

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON SOCIAL INCLUSION

Statistical appendix

HUNGARY

2004-2006

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Statistical appendix

1. PROMOTING EMPLOYMENT

1.1. Employment rates by gender, 15-64-year-olds

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*	2002*	2003*
Males	59.5	59.6	59.9	60.4	62.4	63.1	62.9	62.9	63.4
Females	45.9	45.5	45.5	47.3	49.0	49.7	49.8	49.8	50.9
Total	52.5	52.4	52.5	53.7	55.6	56.3	56.2	56.2	57.0

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), Labour Force Survey

* new weighting (calibration)

1.2. Employment rates of older population by gender

Age	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002*	2003*
Males									
50-54	67.6	64.8	66.2	65.9	69.0	69.6	68.2	68.6	69.7
55-59	42.3	43.1	40.9	38.2	44.0	49.6	51.3	52.8	55.2
60-64	11.5	9.1	10.0	10.0	10.5	11.6	13.1	14.4	16.8
Females									
50-54	52.6	50.9	49.6	52.5	59.4	62.5	62.1	64.0	65.8
55-59	13.8	14.8	15.4	13.6	16.2	20.0	23.2	28.3	35.1
60-64	4.5	5.6	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	7.3
Total									
50-54	59.7	57.4	57.4	59.1	64.0	65.9	65.1	66.2	
55-59	26.6	27.4	26.8	24.7	28.9	33.5	36.1	39.5	
60-64	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.6	7.9	8.9	9.6	

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey

* new weighting (calibration)

1.3. Regional inequalities in employment: Employment rate in proportion to national average, 15-64-year-olds

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain
1997	107.0	102.2	113.9	96.4	88.2	86.3	102.4
1998	106.4	104.5	114.4	96.5	87.8	86.2	100.8
1999	106.7	105.7	113.0	95.6	88.0	87.3	104.6
2000	106.5	106.1	111.9	96.3	88.9	87.4	99.5
2001*	108.0	105.8	111.9	93.0	87.9	88.9	98.5
2002*	109.0	106.6	113.2	91.9	88.4	88.1	95.9
2003*	108.9	109.3	108.8	93.3	88.9	90.7	92.8

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey

* new weighting (calibration)

1.4. Unemployment rate by gender, 15-64-year-olds

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*	2002*	2003*
Males	11.7	10.9	9.6	8.5	7.6	7.1	6.3	6.2	6.1
Females	8.7	8.8	7.7	6.9	6.3	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.6

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey

* new weighting (calibration)

1.5. Regional inequalities in unemployment: the unemployment rate in proportion to the national average, 15-64-year olds

Year	Central Hungary	Central Transdanubia	Western Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain
1997	79.3	92.0	69.0	113.8	159.8	136.8	83.9
1998	71.8	85.9	76.9	120.5	156.4	141.0	91.0
1999	74.3	85.7	62.9	118.6	164.3	144.3	81.4
2000	81.3	75.0	65.5	121.9	157.8	143.8	79.7
2001*	75.6	76.1	72.6	135.5	148.1	136.2	94.7
2002*	67.9	86.2	69.3	135.5	151.7	134.1	106.6
2003*	68.8	78.2	78.3	135.0	165.4	115.2	111.3

Source: CSO, Labour Market Survey

* new weighting (calibration)

1.6. Population aged 15–74 by social and employment strata and development level of the micro-region they live (%)

Social and employment stratum	Dynamically developing	Developing	Underdeveloped by reducing gap	Stagnating	Increasingly falling behind
White collar	44.0	33.4	26.9	24.7	21.7
Self-employed, entrepreneur	9.1	9.5	12.0	11.8	12.1
Skilled, blue collar	9.8	10.9	11.5	11.1	10.4
Semi-skilled, blue collar	14.5	19.8	23.0	22.9	22.9
Unskilled, blue collar	7.0	9.5	10.6	11.4	13.0
Long-term unemployed / not working and not going to school	3.7	5.1	5.0	6.6	8.7
Inactive, dependant, never worked	11.8	11.8	11.0	11.5	11.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: Stratification of Society. Census, Volume 16, CSO

1.7. Population aged 15–74 by social and employment strata, Roma and non-Roma, and gender (%), 2001

Social and employment stratum	Male		Female	
	Roma	Non-Roma	Roma	Non-Roma
White collar	3.3	16.5	0.8	16.2
Self-employed, entrepreneurs	6.1	12.5	3.6	8.4
Skilled workers, blue collar	7.3	16.3	3.2	5.4
Unskilled workers	46.2	30.1	40.0	25.7
Not on labour market (long-term jobless, young people not working and not at school)	25.1	5.2	27.4	4.2
Inactive: never worked	12.2	10.6	21.5	12.3
Of these-students	8.2	9.6	7.9	9.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: Stratification of Society. Census, Volume 16, CSO

1.8. Breakdown of persons with various education levels by economic activity, 25–64-year-olds, 2001(%)

Category	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Less than 8 grades primary			8 grades primary		
Employed	10.9	15.5	7.8	37.8	42.4	34.5
Unemployed	6.9	10.2	4.7	7.2	10.1	5.1
Childcare fee, assistance	4.6	0.3	7.5	3.7	0.2	6.2
Old-age or widow's pension	33.8	23.9	40.4	24.9	19.2	29.1
Disability pension	22.7	28.8	18.6	15.3	17.1	14.0
Other inactive, dependant	21.1	21.2	20.9	11.0	10.9	11.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	Skilled worker training			Secondary school (A-level)		
Employed	68.6	72.6	60.0	67.6	75.1	62.7
Unemployed	8.0	8.7	6.5	4.1	4.3	3.9
Childcare fee, assistance	4.3	0.2	13.1	4.4	0.1	7.2
Old-age or widow's pension	1.6	1.2	2.3	11.2	8.0	13.3
Disability pension	8.7	9.4	7.3	6.3	6.9	5.9
Other inactive, dependant	8.8	7.9	10.8	6.5	5.6	7.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	University or college degree					
Employed	80.8	85.1	76.9			
Unemployed	1.6	1.7	1.5			
Childcare fee, assistance	4.2	0.1	7.9			
Old-age or widow's pension	7.9	7.4	8.2			
Disability pension	2.6	3.1	2.1			
Other inactive, dependant	3.0	2.5	3.5			
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>			

Source: 2001 Census.

2. ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES

Education

2.1. Breakdown of population aged 15–64 by education level, 2001 (%)

Age	Fewer than 8 grades	8 grades	Secondary school without A-level with skilled worker certificate	A-level (secondary school)	University of college degree	Total
Males						
15–19	7.3	67.9	11.1	13.6	–	100.0
20–24	2.3	20.1	34.1	39.3	4.2	100.0
25–29	2.1	21.1	39.8	24.9	12.2	100.0
30–39	2.1	20.0	40.5	23.7	13.6	100.0
40–49	2.4	22.1	40.0	21.7	13.7	100.0
50–59	4.1	32.1	24.5	23.1	16.2	100.0
60–64	10.7	57.4	0.1	18.4	13.4	100.0
Total	3.6	30.1	31.0	23.8	11.4	100.0
Females						
15–19	5.2	69.7	7.6	17.6	–	100.0
20–24	2.0	16.7	22.5	51.6	7.1	100.0
25–29	2.1	19.5	25.3	35.7	17.4	100.0
30–39	2.6	22.3	22.9	34.5	17.7	100.0
40–49	3.1	32.8	15.1	33.5	15.5	100.0
50–59	5.3	44.4	6.5	31.5	12.3	100.0
60–64	15.2	57.4	0.1	20.7	6.6	100.0
Total	4.4	35.4	14.8	33.0	12.4	100.0
Total						
15–19	6.3	68.8	9.4	15.6	–	100.0
20–24	2.1	18.5	28.5	45.3	5.6	100.0
25–29	2.1	20.3	32.7	30.2	14.8	100.0
30–39	2.3	21.2	31.8	29.1	15.7	100.0
40–49	2.8	27.6	27.3	27.8	14.6	100.0
50–59	4.7	38.7	14.9	27.6	14.1	100.0
60–64	13.3	57.4	0.1	19.7	9.5	100.0
Total	4.0	32.8	22.7	28.5	11.9	100.0

Source: 2001 Census

2.2. Rate of persons without primary education by age group and gender (%)

Year	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
Males						
1990	7.0	3.4	3.1	3.4	6.5	20.9
1996	7.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.8	7.9
2001	7.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	4.1
Females						
1990	5.0	3.1	4.0	3.9	7.7	29.7
1996	5.0	2.1	2.2	3.0	3.3	11.1
2001	5.2	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.1	5.3

Source: Censuses

2.3. School dropouts: rate of 18-24-year-old population with maximum 8 grades primary school who were not in any school during the month preceding the survey, 2003 (%)

Country	Males	Females
EU15	20.3	15.9
Portugal	48.3	33.8
Spain	36.1	23.4
Italy	27.9	21.3
Greece	19.6	11.0
United Kingdom	17.0	16.4
Netherlands	15.7	14.3
France	15.0	11.6
Ireland	14.9	9.2
Belgium	14.9	9.9
Luxembourg	14.4	19.6
Germany	12.6	12.6
Finland	12.6	7.3
Denmark	10.3	9.6
Austria	8.8	10.3
Sweden	9.8	8.2
Latvia	22.7	13.4
Lithuania	14.9	8.9
Hungary	12.4	11.1
Poland	7.8	4.7
Slovenia	6.2	2.3
Slovakia	5.2	4.7
Czech Republic	5.2	6.8

Source: EUROSTAT (European Labour Force Survey)

2.4. Rate of 15-74-year-olds attending training courses by age group, 2003 (%)

Age group	Training offered by school system	Extra-curricular training (outside the school system)
15-24	64.0	6.5
25-34	8.0	7.2
35-44	2.3	6.3
45-54	0.5	3.7
55-64	0.1	1.4
65-74	0.0	0.2
Average	13.1	4.5

Source: CSO. ad hoc module of Labour Force Survey on lifelong learning, 2003.

2.5. Rate of 15-74-year-olds attending training courses by education level, 2003 (%)

Prior education level	Training offered by school system	Extra-curricular training (outside the school system)
Primary or less	18.7	1.7
Trade training and vocational school	2.5	3.6
A-level (secondary school)	17.1	6.7
University or college degree	7.7	9.3
Average	13.1	4.5

Source: CSO. ad hoc module of Labour Force Survey on lifelong learning, 2003.

2.6. Disadvantages reflected in competence: rate of students and adults with very poor performance in an international comparison (%)

Country	PISA2000 (students, aged 15)	Adult literacy 1994-98 (16-65-year-olds)
Portugal	26.3	49.1
Greece	24.4	-
Poland	23.3	45.4
Slovenia	-	40.9
Hungary	22.7	32.9
Germany	22.6	9.0
Belgium	19.0	15.3
Italy	18.9	-
Denmark	17.9	7.8
Czech Republic	17.5	14.3
France	15.2	-
Austria	14.6	-
United Kingdom	12.8	23.3
Sweden	12.6	6.2
Ireland	11.0	25.3
Finland	6.9	12.6
Netherlands	-	10.1

Source: Study of Adult Literacy, 1994-98; PISA2000

2.7. Knowledge of other languages among employed persons and the long-term unemployed, 2001 (%)

	Employed	Long-term unemployed / not at school and not working
Speaks no other language	75.7	82.9
Speaks one other language	16.7	11.9
Speaks two or more languages	7.6	5.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: Stratification of Society. Census, Volume 16, CSO

2.8. Computer use and Internet use among population aged 16 and older 2003 (%)

	Computer users (anywhere)	Internet users (rate of computer users)
By age group		
16-29	57.6	70.7
30-39	43.0	50.6
40-49	31.1	48.9
50-59	20.4	46.5
60 and older	3.3	47.5
By economic activeness		
Employed	45.1	51.5
Retired	4.7	45.2
Unemployed	9.2	46.7
Student	89.7	84.0
Other inactive, dependant	18.9	47.4
<i>Average</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>58.0</i>

Source: TÁRKI (Social Research Institute) Monitor Survey, 2003

Health status

2.9. Life expectancy at birth (Years)

Year	Males	Females
1990	65.13	73.71
1991	65.02	73.83
1992	64.55	73.73
1993	64.53	73.81
1994	64.84	74.23
1995	65.25	74.50
1996	66.06	74.70
1997	66.35	75.08
1998	66.14	75.18
1999	66.32	75.13
2000	67.11	75.59
2001	68.15	76.46
2002	68.26	76.56

Source: CSO, Demographic Yearbooks

2.10. Life expectancy at birth by size of settlement, 2002

Settlement size	Life expectancy at birth	
	Males	Females
0– 999	66.1	76.1
1 000– 2 999	66.6	76.1
3 000– 4 999	67.3	76.4
5 000– 9 999	67.8	76.2
10 000– 29 999	68.4	76.2
30 000– 49 999	68.7	76.7
50 000– 99 999	69.8	77.2
100 000–299 999	69.4	77.0
Budapest	70.1	77.2

Source: CSO, Demographic Yearbook, 2002

2.11. Life expectancy at birth by region of residence, 2002

Region	Life expectancy at birth	
	Males	Females
Central Hungary	69.55	76.94
Central Transdanubia	68.11	76.68
Western Transdanubia	68.80	77.05
Southern Transdanubia	67.94	76.47
Northern Hungary	66.68	76.00
Northern Great Plain	67.32	75.94
Southern Great Plain	68.24	76.62

Source: CSO, Demographic Yearbook, 2002

2.12. Infant mortality by region of residence, 2002

Region	Mortality for infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births
Central Hungary	6.3
Central Transdanubia	6.3
Western Transdanubia	8.4
Southern Transdanubia	6.5
Northern Hungary	9.8
Northern Great Plain	7.2
Southern Great Plain	6.7
Average	7.2

Source: CSO, Demographic Yearbook, 2002

2.13. Rate of persons with complaints of chronic physical disorders by gender, age, and education level, 2000

Category	Rate of persons without complaints	Rate of persons with 3 complaints or more
Gender		
Male	62.6	15.4
Female	49.8	25.3
Age		
15–29	84.0	3.1
30–39	73.9	9.2
40–49	59.0	16.5
50–59	37.5	31.1
60–69	24.9	40.9
70–85	11.8	52.1
Education level		
Maximum 8 grades primary	41.2	33.5
Trade training and vocational school	62.1	15.8
Secondary school (A-level)	66.7	12.2
University or college degree	61.6	11.4
Average	55.8	20.6

Source: CSO, Way of Life – Time management Survey, 2000.

Social protection

2.14. Expenditure for social protection according to ESSPROS classification

	HUF million		
ESSPROS classification	1999	2000	2001
Expenditure, total	2,358,044	2,654,625	2,935,313
Social benefits	2,298,381	2,590,611	2,866,494
	Percent		
Total expenditure as percentage of GDP	20.7	20.2	19.8
Social benefits as percentage of GDP	20.2	19.7	19.3

Source: CSO Social protection database

2.15. Frequency of means-tested social assistance in poor households, 2001 (%)

Type of assistance	Poor
Elderly allowance	0.2
Home maintenance support	2.4
Regular social assistance	7.1
Non-regular welfare assistance	10.7
Child protection support in cash	33.4
Child protection support in kind	19.3
Means-tested assistance, total	42.0

(A household qualifies as poor if the equivalised household income (OECD1) is less than 60%-of the median.)

Source: CSO Household Budget Survey, 2001. (Computed data)

Housing

2.16. Utility levels in homes by type of settlement, 2003 (%)

Region	Running water	Sewage system	Piped gas	Bathroom
	Proportion of homes with the above			
Budapest	99.7	93.2	91.6	94.7
Pest County	92.5	58.1	86.7	94.2
Central Transdanubia	95.7	73.8	69.3	95.0
Western Transdanubia	94.7	79.2	66.0	93.5
Southern Transdanubia	93.5	56.0	54.3	93.6
Northern Hungary	84.9	53.0	67.6	87.0
Northern Great Plain	89.9	47.1	76.1	89.3
Southern Great Plain	87.6	44.4	82.3	90.5
Average	92.7	64.8	76.4	94.7

Source: CSO Housing survey, 2003

**2.17. Home maintenance costs as percentage of household monthly net income
by age of head of household and type of household, 2003**

Category	%
Age of head of household	
29 or younger	23.4
30-39	21.7
40-49	20.0
50-59	19.1
60-69	22.2
70 or older	22.7
Type of household	
Childless couple	19.4
Couple with 1-2 children	19.9
Couple with 4 children or more	20.3
Single parent with child	27.2
Single person household	26.1
Persons living in same home but not a family	22.7
Several families or households	17.5
Average	21.0

Source: CSO Housing survey, 2003

3. REDUCING POVERTY, PERSISTENT AND DEEP POVERTY¹

3.1. Minimum subsistence level and its relationship to per capita average net earnings

Year	Value, HUF/month/capita	As percentage of net average earnings
1998	20,709	45.9
1999	22,880	45.7
2000	2,5581	45.9
2001	30,900	47.6
2002	33,902	43.7

Source: CSO (Computed data)

3.2. Poverty rates, and depth 1992–2003

Year	Rate %
Poverty rate	
1991/92	12.8
1995/96	18.3
1999/00	14.6
2000/01	14.4
2002/03	15.9
Poverty gap – rate	
1991/92	33.2
1995/96	29.8
1999/00	25.3
2000/01	27.3
2002/03	25.9

(Poor: per capita household income is less than one half of mean

Poverty gap: Mean distance of incomes of the poor from poverty threshold as % of threshold)

Source: Gábos, A. – Szívós, P. (2004): Poverty, from various points of view

In: Szívós, P. – Tóth. I.G. (Ed.): TÁRKI Monitor Reports

¹ Laeken indicators are at end of appendix

3.3. Deprivation by different dimensions, 2002 (18-74-year-olds)

Types of deprivation	Total population %	Active	Inactive
Poor housing conditions, poverty of housing	12.1	9.4	15.0
Absolute poverty of assets	16.8	10.0	24.3
Deprivation based on living conditions	15.5	13.0	18.2

Poor housing conditions: Overcrowded (at least two persons per room, overall living space is less than 15 square metres per adult and 8 square metres per child); poorly equipped (no toilet and/or bathroom, stove heating or no heat); uncertain status – at least two of these negatives;

Absolute deprivation of assets: one hot meal a day, separate room for each person, equipped with toilet, bathroom, telephone, car, colour television, automatic washing machine, one holiday a year, at least HUF 5,000 in savings per month – if five of the above are lacking it qualifies as absolute deprivation;

Deprivation of living conditions: deprivation of assets + a home has garden, terrace, pleasant view, is equipped with dishwasher, VCR, computer, regular purchase of new clothes, worn out furniture is replaced, regularly buys newspaper, invites friends once a month, eats in restaurant once a month – if eight of these are lacking it qualifies as deprivation.

Source: Kapitány, B. – Spéder, Zs. (2004): Poverty and Deprivation

Workshop Studies 4. Turning Points of Our Lives. CSO NKI (Institute for Demographic Research).

3.4. Households with no employed member as proportion of total households

Year	Rate, %
1986	17.6
1993	40.7
2000	38.9
2002	36.8

Source: Way of life/Time management Survey. 1986. 1993. 2000. Household Budget Survey, 2002.

(Computed data)

3.5. Rate of persons deprived based on various indices, in regional breakdown, 2002 (18-74-year-olds)

Dimensions of poverty	Western Transdanubia	Central Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia	Central Hungary	Southern Great Plain	Northern Great Plain	Northern Hungary
Poor housing conditions, poverty of housing	10.6	11.3	12.9	8.8	10.2	16.8	16.7
Absolute deprivation of assets	10.2	13.6	18.0	10.5	17.5	26.7	24.4
Deprivation based on living conditions	10.7	10.8	15.4	13.9	15.4	21.9	19.4

Source: Kapitány, B. – Spéder, Zs. (2004): Poverty and deprivation, Workshop studies 4. Turning points of our lives
CSO DRI

3.6. Rate of persons deprived according to various dimensions by number of children in household, 2002 (18-74-year-olds)

Approximations of poverty	No children	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 or more
Poor housing conditions, poverty of housing	7.5	14.7	18.6	39.0	66.5
Absolute deprivation of assets	16.4	14.2	16.6	28.4	53.2
Deprivation based on living conditions	12.6	17.5	19.8	32.4	43.3

Source: Kapitány, B. – Spéder, Zs. (2004): Poverty and deprivation, Workshop studies 4. Turning points of our lives
CSO DRI

4. MAINSTREAMING THE FIGHT AGAINST SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Roma

4.1. Rate of persons deprived for various dimensions, by Roma identity 2002 (18-74-year-olds)

Approximations of poverty	Is not considered Roma	Is considered Roma
Poor housing conditions, poverty of housing	10.0	50.6
Absolute deprivation of assets	14.4	68.9
Deprivation based on living conditions	13.7	56.1

Source: Kapitány, B. – Spéder, Zs. (2004): Poverty and deprivation, Workshop studies 4. Turning points of our lives CSO DRI

4.2. Rate of persons with disabilities among the Roma and non-Roma population, 2001

	Rate, %
Roma	6.6
Non-Roma	5.6
Average	5.6

Source: Census, 2001

Persons living with disabilities

4.3. Rate of persons living with disabilities in dynamically developing regions and in regions that are lagging behind, 2001

Type of micro-region	Rate, %
Dynamically developing	4.6
Lagging behind	7.3
Average	5.6

Source: Census, 2001

4.4. Rate of persons living with disabilities and/or chronic diseases by gender, age, and education level, 2000 (%)

Category	Disability	Chronic disease
Gender		
Male	5.6	16.5
Female	5.6	19.6
Age		
15–29	1.7	2.6
30–39	1.8	5.8
40–49	4.2	13.4
50–59	8.2	29.0
60–69	10.1	35.4
70–84	14.6	50.0
Education level		
8 grades primary or less	8.2	28.5
Trade training and vocational school	4.8	14.7
Secondary school (A-level)	3.5	10.9
University of college degree	4.1	11.2
Economic activeness		
Employed	1.9	6.8
Unemployed	3.4	8.4
Receivers of old age (widow's) pension	11.8	41.6
Disability pensioner	22.3	63.2
Other inactive, dependant	1.8	3.4
Average	5.6	18.1

Source: CSO Way of Life, Time management Survey, 2000.

4.5. Daytime facilities for persons living with disabilities by region 2002

Region	Number of places
Central Hungary	652
Of this: Budapest	482
Central Transdanubia	545
Western Transdanubia	165
Southern Transdanubia	345
Northern Hungary	175
Northern Great Plain	395
Southern Great Plain	261
Total	2,538

Source: CSO

4.6. Number of disability homes for children and adults by region

	For children	For adults
	Number of places	Number of places
2000	3,840	12,185
2001	2,860	12,946
2002	3,011	13,299
Of this:		
Budapest	232	2,144
Pest County	520	1,378
Central Hungary	752	3,522
Central Transdanubia	140	1,452
Western Transdanubia	312	930
Southern Transdanubia	180	1,667
Northern Hungary	370	1,695
Northern Great Plain	735	1,978
Southern Great Plain	522	2,055

Source: CSO Social Statistics Yearbook, 2002

4.7. Institutions offering rehabilitation employment for persons with reduced working capacity and monthly average earnings

Year	Workers with reduced working capacity		
	Average number of employed	Average monthly earnings	
		HUF/ month	Earnings compare to monthly average net income, %
2000	18,908	26,758	45.0
2001	21,698	41,384	63.8
2002	20,728	50,270	64.8

Source: CSO Social Statistics Yearbook, 2002

Addictions and smoking

4.8. Number of persons dying of liver cirrhosis by gender per 100,000 population

Year	Males	Females	Total
1990	59.3	21.0	39.4
1991	62.0	21.7	41.0
1992	86.8	28.1	56.2
1993	103.8	33.4	67.1
1994	111.0	34.1	70.9
1995	110.4	35.7	71.4
1996	86.0	24.9	54.1
1997	86.9	26.3	55.3
1998	92.5	28.4	59.0
1999	94.2	28.3	59.8
2000	90.6	27.2	57.4
2001	79.5	26.1	51.5
2002	78.4	22.5	49.1

Source: CSO

4.9. Changes in numbers of persons applying for treatment of substance abuse/dependence, by gender (1997=100%)

Year	Males	Females
1997	100.0	100.0
1998	117.0	108.5
1999	146.0	171.2
2000	163.4	144.8
2001	155.5	133.6
2002	140.4	189.3
2003	176.7	211.1

Source: CSO

4.10. Number of persons smoking daily, 2003 (%)

	Daily Smokers
Gender	
Males	37.1
Females	24.7
Age	
15–29	37.8
30–39	39.2
40–49	38.6
50–59	30.5
60–69	17.7
70–85	7.4
Average	30.5

Source: National Centre for Epidemiology – National Residential Health Survey, 2003.
Preliminary data

Elderly

4.11. Retirees with pension within overall population

Year	Old age pension	Disability pension	Widow's pension
Total			
1990	14.1	5.2	2.6
1999	16.2	7.4	2.2
2000	16.4	7.5	2.1
2001	16.3	7.6	2.0
2002	16.4	7.8	2.0
2003	16.3	7.9	1.9
Males			
1990	6.1	3.1	0.0
1999	6.1	4.1	0.1
2000	6.1	4.0	0.1
2001	6.1	4.1	0.1
2002	6.1	4.1	0.1
2003	6.1	4.2	0.1
Females			
1990	8.0	2.1	2.6
1999	10.1	3.4	2.1
2000	10.3	3.4	2.1
2001	10.3	3.5	2.0
2002	10.3	3.7	1.9
2003	10.2	3.7	1.8

Source: CSO

4.12. Number of elderly persons in elderly-care facilities and elderly homes

Year	Number of recipients		Number of recipients as % of population aged 60 or more	Number of institutions	
	Number	1993=100%		Number	1993=100%
1993	30,155	100.0	1.5	492	100
1994	31,165	103.3	1.6	511	103.9
1995	32,473	107.7	1.6	554	112.6
1996	34,142	113.2	1.7	592	120.3
1997	35,857	118.9	1.8	635	129.1
1998	37,340	123.8	1.9	666	135.4
1999	38,086	126.3	1.9	689	140.0
2000	39,847	132.1	2.0	721	146.5
2001	41,597	137.9	2.0	766	155.7
2002	42,676	141.5	2.0	797	162.0

Source: CSO Social Statistics Yearbook, 2002

4.13. Number of seniors receiving home assistance, and accessing meals on wheels, and their rate within the over-60 population

	Home assistance recipients		Meals on wheels recipients	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1990	84,720	4.3	90,992	4.6
1991	80,413	4.0	97,897	4.9
1992	70,657	3.5	89,600	4.5
1993	49,206	2.4	110,671	5.5
1994	47,785	2.4	111,685	5.5
1995	44,449	2.2	106,969	5.3
1996	41,037	2.0	99,177	4.9
1997	41,238	2.0	99,966	4.9
1998	41,329	2.0	100,254	4.9
1999	39,957	1.9	97,281	4.7
2000	40,292	1.9	98,158	4.7
2001	41,275	2.0	100,370	4.8
2002	43,083	2.0	103,414	4.9

Source: CSO Social Statistics Yearbook, 2002

Homeless people

4.14. Number of places in homeless shelters and overnight shelters for homeless, by region

Year, Region	Number of accommodations
2000	6,890
2001	6,777
2002	6,167
Of this:	
Budapest	2,758
Pest County	157
Central Hungary	2,915
Central Transdanubia	632
Western Transdanubia	669
Southern Transdanubia	377
Northern Hungary	600
Northern Great Plain	322
Southern Great Plain	652

Source: CSO Social Statistics Yearbooks, 2002

5. INVESTMENT IN THE FUTURE: ASSURING WELFARE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

5.1. Live births per 1,000 population, by region 2002

Region	Rate, %
Central Hungary	9.3
Of this: Budapest	8.6
Central Transdanubia	9.3
Western Transdanubia	8.6
Southern Transdanubia	9.1
Northern Hungary	10.0
Northern Great Plain	10.6
Southern Great Plain	9.1
Average	9.5

Source: CSO Demographic Yearbook, 2002

5.2. Number of operating crèches and their capacities

	Number of crèches in operation	Number of places available per 100 children aged 0-3	Number of children attending crèches
1990	1003	13.7	40,825
1998	565	8.8	33,209
1999	549	8.8	31,983
2000	532	8.7	29,561
2001	532	8.6	28,981
2002	523	8.4	28,847
2003	515	8.3	29,422

Source: CSO

5.3. Rate of children attending pre-school as percent of children aged 3-6

Year	Rate, %
1990	82.1
1998	85.1
1999	85.9
2000	86.2
2001	86.4
2002	87.8

Source: CSO

5.4. Child welfare and family assistance services

Year	Family assistance services		Child welfare services	
	Number of units	Number of persons accessing services (1,000 capita)	Number of units	Number of persons accessing services (1,000 capita)
1998	462	246.4	-	-
1999	558	286.4	1601	158.1
2000	660	273.9	1525	155.9
2001	776	290.4	1497	193.1
2002	805	310.4	1587	206.9
2003	777	307.3	1541	173.8

Source: CSO

5.5. Number of 0-24-year-olds receiving regular child protection benefit

Year	Number	1998=100%
1998	742,734	100.0
1999	804,095	108.26
2000	786,346	105.87
2001	780,296	105.06
2002	757,942	102.05

Source: CSO

5.6. Changes in recipients of childcare allowance, childcare fees, and child raising support

Year	Childcare allowance		Childcare fees		Child raising support	
	Number of recipients	1990=100%	Number of recipients	1990=100%	Number of recipients	1993=100%
1990	94,711	100.0	154,977	100.0	-	-
1991	108,851	114.9	150,922	97.4	-	-
1992	112,984	119.3	148,034	95.5	-	-
1993	115,420	121.9	143,104	92.3	11,971	100.0
1994	116,387	122.9	135,946	87.7	38,174	318.9
1995	117,949	124.5	128,540	82.9	57,824	483.0
1996	124,429	131.4	118,351	76.4	62,021	518.1
1997	182,192	192.4	56,774	36.6	68,119	569.0
1998	234,049	247.1	9,932 ^{a)}	6.4	72,952	609.4
1999	245,039	258.7	-	-	68,573	572.8
2000	192,838	203.6	54,008	34.8	52,572	439.2
2001	182,888	193.1	62,904	40.6	51,333	428.8
2002	171,768	181.4	70,167	45.2	50,336	420.5
2003	166,983	176.3	77,944	50.2	47,657	398.1

a.) Was terminated on April 15, 1998 and reintroduced on January 1, 2001.

Source: CSO

5.7. Changes in the real value of childcare allowance, childcare fees, and child raising support

Year	Childcare allowance	Childcare fee	Child raising support
	1990=100%		
1990	100.0	100.0	—
1991	99.8	94.6	—
1992	95.0	96.1	—
1993	88.9	95	100.0
1994	91.7	91.6	98.4
1995	77.7	82.1	86.2
1996	74.7	78.7	72.6
1997	82.3	79.3	80.7
1998	80.2	..	84.1
1999	80.5	—	85.7
2000	80.4	96.7	93.2
2001	79.0	110.7	90.3
2002	83.2	120.1	96.9
2003	89.1	124.6	100.5

Source: CSO

6. LAEKEN indicators

Indicat or number s	Type of index		OECD2	OECD2	OECD2	OECD1		
			2000	2001	2002	2002		
2	Distribution of income S80/S20			3.2	3.4	3.2	3.6	
14	Gini coefficient			23	23	22.6	22.9	
1e	Low income threshold (illustrative values)	1 person hh	HUF	360 308	421 114	494 032	409 967	
			EURO	1 386	1 641	2 033	1 687	
			PPS	3 035	3 369	3 850	3 195	
		2 adults 2 dependant children	HUF	756 648	884 339	1 037 468	860 932	
			EURO	2 910	3 446	4 270	3 543	
			PPS	6 374	7 075	8 084	6 709	
1a	Poverty rate by age group and gender	Total	Total	9	10	9	10	
			Male	9	10	9	10	
			Female	10	10	9	9	
		0-15	Total	13	14	12	16	
			Male	12	13	13	16	
			Female	13	15	11	15	
		16-24	Total	11	12	11	13	
			Male	10	11	11	12	
			Female	12	13	12	14	
		25-49	Total	9	9	9	10	
			Male	9	10	9	10	
			Female	9	9	9	10	
		50-64	Total	7	7	7	7	
			Male	7	7	7	6	
			Female	7	7	7	6	
		65+	Total	7	9	6	4	
			Male	3	6	4	3	
			Female	9	11	8	4	
1b	Poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender		Employed	Total	4	5	4	5
				Male	5	6	5	6
		Female		4	5	4	4	
		Self-employed	Total	2	3	3	4	
			Male	3	3	3	4	
			Female	2	3	5	5	
		Unemployed	Total	30	31	35	36	
			Male	36	36	40	41	
Female	22		24	29	31			
	Retired	Total	8	9	7	5		

			Male	7	9	7	6
			Female	8	9	8	5
		Inactive/Other	Total	14	15	14	16
			Male	12	13	14	16
			Female	15	16	14	16
1c	Poverty rate by household type	Total		9	10	9	10
		1 person household	Total	15	15	12	4
		1 person household	Male	17	16	13	6
		1 person household	Female	14	14	11	4
		1 person household, under age 30t		8	10	12	5
		1 person household between 30-64		19	16	14	7
		1 person household over 65t		13	15	10	2
		2 adults, no children	at least 1 is over 65i)	3	5	4	1
		2 adults no children	(both are over 65)	5	6	2	3
		Other childless household		5	4	6	5
		Single parent	(at least 1 child)	20	18	17	18
		2 adults 1 dependant child		9	8	7	8
		2 adults 2 dependant children		8	12	8	10
		2 adults 3 or more dependant children		20	22	21	28
		Other type of household with dependant children		7	8	10	12
1d	Poverty rate based on tenure status	Total		9	10	9	10
		owner		8	9	8	9
		tenant		19	18	17	20
		other		20	21	14	14
11	Dispersion around poverty line	40% of median		1	2	2	2
		50% of median		4	5	4	5
		60% of median		9	10	9	10
		70% of median		17	18	17	17
12	Poverty rate anchored at a moment in time						
13	Poverty rate before transfers	Before all transfers		45	44	43	45
		Including pensions		19	20	18	18
		Including all transfers		9	10	9	10
3	Persistent poverty rate by gender		Total				
			Males				
			Females				

4	Relative poverty gap by gender		Total	15	16	14	18
			Males	15	16	15	19
			Females	15	16	13	17

Other Laeken indicators

		2000				2002		
Indicators	Age group	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
5. Regional cohesion	15-64			7.8				9.0
6. Long term unemployment rate (>=12 months)	15-64	3.6	2.6	3.1		2.9	2.3	2.6
7. Number of persons living in jobless households	0-60	13.0	15.0	14.0	0-63	12.8	14.6	13.7
	0-65	15.6	18.9	17.3		15.5	18.6	17.1
8. School dropouts	18-24	14.9	13.5	14.2		13.3	12.6	13.0
9. Life expectancy at birth						68.26	76.56	
16. Long-term unemployment share (>=12 months)	15-64	51.1	45.7	49.0		47.0	41.6	44.7
17. Very long term unemployment rate (>=24 months)	15-64	1.7	1.2	1.5		1.4	0.9	1.2
18. Persons with low educational attainment (ISCED level 2 or lower education levels)	25-34	17.8	19.7	18.7		18.0	18.9	18.4
	35-44	17.7	25.4	21.6		17.8	24.5	21.3
	45-54	21.4	35.8	28.9		20.2	34.2	27.5
	55-64	55.4	63.6	59.9		45.4	57.3	52.0
		2003						
10. Self-defined health status by income level	Quintile groups	Male	Female	Total				
	1	20.5	26.3	23.6				
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5	5.2	12.1	8.7				

Source: CSO

Notes:

The data deviate from the data reported in the "EU Structural Indicators" database because of corrections, The LFS data for 2001 was newly weighted with demographic figures that were added, retrospectively to 2000, too.

Income inequality indicators in various social strata according to the data of TÁRKI (Social Research Institute)

Indicator numbers	Type of index			OECD2	OECD1		
				2001	2001		
2	Distribution of income S80/S20			4.2	4.5		
14	Gini coefficient			28.9	29		
1e	Low income threshold (illustrative values)	1 person hh	HUF	368 012	305 528		
			EURO				
			PPS	3152	2611		
		2 adults 2 dependant children	HUF				
			EURO				
			PPS				
1a	Poverty rate by age group and gender	Total	Total	13	13		
			Male	12	13		
			Female	14	13		
		0-15	Total	19	22		
			Male	18	21		
			Female	20	23		
		16-24	Total	15	16		
			Male	16	17		
			Female	15	16		
		25-49	Total	12	13		
			Male	10	11		
			Female	13	14		
		50-64	Total	11	9		
			Male	13	10		
			Female	10	8		
		65+	Total	11	6		
			Male	5	4		
			Female	13	8		
		1b	Poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender	Employed	Total	7	7
					Male	6	7
Female	7				7		
Self-employed	Total			4	5		
	Male			4	5		
	Female			3	3		
Unemployed	Total			40	38		
	Male			40	38		
	Female			40	38		
Retired	Total			11	8		

			Male	9	8
			Female	12	9
		Inactive/Other	Total	20	21
			Male	19	21
			Female	20	22
1c	Poverty rate by household type	Total		13	13
		1 person household	Total	22	12
		1 person household	Male	25	16
		1 person household	Female	21	10
		1 person household, under age 30t		10	10
		1 person household between 30-64		29	19
		1 person household over 65t		18	7
		2 adults, no children	at least 1 is over 65j)	4	2
		2 adults no children	(both are over 65)	8	6
		Other childless household		8	7
		Single parent	(at least 1 child)	42	39
		2 adults 1 dependant child		13	14
		2 adults 2 dependant children		9	13
		2 adults 3 or more dependant children		26	32
		Other type of household with dependant children		17	19
1d	Poverty rate based on tenure status	Total		13	13
		owner		13	12
		tenant		22	23
		other			
11	Dispersion around poverty line	40% of median		4	5
		50% of median		7	8
		60% of median		13	13
		70% of median		21	21
12	Poverty rate anchored at a moment in time				
13	Poverty rate before transfers	Before all transfers		43	44
		Including pensions		27	27
		Including all transfers		13	13
3	Persistent poverty rate by gender		Total		
			Males		
			Females		
4	Relative poverty gap by gender		Total	21	23
			Males		
			Females		

Source: TÁRKI Household Monitor