LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
Hungary 1996

For the first time, Eurostat presents Labour Force Survey data from a candidate country. The first country to be presented in this series is Hungary, which belongs to the six countries who will be involved in the accession negotiations.

- 3585 thousand persons are in employment in Hungary, 8% in agriculture, 33% in industry and 58% in services. When comparing these shares with those for EU 15, Hungary has a higher share in agriculture and industry and consequently lower in services. This pattern is similar to that in Spain or Italy.
- The employment rate in Hungary is 52%, which is lower than the one for EU 15 (60%), this particularly for the younger population of less than 25 years (27% in Hungary and 36% in EU 15).
- 16% of the employed population work part-time in EU 15, whereas 3% do so in Hungary. This difference is especially noticeable for women, 4% work part-time in Hungary and 32% in EU 15.
- 399 thousand persons are unemployed in Hungary. The unemployment rate in Hungary (10%) is lower than in EU 15 (11%). The unemployment rate for women in Hungary (9%) is lower than the one for men (11%), this is only the case for Sweden and the United Kingdom in the EU.

Figure 1: A comparison of labour force indicators for Hungary and EU 15 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity rate</th>
<th>Employment rate</th>
<th>Unemployment rate</th>
<th>Full-time employment</th>
<th>Part-time employment</th>
<th>Employment in agriculture</th>
<th>Employment in industry</th>
<th>Employment in services</th>
<th>Employees in total employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey

Index: EU=100
Work status of persons aged 15 years and over, Hungary 1996

Persons aged 15 years and over
Total: 8246 thousand
% female: 53.3
% < 25 years: 18.9

Persons in employment
Total: 3585 thousand
% females: 44.6
% < 25 years: 11.9

Part-time job
Total: 102 thousand
% females: 64.7
% < 25 years: 8.8

Full-time job
Total: 3099 thousand
% females: 46.2
% < 25 years: 12.3

Self-employed
Total: 424 thousand
% females: 31.4
% < 25 years: 5.8

Family workers
Total: 20 thousand
% females: 60.0
% < 25 years: 19.0

Employees
Total: 2655 thousand
% females: 48.5
% < 25 years: 13.3

Unemployed persons
Total: 399 thousand
% females: 39.8
% < 25 years: 25.8

Unemployed less than 1 year
Total: 176 thousand
% females: 42.6
% < 25 years: 30.7

Unemployed 1 year or longer
Total: 213 thousand
% females: 36.2
% < 25 years: 19.7

Non-active persons
Total: 4262 thousand
% females: 61.9
% < 25 years: 24.2

Does not want to have work
Total: 3207 thousand
% females: 62.1
% < 25 years: 25.5

Would like to have work but not seeking employment
Total: 460 thousand
% females: 56.3
% < 25 years: 40.0

In certain cases, because of non-response, the sum of sub-categories does not equal the total of that category.
### Table 1: Main labour force features - Hungary 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>&lt; 25 years</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 15 years and over</td>
<td>8 246</td>
<td>1 559</td>
<td>3 852</td>
<td>4 394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>3 585</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>1 986</td>
<td>1 598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>4 262</td>
<td>1 030</td>
<td>1 625</td>
<td>2 637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>2 945</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>1 550</td>
<td>1 395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat: Labour Force Survey

### Table 2: Comparison between Hungary and EU 15 - 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>&lt; 25 years</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 15 years and over - % of total population</td>
<td>EU-15</td>
<td>HU</td>
<td>EU-15</td>
<td>HU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>81.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity rate</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>97.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In agriculture</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In industry</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In services</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of total employment</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>90.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usual hours worked per week</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- employees working full-time (hours)</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- employees working part-time (hours)</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment by duration:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- less than 6 months</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 6 to 11 months</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 12 months and more</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed seeking a first job</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat: Labour Force Survey
Explanatory notes

The European Union Labour Force Survey is conducted in the spring in the 15 Member States of the European Union.

The Hungarian Central Statistical Office has been conducting a labour force survey since 1992. Since 1996 the community codifications and nomenclatures have been used and results are obtained which are comparable with those in the Member states of the European Union. This survey is a household survey, which provides quarterly information on the non-institutional population aged 15-74.


Basic concepts and definitions in this document

The concepts and definitions used in the survey follow the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation. Persons carrying out obligatory military service are not included. The survey does not cover persons living in collective households such as hostels, halls of residence, medical care establishments, religious institutions, collective workers’ accommodation, etc.

Persons in employment are those who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Family workers are also included.

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week:
(a) had no employment, and
(b) were available to start work within the next two weeks, and
(c) had actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks.

In addition, unemployed persons include those who had no employment and had already found a job to start later.

Duration of unemployment is defined as:
(a) the duration of search for a job, or
(b) the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of search for a job).

The active population is defined as the sum of persons in employment and unemployed persons.

Inactive persons are those who are not classified as persons in employment nor as unemployed persons.

Employees are defined as persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind; non-conscript members of the armed forces are also included.

The number of usual hours worked per week corresponds to the number of hours the person normally works including extra hours, either paid or unpaid, which the person normally works, but excludes the travel time between the home and the place of work as well as the main meal breaks.

Activity rates represent the labour force as a percentage of the population aged 15 to 64 years living in private households.

Employment rates represent persons in employment as a percentage of the population aged 15 to 64 years living in private households.

Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the active population.

Unemployment and activity rates are calculated on the basis of the number of persons in employment and unemployed persons and the size of the active population at the time of the survey.