

## FACT SHEET – Hungary

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## I. Economic indicators

Table 1. Population and forecast (1990, 2004, 2020)

<b>Total population</b> (million)			<b>Average annual population growth rate</b> (%)		<b>Population age composition</b> (%, 2004)			<b>Dependency ratio</b> (dependants as proportion of working-age population, 2004)	
1990	2004	2020	1990 - 2004	2004- 2020	Ages 0-14	Ages 15-64	Ages 65+	Young	Old
<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>

- not available

Source: The World Bank Group, World Development Indicators 2006.  
(<http://devdata.worldbank.org/wdi2006/contents/Section2.htm>)

Population in million (2004-2010)

<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010*</b>
10.11	10.09	10.07	10.06	10.04	10.03	10.01p

\* As of January, 1, 2010.

p - provisional value

Source: Eurostat 2010.

(<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tps00001&language=en>)

Table 2. GDP per capita in PPS (EU-27=100); 2004-2008

<b>Area/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
EU-25	104	104*	104	104	103
Hungary	63	63*	63	63	64

\* break in series

Source: Eurostat 2010.

(<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tsieb010>)

Table 3. Economy by sectors (1996,2006)

Gross domestic product (\$ mln)		Agriculture (% of GDP)		Industry (% of GDP)		Manufacturing (% of GDP)		Services (% of GDP)	
1996	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006
44,656	112,920	7	4	32	30	24	23	61	66

Source: The World Bank 2008.

([http://books.google.pl/books?id=O67oDJW01pwC&pg=PA195&lpg=PA195&dq=world+development+indicators+2007&source=bl&ots=iBqVToOWcG&sig=7pTjNMA2o2Cz6cXbUH35pA0vrAA&hl=pl&ei=u-DqS5KnLZuhOIPO5P0K&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CB4Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=world%20development%20indicators%202007&f=false](http://books.google.pl/books?id=O67oDJW01pwC&pg=PA195&lpg=PA195&dq=world+development+indicators+2007&source=bl&ots=iBqVToOWcG&sig=7pTjNMA2o2Cz6cXbUH35pA0vrAA&hl=pl&ei=u-DqS5KnLZuhOIPO5P0K&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CB4Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=world%20development%20indicators%202007&f=false), p.203)

Table 4. The size of the shadow economy as % of GDP (2001-2007)

Area/Year	2001/2002	2002/2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average (chosen 21 OECD countries)	16.7	16.3	16.1	15.6	14.5	13.9

- not available

Source: Schneider, Kepler 2007.

(<http://ec.europa.eu/social/search.jsp?langId=en&menuType=basic>)

Table 5. Risk of being detected for undeclared work (2007); in %

Area/Risk degree	High	Small	Refusal to answer (spontaneous)	Do not know
EU27	33	55	1	11
Hungary	37	52	2	9

Source: Eurobarometer 2007.

([http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_284\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_284_en.pdf), p.36).

Reasons for doing undeclared work (2007); in %

	Salaries in the regular businesses are too low	Taxes and/or social security contributions are too high	Lack of control by authorities	Lack of regular jobs on the labour market
EU27	26	17	12	10
Hungary	13	35	7	11

Source: Eurobarometer 2007.

([http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_284\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_284_en.pdf), p.41)

Table 6. Labour productivity per hour worked (2004-2009)

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
EU27	86.8	86.9b	86.9	87.2	87.6	87.5
Hungary	49.6	49.6b	49.9	50.4	52.9	51.9

b- break in series

*Source:* Eurostat 2010

(<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsieb040&plugin=1>)

## II. Labour market indicators

Table 7. Total employment rate (2004-2009); in %

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
EU27	63.0	63.5	64.5	65.4	65.9	64.6
Hungary	56.8	56.9	57.3	57.3	56.7	55.4

*Source:* Eurostat 2010.

(<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&language=en&pcode=tsiem010&tableSelection=1&footnotes=yes&labeling=labels&plugin=1>)

Employment rate: total and by gender (2004-2009); in %

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Total	56.8	56.9	57.3	57.3	56.7	55.4
Men	63.1	63.1	63.8	64.0	63.0	61.1
Women	50.7	51.0	51.1	50.9	50.6	49.9

*Source:* Eurostat 2010.

(<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&language=en&pcode=tsiem010&tableSelection=1&footnotes=yes&labeling=labels&plugin=1>)

Employment rate by age group (2004-2008); in %

<b>Age/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
15-24	23.3	21.8	21.7	21.0	20.0
25-54	73.7	73.7	74.2	74.6	74.4
55-64	30.4	33.0	33.6	33.1	31.4
60-64	13.1	14.6	13.4	13.6	13.0

*Source:* EU Labour Force Survey 2009, updated in June 2009.

Men employment rate by age group (2004-2008); in %

<b>Age/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
15-24	26.3	24.4	24.5	24.2	23.2
25-54	80.7	80.3	81.0	81.3	81.0
55-64	37.8	40.6	41.4	41.7	38.5
60-64	18.9	20.9	19.2	18.9	16.8

*Source:* EU Labour Force Survey 2009, updated in June 2009.

Women employment rate by age group (2004-2008); in %

<b>Age/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
15-24	20.3	19.2	18.8	17.8	16.8
25-54	67.0	67.2	67.6	67.9	67.9
55-64	24.5	26.7	27.1	26.2	25.7
60-64	8.6	9.6	8.9	9.7	10.0

*Source:* EU Labour Force Survey 2009, updated in June 2009.

Table 8. Activity rate: total and by gender (2004-2008); in %

<b>Age/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Total	60.2	61.3	62.0	61.9	61.5
Men	67.1	67.9	68.7	69.0	68.3
Women	53.6	55.1	55.5	55.1	55.0

*Source:* EU Labour Force Survey 2009, updated in June 2009.

Total activity rate by age group (2004-2008); in %

<b>Age/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
15-24	27.3	27.1	26.8	25.6	25.0
25-54	77.8	78.7	79.6	80.0	80.1
55-64	31.3	34.3	34.9	34.5	33.1
60-64	13.4	14.9	13.8	13.8	1.34

*Source:* EU Labour Force Survey 2009, updated in June 2009.

Men activity rate by age group (2004-2008); in %

<b>Age/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
15-24	30.8	30.3	30.1	29.3	28.6
25-54	85.1	85.5	86.5	86.9	87.0
55-64	39.0	42.3	43.1	43.6	40.5
60-64	19.2	21.2	19.6	19.2	17.2

*Source:* EU Labour Force Survey 2009, updated in June 2009.

Women activity rate by age group (2004-2008); in %

<b>Age/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
15-24	23.6	23.8	23.4	21.8	21.3
25-54	70.8	72.1	72.9	73.2	73.3
55-64	25.1	27.7	28.2	27.3	27.0
60-64	8.9	9.8	9.4	9.8	10.4

*Source:* EU Labour Force Survey 2009, updated in June 2009.

Table 9. Unemployment rate: total and by gender (2004-2009); in %

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Total	5.9	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.9
Men	5.8	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.7
Women	5.9	7.4	7.9	7.7	8.1

*Source:* Eurostat 2010.

Unemployment rate by age group (2004-2008); in %

<b>Age/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
15-24	14.4	19.4	19.1	18.0	19.9
25-54	5.3	6.4	6.8	6.8	7.1
55-64	2.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	5.0
60-64	:	:	:	:	:

: data not available

Source: EU Labour Force Survey 2009, updated in June 2009.

Men unemployment rate by age group (2004-2008); in %

<b>Age/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
15-24	14.6	19.6	18.6	17.6	19.1
25-54	5.2	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.9
55-64	3.1	4.2	4.0	4.5	5.0
60-64	:	:	:	:	:

: data not available

Source: EU Labour Force Survey 2009, updated in June 2009.

Women unemployment rate by age group (2004-2008); in %

<b>Age/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
15-24	14.2	19.0	19.8	18.6	20.9
25-54	5.4	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.4
55-64	2.6	3.5	3.9	3.9	5.1
60-64	:	:	:	:	:

: data not available

Source: EU Labour Force Survey 2009, updated in June 2009.

Table 10. Employment by sector (2000-2008), as % total employment

<b>Sector/Year</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Services	59.6	59.5	59.7	61.2	58.9	59.7	60.1	60.1	60.8
Industry	33.8	34.2	34.1	33.3	32.1	31.7	31.7	32.1	31.7
Agriculture	6.6	6.3	6.2	5.5	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.5

Source: Employment in Europe 2009, statistical annex, p. 172.



Employment by sectors (2004-2007); number of persons employed, in thousand

<b>Sector/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
Mining and quarrying	6141	5873	5600	5375
Manufacturing	835079	794254	778075	773948
Electricity, gas and water supply	59372	57204	54129	48825
Construction	238149	234703	23994	242794
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	589680	585585	583496	600816
Hotels and restaurants	124925	126035	126909	127795
Transport, storage and communications	276659	268858	265001	264519
Real estate, retting and business activities	442862	447369	482970	524676

Source: Eurostat 2009.

(<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tin00004>)

Table 11. Inequalities of income distribution (2004-2009); in %

*The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income.*

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
EU27	:	4.9s	4.8s	5.0	:	:
Hungary	:	4.0	5.5	3.7	3.6	3.5

: data not available

s – Eurostat estimation

Source: Eurostat 2010.

(<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tsisc010>)

Table 12. In work at-risk-of-poverty rate: total and by gender (2004-2009); in %

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Total	:	8.8	6.8	5.8	5.4	6.2
Men	:	10.7	8.1	6.6	6.3	7.0
Women	:	6.5	5.4	4.9	4.2	5.3

p –provisional rate

Please note, that according to Eurofund report, *Working poor in Europe*, published by Eurofund in 2010 "If persons are at risk of poverty, this may not be simply because of low wages but because their wages are insufficient to maintain the income of the household in which they live at a certain level. Equally, a person can earn a wage well below the poverty threshold but not be at risk of poverty because the income of other household members is sufficient to raise the overall household income above the poverty threshold. Such a person is, therefore, not counted as being working poor as defined here. A person can have earnings well above the poverty threshold but, because they share a household with people who are not working, they can be counted as being working poor" (page 2 of the report; the whole report available at:

<http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/pubdocs/2010/25/en/2/EF1025EN.pdf>.

*Source:* Eurostat 2010.

(<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tsdsc320&language=en>);

Table 13. Job satisfaction of workers: total and by gender (2005); in %

*percentage of workers that are either very satisfied or satisfied with working conditions in their main paid job*

	<b>UE27</b>	<b>Hungary</b>
Total	82.3	75.9
Males	81.5	74.1
Females	83.4	78

: data not available

*Source:* EWCS 2005.

([http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/ewco/surveys/ewcs2005/4ewcs\\_10\\_02.htm](http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/ewco/surveys/ewcs2005/4ewcs_10_02.htm))

Table 14. Educational attainment: adult population (2004-2007)  
*distribution of the 25-64 year-old population, by highest level of education attained*

Year/Area	Hungary			OECD		
	Below upper secondary	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary education	Below upper secondary	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary education
<b>2007</b>	21	61	18	30	43	27
<b>2006</b>	22	60	18	30	43	26
<b>2005</b>	24	59	17	31	43	26
<b>2004</b>	25	59	17	32	43	25

Source: OECD, *Education at Glance 2009*.  
 (<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/41/25/43636332.pdf>, p.41)

Table 15. Trends in educational attainment: 25-64 year-old population (2004-2007)  
*percentage, by age groups*

Education level	2004	2005	2006	2007
Below upper secondary	25	24	22	21
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	59	59	60	61
Tertiary education	17	17	18	18

- not available

Source: OECD, *Education at Glance 2009*.  
 (<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/41/25/43636332.pdf>, p.40)

### III. Flexicurity indicators

#### 1. Contractual arrangements

Table 16. Employment by type of contract (2004-2008), as % total employees

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Self-employed	17.3	16.7	15.4	15.0	14.7
Part-time employment	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.6
Fixed-term contracts	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.3	7.9

Source: Employment in Europe 2009, statistical annex, p.172.

Table 17. Transition by employment status (2005/2006; 2006/2007)

persons aged 16-64; % of status in year t

2005 (year t)	2006 (year t+1)		2006 (year t)	2007 (year t +1)	
Total	Full-time	52	Total	Full-time	55
	Part-time	4		Part-time	3
	Unemployed	6		Unemployed	6
	Inactive	38		Inactive	36
	Undef status	.		Undef status	.
Full-time	Full-time	87	Full-time	Full-time	90
	Part-time	2		Part-time	2
	Unemployed	4		Unemployed	4
	Inactive	7		Inactive	5
Part-time	Full-time	34	Part time	Full-time	43
	Part-time	30		Part-time	30
	Unemployed	5u		Unemployed	10
	Inactive	31		Inactive	17
Unemployed	Full-time	35	Unemployed	Full-time	35
	Part-time	7u		Part-time	5
	Unemployed	38		Unemployed	42
	Inactive	21		Inactive	17
Inactive	Full-time	6	Inactive	Full-time	8
	Part-time	2u		Part-time	2
	Unemployed	3		Unemployed	2
	Inactive	90		Inactive	88

u - unreliable and/or data are removed in accordance with EU-SILC publication requirements.

2006: data updated June 2009

2007: data updated October 2009

Source: EU-SILC 2009.

Table 18. Transition by type of contract (2005/2006; 2006/2007)  
*persons aged 16-64; % of status in year t*

2005 status	2006 status		2006 status	2007 status	
Total	Employee-permanent	44	Total	Employee-permanent	44
	Employee-temporary	4		Employee-temporary	7
	Self-employed	7		Self-employed	7
	Unemployed	6		Unemployed	6
	Inactive	38		Inactive	36
Employee-permanent	Employee-permanent	84	Employee-permanent	Employee-permanent	83
	Employee-temporary	3		Employee-temporary	7
	Self-employed	3		Self-employed	2
	Unemployed	3		Unemployed	3
	Inactive	7		Inactive	5
Employee-temporary	Employee-permanent	51	Employee-temporary	Employee-permanent	48
	Employee-temporary	27		Employee-temporary	32
	Self-employed	u		Self-employed	2
	Unemployed	10u		Unemployed	9
	Inactive	12u		Inactive	9
Self-employed	Employee-permanent	21	Self-employed	Employee-permanent	17
	Employee-temporary	u		Employee-temporary	3
	Self-employed	62		Self-employed	70
	Unemployed	u		Unemployed	3

	Inactive	14		Inactive	6
Unemployed	Employee-permanent	29	Unemployed	Employee-permanent	21
	Employee-temporary	7		Employee-temporary	18
	Self-employed	u		Self-employed	1
	Unemployed	40		Unemployed	42
	Inactive	22		Inactive	17
Inactive	Employee-permanent	5	Inactive	Employee-permanent	6
	Employee-temporary	1u		Employee-temporary	3
	Self-employed	u		Self-employed	1
	Unemployed	3		Unemployed	3
	Inactive	91		Inactive	88

u - unreliable and/or data are removed in accordance with EU-SILC publication requirements.

2005/2006: data updated June 2009

2006/2007: data updated October 2009

Source: EU-SILC 2009.

Table 19. Access to flexitime (2004); % of total employees  
*persons aged 15-64*

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
EU27	31.3	33.0	29.4
Hungary	17.3	20.1	14.2

Source: Eurostat, EU LFS 2008.

Table 20. Strictness of employment protection (2004-2009)

<b>Area/Year</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
OECD countries – overall	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.94	:
Hungary					
- overall	1.52	1.52	1.65	1.65	:
- regular employment	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	:
- temporary employment	1.13	1.13	1.38	1.38	:

: - not available

Source: OECD 2009.

([http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EPL\\_OV](http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EPL_OV))

Employment protection – dynamic perspective

<b>Labour market measures</b>	<b>Unit</b> (earlier year, latest year)	<b>Earlier year</b>	<b>Latest year</b>	<b>Latest year, OECD total</b>
Overall EP strictness	Scale 0-6 (1998,2008)	1.5	1.9	2.1
EP strictness for regular employment	Scale 0-6 (1998,2008)	1.9	1.9	2.1
EP strictness for temporary employment	Scale 0-6 (1998,2008)	0.6	1.4	1.8

: - not available

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook 2009.

([http://www.oecd.org/document/53/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_39023495\\_42788213\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/53/0,3343,en_2649_39023495_42788213_1_1_1_1,00.html))

Table 21. Diversity and reasons for contractual and working arrangements (2008)  
*by area/country and gender*

Area/Country		Total employees in part-time and/or fixed-term contracts + total self-employed as % of persons	Total employees in part-time jobs	Total employees in fixed-term jobs	Total self-employed as % of total persons in employment
<b>EU27</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>
	Men	33.2	4.7	11.0	18.7
	Women	45.5	25.5	9.5	10.0
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>11.9</b>
	Men	24.2	2.2	7.6	15.0
	Women	18.8	4.6	5.8	8.1

Source: EU LFS 2009.

## 2. Lifelong learning

Table 22. Spending on human resources (2001-2006); public expenditure on education as percentage of GDP

Area/Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU27	4.99	5.10	5.15	5.06	5.04	5.02
Hungary	5.01	5.38	5.86	5.43	5.46	5.41

Source: Eurostat 2009.

(<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tsiir010>)

Table 23. Percentage of employees (all enterprises) participating in CVT courses by gender (2005)

Area/Country	Total	Men	Women
EU27	33	34	31
Hungary	16	16	15

Source: CVTS3 2009.

(<http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/EN/statistics-and-indicators/continuing-vocational-training-and-adult-learning.aspx>)

Table 24. Lifelong learning (2004-2009); in %

*participation of the adult population aged 25-64 participating in education or training over the four weeks prior to the study*

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU27	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.6
Hungary	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.1

Source: EU Labour Force Survey 2009.

Lifelong learning participation: total and by gender (2004-2008); in %

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.1
Men	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7
Women	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.5

Source: EU Labour Force Survey 2009.



Total participation in lifelong learning by age (2004-2008); in %

<b>Age/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
25-34	9.2	9.3	8.9	8.3	7.1
35-44	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.9
45-54	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
55-64	0.4	(0.3)	(0.3)	0.4	(0.3)

Data in brackets lack reliability due to the small sample size.

Source: EU Labour Force Survey 2009.

Men participation in lifelong learning by age (2004-2008); in %

<b>Age/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
25-34	7.9	7.8	7.6	6.9	6.3
35-44	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.2
45-54	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
55-64	:	:	:	:	:

: means data is either not available or extremely unreliable.

Source: EU Labour Force Survey 2009, updated in June 2009.

Women participation in lifelong learning by age (2004-2008); in %

<b>Age/Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
25-34	10.5	10.8	10.2	9.6	7.8
35-44	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.7
45-54	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
55-64	(0.4)	:	:	(0.4)	:

Data in brackets lack reliability due to the small sample size.

: means data is either not available or extremely unreliable.

Source: EU Labour Force Survey 2009, updated in June 2009.

Table 25. Investment by enterprises in training of adults (1999,2005)

*direct costs and labour costs of participants divided by total labour costs*

<b>Area/Country</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2005</b>
EU27	2.3	1.6
Hungary	1.2	1.9

Source: CVTS3.

### 3. Active labour market policy

Table 26. Public expenditure on labour market policies

<b>Labour market measures</b>	<b>Unit</b> (earlier year, latest year)	<b>Earlier year</b>	<b>Latest year</b>	<b>Latest year, OECD total</b>
Active	% of GDP (1998, 2007)	0.4	0.3	0.6
Passive	% of GDP (1998, 2007)	0.6	0.4	0.8

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook 2009.

([http://www.oecd.org/document/53/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_39023495\\_42788213\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/53/0,3343,en_2649_39023495_42788213_1_1_1_1,00.html))

Public expenditure on labour market policies, by type of action (2004-2008); as % of GDP

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Total LMP (categories 1-9)	0.674	0.689 <sup>e</sup>	0.641	0.646	:
Labour market services	0.099	0.094 <sup>e</sup>	0.091	0.084	:
Total LMP measures (categories 2-7)	0.203	0.203	0.193	0.206	:
Total LMP supports (categories 8-9)	0.372	0.392	0.357	0.357	:

: - data not available

e - estimated value

Source: Eurostat 2009.

([http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/labour\\_market/labour\\_market\\_policy/main\\_tables](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/labour_market/labour_market_policy/main_tables))

Table 27. Activation of long-term unemployed: total and by gender (2004-2008)

Activation rates	Total	Men	Women
<b>2004</b>	:	:	:
<b>2005</b>	:	:	:
<b>2006</b>	:	:	:
<b>2007</b>	:	:	:
<b>2008</b>	:	:	:

: data not available

Source: National data and LMP, Eurostat 2009.

Table 28. Participants in labour market policy measures: by type of action (2004-2008)

*annual average stock*

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total LMP measures (categories 2-7)	87060 <sup>u</sup>	71359 <sup>u</sup>	69517	64122	:
Training	20705	14224	13857	13564	:
Job rotation and job sharing	-	-	-	-	:
Employment incentives	42896 <sup>u</sup>	36485 <sup>u</sup>	35388	32164	:
Supported employment and rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	:
Direct job creation	18240	16523	17021	16522	:
Start-up incentives	5219	4127	3251	1872	:

u - unreliable or uncertain data

- 'Not applicable' or 'Real zero' or 'Zero by default'

: data not available

Source: Eurostat 2009.

([http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/labour\\_market/labour\\_market\\_policy/main\\_tables](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/labour_market/labour_market_policy/main_tables))

Table 29. New start/prevention (2004-2008)

*share of young and adult unemployed not having been offered a job or an activation measure within 6 or 12 months*

*Regular activation*

	Young unemployed			Adult unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>2004</b>	30.3	:	:	23.9	:	:

<b>2005</b>	31.3	:	:	24.5	:	:
<b>2006</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>2007</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>2008</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:

*Assisted activation*

	Young unemployed			Adult unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>2004</b>	22.2	:	:	19	:	:
<b>2005</b>	26.7	:	:	24.3	:	:
<b>2006</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>2007</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>2008</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:

: data not available

Source: National data (2007 National Reform Programs)

#### 4. Social protection

Table 30. Average duration of unemployment (2003-2008); in months

Area/Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hungary	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.6	10.0	7.8
OECD countries	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.6	8.8	7.5

Source: OECD 2009.

([http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=AVD\\_DUR](http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=AVD_DUR))

Table 31. Net replacement rates and unemployment insurance benefit duration (2004)

Initial net replacement rate (percentage of net earnings in work)	Unemployment insurance benefit duration	Average of net replacement rates over 60 months of unemployment (% of net earnings in work)
49	9	39

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook 2006.

(<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/28/9/36965805.pdf>)

Table 32. Incidence of long-term unemployment (2007)

Proportion unemployed more than 6 months	Proportion unemployed more than 12 months	Standardized unemployment rate
64.0	47.6	7.3

Source: Employment in Europe 2009, p. 72.

Table 33. Unemployment trap: tax rate on low wage earners (2004-2008)

*The marginal effective tax rate on labour income taking account the combined effect of increased taxes and benefits withdrawal as one takes up a job. Calculated as one minus the ratio of change in net income (net in work income minus net out of work income) and change in gross income for a single person moving from unemployment to a job with a wage level of 67% of th AW.*

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU27	74.26	75.52	76.12	74.90	74.75
Hungary	67.00	62.00	78.00	81.00	80.00

Source: Eurostat 2009.

#### IV. Industrial relations indicators

Table 34. Industrial relations indicators, in %

	Hungary	EU27
Collective bargaining (percentage of employees covered by collective agreements), 2006	35	63
Trade union density (Union members as percentage of all employees in dependent employment), 2005	19	25
Employers organizations density (Percentage of employees covered by collective agreements), 2006	40	n/a

Source :European Commission 2009, Industrial Relations in Europe Report 2008, pp. 74-75 and 78.