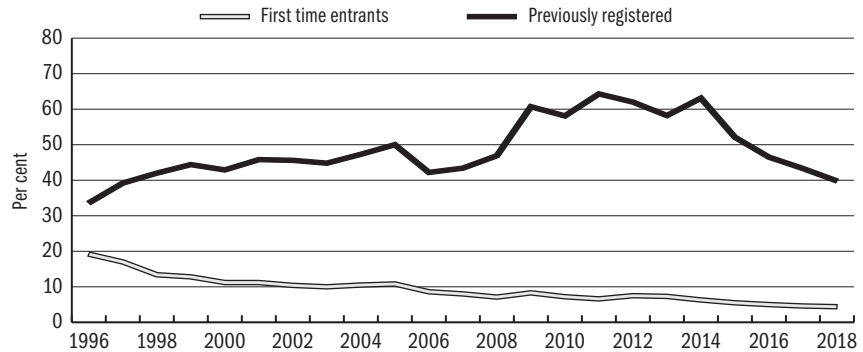
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
First time entrants	11.2	10.4	10.0	10.5	10.8	8.6	8.0	7.1	8.3	7.2	6.6	7.5	7.3	6.3	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.4
Previously registered	45.8	45.6	44.8	47.3	50.0	42.2	43.4	46.9	60.7	58.1	64.3	62.0	58.2	63.1	52.1	46.5	43.3	39.8
Together	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	57.6	51.5	47.9	44.2

^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/2019ent05_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/2019ena05_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	2007	2008
Registered unemployment ^a	409.5	390.5	364.1	344.7	357.2	375.9	409.9	393.5	426.9	442.3
Of which: School-leavers	29.9	26.0	26.8	28.5	31.3	33.8	40.9	38.7	40.4	41.4
Non school-leavers	379.6	364.4	337.4	316.2	325.9	342.2	369.1	354.7	386.5	400.9
Male	221.4	209.7	196.4	184.6	188.0	193.3	210.4	200.9	219.9	228.3
Female	188.1	180.8	167.7	160.1	169.2	182.6	199.5	192.5	207.0	214.0
25 years old and younger	85.4	79.1	75.6	71.1	71.6	71.4	78.9	75.8	80.3	75.9
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	134.6	136.5 ^e
Unemployment assistance recipients ^c	148.6	143.5	131.2	113.4	116.2	120.4	133.4	121.8	133.0	147.5
Unemployment rate ^d	9.7	9.3	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.4	9.0	9.7	10.0
Shares within registered unemployed, %										
School-leavers	7.3	6.7	7.3	8.3	8.8	9.0	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.4
Male	54.1	53.7	53.9	53.5	52.6	51.4	51.3	51.1	51.5	51.6
25 years old and younger	20.9	20.3	20.8	20.6	20.0	19.0	19.2	16.5	18.8	17.2
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	51.4	54.0
Of which: school-leavers	9.3	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	8.2	7.0	6.2	6.3
Outflow from the Register	57.2	56.8	59.4	55.8	53.5	54.4	59.8	51.4	48.4	51.3
Of which: school-leavers	9.4	8.2	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.9	7.1	6.0	6.2
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Registered unemployment ^a	561.8	582.7	582.9	559.1	527.6	422.4	378.2	313.8	283.0	255.3
Of which: School-leavers	49.3	52.6	52.9	61.5	66.0	54.6	47.0	35.8	29.6	24.8
Non school-leavers	512.5	530.1	529.9	497.6	461.6	367.8	331.2	278.0	253.4	230.5
Male	297.9	305.0	297.1	275.8	267.7	214.2	187.5	156.0	137.9	122.4
Female	263.9	277.7	285.8	283.3	259.9	208.2	190.7	157.8	145.1	132.9
25 years old and younger	104.3	102.8	102.3	101.1	97.8	78.2	68.8	56.0	49.8	43.6
Manual workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non manual workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployment benefit recipients ^b	202.1	187.7	159.9	71.1	61.2	56.4	57.1	60.2	63.1	64.0
Unemployment assistance recipients ^c	156.0	167.8	182.1	200.3	184.4	132.4	126.2	99.8	87.4	75.7
Unemployment rate ^d	12.8	13.3	13.2	12.6	11.9	9.5	8.5	6.9	6.1	5.5
Shares within registered unemployed, %										
School-leavers	8.8	9.0	9.1	11.0	12.5	12.9	12.4	11.4	10.5	11.0
Male	53.0	52.3	51.0	49.3	50.8	50.7	49.6	49.7	48.7	47.9
25 years old and younger	18.6	17.6	17.5	18.1	18.5	18.5	18.2	17.8	17.6	17.1
Manual workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flows, in thousands										
Inflow to the Register	69.0	65.3	70.9	69.5	65.5	69.4	57.6	51.5	47.9	44.2
Of which: school-leavers	7.5	7.9	8.2	10.0	10.8	11.2	9.0	7.7	6.7	5.9
Outflow from the Register	58.4	66.4	74.2	68.1	78.4	71.3	62.1	56.8	49.4	45.3
Of which: school-leavers	6.7	7.5	8.1	8.6	11.8	11.3	9.7	8.2	7.0	6.1

^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/2019ent05_12

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

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Persons	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
Subsidised employment	261,631	50.0	359,962	60.2	351,550	63.2	278,875	61.0	237,986	60.0	180,630	54.8	149,481	51.4
Non-subsidised employment	261,581	50.0	237,795	39.8	204,887	36.8	177,960	39.0	158,391	40.0	149,244	45.2	141,214	48.6
Total	523,212	100.0	597,757	100.0	556,437	100.0	456,835	100.0	396,377	100.0	329,874	100.0	290,695	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/2019ent05_13

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

Year		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
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	120.2	168.2	-	242.3	91.6	12.6	26.1	3.4	664.4
	Per cent	18.1	25.3	-	36.5	13.8	1.9	3.9	0.5	100.0
2012	In thousands	54.0	185.6	-	283.4	134.1	28.6	25.7	2.9	714.3
	Per cent	7.6	26.0	-	39.7	18.8	4.0	3.6	0.4	100.0
2013	In thousands	52.6	169.3	-	266.7	157.2	42.0 ^e	31.7	3.9	723.4
	Per cent	7.3	23.4	-	36.9	21.7	5.8	4.4	0.5	100.0
2014	In thousands	55.3	123.4	-	216.5	170.3	24.6	17.7	2.7	610.5
	Per cent	9.1	20.2	-	35.5	27.9	4.0	2.9	0.4	100.0
2015	In thousands	55.0	110.6	-	168.7	224.9	11.0	9.1	2.1	581.4
	Per cent	9.5	19.0	-	29.0	38.7	1.9	1.6	0.4	100.0
2016	In thousands	56.8	85.0	-	136.0	219.6	17.9	21.1	3.0	539.4
	Per cent	10.5	15.8	-	25.2	40.7	3.3	3.9	0.6	100.0
2017	In thousands	59.5	80.8	-	120.0	171.0	17.2	30.9	4.2	483.6
	Per cent	12.3	16.7	-	24.8	35.4	3.6	6.4	0.9	100.0
2018	In thousands	64.1	70.4	-	109.7	123.9	13.2	40.5	6.0	427.8
	Per cent	15.0	16.5	-	25.6	29.0	3.1	9.5	1.4	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/2019ent05_14

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

Active labour market programmes	2003 ^b	2004 ^b	2005 ^b	2006 ^b	2007 ^b	2008 ^b	2009 ^c	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c	2014 ^c	2015 ^c	2016 ^c	2017 ^c	2018 ^c
Suggested training programmes ^d	43.0	45.5	43.8	41.1	37.5	42.2	40.4	49.4	42.6	44.9	55.1	61.4	54.8	47.8	48.2	44.2
Accepted training programmes ^e	46.0	45.6	51.4	50.9	47.6	48.0	41.9	48.8	41.6	56.7	65.9	58.8	63.4	55.7	44.9	48.7
Retraining of those who are employed ^f	93.3	92.1	90.4	..	92.3	93.9	..	59.9	75.0	65.7	72.7	61.4	87.7	41.7	92.2	93.8
Support for self-employment ^g	89.6	90.7	89.6	86.4	87.6	83.6	73.1	76.4	71.5	72.6	74.1	76.3	81.0	40.0	30.8	33.7
Wage subsidy programmes ^h	62.0	64.6	62.6	62.3	63.4	65.0	72.4	90.9	69.6	70.3	73.0	56.0	70.9	53.5	28.6	30.2
Work experience programmes ⁱ	66.1	66.5	66.8	66.6	66.3	74.6	..	..	72.0	69.9	68.5	-	-	-	-	-
Further employment programme ^j	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/2019ent05_15

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

Educational attainment	2008	2008 ^e	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Registered unemployed												
8 grades of primary school or less	43.8	-	40.0	39.2	39.9	40.1	40.1	42.4	42.4	41.2	43.4	43.5
Vocational school	30.7	-	33.1	31.4	29.8	29.1	28.9	27.6	27.1	27.3	26.2	25.8
Vocational secondary school	12.8	-	14.4	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.6	14.9	15.1	15.4	14.6	14.9
Grammar school	8.1	-	8.3	9.1	9.7	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.1	10.1
College	3.2	-	3.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4
University	1.2	-	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	415.6	-	549.0	546.0	553.3	524.4	497.0	438.6	366.9	291.6	283.0	240.7
Unemployment benefit recipients^d												
8 grades of primary school or less	24.4	26.3	25.7	24.1	23.4	20.2	21.8	27.8	24.8	26.7	31.4	31.7
Vocational school	37.0	39.2	39.4	36.2	34.5	34.5	34.8	33.3	33.1	32.8	31.4	31.1
Vocational secondary school	19.3	18.3	18.5	19.7	20.1	21.2	21.2	19.0	20.0	19.5	17.6	17.8
Grammar school	11.0	10.6	10.1	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.8	11.3	10.8	10.8
College	6.0	5.7	4.5	5.8	6.7	7.6	6.7	5.7	6.4	5.9	5.2	5.1
University	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.6	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6
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
	92.5	126.9	200.5	165.8	145.9	53.1	53.0	60.0	50.0	53.8	63.1	57.4
Unemployment assistance recipients^c												
8 grades of primary school or less	60.3	-	59.4	56.4	56.1	53.4	52.4	53.5	54.1	53.4	56.3	57.5
Vocational school	26.5	-	26.6	27.4	26.1	26.4	26.6	26.1	25.6	25.5	24.3	23.5
Vocational secondary school	6.8	-	7.5	8.6	9.0	10.3	10.9	10.5	10.4	10.7	9.8	9.4
Grammar school	4.7	-	4.8	5.6	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.1	7.1
College	1.2	-	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6
University	0.4	-	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	145.8	-	144.1	161.7	174.7	193.5	177.4	138.8	130.8	94.4	87.4	73.1

^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/2019ent05_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, %
2000	325,341	28.1	64.6	2009	345,216	37.9	56.0
2001	308,780	27.2	65.1	2010	352,535	38.9	55.8
2002	303,288	27.6	66.7	2011	329,728	39.2	55.7
2003	297,640	26.7	65.2	2012	368,803	21.9	77.8
2004	308,027	27.4	64.6	2013	328,508	21.3	75.6
2005	329,738	27.2	63.0	2014	300,516	27.0	67.4
2006	234,273	33.2	53.7	2015	296,171	32.5	63.4
2007	251,889	33.4	46.9	2016	287,062	35.9	60.5
2008	232,151	40.0	48.7	2017	284,284	34.9	61.4
2008 ^a	261,573	43.4	48.9	2018	280,772	33.1	61.4

^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/2019ent05_17

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

Groups of training participants	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Participants in suggested training	45,261	33,002	29,252	36,212	32,747	48,561	41,373	50,853
Participants in accepted training	28,599	19,406	9,620	7,327	5,766	4,939	8,241	6,853
One Step Forward (OFS) programme	-	-	-	-	270	59,347	11,169	2,316
Non-employed participants together	73,859	52,407	38,872	43,539	38,783	112,847	60,783	57,706
Of which: school-leavers	18,320	12,158	9,313	1,365	1,111	18,719	21,103	12,030
Employed participants	9,036	7,487	4,853	3,602	3,467	37,466	12,496	336
Total	82,895	59,894	43,725	47,141	42,250	150,313	73,279	60,358
	2011	2012	2013 ^b	2014 ^b	2015 ^b	2016 ^b	2017 ^b	2018 ^b
Participants in suggested training	32,172	43,438	22,574	10,900	330	50,953	68,125	61,451
Participants in accepted training	2,495	2,446	22,574	1,275	1,189	1,410	1,370	241
One Step Forward (OFS) programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-employed participants together	34,667	45,884	132,587	200,466	61,127	53,153	69,495	61,692
Of which: school-leavers	7,935	9,976	106,333	31,083	3,981	12,318	14,984	12,924
Employed participants	908	716	631	827	14,389	2,493	3,002	3,214
Total	35,575	46,600	133,218	201,293	75,516	55,646	72,497	65,176

^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, 50,124 public works participants in 2015, 29,686 public works participants in 2016, 40,432 public works participants in 2017, 32,735 public works participants in 2018).

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent05_18

Table 5.19: Employment ratio of participants ALMPs by gender, age groups and educational attainment for the programmes finished in 2018^a, per cent

	Non-employed participants			Supported self-employment ^b	Wage subsidy programme
	suggested training	accepted training	total		
By gender					
Males	50.7	53.3	50.8	57.1	61.0
Females	49.6	50.5	49.7	58.3	66.7
By age groups					
-20	29.5	28.6	29.5	45.8	32.2
20-24	38.7	57.7	38.7	29.6	36.4
25-29	44.2	43.9	44.2	31.0	31.2
-29 together	38.5	47.3	38.5	30.8	34.8
30-34	46.3	44.0	46.3	27.4	29.5
35-39	47.9	48.0	47.9	28.2	34.2
40-44	48.9	53.3	48.9	29.6	30.9
45-49	48.0	55.2	48.1	32.4	34.0
50-54	49.7	35.0	49.6	34.0	35.3
55+	45.6	57.1	45.6	33.8	32.8
By educational attainment					
Less than primary school	39.4	-	39.4	5.0	19.2
Primary school	42.1	41.0	42.1	25.6	31.4
Vocational school for skilled workers	47.9	62.2	48.0	28.8	32.8
Vocational school	45.7	..	45.7	29.0	33.3
Vocational secondary school	49.7	51.7	49.7	31.6	37.0
Technicians secondary school	51.1	60.0	51.2	36.1	31.5
Grammar school	47.6	44.4	47.6	30.5	32.2
College	46.8	40.0	46.8	33.6	42.9
University	49.6	..	49.6	28.8	42.0
Total	44.2	48.7	44.2	30.2	33.7

^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/2019ent05_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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Approved qualification	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	59.4	56.4	65.7	76.8
Non-approved qualification	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	37.9	40.6	30.8	20.1
Foreign language learning	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	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	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/2019ent05_20

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

	Training				Training for public works participants				Together			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total number of entrants	12,016	17,312	18,958	32,171	28,036	26,361	31,508	32,735	40,052	43,673	50,466	64,906
By age groups, %												
-20	11.5	5.7	7.5	7.4	4.8	7.1	6.3	5.5	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.4
20-24	39.3	15.1	17.7	16.4	15.8	11.4	10.7	9	22.8	12.9	13.3	12.7
25-44	35.8	56.4	51.4	52.2	49.5	47.5	47.1	47.8	45.4	51.0	48.7	50.0
45-49	6.0	10.8	10.4	10.8	10.5	12.2	12.9	13.1	9.2	11.6	12.0	12.0
50+	7.4	12.0	13.0	13.1	19.4	21.9	23.0	24.7	15.8	17.9	19.2	18.9
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
By level of education, %												
Less than primary school	0.8	1.1	2.2	2.2	6.9	15.6	16.0	16.3	5.1	9.9	10.8	9.3
Primary school	35.2	35.1	38.8	36.2	44.6	78.8	75.2	71.3	41.8	61.4	61.6	53.9
Vocational school	19.7	22.4	21.8	21.4	21.5	1.8	5.7	7.9	21.0	10.0	11.7	14.6
Vocational and technical secondary school	23.5	21.7	18.7	20.2	14.0	1.9	1.6	2.4	16.8	9.8	8.0	11.2
Grammar school	17.8	15.1	14.9	15.8	9.4	1.6	1.3	1.9	11.9	7.0	6.4	8.8
College, university	3.0	4.6	3.6	4.2	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.4	2.0	1.4	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent05_21

Table 6.1: Annual changes of gross and real earnings

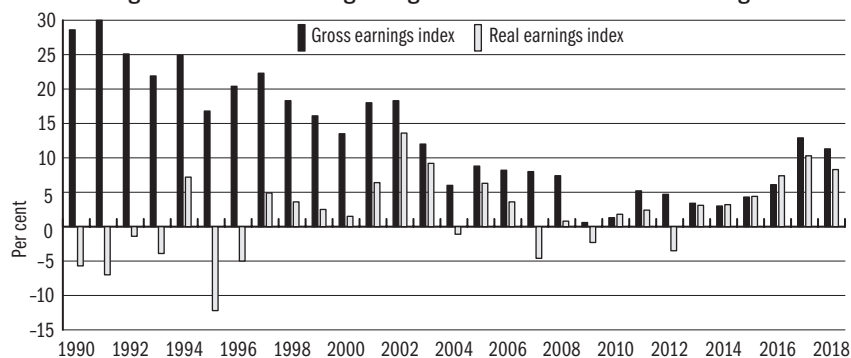
Year	Gross earnings HUF	Net earnings HUF	Gross earnings index	Net earnings index	Consumer price index	Real earnings index
				previous year = 100		
1995	38,900	25,891	116.8	112.6	128.2	87.8
1996	46,837	30,544	120.4	117.4	123.6	95.0
1997	57,270	38,145	122.3	124.1	118.3	104.9
1998	67,764	45,162	118.3	118.4	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	237,695	155,717	103.0	103.0	99.8	103.2
2015	247,924	162,400	104.3	104.3	99.9	104.4
2016	263,171	175,009	106.1	107.8	100.4	107.4
2017	297,017	197,516	112.9	112.9	102.4	110.3
2018	329,943	219,412	111.3	111.3	102.8	108.3

Note: Earnings data include payments to public works participants.

Source: KSH IMS (earnings) and consumer price accounting STADAT (2019.02.20. version). Gross earnings, gross earnings index: 2000 –: STADAT (2019.02.20. version). Net earnings, net earnings index: 2008 –: STADAT (2019.02.20. version). Consumer price index: 1995 –: STADAT (2019.01.13. version). Real earnings index: 1995 –: STADAT (2019.02.21. version).

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent06_01

Figure 6.1: Annual changes of gross nominal and net real earnings



Source: KSH IMS (earnings) and consumer price accounting STADAT (2018.02.20. version).

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena06_01

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	133,570	137,101	143,861	153,301	164,136	171,921	180,251	189,136	204,385	230,638	255,664
Mining and quarrying	225,650	244,051	234,243	254,607	271,012	279,577	287,036	289,665	299,354	332,985	375,494
Manufacturing	183,081	190,331	200,692	213,281	230,877	241,170	253,162	263,877	279,336	311,879	344,495
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	321,569	345,035	363,900	379,606	404,073	410,485	422,444	439,282	454,361	498,280	546,640
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	178,049	181,818	193,604	207,614	223,206	224,654	224,447	230,574	234,037	269,090	300,387
Construction	146,475	152,204	153,130	156,682	163,649	177,790	185,680	196,947	201,095	227,524	254,711
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	171,780	175,207	185,812	196,942	212,521	218,936	223,882	230,036	243,716	273,810	304,112
Transportation and storage	186,376	196,350	200,129	210,146	217,794	223,410	230,138	239,147	247,562	279,507	310,196
Accommodation and food service activities	120,600	122,561	122,699	125,757	139,731	147,023	152,874	157,560	165,969	189,489	211,984
Information and communication	358,217	366,752	368,113	392,963	410,045	426,460	449,412	460,122	479,625	510,675	561,443
Financial and insurance activities	431,601	427,508	433,458	456,980	459,744	470,966	486,054	493,956	519,027	561,576	608,234
Real estate activities	169,845	177,747	182,903	184,829	219,287	212,391	214,163	221,125	239,317	281,502	316,079
Professional, scientific and technical activities	281,150	292,974	297,489	303,292	330,860	320,422	345,198	369,460	392,266	431,838	462,814
Administrative and support service activities	147,125	149,131	145,576	149,675	163,300	169,223	181,338	198,050	215,241	246,072	277,744
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	267,657	234,696	242,958	252,848	247,139	258,803	262,055	282,194	313,084	358,569	392,840
Education	204,600	194,958	195,930	192,984	197,344	216,927	245,933	258,200	274,211	297,404	320,233
Human health and social work activities	169,977	161,265	142,282	153,832	151,446	151,287	143,047	146,700	154,443	185,037	218,184
Arts, entertainment and recreation	183,813	179,199	179,976	192,407	209,930	216,869	226,327	213,286	227,509	289,154	333,997
Other service activities	157,950	160,375	150,025	162,490	175,872	174,777	181,601	193,303	207,222	243,967	271,921
National economy, total	198,741	199,837	202,525	213,094	223,060	230,664	237,695	247,924	263,171	297,017	329,943
Of which:											
– business sector	192,044	200,304	206,863	217,932	233,829	242,191	252,664	262,731	276,923	308,994	341,540
– budgetary institutions	219,044	201,632	195,980	203,516	200,027	207,191	209,706	220,210	237,494	275,251	308,508

Note: The data are recalculated based on the industrial classification system in effect from 2008. Earnings data include payments to public works participants.

Source: KSH mid-year IMS. Gross earnings, gross earnings index: STADAT (2019.02.21. version).

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent06_02a

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	67.2	68.6	71.0	72.0	73.6	74.5	75.8	76.3	77.7	77.7	77.5
Mining and quarrying	113.5	122.1	115.5	119.5	120.9	121.2	120.7	116.8	113.7	112.1	113.8
Manufacturing	92.1	95.2	99.1	100.0	103.4	104.6	106.4	106.4	106.1	105.0	104.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	161.8	172.7	179.6	178.2	181.1	178.0	177.8	177.2	172.6	167.8	165.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	89.6	91.0	95.6	97.4	100.0	97.4	94.7	93.2	88.9	90.6	91.0
Construction	73.7	76.2	75.5	73.5	73.4	77.1	78.0	79.4	76.4	76.6	77.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	86.4	87.7	91.7	92.4	95.3	94.9	94.3	92.8	92.6	92.2	92.2
Transportation and storage	93.8	98.3	98.9	98.6	97.8	96.9	96.9	96.5	94.1	94.1	94.0
Accommodation and food service activities	60.7	61.3	60.6	59.0	62.7	63.7	64.4	63.6	63.1	63.8	64.2
Information and communication	180.2	183.5	181.7	184.4	183.9	184.9	189.0	185.6	182.2	171.9	170.2
Financial and insurance activities	217.2	213.9	214.0	214.5	206.2	204.2	204.1	199.2	197.2	189.1	184.3
Real estate activities	85.5	88.9	90.2	86.8	98.3	92.1	90.5	89.2	90.9	94.8	95.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	141.5	146.6	146.9	142.4	148.4	138.9	145.1	149.0	149.1	145.4	140.3
Administrative and support service activities	74.0	74.6	71.9	70.3	73.3	73.4	77.3	79.9	81.8	82.8	84.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	134.7	117.4	120.2	118.7	110.8	112.2	110.2	113.8	119.0	120.7	119.1
Education	102.9	97.6	96.7	90.6	88.5	94.0	103.4	104.1	104.2	100.1	97.1
Human health and social work activities	85.5	80.7	70.3	72.2	67.9	65.6	60.2	59.2	58.7	62.3	66.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	92.5	89.7	88.8	90.3	94.1	94.0	95.0	86.0	86.4	97.4	101.2
Other service activities	79.5	80.3	74.1	76.1	78.9	75.8	76.1	78.0	78.7	82.1	82.4
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	96.6	100.2	102.1	102.3	104.8	105.0	106.3	106.0	105.2	104.0	103.5
– budgetary institutions	110.2	100.9	96.8	95.5	89.7	89.8	88.2	88.8	90.2	92.7	93.5

Note: The data are recalculated based on the industrial classification system in effect from 2008. Earnings data include payments to public works participants.

Source: KSH mid-year IMS. Gross earnings, gross earnings index: *STADAT* (2019.02.21. version).

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent06_02b

Table 6.3: Regression-adjusted earnings differentials

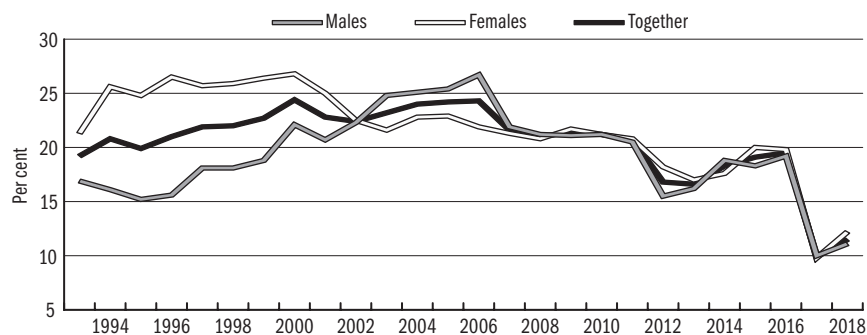
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Male	0.1500	0.1360	0.1680	0.1670	0.1440	0.1500	0.1550	0.1500	0.1420	0.1350	0.1520	0.1300
Less than primary school	-0.4800	-0.3720	-0.4140	-0.3650	-0.5540	-0.4950	-0.5200	-0.4260	-0.4800	-0.5240	-0.5360	-0.5710
Primary school	-0.3730	-0.3520	-0.4010	-0.3910	-0.4330	-0.4040	-0.3990	-0.3840	-0.3650	-0.3570	-0.3760	-0.4040
Vocational school	-0.2750	-0.2710	-0.2750	-0.2690	-0.2860	-0.2660	-0.2470	-0.2490	-0.2030	-0.1910	-0.2170	-0.2260
College, university	0.5900	0.5900	0.5670	0.5610	0.5970	0.6020	0.5970	0.5570	0.5630	0.6060	0.6000	0.5750
Estimated labour market experience	0.0238	0.0233	0.0243	0.0237	0.0262	0.0267	0.0256	0.0238	0.0227	0.0070	0.0245	0.0253
Square of estimated labour market experience	-0.0004	-0.0003	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0004	0.0000	-0.0004	-0.0004
Public sector	0.1130	0.1530	0.0444	0.0500	-0.0665	-0.1060	-0.1240	-0.2480	-0.1900	-0.0843	-0.2030	-0.3060

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/2019ent06_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/2019ena06_02

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
By gender																		
Males	20.7	22.3	24.8	25.1	25.4	26.7	21.9	21.2	21.1	21.2	20.5	15.5	16.2	18.8	18.3	19.2	10.0	11.1
Females	25.0	22.5	21.6	22.8	22.9	21.9	21.3	20.8	21.7	21.2	20.8	18.2	17.0	17.6	20.0	19.8	9.8	12.2
By age groups																		
-24	35.5	37.6	39.9	43.9	44.2	46.3	40.1	34.6	38.9	38.2	36.6	26.4	30.9	29.7	31.2	31.7	16.4	16.4
25-54	21.9	21.8	22.3	23.6	24.0	24.2	21.4	20.6	21.0	20.9	20.4	16.3	16.3	18.0	18.5	19.0	9.3	10.6
55+	18.1	16.2	15.3	16.5	16.5	16.4	15.8	15.5	17.6	18.1	17.6	17.0	14.3	16.4	18.5	18.7	10.7	14.0
By level of education																		
8 grades of primary school or less	40.4	38.3	37.1	39.6	41.2	40.1	41.4	41.3	47.4	43.4	45.4	38.6	38.7	41.1	42.1	40.1	36.6	32.6
Vocational school	29.4	32.1	35.4	35.7	36.8	37.9	32.9	32.1	33.5	33.3	31.3	25.2	24.0	27.5	28.3	30.0	14.0	14.4
Secondary school	18.0	16.5	17.7	18.6	18.6	19.7	16.1	15.4	16.4	17.3	17.2	13.7	15.3	17.0	18.4	19.1	5.9	6.3
Higher education	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.9	0.9	1.4
By industries^b																		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	34.3	37.9	37.3	37.1	37.5	41.6	37.9	36.6	36.7	34.6	31.8	21.8	26.3	28.2	25.8	24.6	15.2	18.5
Manufacturing	19.1	19.4	25.4	24.7	22.1	24.1	20.8	23.5	23.0	20.5	19.4	13.7	14.1	16.7	15.1	15.9	10.9	9.8
Construction	41.7	44.8	49.8	51.2	50.2	55.2	43.1	37.5	38.1	43.0	41.9	31.8	35.9	43.8	41.0	44.7	22.8	24.0
Trade, repairing	41.3	44.0	49.0	49.3	51.5	49.4	40.9	35.9	35.2	36.4	35.2	24.2	27.3	28.9	31.3	31.8	13.5	12.2
Transport, storage, communication	10.6	10.5	13.6	12.6	13.8	15.1	13.2	14.6	11.2	13.3	13.1	10.1	11.6	14.9	13.8	13.6	8.7	10.5
Financial intermediation	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	19.0	16.5	18.7	9.8	9.2
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	13.8	9.3	6.6	8.2	6.0	6.3	7.4	6.7	8.7	8.8	9.8	13.4	9.1	11.8	15.3	13.2	3.9	11.0
Education	22.6	16.0	4.8	6.9	8.8	6.1	9.0	7.2	11.9	10.6	11.2	16.3	14.9	10.2	15.7	13.8	3.1	12.7
Health and social work	19.9	16.1	6.3	8.4	10.3	8.6	12.6	11.1	14.5	13.8	14.3	18.2	13.6	9.2	14.6	14.8	8.0	11.3
Total	22.8	22.4	23.2	24.0	24.2	24.3	21.6	21.0	21.4	21.2	20.7	16.8	16.6	18.3	19.1	19.5	9.9	11.5

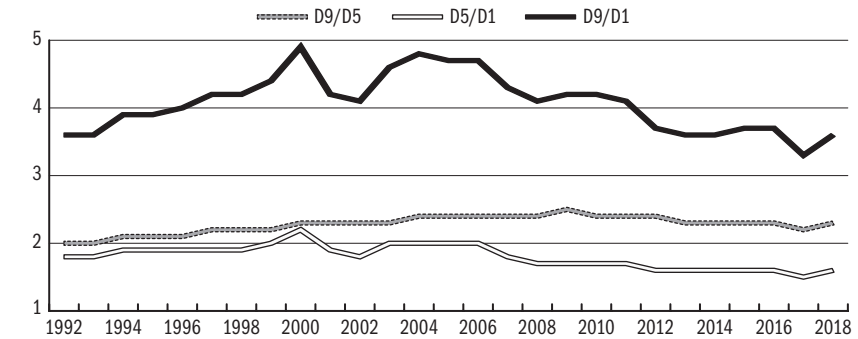
^a Percentage of those who earn less than 2/3 of the median earning amount.

^b 2001–2008: by TEÁOR'03, 2009: by TEÁOR'08.

Source: NFSZ BT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent06_04

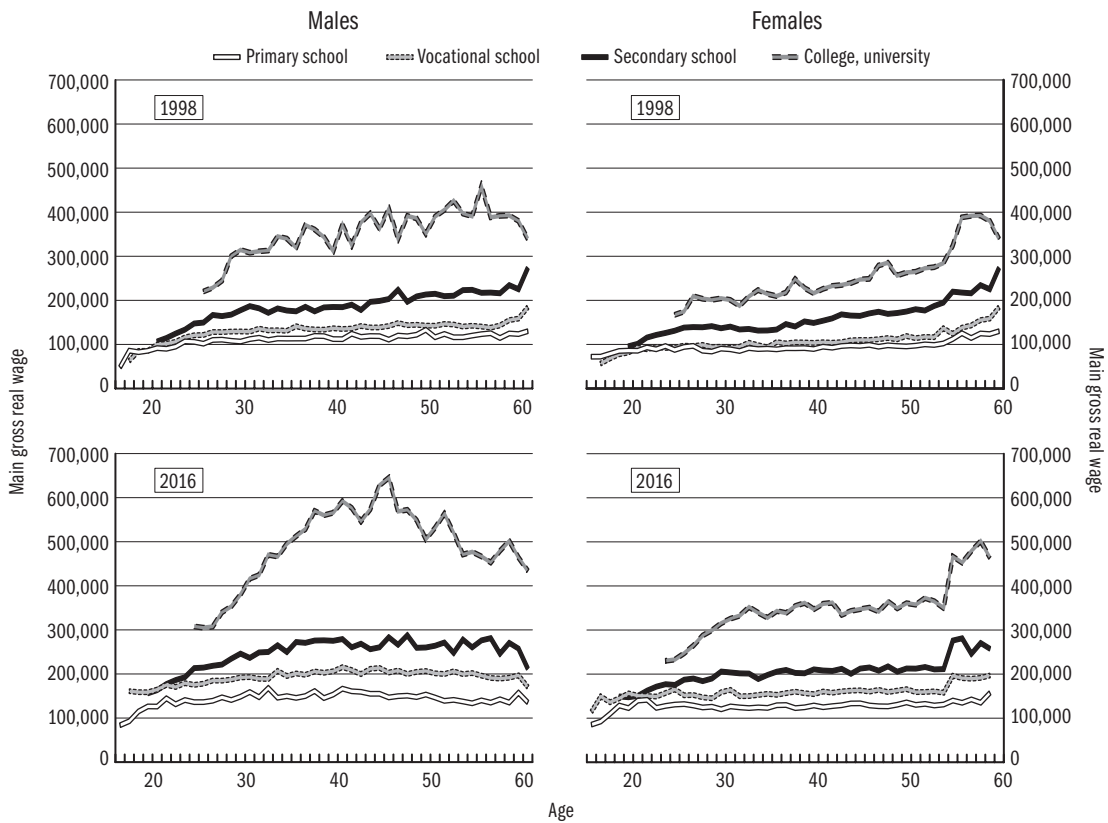
Figure 6.3: The dispersion of gross monthly earnings



Source: NFSZ BT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena06_03

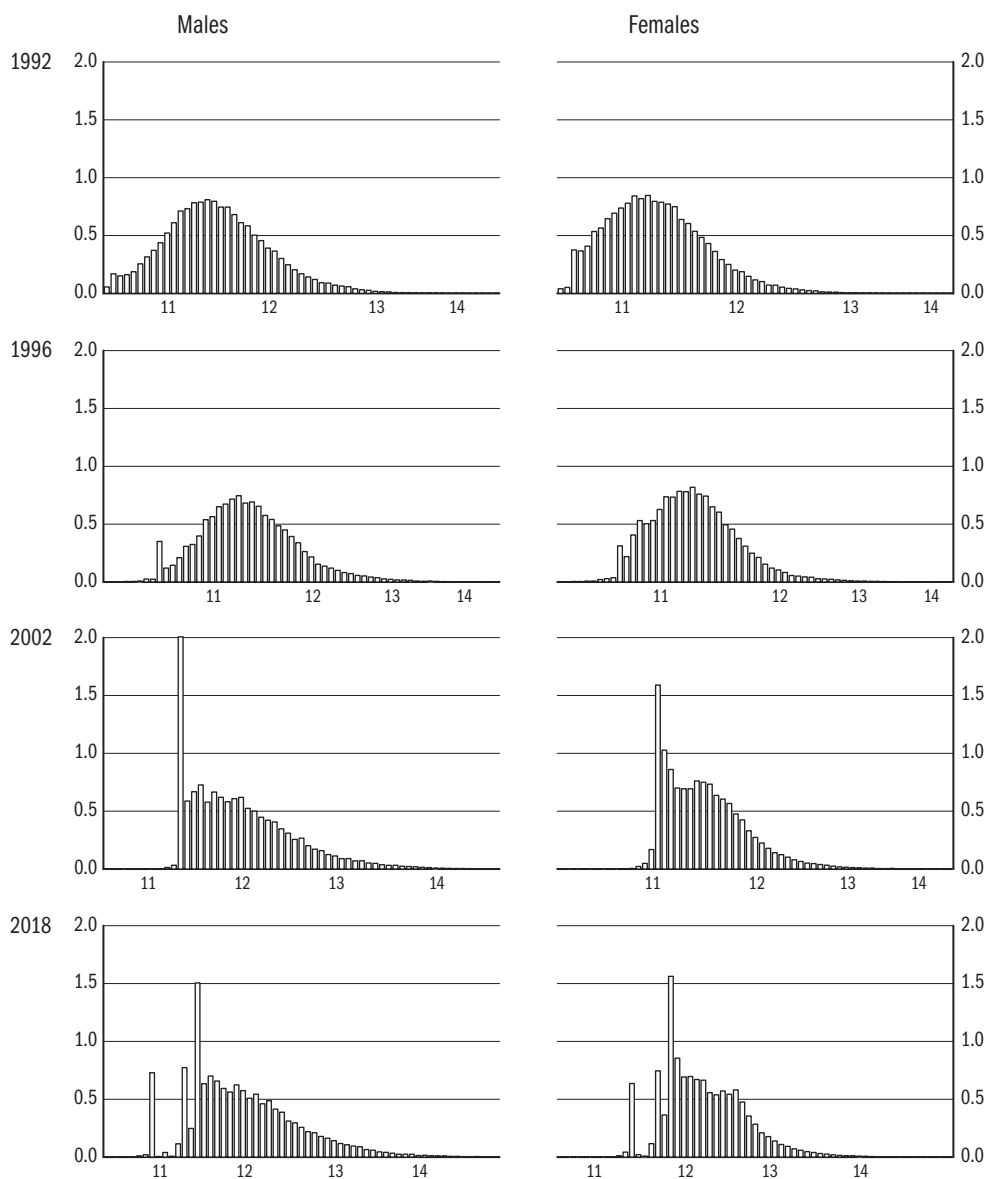
Figure 6.4: Age-income profiles by education level in 1998 and 2016, women and men



Source: NFSZ BT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena06_04

Figure 6.5: The dispersion of the logarithm of gross real earnings (2016 = 100%)



Source: *NFSZ BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena06_05

Table 7.1: Graduates in full-time education

Year	Students finished 8 th grade	Students passed final examination at secondary level	Students passed vocational examination	Students graduated at tertiary education
1990	169,059	53,039	61,099	15,963
1995	126,066	70,265	67,234	20,024
1996	124,115	73,413	65,022	22,147
1997	120,378	75,564	56,994	24,411
1998	117,190	77,660	54,115	25,338
1999	117,334	73,965	50,247	27,049
2000	121,100 ^a	72,200 ^a	..	29,843
2001	118,200	70,441	48,828	29,746
2002	118,038	69,612	56,235	30,785
2003	115,863	71,944	53,056	31,929
2004	117,093	76,669	54,912	31,633
2005	119,561	77,025	53,704	32,732
2006	118,223	76,895	51,040	29,871
2007	112,351	77,527	44,754	29,059
2008	109,680	68,453	44,831	28,957
2009	105,811	78,037	43,999	36,064
2010	106,626	77,957	45,437	38,456
2011	99,632	76,441	48,316	35,433
2012	94,852	73,845	56,404	36,262
2013	91,277	68,436	46,512	37,089
2014	89,176	69,176	43,498	39,226
2015	91,164	65,363	41,411	41,083
2016	89,786	62,099	40,772	39,962
2017	89,480	61,025	36,323	37,771
2018 ^b	88,719	61,815	38,117	37,878

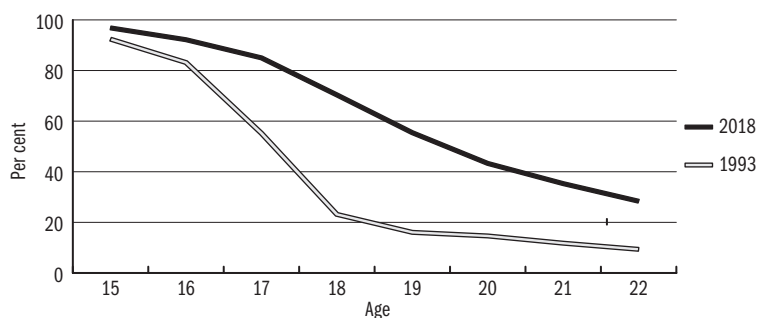
^a Estimated data.^b Preliminary data.Source: *KSH STADAT* (Education – Time series of annual data).Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent07_01**Figure 7.1: Full time students as a percentage of the different age groups**Source: *KSH STADAT* (Education – Time series of annual data).Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena07_01

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

School year	Primary schools	Vocational schools and special skills development schools ^a	Secondary vocational schools ^b	Secondary general schools	Vocational grammar schools ^c	Tertiary under-graduate (BA/ BSc) and post-graduate (MA/ MSc) training ^d
2005/2006	101,157	2,684	33,276	46,252	49,979	61,898
2006/2007	99,025	2,795	32,780	45,711	50,328	61,231
2007/2008	101,447	2,809	32,012	43,796	49,212	55,789
2008/2009	99,871	2,907	32,852	43,150	47,571	52,755
2009/2010	99,270	2,935	34,270	41,398	46,371	61,948
2010/2011	97,664	2,780	35,386	42,464	46,223	68,715
2011/2012	98,462	2,637	35,507	40,819	42,255	70,954
2012/2013	100,183	2,555	37,033	38,665	39,504	67,014
2013/2014	107,108	2,320	35,015	41,650	41,624	46,931
2014/2015	101,070	3,562	32,068	42,744	39,825	44,867
2015/2016	97,553	3,617	30,400	44,803	39,351	43,080
2016/2017	95,391	3,593	30,265	47,326	38,157	43,292
2017/2018	89,343	3,497	28,046	48,608	36,582	42,856
2018/2019 ^e	90,990	3,576	26,358	48,140	37,520	44,449

^a Till 2015/2016 school year students in special vocational schools.

^b Till 2015/2016 school year students in vocational schools.

^c Till 2015/2016 school year students in secondary vocational schools.

^d Including students in university and college level education and undivided training.

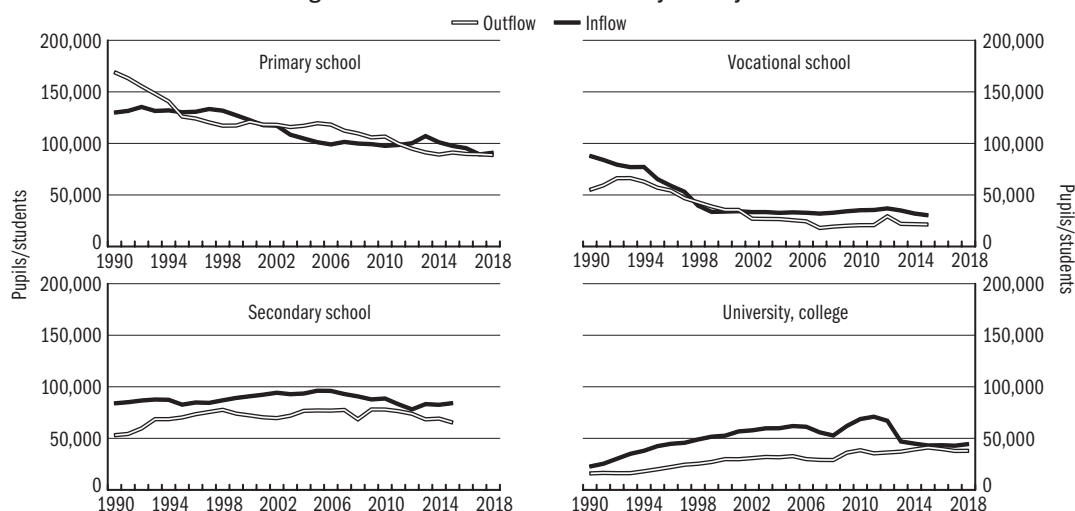
^e Preliminary data.

Note: In secondary schools number of students in 9th grade. In tertiary education number of students in 1st grade, from 2013/2014 school year number of new entrants.

Source: KSH STADAT (Education – Time series of annual data).

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent07_02

Figure 7.2: Flows of the educational system by level



Source: KSH STADAT (Education – Time series of annual data).

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena07_02

Table 7.3: Students in full-time education

School year	Primary schools	Vocational schools and special skills development schools ^a	Secondary vocational schools ^b	Secondary general schools	Vocational grammar schools ^c	Tertiary under-graduate (BA/BSc) and post-graduate (MA/MSc) training ^d
2003/2004	909,769	8,147	123,457	190,447	247,622	204,910
2004/2005	887,785	8,369	123,403	193,366	245,302	212,292
2005/2006	859,315	8,797	122,162	197,217	244,001	217,245
2006/2007	828,943	9,563	119,637	200,292	243,096	224,616
2007/2008	809,160	9,773	123,192	200,026	242,016	227,118
2008/2009	788,639	9,785	123,865	203,602	236,518	224,894
2009/2010	773,706	9,968	128,674	201,208	242,004	222,564
2010/2011	756,569	9,816	129,421	198,700	240,364	218,057
2011/2012						
2012/2013	742,931	9,134	117,543	189,526	224,214	214,320
2013/2014	747,746	8,344	105,122	185,440	203,515	209,208
2014/2015	748,486	7,496	92,536	182,228	188,762	203,576
2015/2016	745,323	7,146	80,493	180,966	182,529	195,419
2016/2017	741,427	7,108	78,231	181,782	167,574	190,098
2017/2018	732,491	7,169	74,104	184,525	162,216	187,084
2018/2019 ^e	726,266	7,159	68,863	187,599	152,793	185,278

^a Till 2015/2016 school year students in special vocational schools.

^b Till 2015/2016 school year students in vocational schools.

^c Till 2015/2016 school year students in secondary vocational schools.

^d Including students in university and college level education and undivided training.

^e Preliminary data.

Note: In secondary schools number of students in 9th grade. In tertiary education number of students in 1st grade, from 2013/2014 school year number of new entrants.

Source: *KSH STADAT* (Education – Time series of annual data).

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent07_03

Table 7.4: Students in part-time education

School year	Primary schools	Vocational schools and special skills development schools ^a	Secondary vocational schools ^b	Secondary general schools	Vocational grammar schools ^c	Tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) and post-graduate (MA/MSc) training ^d
2003/2004	3,190	-	3,216	48,639	44,683	162,037
2004/2005	2,766	-	3,505	45,484	44,837	166,174
2005/2006	2,543	-	4,049	46,661	43,289	163,387
2006/2007	2,319	-	4,829	45,975	45,060	151,203
2007/2008	2,245	-	5,874	43,126	39,882	132,273
2008/2009	2,083	24	4,983	39,175	34,833	115,957
2009/2010	2,035	49	6,594	38,784	31,340	105,511
2010/2011	1,997	35	8,068	43,172	33,232	99,962
2011/2012	2,264	13	10,383	41,538	32,666	98,081
2012/2013	2,127	-	12,776	38,789	34,019	85,316
2013/2014	2,587	-	12,140	35,032	35,556	73,088
2014/2015	2,548	-	9,946	34,140	32,382	67,904
2015/2016	2,293	3	9,685	32,103	31,242	64,110
2016/2017	2,410	1	27,511	32,682	37,488	60,609
2017/2018	2,405	18	27,584	31,537	34,348	59,924
2018/2019 ^e	2,440	29	25,016	28,046	31,766	60,486

^a Till 2015/2016 school year students in special vocational schools.

^b Till 2015/2016 school year students in vocational schools.

^c Till 2015/2016 school year students in secondary vocational schools.

^d Including students in university and college level education and undivided training.

^e Preliminary data.

Note: In secondary schools number of students in 9th grade. In tertiary education number of students in 1st grade, from 2013/2014 school year number of new entrants.

Source: *KSH STADAT* (Education – Time series of annual data).

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent07_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	84,499	50,515	59.8	120.0	71.7
2002	89,131	53,420	59.9	128.0	76.7
2003	87,110	52,703	60.5	121.1	73.3
2004	95,871	55,179	57.6	125.0	72.0
2005	91,677	52,957	57.8	119.0	68.8
2006	84,269	53,990	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	84.0
2011	101,835	66,810	65.6	133.2	87.4
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	115.3	79.1
2015	79,255	53,069	67.0	121.3	81.2
2016	79,284	52,913	66.7	127.7	85.2
2017	74,806	51,487	68.8	122.6	84.4
2018	75,434	52,356	69.4	122.0	84.7

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: *KSH STADAT* (Education – Time series of annual data).

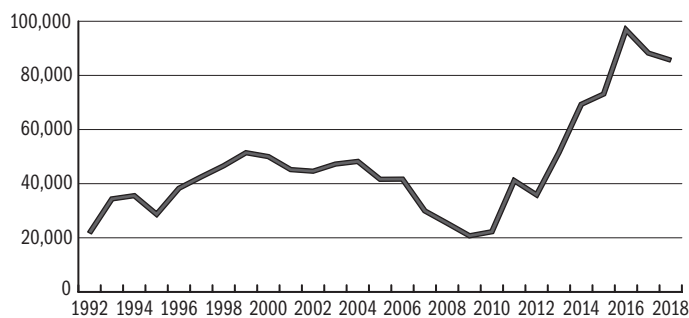
Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent07_05

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
	Total	Of which: public works participants		
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	25,364	-	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	18,669	559,102	6.4
2013	51,524	27,028	527,624	9.8
2014	75,444	37,840	422,445	16.4
2015	73,122	34,591	378,181	19.3
2016	96,841	49,405	313,782	30.9
2017	88,243	43,659	282,970	31.2
2018	85,641	33,736	255,310	33.5

^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/2019ent08_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/2019ena08_01

Table 8.2: The number of vacancies^a reported to the local offices of the NFSZ, by level of education

Year	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	Secondary general school	College, university	Total
2008	15,039	7,046	1,020	1,259	1,000	25,364
2009	13,191	4,134	1,289	1,228	897	20,739
2010	13,359	5,289	1,281	1,388	924	22,241
2011	29,121	6,890	2,379	1,627	1,106	41,123
2012	21,227	8,005	2,732	1,945	1,941	35,850
2013	30,673	11,750	3,881	3,023	2,197	51,524
2014	45,555	16,440	7,216	3,329	2,904	75,444
2015	42,152	18,480	6,006	3,036	3,448	73,122
2016	58,781	22,184	8,840	4,085	2,951	96,841
2017	51,923	19,229	7,250	4,883	4,958	88,243
2018	52,690	18,124	6,872	4,754	3,200	85,641

^a Monthly average stock figures.

Note: The data include vacancies posted in the Public Works program.

Source: NFSZ.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent08_02

Table 8.3: The number of vacancies

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of persons ^a	34,633	23,156	27,167	28,724	26,523	32,802	37,709	44,552	55,202	66,118	83,510
Per cent ^b	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.7

^a Annual mean of the quarterly observations.

^b Per cent of the filled and unfilled jobs.

Source: Eurostat. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/labour-market/job-vacancies/database> (jvs_q_nace2: 2019.09.16. version, downloaded: 2019.10.04.)

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent08_03

Table 8.4: Firms intending to increase/decrease their staff^a, per cent

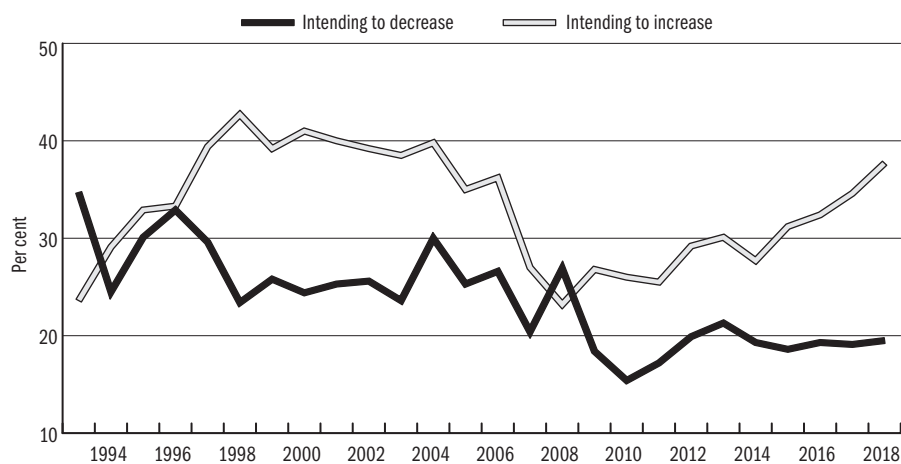
Year		Intending to decrease	Intending to increase	Year	Intending to decrease	Intending to increase
1996	I.	32.9	33.3	2004	30.0	39.8
	II.	29.4	30.4	2005	25.3	35.0
1997	I.	29.6	39.4	2006	26.6	36.2
	II.	30.7	36.8	2007	20.4	27.0
1998	I.	23.4	42.7	2008	26.9	23.2
	II.	28.9	37.1	2009	18.4	26.8
1999	I.	25.8	39.2	2010	15.4	26.0
	II.	28.8	35.8	2011	17.2	25.5
2000	I.	24.4	41.0	2012	19.9	29.2
	II.	27.2	36.5	2013	21.3	30.1
2001	I.	25.3	40.0	2014	19.3	27.7
	II.	28.6	32.6	2015	18.6	31.2
2002	I.	25.6	39.2	2016	19.3	32.4
	II.	27.9	35.4	2017	19.1	34.6
2003	I.	23.6	38.5	2018	19.5	37.7
	II.	32.1	34.3			

^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/2019ent08_04

Figure 8.2: Firms intending to increase/decrease their staff



Source: NFSZ PROG.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena08_02

Table 9.1: Regional inequalities: Employment rate^a

Year	Budapest	Pest	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1996	58.1	54.5	52.7	59.4	50.3	45.7	45.6	52.8	52.4
1997	57.8	54.7	53.6	59.8	50.0	45.7	45.2	53.6	52.5
1998	58.4	55.4	55.7	61.6	51.6	46.5	46.7	54.2	53.6
1999	60.2	57.7	58.2	63.1	52.7	48.3	48.8	55.2	55.4
2000	60.9	58.8	58.8	63.3	53.3	49.6	49.0	55.6	56.0
2001	61.3	59.4	59.3	63.1	52.3	49.7	49.5	55.8	56.2
2002	61.8	59.6	60.0	63.7	51.6	50.3	49.3	54.2	56.2
2003	63.3	59.3	62.3	61.9	53.4	51.2	51.6	53.2	57.0
2004	65.1	59.5	60.3	61.4	52.3	50.6	50.4	53.6	56.8
2005	65.3	60.2	60.2	62.1	53.4	49.5	50.2	53.8	56.9
2006	64.6	61.0	61.3	62.5	53.2	50.7	51.1	54.0	57.4
2007	64.1	61.2	61.4	62.8	51.0	50.4	50.3	54.5	57.0
2008	64.5	60.1	59.9	61.6	50.8	49.4	49.5	54.0	56.4
2009	63.1	58.8	57.3	59.2	51.7	48.2	48.0	52.9	55.0
2010	61.4	57.9	57.0	58.6	52.4	48.3	49.0	54.1	54.9
2011	61.7	58.2	59.1	59.9	51.1	48.4	49.9	54.1	55.4
2012	63.8	58.9	59.2	61.0	51.9	49.1	51.8	55.5	56.7
2013	64.2	60.6	60.7	61.8	54.8	51.6	53.2	56.3	58.1
2014	67.5	63.9	64.3	65.8	58.6	55.7	57.3	59.7	61.8
2015	69.2	65.4	67.9	67.5	60.2	59.0	58.9	62.2	63.9
2016	72.7	68.1	68.4	68.9	62.2	61.8	62.0	65.7	66.5
2017	74.0	69.2	70.5	71.0	63.0	63.5	64.4	67.4	68.2
2018	73.1	70.6	70.9	73.0	64.5	65.6	65.8	68.8	69.2

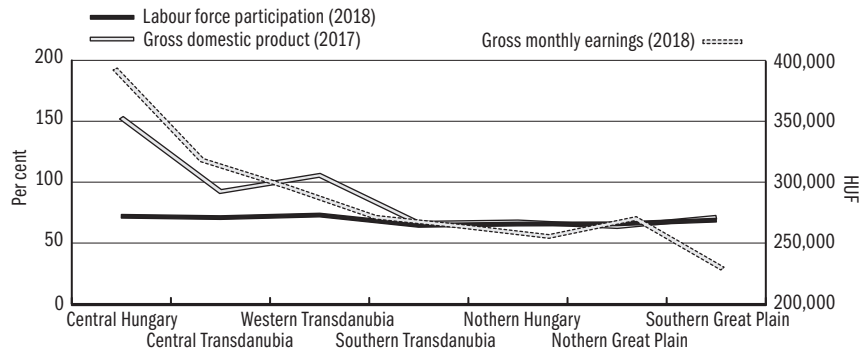
^a Age: 15–64.

Note: The territorial code system was modified on 1 January 2018. The modification was justified by international and national legislative changes. Based on the changes, Budapest and Pest county are also planning and statistical regions, while Central Hungary became exclusively a statistical large region.

Source: *KSH MEF*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent09_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/2019ena09_01

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

Year	Budapest	Pest	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	Total
1998	5.5	6.0	6.8	6.1	9.4	12.2	11.1	7.1	7.8
1999	5.3	5.0	6.1	4.4	8.3	11.6	10.2	5.8	7.0
2000	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.2	7.8	10.1	9.3	5.1	6.4
2001	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.1	7.7	8.5	7.8	5.4	5.7
2002	3.7	4.3	5.0	4.0	7.9	8.8	7.8	6.2	5.8
2003	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	7.9	9.7	6.8	6.5	5.9
2004	4.4	4.7	5.6	4.6	7.3	9.7	7.2	6.3	6.1
2005	4.7	5.9	6.3	5.9	8.8	10.6	9.1	8.2	7.2
2006	4.9	5.5	6.0	5.8	9.2	10.9	10.9	8.0	7.5
2007	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.1	9.9	12.6	10.7	8.0	7.4
2008	4.2	5.0	5.8	5.0	10.3	13.3	12.1	8.7	7.8
2009	6.1	7.2	9.2	8.7	11.2	15.3	14.1	10.6	10.0
2010	9.0	8.8	10.0	9.3	12.4	16.2	14.4	10.4	11.2
2011	9.6	7.9	9.5	7.3	12.9	16.4	14.6	10.5	11.0
2012	9.6	9.3	9.9	7.5	12.1	16.1	13.9	10.3	11.0
2013	8.5	9.1	8.7	7.7	9.3	12.6	14.2	11.0	10.2
2014	6.0	6.5	5.6	4.6	7.8	10.4	11.8	9.0	7.7
2015	5.1	5.7	4.4	3.8	8.1	8.7	10.9	7.9	6.8
2016	4.3	3.1	3.0	2.7	6.2	6.3	9.3	5.6	5.1
2017	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.4	6.3	5.8	7.4	4.1	4.2
2018	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	5.6	4.7	6.6	3.3	3.7

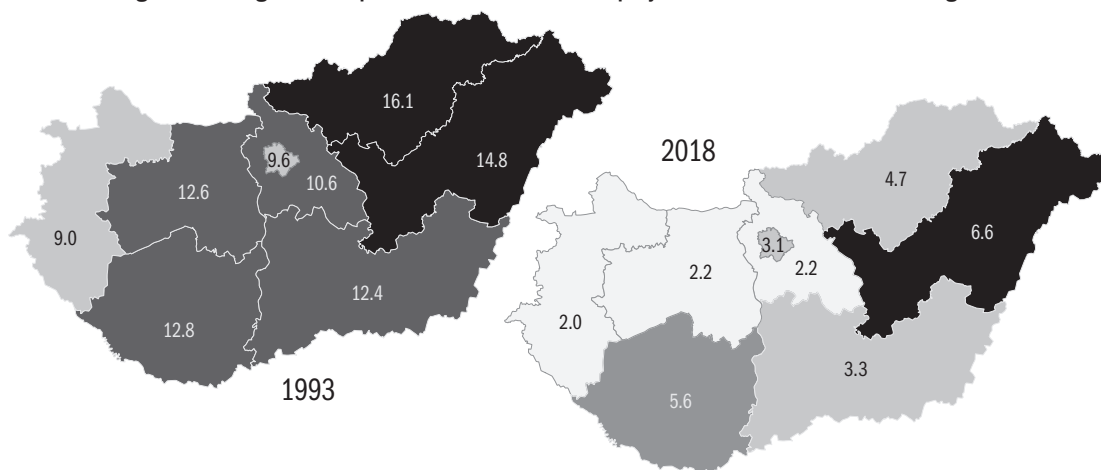
^a Age: 15–74.

Note: The territorial code system was modified on 1 January 2018. The modification was justified by international and national legislative changes. Based on the changes, Budapest and Pest county are also planning and statistical regions, while Central Hungary became exclusively a statistical large region.

Source: KSH MEF.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent09_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/2019ena09_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
1999	4.5	8.7	5.9	12.1	17.1	16.1	10.4	9.7
2000	3.8	7.5	5.6	11.8	17.2	16.0	10.4	9.3
2001	3.2	6.7	5.0	11.2	16.0	14.5	9.7	8.5
2002	2.8	6.6	4.9	11.0	15.6	13.3	9.2	8.0
2003	2.8	6.7	5.2	11.7	16.2	14.1	9.7	8.3
2004	3.2	6.9	5.8	12.2	15.7	14.1	10.4	8.7
2005	3.4	7.4	6.9	13.4	16.5	15.1	11.2	9.4
2006	3.1	7.0	6.3	13.0	15.9	15.0	10.7	9.0
2007	3.5	6.9	6.3	13.6	17.6	16.6	11.7	9.7
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
2015	4.6	6.1	4.4	11.8	15.4	14.2	8.9	8.5
2016	3.7	4.7	3.6	9.8	13.1	11.8	7.0	6.9
2017	2.9	4.1	3.2	9.1	12.2	10.7	6.1	6.2
2018	2.4	3.7	2.9	8.3	11.1	9.7	5.4	5.5

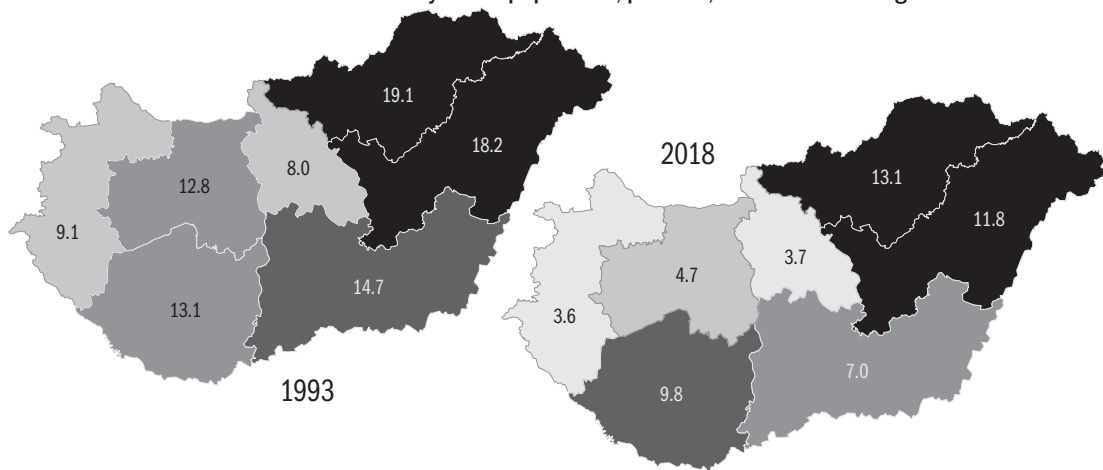
^a Since 1st of November, 2005: the ratio of registered jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

^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/2019ent09_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://bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena09_03

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

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Budapest	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	4.0	3.0	2.2	1.8
Baranya	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	11.6	9.6	6.3	8.1
Bács-Kiskun	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	9.7	7.3	8.6	5.5
Békés	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	9.6	8.2	7.6	7.0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	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	16.6	14.0	13.2	12.3
Csongrád	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	7.2	5.6	4.6	3.9
Fejér	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	6.6	5.1	4.5	4.0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	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	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.3
Hajdú-Bihar	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	14.1	11.5	10.3	9.4
Heves	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	11.5	9.8	9.0	7.9
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	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	12.0	10.3	9.2	8.1
Komárom-Esztergom	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	5.7	4.1	3.8	3.3
Nógrád	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	17.4	15.3	13.9	12.0
Pest	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	5.5	4.7	3.9	3.2
Somogy	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	13.8	11.6	11.2	10.3
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	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	16.0	13.0	12.0	11.0
Tolna	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	9.3	7.7	7.2	6.0
Vas	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	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.3
Veszprém	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	5.9	4.5	3.9	3.6
Zala	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	7.8	6.3	5.8	5.2
Total	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	8.5	6.9	6.2	5.5

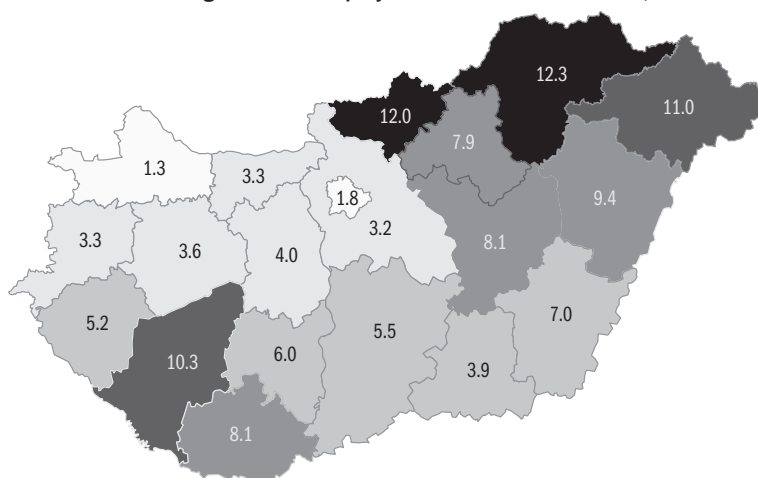
^a Since 1st of November, 2005: the ratio of registered jobseekers. From the 1st of November, 2005 the Employment Act changed the definition of registered unemployed to registered jobseekers.

^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/2019ent09_04

Figure 9.4: Regional inequalities:
Means of registered unemployment rates in the counties, 2018



Source: NFSZ REG.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ena09_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
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
2015	306,890	234,443	230,142	205,020	200,174	191,973	203,280	245,210
2016	332,046	258,131	244,828	219,194	205,679	198,726	216,677	263,317
2017	375,349	286,126	279,518	250,879	240,210	232,855	249,125	300,232
2018	393,854	319,102	296,756	272,186	264,661	256,392	271,062	324,719

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

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

Source: *NFSZ BT*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent09_05

Table 9.6: Regression-adjusted earnings differentials

Year	Central Hungary	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain
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	0.0478	-0.0170	-0.1640	-0.0922	-0.1480	-0.1130
2007	0.0528	-0.0926	-0.1520	-0.1340	-0.1610	-0.1420
2008	0.0438	-0.0751	-0.1730	-0.1320	-0.1780	-0.1630
2009	0.0766	-0.0377	-0.1250	-0.1170	-0.1380	-0.1500
2010	0.0704	-0.0758	-0.1450	-0.1200	-0.1620	-0.1500
2011	0.0893	-0.0604	-0.1020	-0.0863	-0.1340	-0.1170
2012	0.0664	-0.0361	-0.0750	-0.0947	-0.1140	-0.1170
2013	0.0267	-0.0605	-0.1120	-0.1140	-0.1540	-0.1320
2014	0.0203	-0.0474	-0.1250	-0.1150	-0.1390	-0.1330
2015	0.0303	-0.0145	-0.0990	-0.0920	-0.1290	-0.1180
2016	0.0414	-0.0321	-0.1420	-0.1670	-0.1900	-0.1410

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/2019ent09_06

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								
2004	3,347	1,963	2,148	1,464	1,364	1,371	1,459	2,088
2005	3,631	2,102	2,213	1,544	1,480	1,439	1,540	2,237
2006	3,968	2,190	2,426	1,619	1,553	1,533	1,617	2,409
2007	4,242	2,356	2,487	1,717	1,627	1,597	1,679	2,554
2008	4,492	2,441	2,622	1,839	1,687	1,696	1,814	2,709
2009	4,432	2,198	2,464	1,810	1,602	1,706	1,741	2,636
2010	4,515	2,358	2,696	1,838	1,636	1,725	1,765	2,722
2011	4,595	2,513	2,874	1,915	1,708	1,839	1,900	2,839
2012	4,718	2,538	2,938	1,972	1,724	1,872	1,980	2,901
2013	4,924	2,732	3,094	2,069	1,862	1,931	2,117	3,058
2014	5,148	2,990	3,535	2,207	2,081	2,132	2,345	3,302
2015	5,361	3,253	3,770	2,267	2,316	2,223	2,503	3,493
2016	5,512	3,427	3,943	2,376	2,369	2,286	2,569	3,615
2017	5,992	3,618	4,140	2,597	2,641	2,490	2,789	3,919
Per cent								
2004	160.3	94.0	102.9	70.1	65.4	65.7	69.9	100.0
2005	162.4	94.0	98.9	69.0	66.2	64.4	68.9	100.0
2006	164.8	90.9	100.7	67.2	64.5	63.7	67.1	100.0
2007	166.1	92.3	97.4	67.2	63.7	62.5	65.7	100.0
2008	165.8	90.1	96.8	67.9	62.1	62.6	67.0	100.0
2009	168.0	83.4	93.5	68.7	60.8	64.8	66.1	100.0
2010	165.8	86.6	99.1	67.6	60.1	63.4	64.8	100.0
2011	161.8	88.6	101.3	67.5	60.2	64.8	67.0	100.0
2012	162.6	88.1	100.7	67.9	59.5	64.6	68.1	100.0
2013	161.0	89.4	100.8	67.7	61.0	63.2	69.3	100.0
2014	155.9	90.5	107.0	66.8	63.0	64.5	71.0	100.0
2015	153.5	93.1	107.9	64.9	66.3	63.6	71.7	100.0
2016	152.5	94.8	109.1	65.7	65.5	63.2	71.1	100.0
2017	152.9	92.3	105.6	66.3	67.4	63.5	71.2	100.0

Note: The data on 2004–2015 have been retrospectively revised following ESA2010 standards (European System of National and Regional Accounts).

Source: KSH STADAT (2018.12.21. version).

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent09_07

Table 9.8: Commuting

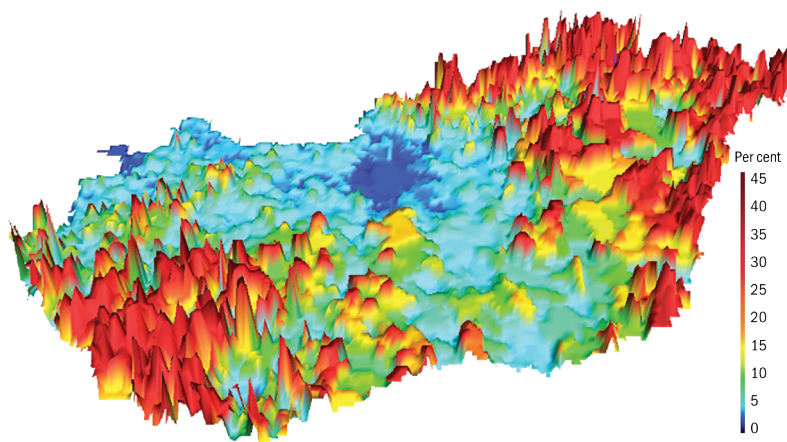
Year	Working in the place of residence		Commuter	
	in thousands	per cent	in thousands	per cent
1980	3,848.5	76.0	1,217.2	24.0
1990	3,380.2	74.7	1,144.7	25.3
2001	2,588.2	70.1	1,102.1	29.9
2005	2,625.1	68.2	1,221.3	31.8
2011	2,462.8 ^a	62.5	1,479.8	37.2
2017	2,374.0	61.5	1,485.2	38.5

^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/2019ent09_08

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



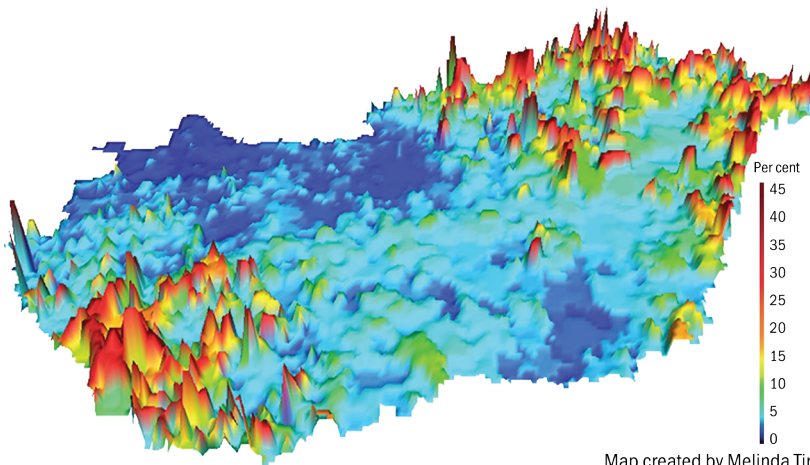
Map created by Melinda Tir.

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/2019ena09_05

Figure 9.6: The share of registered unemployed relative to the population aged 15–64, 1st quarter 2018, per cent



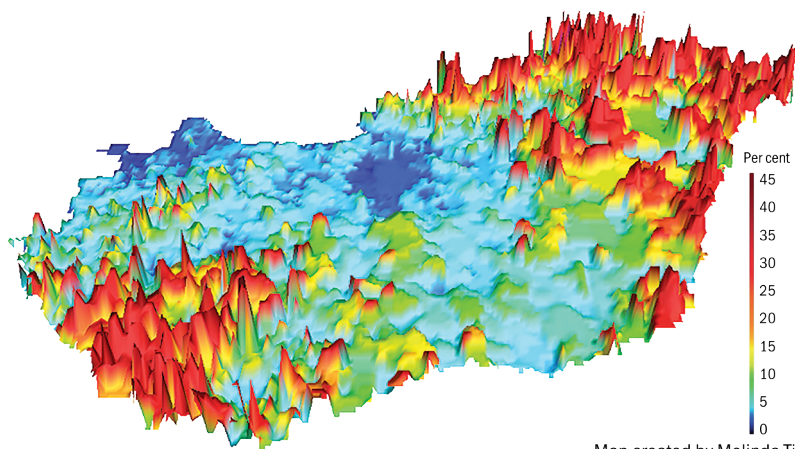
Map created by Melinda Tir.

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 2017 (since 2018 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/2019ena09_06

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

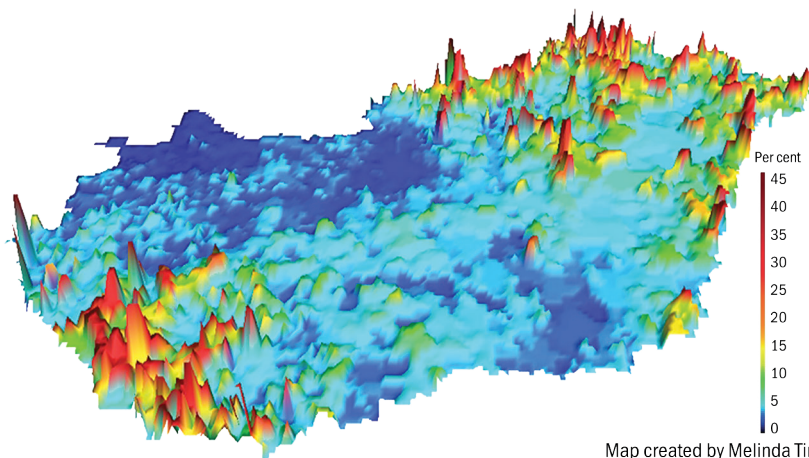


Map created by Melinda Tir.

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/2019ena09_07

Figure 9.8: The share of registered unemployed relative to the population aged 15–64, 3rd quarter 2018, 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 2017 (since 2018 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/2019ena09_08

Table 10.1: Strikes

Year	Number of strikes	Number of persons involved	Hours lost, in thousands
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	9
2010	7	3,263	133
2011	1	..	..
2012	3	1,885	5
2013	1	..	..
2014	0	0	0
2015	2	..	..
2016	7	39,101	271
2017	5	6,706	30
2018	6	15,535	289

Source: *KSH STADAT* strike statistics (2019.06.28. version).

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent10_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
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	103.2
2011	..	104.0-106.0	..	99.3	105.3
2012	-	no wage recommendations	-	103.7	107.2
2013	..	real wage preservation	..	110.9	103.6
2014	..	103.5	..	105.9	104.2
2015	..	103.0 -104.0	..	106.2	103.9
2016	..	verbal recommendation was issued and accepted	..	109.6	105.4
2017	..	recommendation wasn't accepted	..	113.0	111.6
2018	..	recommendation wasn't accepted	..	109.0	110.9

^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, PM*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent10_02

Table 10.3: Single employer collective agreements in the business sector

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of agreements	1,032	1,027	962	966	959	942	951	951	950	994	995	999
Number of persons covered	532,065	467,964	432,086	448,138	448,980	442,723	448,087	443,543	458,668	463,823	386,947	388,996

Source: *PM*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent10_03

Table 10.4: Single institution collective agreements in the public sector

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of agreements	1,711	1,710	1,737	1,751	1,744	1,735	1,736	1,734	798	800	804	819
Number of persons covered	224,246	222,547	225,434	224,651	222,136	261,401	260,388	259,797	301,430	312,055	270,583	167,583

Source: *PM*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent10_04

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of agreements	74	78	80	82	81	81	83	83	83	84	84	83
Number of persons covered	83,117	80,506	222,236	221,627	202,005	204,585	173,614	219,050	299,487	313,044	266,212	230,938

Source: *PM*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent10_05

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of agreements	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Number of persons covered	238	..	..	..	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,979

Source: *PM*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent10_06

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of agreements	214	202	785	905	888	863	874	876	867	878	873	874
Number of persons covered	171,259	100,206	377,677	414,522	416,562	415,751	422,887	384,182	424,914	437,238	368,021	336,288

^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: *PM*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent10_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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of agreements	40	45	62	68	68	73	74	74	74	73	70	72
Number of companies	147	150	2,350	2,460	2,199	2,219	1,096	2,886	3,700	1,833	1,833	1,830
Number of persons covered	33,735	40,046	191,258	211,753	180,131	191,013	160,092	208,128	289,154	199,779	165,789	165,293

^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: *PM*, Employment Relations Information System.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent10_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				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture	21.12	40.83	36.90	35.88	37.33	9.87	21.81	15.77	14.34	14.99
Mining and quarrying	5.35	6.87	16.02	16.21	14.08	40.46	58.42	52.92	35.02	30.41
Manufacturing	11.94	10.82	11.15	8.96	8.73	25.86	27.28	27.14	21.61	21.16
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	73.69	78.50	89.54	84.24	87.06	53.19	58.00	55.15	52.27	55.21
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	27.10	35.25	43.26	42.61	42.64	46.57	59.09	57.08	53.44	55.43
Construction	98.00	98.91	98.54	98.56	98.89	6.65	6.63	5.57	3.80	3.47
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.88	7.56	6.65	5.84	5.54	7.71	7.34	6.81	5.03	4.57
Transportation and storage	37.38	42.22	50.17	57.91	33.59	54.40	59.69	61.93	69.12	66.06
Accommodation and food service activities	87.66	93.51	94.02	93.26	93.05	6.24	5.62	5.75	2.94	2.59
Information and communication	0.81	0.74	0.58	0.28	0.26	19.19	20.81	17.64	15.04	13.69
Financial and insurance activities	5.36	5.85	5.94	6.05	5.95	32.89	37.50	37.05	36.78	36.72
Real estate activities	17.36	16.77	16.81	1.38	1.39	26.14	26.82	29.89	5.68	5.79
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.49	5.39	4.20	0.85	0.80	12.78	10.37	7.45	4.71	4.16
Administrative and support service activities	7.06	6.30	6.24	3.96	3.59	8.17	6.18	5.87	2.63	2.40
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	15.55	7.27	9.75	3.82	12.62
Education	4.81	5.43	2.27	2.32	2.65	44.98	70.79	68.30	61.75	15.55
Human health and social work activities	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	36.38	26.50	27.36	24.35	26.79
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.14	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.00	22.99	21.68	23.51	21.15	19.10
Other service activities	1.46	7.58	2.54	1.52	1.66	6.88	11.80	12.58	11.18	10.86
National economy, total	21.51	20.85	23.66	22.14	20.32	24.59	25.84	25.99	22.14	18.18

^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: *PM*, Employment Relations Information System, Register of Collective Agreements.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent10_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				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture	66	66	66	65	65	7,680	17,603	12,263	10,990	10,990
Mining and quarrying	9	9	9	9	9	1,498	2,057	1,751	1,136	1,136
Manufacturing	355	353	346	343	346	157,178	174,379	180,257	148,315	149,136
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	44	43	45	44	44	12,414	13,450	13,210	12,410	12,524
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	68	69	59	56	63	19,010	25,021	25,796	23,283	24,316
Construction	46	47	45	46	45	7,488	7,540	6,358	4,511	4,510
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	119	117	115	112	110	25,565	25,212	24,197	18,326	17,575
Transportation and storage	59	50	91	96	96	96,550	109,336	125,960	112,168	112,470
Accommodation and food service activities	35	34	36	36	37	4,986	4,969	5,127	2,805	2,699
Information and communication	15	15	16	16	16	13,727	15,514	13,954	12,255	12,255
Financial and insurance activities	26	26	27	29	29	20,892	22,476	22,882	22,285	22,672
Real estate activities	32	32	43	49	50	7,079	7,367	8,152	1,446	1,672
Professional, scientific and technical activities	54	57	55	53	53	10,047	9,534	7,432	4,981	4,791
Administrative and support service activities	24	24	23	25	25	11,080	10,238	9,589	4,270	4,263
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	104	104	106	102	123	40,431	21,224	28,022	10,734	34,947
Education	1,292	352	355	354	354	114,377	176,637	177,956	175,162	45,072
Human health and social work activities	228	226	227	226	228	95,961	94,549	98,399	81,037	84,116
Arts, entertainment and recreation	91	92	96	96	97	7,592	9,341	9,955	8,181	8,181
Other service activities	18	19	21	20	22	1,474	2,283	2,552	2,311	2,330
National economy, total	2,685	1,735	1,781	1,777	1,812	655,029	748,730	773,812	656,606	555,655

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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent10_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				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture	41	706	673	678	667	17,002	32,822	28,586	27,359	27,182
Mining and quarrying	4	4	6	6	6	195	242	530	526	526
Manufacturing	174	231	237	240	244	72,623	67,668	72,432	60,161	60,291
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	35	34	40	39	37	17,142	17,962	21,151	19,720	19,440
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	28	28	32	33	31	9,283	11,450	14,039	13,053	12,990
Construction	510	555	558	549	558	110,173	112,034	112,352	116,659	128,317
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	192	240	221	209	207	22,827	25,944	23,640	21,256	21,284
Transportation and storage	1,209	1,560	1,620	1,618	1,613	63,934	73,515	97,689	89,412	54,567
Accommodation and food service activities	37	35	39	39	40	63,526	73,759	75,848	79,360	86,972
Information and communication	12	11	9	9	9	597	550	461	231	231
Financial and insurance activities	9	12	12	13	12	3,269	3,499	3,662	3,652	3,652
Real estate activities	34	40	42	47	48	4,055	4,030	4,255	330	365
Professional, scientific and technical activities	45	58	56	57	58	3,326	4,368	3,783	815	843
Administrative and support service activities	104	111	104	105	105	10,013	9,310	9,433	6,007	6,009
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1	3	3	3	3	0	1,540	1,571	1,388	1,388
Education	24	26	25	25	24	172	189	134	122	122
Human health and social work activities	2	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	2	1	0	0	13	10	2	0	0
Other service activities	2	13	9	9	9	204	1,125	381	236	236
National economy, total	2,467	3,669	3,687	3,679	3,671	398,354	440,017	469,949	440,287	424,415

^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: *PM*, Employment Relations Information System, Register of Collective Agreements.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent10_11

Table 11.1: Family benefits

Year	Family allowance ^a		Child-care benefit ^a		Child-rearing support ^a		Child-care allowance ^a		Infant-care benefit ^b
	Average monthly amount per family, HUF	Average number of recipient families	Average monthly amount, HUF	Average number of recipients	Average monthly amount per family, HUF	Average number of recipient families	Average monthly amount, HUF	Average number of recipients	Average number of recipients
2009	24,524	1,245,893	78,725	95,050	28,652	40,263	30,716	174,153	29,230
2010	24,442	1,224,042	81,356	94,682	..	39,275	30,388	178,532	27,289
2011	24,528	1,190,707	83,959	87,717	..	37,829	30,929	169,721	24,769
2012	24,491	1,167,640	91,050	81,839	..	38,608	30,640	168,037	25,223
2013	24,257	1,149,796	96,661	81,234	..	37,411	30,687	161,274	24,230
2014	23,674	1,134,556	104,547	83,701	..	36,101	31,180	161,226	24,753
2015	23,902	1,108,302	110,896	85,970	..	34,587	31,883	163,376	25,886
2016	23,849	1,094,004	118,607	91,126	..	33,381	31,880	162,992	26,931
2017	23,678	1,090,651	130,087	97,470	..	32,941	31,278	164,297	27,989
2018	23,681	1,082,791	142,084	102,512	..	32,607	31,248	159,226	27,696

^a Annual mean.

^b Pregnancy and confinement benefit till 31st December 2014. Infant-care benefit is 70 per cent of the recipient's daily income. The amount is subject to personal income tax but exempt from health and pension contributions.

Source: KSH STADAT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent11_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	
2009	51,831	152,197	23,117	167,287	124,115
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	144,084
2013	68,730	48,019	22,781	212,699	151,117
2014	69,720	42,423	22,800	160,858	155,689
2015	72,562	40,576	22,787	158,141	162,391
2016	75,183	41,521	22,874	115,568	175,009
2017	82,912	42,344	22,868	99,783	197,515
2018	93,276	42,258	22,800	75,665	219,412

^a Average of headcount at the end of the month. Since 1st of November, 2005 insurance based unemployment benefits are officially called "jobseeker's allowance".

^b Persons receiving social assistance: registered job-seekers of working age, classified as vulnerable by the PES. Since 1st of January 2009 two types of social assistance exist; group 1 receive social benefit, while group 2 receive 'availability assistance', conditional on acceptance of job offers provided by the PES. From the 1st of January 2011, the second type of benefit was re-named as 'wage replacement allowance'. On 1st of September 2011 the name changed again to 'non-employment subsidy'. These welfare payments are regulated in Law 1993. III.

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

Source: NFSZ: Labour Market Report, 2001. KSH: Welfare systems 2007, Welfare Statistics, Yearbook of Demographics. KSH Social Statistics Yearbooks. KSH STADAT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent11_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
2000	1,671,090	33,258	35,931	762,514	29,217	31,556
2001	1,667,945	37,172	41,002	772,286	32,381	35,705
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: *MAK*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent11_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

Type of benefit	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Number of recipients	Average amount after increase (HUF/month)	Number of recipients	Average amount after increase (HUF/month)	Number of recipients	Average amount after increase (HUF/month)	Number of recipients	Average amount after increase (HUF/month)
Old age pension	2,022,905	118,439	2,014,666	121,041	2,045,738	123,725	2,027,256	129,637
Of which:								
-old age pension of persons above the mandatory retirement age ^b	1,894,897	118,194	1,870,457	120,930	1,901,565	123,799	1,876,148	129,801
-pension for women entitled to retire before the mandatory age after having accumulated at least 40 accrual years	122,253	117,926	139,639	119,457	141,904	121,184	149,971	126,797
-old age pension of persons younger than the mandatory retirement age	5,755	210,014	4,570	215,017	2,269	220,526	1,137	233,700

^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: *MAK*.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent11_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
2000	15,491	18,309	196,689	14,435	2,852	48,581	215,032	15,167
2001	15,640	20,809	198,820	15,610	3,304	53,379	217,764	16,556
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: MÁK.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent11_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

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Number of recipients	Average amount after increase (HUF/month)	Number of recipients	Average amount after increase (HUF/month)	Number of recipients	Average amount after increase (HUF/month)	Number of recipients	Average amount after increase (HUF/month)
Support for disabled persons	404,880	67,759	357,979	69,399	355,188	70,127	338,906	72,762
Of which:								
-disability provision for persons older than the mandatory retirement age	44,436	74,509	52,215	78,425	62,518	80,833	51,965	84,885
-disability provision for persons younger than the mandatory retirement	217,625	74,463	228,730	73,215	249,909	71,199	250,062	73,696
-rehabilitation provision	140,658	54,810	92,951	54,282	40,741	45,604	34,955	46,292
-annuity for miners with damaged health	2,161	96,567	2,038	98,621	2,020	100,817	1,924	104,818

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: MÁK.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent11_04b

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

Pension	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Age	Persons	Age	Persons	Age	Persons	Age	Persons	Age	Persons
Females										
Old age and similar pensions	59.9	15,243	60.7	13,617	58.5	84,922	59.2	51,011	59.6	40,032
Pension for women entitled to retire before the mandatory age after having accumulated at least 40 accrual years	-	-	-	-	57.6	54,770	57.8	26,554	58.0	24,033
Disability and accident-related disab. pens.	51.1	9,065	50.8	10,478	50.7	8,667	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation annuity	44.9	6,574	47.6	6,789	47.2	4,386	..	..	..	..
Total	54.1	30,882	54.4	30,884	57.3	97,975	..	..	..	..
Males										
Old age and similar pensions	59.7	37,116	60.2	37,219	60.3	43,240	61.8	20,411	62.2	21,525
Disability and accident-related disab. pens.	52.3	11,992	52.1	13,345	51.9	10,673	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation annuity	44.8	6,278	47.4	6,123	47.0	4,102	..	..	..	..
Total	56.4	55,386	56.9	56,687	57.8	58,015	..	..	..	..
Together										
Old age and similar pensions	59.7	52,359	60.3	50,836	59.1	128,162	59.9	71,422	60.5	61,557
Disability and accident-related disab. pens.	51.8	21,057	51.5	23,823	51.4	19,340	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation annuity	44.9	12,852	47.5	12,912	47.1	8,488	..	..	..	..
Total	55.6	86,268	56.0	87,571	57.5	155,990	..	..	..	..
Pension	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018 ^a	
	Age	Persons	Age	Persons	Age	Persons	Age	Persons	Age	Persons
Females										
Old age and similar pensions	59.6	38,911	60.0	41,558	61.1	55,288	61.0	46,372	61.2	48,436
Pension for women entitled to retire before the mandatory age after having accumulated at least 40 accrual years	58.3	27,450	58.7	28,537	59.0	28,126	59.3	28,500	59.5	29,009
Disability and accident-related disab. pens.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation annuity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males										
Old age and similar pensions	62.7	18,634	62.7	22,195	63.1	49,831	63.5	31,822	63.6	33,851
Disability and accident-related disab. pens.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation annuity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Together										
Old age and similar pensions	60.6	57,545	60.9	63,753	62.0	105,119	62.0	78,194	62.2	82,287
Disability and accident-related disab. pens.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation annuity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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. 'Old age pensions' include some allowances of minor importance paid to recipients younger than the mandatory retirement age. The data on 2012 – 2016 have been revised and may differ from those in earlier publications.

^a Preliminary data.

Source: MÁK.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent11_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
2003	27,058	23,884	2011	32,314	33,429
2004	27,923	25,388	2012	32,560	33,426
2005	28,738	27,257	2013	32,463	33,422
2006	29,443	28,720	2014	32,497	33,422
2007	30,039	30,219	2015	32,528	34,034
2008	30,677	32,709	2016	32,430	34,581
2009	31,263	33,434	2017	32,789	35,147
2010	31,815	33,429	2018	33,027	36,494

Source: MÁK.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent11_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 (total number)	Old-age and old-age type pensions ^a			From the total: at the age limit			From the total: under the age limit		
		Male	Female	Together	Male	Female	Together	Male	Female	Together
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	n.a.	20,411	51,011	71,422	8,173	7,601	15,774	7,507	40,512	48,019
2013	n.a.	21,525	40,032	61,557	15,948	11,281	27,229	513	25,493	26,006
2014	n.a.	18,634	38,911	57,545	10,537	6,996	17,533	1,756	28,617	30,373
2015	n.a.	22,195	41,558	63,753	11,735	7,760	19,495	2,434	29,773	32,207
2016	n.a.	49,831	55,288	105,119	32,787	21,078	53,865	1,611	28,782	30,393
2017	n.a.	31,822	46,372	78,194	16,506	11,920	28,426	2,084	29,004	31,088
2018 ^b	n.a.	33,851	48,436	82,287	17,029	12,079	29,108	1,963	29,393	31,356

^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: These statistics exclude data for the armed forces and police, and those for the State Railways (MÁV) until 2008. Pensions disbursed in the given year (determined according to the given year's rules). The data for old age pensions include some items paid to people retiring before the mandatory age. The data on 2012–2016 have been revised and may differ from those in earlier publications. The column for 'of which in the year of reaching the mandatory age' exclude people, who retired before reaching the mandatory age but expected to reach it in the given calendar year.

Source: MÁK.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent11_07

Table 11.8: Retirement age threshold

Birth year	Calendar year																					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 I.	2014 II.	2015 I.	2015 II.	2016	2017 I.	2017 II.	2018 I.	2018 II.	2019	2020 I.	2020 II.	2021 I.	2021 II.	2022	2023	2024
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	60,5	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	57,5	58	58,5	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/2019ent11_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
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
2016	..	15	15
2017	..	15	15
2018	..	15	15
2019	..	15	15

^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/2019ent12_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	3,383	2,883	29.6	17.3
2013	98,000	4,510	64,190	2,954	125,930	5,795	49.0	1,000	500	3,511	3,011	28.5	16.6
2014	101,500	4,670	66,483	3,059	130,428	6,001	49.0	1,000	500	3,600	3,100	27.8	16.1
2015	105,000	4,830	68,775	3,164	134,925	6,207	49.0	1,000	500	3,689	3,189	27.1	15.7
2016	111,000	5,110	73,815	3,398	142,635	6,566	48.2	1,000	500	3,888	3,388	25.7	14.8
2017	127,500	5,870	84,788	3,904	157,463	7,543	46.2	1,000	500	4,318	3,818	23.2	13.1
2018	138,000	6,603	91,770	4,391	167,670	8,022	45.3	1,000	500	4,732	4,232	21.1	11.8
2019	149,000	7,163	99,085	4,764	180,290	8,668	45.0	1,000	500	5,049	4,549	19.8	11.0

^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: tax wedge = (total wage cost – net wage)/total wage cost.

Source: Minimum wage: 1990 – 91: http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xstadat/xstadat_eves/iqli041.html. Public contribution ticket: 1997. legislation number LXXIV. Simplified employment: 2010. Legislation number LXXV. Data for 2014 – 2015: http://www.afsz.hu/en-gine.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/2019ent12_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	56.9	118,000	28,500
2015. I. I.	105,000	42.4	54.0	122,000	28,500
2016. I. I.	111,000	42.2	53.5	129,000	28,500
2017. I. I.	127,500	42.9	..	161,000	28,500
2018. I. I.	138,000	41.8	..	180,500	28,500
2019. I. I.	149,000	..	..	195,000	28,500

Notes: Up to the year 1999, sectors employing unskilled labour usually received an extension of a few months for the introduction of 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.mszosz.hu/files/1/64/345.pdf>, 1992–: CSO. Guaranteed wage minimum: http://www.nav.gov.hu/nav/szolgaltatasok/adokulcsok_jaru-lekmertekek/minimalber_garantalt. Minimum pension: http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xtbla/nyugdij/tablny11_03.html. APW: NFSZ BT.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent12_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	48.7	40.0	44.6	39.1
2004	47.5	39.1	44.8	38.2
2005	48.6	37.6	43.1	37.8
2006	48.8	38.2	43.3	36.7
2007	49.3	40.6	46.1	39.7
2008	51.0	41.9	46.8	40.3
2009	47.9	39.9	46.2	40.6 ^d
2010	46.7	38.1	43.8	36.2
2011	46.8	37.9	45.2	39.5
2012	46.0	39.2	47.9	49.0
2013	45.7	39.0	49.0	49.0
2014	45.3	39.6	49.0	49.0
2015	45.0	41.6	49.0	49.0
2016	45.6	40.9	48.3	48.3
2017	45.3	39.5	46.2	46.2
2018	..	..	45.0	45.0

^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. 1996–2002: http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/taxation/gen_info/economic_analysis/tax_structures/index_en.htm. 2003 –: https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/economic-analysis-taxation/data-taxation_en, Eurostat online database. Implicit tax rate: Eurostat online database (gov_a_tax_itr). 2003 –: https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/economic-analysis-taxation/data-taxation_en. Tax wedge on the 67 percent level of the mean wage: OECD: Taxing wages 2010, Paris 2011, OECD Tax Statistics/ Taxing wages/ Comparative tables. Tax wedge at the level of the minimum wage: calculations of Ágota Scharle.

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent12_04

**Table 13.1: Employment and unemployment rate of population aged 15–64
by gender in the EU, 2018**

Country	Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	males	females	together	males	females	together
Austria	80.7	71.7	76.2	4.9	4.5	4.7
Belgium	73.9	65.5	69.7	6.2	5.4	5.8
Bulgaria	76.5	68.3	72.4	5.6	4.6	5.1
Cyprus	79.3	68.9	73.9	8.1	8.7	8.4
Czech Republic	87.4	72.2	79.9	1.7	2.8	2.2
Denmark	81.5	74.8	78.2	4.4	4.9	4.7
United Kingdom	83.7	73.8	78.7	3.6	3.5	3.6
Estonia	83.4	75.6	79.5	5.1	5.2	5.1
Finland	78.2	74.5	76.3	7.0	6.7	6.8
France	75.2	67.6	71.3	8.8	8.9	8.8
Greece	70.1	49.1	59.5	15.3	24.2	19.3
Netherlands	84.3	74.2	79.2	3.3	3.5	3.4
Croatia	70.3	60.1	65.2	7.4	9.0	8.2
Ireland	80.3	68.1	74.1	5.5	5.2	5.4
Poland	79.4	65.0	72.2	3.8	3.8	3.8
Latvia	79.0	74.8	76.8	8.5	6.6	7.5
Lithuania	79.0	76.7	77.8	7.0	5.6	6.3
Luxembourg	76.0	68.0	72.1	5.0	5.6	5.3
Hungary	82.1	66.8	74.4	3.3	3.9	3.6
Malta	85.7	63.4	75.0	3.5	3.2	3.4
Germany	83.9	75.8	79.9	3.8	2.9	3.3
Italy	72.9	53.1	63.0	9.7	11.6	10.5
Portugal	78.9	72.1	75.4	6.5	7.4	7.0
Romania	78.9	60.6	69.9	4.5	3.4	4.0
Spain	73.1	61.0	67.0	13.4	16.8	14.9
Sweden	84.7	80.4	82.6	5.8	5.6	5.7
Slovakia	79.2	65.5	72.4	5.9	6.9	6.4
Slovenia	79.0	71.7	75.4	4.6	5.8	5.1
EU-28	78.9	67.4	73.1	6.5	7.0	6.7

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

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent13_01

Table 13.2: Employment composition of the countries in the EU^a, 2018

Country	Self employed ^b	Part time	Fixed term contract	Agriculture	Industry	Market services	Non market services ^c
Austria	10.4	27.3	8.1	3.3	25.7	38.6	32.5
Belgium	12.7	24.5	9.3	0.9	21.2	34.8	43.1
Bulgaria	10.6	1.8	3.6	6.4	30.4	38.1	25.1
Cyprus	11.7	10.8	12.2	1.7	16.7	48.7	32.8
Czech Republic	16.0	6.3	7.0	2.8	38.0	32.6	26.6
Denmark	7.2	24.8	10.3	2.1	18.7	37.8	41.4
United Kingdom	13.8	24.6	4.7	0.9	18.2	40.2	40.7
Estonia	10.4	11.1	3.1	3.2	30.3	37.5	29.0
Finland	11.6	15.1	14.2	3.3	22.5	35.2	39.0
France	11.0	18.0	14.8	2.4	20.4	36.0	41.1
Greece	29.1	9.1	7.6	11.7	15.4	43.1	29.9
Netherlands	15.4	50.1	17.8	2.0	16.3	41.3	40.5
Croatia	10.2	5.2	17.6	5.6	27.7	38.5	28.2
Ireland	12.9	19.5	8.6	3.8	19.1	41.9	35.1
Poland	17.4	6.4	19.5	9.4	32.1	32.4	26.0
Latvia	11.0	7.2	2.4	7.0	24.0	39.8	29.2
Lithuania	10.8	7.1	1.4	7.0	26.0	36.7	30.3
Luxembourg	7.5	17.7	8.9	1.0	11.7	42.0	45.3
Hungary	9.7	4.2	6.5	4.8	32.6	31.4	31.3
Malta	13.6	13.3	6.7	0.9	18.7	41.4	39.0
Germany	8.8	26.8	11.5	1.2	27.6	34.9	36.3
Italy	20.6	18.4	13.4	3.6	26.4	37.7	32.4
Portugal	13.1	8.1	19.0	3.8	25.7	35.9	34.6
Romania	15.5	6.5	0.9	19.8	31.1	29.8	19.4
Spain	15.2	14.5	22.7	4.2	20.4	40.6	34.9
Sweden	8.4	22.7	14.3	1.5	18.3	36.6	43.6
Slovakia	14.6	4.9	6.9	2.3	36.8	31.7	29.3
Slovenia	12.1	9.7	13.5	4.4	33.8	33.8	28.0
EU-28	13.5	19.2	12.1	3.7	24.3	36.7	35.2

^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/2019ent13_02

Table 13.3: The ration of vacancies, IV. quarter, 2018

Country	Vacancy rate	Country	Vacancy rate
Bulgaria	0.9	Finland	2.2
Portugal	0.9	Norway	2.3
Poland	1.2	Latvia	2.4
Slovakia	1.2	Sweden	2.5
Romania	1.3	Slovenia	2.5
Lithuania	1.5	Hungary	2.7
North Macedonia	1.6	Netherlands	2.9
Luxembourg	1.7	Germany	3.1
Croatia	1.7	Czech Republic	5.7
Estonia	1.9		

Source: *Eurostat*. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/labour-market/job-vacancies/database>
(jvs_q_nace2: 2019.08.20. version, donwnloaded: 2019.08.24.)

Online data source in xls format: http://www.bpdata.eu/mpt/2019ent13_03

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 Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage stratified sample design. The sample design strata were defined in terms of geographic units, size categories of settlements and area types such as city centres, outskirts, etc. The sample has a simple rotation pattern: any household entering the sample at some time is expected to provide labour market information at six consecutive quarters, then leaves the sample forever. The quarterly sample is made up of three monthly sub-samples. In each sampled dwelling, labour market information is collected from each household and each person aged 15–74 living there. The number of addresses selected for the sample in a quarter is about 38 thousand.

Grossing up of LFS data has been carried out monthly on the basis of the population number of the last Census corrected with the extrapolated population numbers. Estimated totals or levels based on the LFS sample are computed by inflating and summing the observations by suitable sample weights. The weights to the estimation are made in two steps. First the primary weights are calculated for the 275 strata of the sample, then these weights need to be adjusted for non-response by updated census counts in cross-classes defined by age, sex and geographic units. In the correction procedure the further calculated population and dwelling numbers have a key role.

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. Due to correction, the LFS statistics published earlier were modified.

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 Job vacancy statistics

The Job Vacancies Survey is a firm-based survey of quarterly frequency. The survey covers all corporations with more than 49 employees. Businesses with 5–49 employees are randomly sampled. Budgetary institutions and non-profit ones with more than two employ-

ees are observed on a full-scope basis. In line with EU recommendations, newly created, unfilled positions are those which are unfilled or about to become vacant within 3 months, provided that the employer takes active steps to find a suitable candidate for the job, and is in the position to fill the job.

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 an account of the total labour force in the time period between the two censuses.

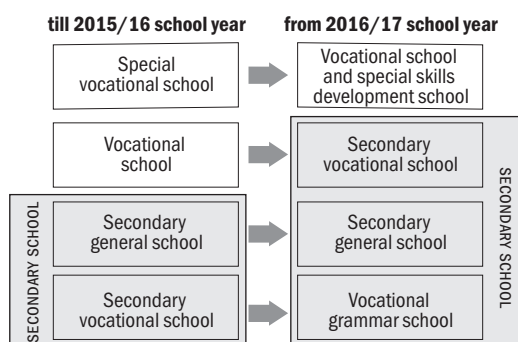
The MEM, as its name shows, is a balance-like account that compares the labour supply (human resources) to the labour demand at an ideal moment (1 January). Population is taken into account by economic activity, with a differentiation between statistical data of those of working age and the population 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.

Source of educational data

Data on educational institutions are collected and processed by the Ministry of Human Capacities (or the at all times ministry responsible for education). Data surveys relating to education have undergone changes both in content and in methodology since the 2000/2001 school-year (the paper-based questionnaires were replaced by the electronic data collection system, which in the year of transition temporarily has resulted in lower reliability data); they follow the structural and activity system laid down by Acts LXXIX. and LXXX. of 1993 on education. The observed units of the data survey are the educational institutions, and the activities and educational tasks within them. Since the 2000/2001 school-year October 1st and October 15th of every year was designated as the nominal date of the data survey (before 2000 it was a similar date, which nevertheless varied by school-types).

In the 2016/2017 school year significant transformations started in secondary education. In addition to changing the name of vocational institutions, the

task they performed changed as well. The new name of special vocational schools is vocational school and special skills development school, the name of earlier vocational schools became secondary vocational school and that of earlier secondary vocational schools became vocational grammar school. In the new vocational schools pupils with special educational need who are unable to make progress with the other pupils are prepared for vocational examinations; the special skills development schools provide preparation for SEN-students with moderate disability for commencing independent life or the learning of work processes requiring simple training, which enable employment. In the new system secondary vocational schools students acquire a vocational qualification during the first 3 years, after which they have the opportunity to complete two further years preparing for a final examination at secondary level then they can pass a maturity examination. After completing the first four years of vocational grammar schools, students pass a vocational grammar school-leaving examination, during an additional year students prepare for the vocational examination. There was no change in the case of secondary general schools. The category of secondary school preparing students for final examination at secondary level (maturity examination) has changed. Earlier the secondary general school and the secondary vocational school belonged in this category, in the new system the secondary vocational school, the secondary general school and the vocational grammar school together are meant by it. As a result, some of the education time series can no longer be resumed in their earlier forms.



Former and current scheme of secondary education:

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/counselor/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 finan-

cial 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 work-time 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 the maximum is 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.