

## Labour force turnover, 2006–2008

### Summary

The data of the labour force turnover show how much the workplace or the labour market status of the population aged 15–74 has changed.

From the survey that supplements the first quarter Labour Force Survey every year (since 2006 every second year) we get information such as age, gender and qualification of the persons on both the supply and the demand side of the labour market.

Similarly, in the earlier periods of the concerned years, except 2006, the supply significantly surpassed the demand. In 2006 the number of entrants exceeded (1%) the number of those leaving employment in the same year. In general, the results of the surveys show that there is an increase in the number of formerly unemployed persons among the persons entering a job.

By employment, employers give preference to persons aged 30–54, while the youngest age-group (where the rate of unskilled persons is naturally the highest) and the older age-groups are less preferred on the labour market. With the rising demand for a more qualified labour force, the ones with low qualification or without skill are forced to the edge, while there are more chances for people with completed tertiary education or with qualifications.

Between 2006 and 2008, the rate of those entering a job with primary school qualification at most was very low, at the same time among those entering a job, the rate of persons having finished vocational or vocational secondary school was the highest (56%), and the rate of those having completed college increased to smaller extent. The choice of the workplace is motivated by several factors, and if we group the entrants according to these, we find that employees claim more strongly to have workplace that fits their qualifications.

In the observed period, the proportion of job leavers was the highest in manufacturing, while the rate of those finding a job again in a year was 44%. The number and rate of those leaving employment was higher than the average in agriculture, construction, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities and in professional, scientific and technical activities.

In the observed years, most jobs were offered in the capital city though in its region (Central Hungary) the number of job leavers also exceeded the number of persons entering a job from year to year (in 2008 less than 84%). In Northern Hungary and Southern Great Plain the surplus of the leavings was higher than the average (in 2008 89.5%). The rate of leavings compared to the entrants was only about 86%.

### Information, links:

[Tables](#)  
[Methodology](#)

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