



Labour market trends, 1st half of 2019

- Overall increase in employment including more people in the primary labour market and fewer public workers
- Employment rate improved most in Southern Transdanubia
- Hungarian employment is above the EU average
- Rise in the number of employees
- High but declining additional labour demand
- Decline in time spent searching for a job
- Northern Great Plain saw the highest unemployment rate
- Nearly two-thirds of inactive people of working age are women
- Potential labour reserves continued to decline
- Average gross earnings increased by 10.6%
- Significant differences behind average gross earnings
- 6.9% growth in real earnings
- Fall in the share of other labour income

Overall increase in employment including more people in the primary labour market and fewer public workers

According to the Labour Force Survey, the number of employed persons in the 15–74 age group increased in the second quarter of 2019 from 4 million 497 thousand in the previous quarter to 4 million 511 thousand. Thus, in the first half of the year, an average of 4 million 504 thousand

people was employed, 49 thousand or 1.1% more than in the same period of the previous year.

The year-on-year headcount growth was smaller than in previous years, but it continued along with a decline in the number of public workers. 86 thousand more people worked in the domestic primary labour market than in the same period last year. Fewer people were public workers and 11 thousand¹ more people claimed to work abroad.

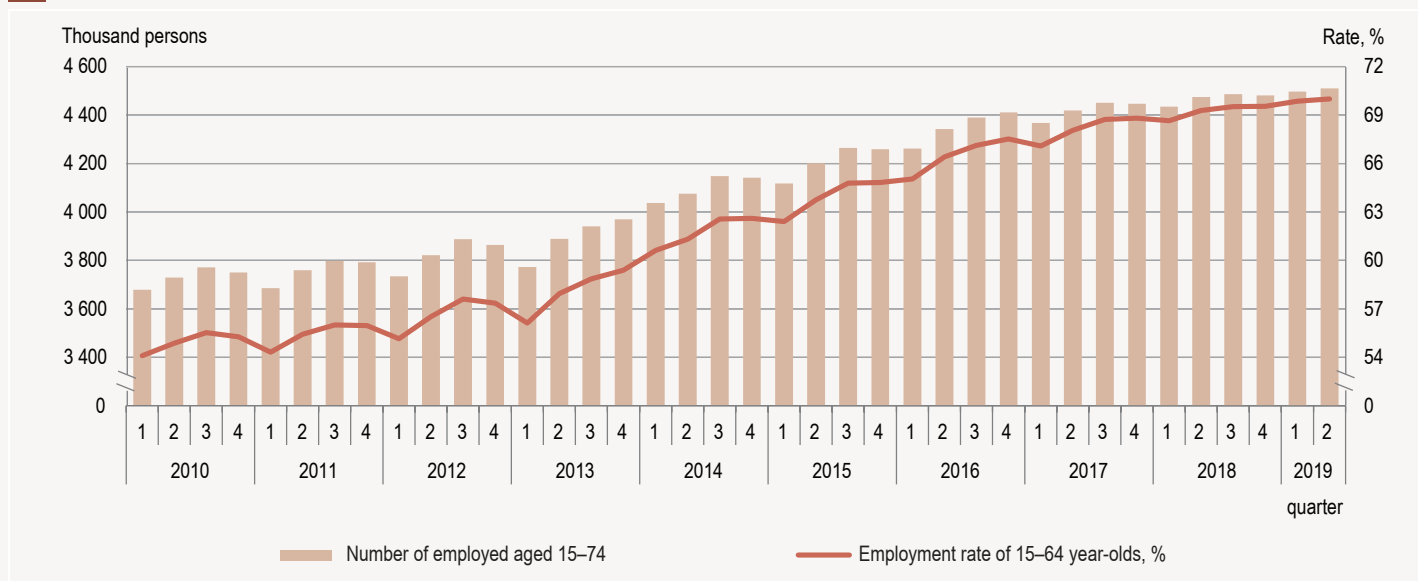
In the first half of 2019, the employment rate of the population aged 15–64 was 69.9%, 1.0 percentage point higher than a year earlier. Sources of growth were the extra age group remaining in the labour market due to rising retirement age and the ever-shrinking potential labour pool. The improvement is partly explained by demographic trends, as the 0.5 percentage point change was due to a drop in the population aged 15–64 representing the denominator in the rate.

Employment rates increased more for men than for women, further widening the significant gender gap mainly resulting from women's childcare and other family responsibilities. The reason for the more dynamic change in the employment of men is primarily due to the high proportion of women who take retirement benefits after 40 years of employment and stop their earning activities.

For the 20–64 age group, which is the monitoring group for reaching the Europe 2020 employment targets, the employment rate increased by 1.0 percentage point to 75.1%. Overall, we have reached the 75% target set by the European Union for 2020, but along with a significant gender gap. In the first half of 2019, the age group specific employment rate was 67.4% for women and 83.0% for men.

Figure 1

Change in the number of employed aged 15–74 and the employment rate of 15–64 year-olds

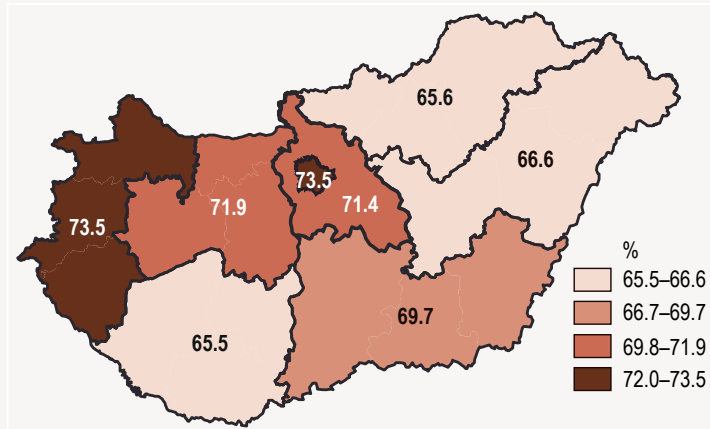


¹ Those people working abroad are enumerated in the labour force survey who commute daily abroad to work, or who work abroad for a long time, but come home sometimes and contribute to the living costs of the households providing data.

Employment rate improved most in Southern Transdanubia

Figure 2

Employment rate of 15–64 year-olds by region, 1st half of 2019



Employment rates for 15–64 year-olds have hardly changed in most regions compared to the same period last year. Western Transdanubia and Budapest were characterized by the most favourable employment situation, with a 73.5% employment rate in both regions. Although the value of the indicator increased most significantly in Southern Transdanubia, by 2.0 percentage points to 65.5%, the region remained the most disadvantaged in terms of employment. Territorial disparities have narrowed somewhat, but the difference between the rates of the most-disadvantaged and the least-disadvantaged regions remains significant at 8.0 percentage points. The difference is even more marked when looking at the situation of the counties. The employment rate was highest in Vas county (74.0%) and lowest in Somogy county (62.3%).

Table 1

Changes in the number of employed persons aged 15–74

(thousand people)

Denomination	Number of employed			Change in the number of employed	
	2010	2018	2019	2019–2010	2019–2018
	1st half year				
Altogether	3 703.8	4 454.9	4 504.0	800.2	49.1
Men	1 970.5	2 435.1	2 472.4	502.0	37.3
Women	1 733.3	2 019.8	2 031.5	298.2	11.7
Budapest	714.7	833.3	841.3	126.6	8.0
Pest	476.6	593.6	608.2	131.7	14.7
Central Transdanubia	420.9	497.6	505.7	84.8	8.1
Western Transdanubia	398.6	485.6	485.8	87.2	0.2
Southern Transdanubia	335.3	368.6	376.0	40.7	7.4
Northern Hungary	391.5	482.3	480.1	88.6	–2.2
Northern Great Plain	492.3	637.8	643.7	151.3	5.9
Southern Great Plain	473.8	556.1	563.1	89.3	7.0
Employees	3 243.3	3 990.9	4 026.6	783.3	35.7
Members of business partnerships and cooperatives	142.7	150.4	159.8	17.1	9.4
Entrepreneur, self-employed	305.3	302.4	309.2	4.0	6.8
Unpaid family workers	12.5	11.1	8.3	–4.2	–2.8
Working in premises in Hungary	3 655.3	4 353.1	4 390.9	735.6	37.9
of which: declare to be public worker	66.6	162.8	114.9	48.2	–47.9
Working in premises abroad	48.5	101.8	113.0	64.6	11.2

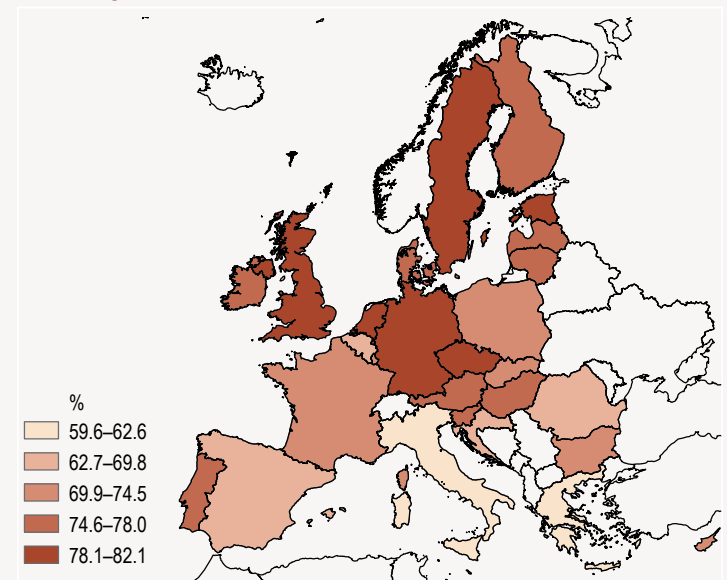
Hungarian employment is above the EU average

As a result of favourable labour market developments in recent years, the Hungarian employment rate is increasingly exceeding the EU average. According to the available data, in the first quarter of 2019, the Hungarian employment rate of 69.9% for 15–64 year-olds was 1.3 percentage points higher than the corresponding value for the EU-28. Within this, the advantage for men increased to 3.5 percentage points, while the disadvantage for women decreased to 0.9 percentage points. In terms of employment rates for young people and the aging population, we remain significantly below the EU average (by 6.8 and 2.9 percentage points, respectively). In contrast, 84.4% of 25–54 year-olds in the so-called 'best working age' were considered to be employed in Hungary in the first quarter, making Hungary one of the Member States with the highest employment rates. (being in the top one third). Within this, men ranked third with a 90.9% employment rate, after Czechia and Malta, while women (77.9% employment rate) were in the middle.

Relatively high and improving employment was coupled with one of the lowest unemployment rates in the EU: in the first quarter of 2019, only Czechia, Germany and Malta had lower unemployment rates than Hungary (3.6%). However, youth unemployment is also a problem in Hungary: the unemployment rate of 15–24 year-olds is 11.2%, 3.5 percentage points lower than the EU average, but we are in the middle of the ranking of the member states.

Figure 3

Employment rate of 20–64 year-olds in EU Member States, 1st quarter of 2019



Source: Eurostat.

Rise in the number of employees

In the first half of 2019, on average, 3 million 184 thousand people were employed by enterprises with at least 5 employees, budgetary institutions and significant non-profit employers, an 0.8% growth over the same period last year. The headcount increase, excluding public workers, was 2.1%, while the number of employed public workers fell significantly over the year, from 138 thousand to 104 thousand.

- In enterprises with at least 5 employees, 2 million 232 thousand persons were employed including 4 thousand public employees, 2.8% (about 61 thousand people) more than a year earlier.
- The number of employees in the public sector - including 90 thousand public workers - was nearly 788 thousand, 4.4% lower than in the first half of 2018. Unlike the other sectors, the headcount calculated without the public workforce also decreased.
- Significant non-profit employers had a combined staff of 164 thousand including 10 thousand public workers.

Both full-time and part-time employees increased by 0.8% in number. The former increased to 2 million 854 thousand and the latter to 330 thousand (including public workers).

Recently, more and more people have left public work. In the first half of 2019, 26% fewer people worked in this category than a year earlier. The accelerated entry of public workers to the primary labour market may have been due to a combination of several factors. This process was encouraged, inter alia, by:

- an increasing wage gap resulting from higher minimum and unchanged public worker wages,
- high demand (also) for unskilled labour in some sectors and
- targeted subsidies encouraging private sector employment, for example a rise in the employment allowance at the end of 2018.

Not only the number of public workers, but also their ratio to those in employment decreased during the year. In the first half of 2019, 3.3% of all employed people were in public work. In the same period of the previous year, this ratio was 1.2 percentage points higher. The majority of public workers (87%) were employed by budgetary institutions, 9% by significant non-profit employers and the remainder worked in enterprises employing at least 5 people.

High but declining additional labour demand

The Hungarian labour market is still characterized by high demand for labour. **In the first half of 2019, employers² reported that the number of vacancies or expected vacancies was close to 80 thousand.** In the first half of 2018, the economy would have needed a little more, 81.5 thousand additional workers. The vacancy rate declined year-on-year by 0.1 percentage point to 2.5% by the second quarter of 2019.

- The following areas were characterized by high labour shortages:
- administrative and service support activities (4.5%),³

- human health and social care (4.1%),
- information and communication (3.3%),
- and construction (2.8%).

Compared to the total number of posts, the lowest level of unmet staffing requirements were in the following two sections:

- agriculture (1.1%)
- and real estate services (1.2%).

There were 21 thousand vacancies in the public sector in the second quarter of 2019, up 16.7% from a year earlier. Proportionally, this sector was characterized by a shortage above the national average (3.0%).

In the first half of 2019, an average of 56.2 thousand vacancies was reported in the private sector. This was 6.9% lower than a year earlier. Within this, enterprises with at least 5 employees took concrete steps⁴ to fill 55.1 thousand jobs in the second quarter of 2019. The vacancy rate was 2.4%.

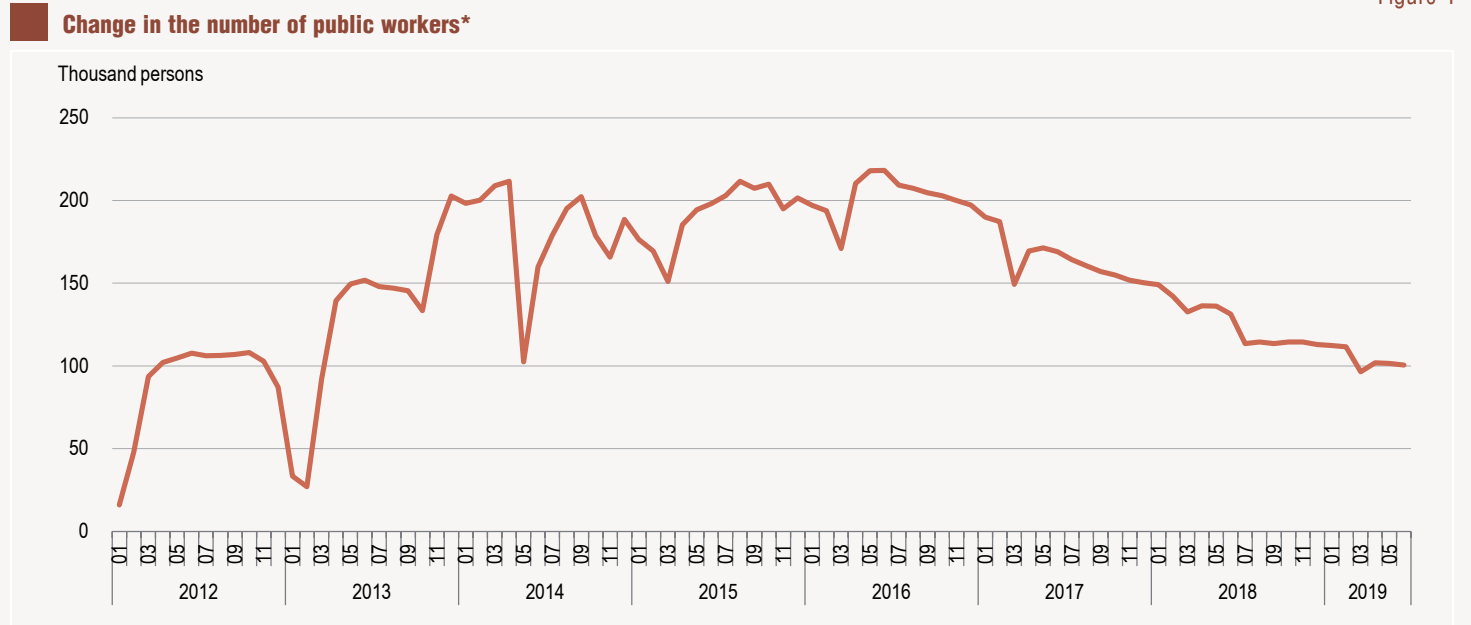
Two thirds of the jobs advertised by businesses were for manual workers.

- In most cases, there was no qualification requirement (13 thousand unskilled job vacancies were advertised).
- The number of vacancies for machine operators, assemblers and drivers amounted to 11 thousand.
- In case of industrial and construction occupations, enterprises reported a labour shortage of 7 and a half thousand.

Higher education was a requirement for most white-collar jobs. Businesses were looking for 7 thousand people with tertiary qualifications.

According to the latest international figures, in the first quarter of 2019, there were 2.3 job vacancies per 100 jobs in the European Union, which is one tenth more than in the same period last year. The vacancy rate remained highest in the Czech Republic, with 6.4 vacancies per 100 jobs, while the other extreme was Greece with 0.6 vacancies. Hungary's vacancy rate of 2.5% was slightly higher than the EU average.

Figure 4



* People employed as public worker at enterprises with at least 5 employees, all budgetary institutions and significant non-profit organisations.

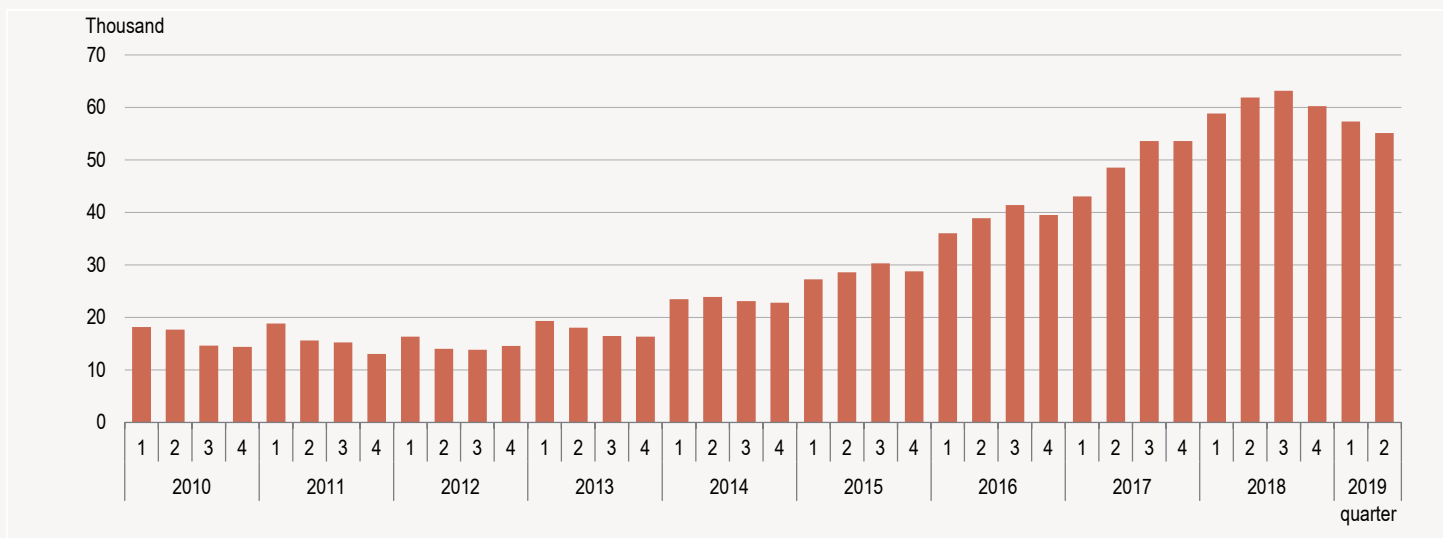
² People employed as public worker at enterprises with at least 5 employees, all budgetary institutions and significant non-profit organisations.

³ The high rate is partly due to methodological reasons. This section also includes temporary work agencies, which record vacancies that have been reported but have not yet been filled.

⁴ For example: posting vacancies, using recruitment agencies.

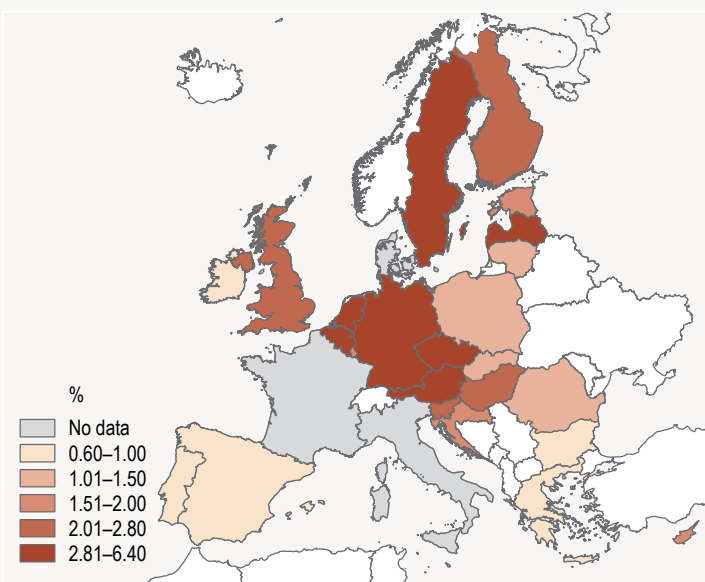
Figure 5

Number of job vacancies in enterprises with at least 5 employees



Vacancy rate in EU Member States, 1st quarter of 2019

Figure 6



Source: Eurostat. Download date: 1-Sep-2019.

The National Employment Service (NFSZ) measures labour demand alongside EU-based statistics, but using a different methodology. The NFSZ data set is based on labour needs reported by employers. Employers are basically interested in reporting vacancies that they want to fill in a subsidized form, and are looking for employees with mostly low education qualifications to fill jobs where they see a chance of getting registered jobseekers.⁵ In the last month of the period under review, in June 2019, a total of 30 thousand vacancies were reported to the NFSZ. 51% of them were planned in a subsidized form. 31% of the new labour demand was concentrated in Budapest, Borsod-Abaúj Zemplén and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties. In June 2019, the number of registered vacancies was 103.4 thousand, of which 27.7 thousand were filled during the month,

leaving 75.7 thousand vacant on the closing day. All three values were lower than a year earlier.

Decline in time spent searching for a job

In the first half of 2019, the average number of unemployed⁶ people, as defined by the United Nations' specialized labour organization (ILO)⁷, fell to 161 thousand and the **unemployment rate to 3.4%**. The headcount was 11 thousand lower than a year earlier, while the rate declined by 0.3 percentage point. Unemployment among women has fallen substantially, with unemployment declining by 0.5 percentage points to 3.4%, while unemployment for men has stagnated. The youth unemployment rate increased by 1.1 percentage points to 11.0% compared to the first half of 2018 and more than a fifth of the unemployed were still in this age group.

The average duration of unemployment decreased by about two and a half months compared to the same period of the previous year, and in the first half of the year the average time for finding a job in Hungary was 14.2 months.

As the domestic labour market is close to full employment, most of those who lose their jobs can find employment relatively easily. The share of long-term job seekers (people who have been looking for a job for at least a year) has fallen to 36.6%, but the proportion of those who have been looking for a job for at least two years is still high (20%).

Northern Great Plain saw the highest unemployment rate

In the first half of 2019, the unemployment rate among the population aged 15–74 was the lowest in Western and Central Transdanubia, at 1.9% and 2.0% respectively. Northern Great Plain was characterized by the highest unemployment rate of 6.4%. In most regions, the unemployment rate stagnated or decreased slightly, with Southern Transdanubia showing the largest change, where the rate dropped by 1.7 percentage points to 4.6%.

Territorial disparities remained significant as the overall labour market situation improved. While in the first half of 2019 the unemployment rate was around 1% in two counties (Győr-Moson-Sopron county 0.9%, Veszprém county 1.1%), Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county was characterized by an unemployment rate of 8.6%.

⁵ NFSZ data also include public employment related labour requirements.

⁶ Having no job, actively looking for work and available.

⁷ ILO – International Labour Organization.

Figure 7

Quarterly trends in the number and rate of unemployed people aged 15–74

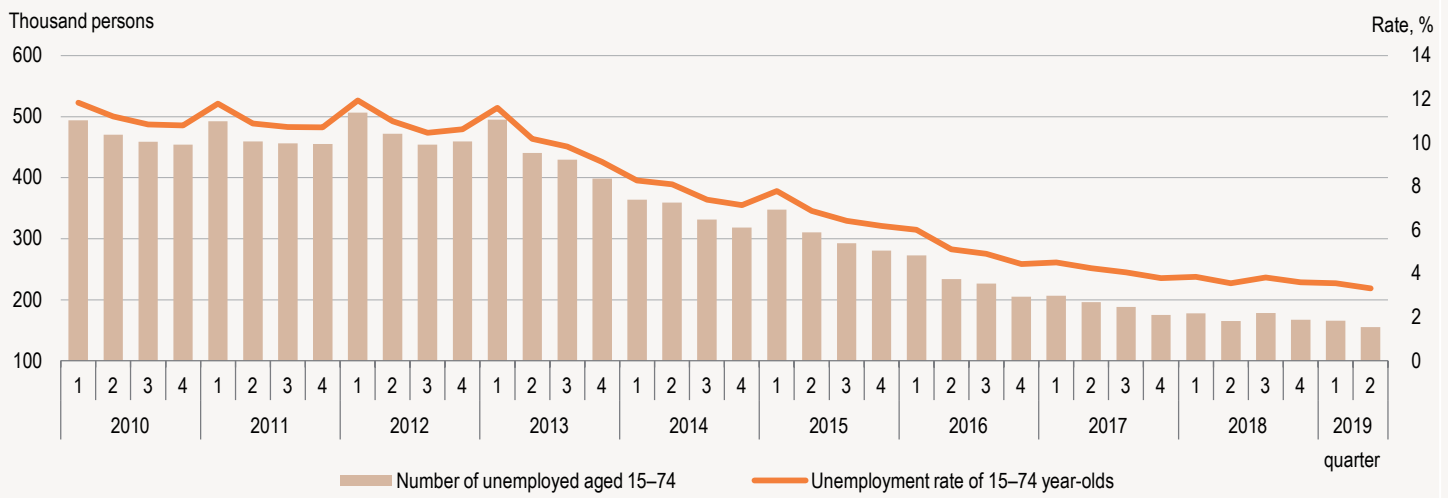
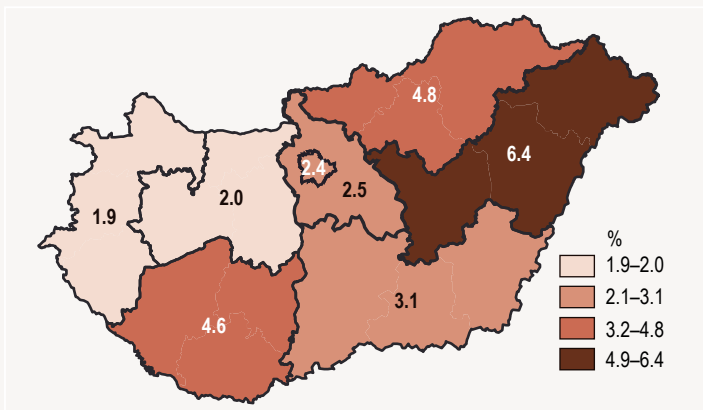


Figure 8

Unemployment rate of 15-74 year-olds by region, 1st half of 2019



The NFSZ registered an average of 260 thousand jobseekers in the first half of 2019, 0.8% fewer than a year earlier. With the easing in the cyclical nature of public employment, the March peak was much lower than in previous years, and the number of registered jobseekers has been steadily declining since April. In the first half of the year, 54.8% of registered jobseekers received some kind of cash benefits, most of them receiving social benefits, the amount (HUF 22,800 per month) of which has remained unchanged for years.

Table 2

Registered jobseekers

Period	Registered job-seekers	Of which:			
		career starters	eligible for jobseekers' allowance or assistance	social benefit recipients	without any provision
1st half of 2018, thousand people	262.3	25.2	62.4	79.6	120.3
1st half of 2019, thousand people	260.3	23.1	69.8	72.8	117.7
Change compared to 1st half of 2018, %	-0.8	-8.2	11.8	-8.5	-2.2

Source: National Employment Service, Register (<http://nfsz.munka.hu>).

Compared to previous years, the number of those who marked the 'unemployed' category as labour market status in the HCSO's Labour Force

Survey also decreased significantly. In the first half of 2019, an average of 283.3 thousand fell into this category.

Nearly two-thirds of inactive people of working age are women

In the first half of 2019, the number of inactive people considered to be of working age (15–64) continued to decline. Changes in the population of the biggest group, the students, are mainly attributable to demographic reasons, but have also been affected by favourable real trends. The economy, which in some areas suffers from a severe labour shortage, already requires the use of more expensive labour, which makes the concept of working while studying attractive for students, particularly those in tertiary education.

The significant decline in the number of pensioners and annuity recipients is primarily due to the continuous increase in the retirement age in the period lasting to 2021, but state incentives also play a role. In early 2019, the state introduced new benefits to support the employment of pensioners.

Table 3

Inactive population aged 15–64 by reason of absence from the labour market

Denomination	1st half of 2019			Change compared to 1st half of 2018, %		
	men	women	together	men	women	together
	thousand people					
Pensioners, annuity recipients	200.8	370.7	571.5	-15.7	-3.8	-8.3
Child care provision recipients	1.5	223.3	224.8	27.0	-4.1	-3.9
Jobseekers' provision recipients	19.7	26.0	45.8	27.6	12.5	18.6
Students	313.6	317.0	630.6	-3.7	-0.5	-2.1
Nursing and orphan's allowance recipients	10.2	31.8	42.0	-4.0	12.5	8.0
Other inactive	86.2	144.6	230.8	6.1	-2.8	0.3
Inactive people aged 15–64 years, total	631.9	1 113.5	1 745.4	-6.0	-2.0	-3.5

Potential labour reserves continued to decline

The unemployed, the underemployed, the inactive who want to work but are not actively seeking work or who do not fulfil the availability criterion together constitute the so-called potential labour reserve. In the first half of 2019, only 301 thousand persons belonged to this category, which meant a further

decrease of 20 thousand within one year to a level significantly lower than in previous years. The territorial distribution of the shrinking labour reserve remains very uneven, out of every 100 non-employed:

- 6 people were in Western Transdanubia,
- 7–8 people in the central regions, Central Transdanubia and Southern Great Plain,
- while in Northern Great Plain, Northern Hungary and Southern Transdanubia 14–16 persons belonged to this category.

Average gross earnings increased by 10.6%

In the first half of 2019, gross earnings of full-time employees averaged HUF 359,500 among enterprises with at least 5 employees, budgetary institutions and significant non-profit employers. This value was 10.6% higher than a year ago. Following an increase of 11.0% in the first quarter, the outflow of wages slowed slightly in the second quarter (average growth was 10.3%). This dynamic increase resulted from an 8.0% rise both in minimum and guaranteed minimum wages, the wage reform of government officials and a significant reduction⁸ in the number of public workers. In addition to the central measures, labour shortage was also an important factor, resulting in higher wages and higher bonuses.

During the same period, the average gross wage, excluding public workers, was HUF 369,900, an increase of 9.5% over the year.

Significant differences behind average gross earnings

In the first half of 2019, the average monthly gross earnings of full-time employees in business enterprises with a staff of 5 or more (including a few thousand public workers employed here) were HUF 374,600, representing a year-on-year increase of 11.3%.

In the public sector, average gross earnings rose by 7.6% to HUF 326,900, which was lower than in the private sector.

According to interim employment statistics, gross wages of public workers fell year-on-year by 0.6% to an average of HUF 82 thousand, due to the change in composition effect.

Average gross earnings exceeded half a million forints in the following four sections of the national economy (in descending order):

- financial and insurance activities (7.2% year-on-year growth, HUF 672,300),
- information and communication (11.0% year-on-year growth, HUF 624,700)
- electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (8.0% year-on-year growth, HUF 593,600),
- professional, scientific and technical activities (12.4% year-on-year growth, HUF 500,500).

Officially, employees in the accommodation and food services sector had the lowest average gross earnings (HUF 236,300). Employees here earned (nominally) 11.4% more than a year earlier. In the section of human health and social work, which employs a significant part of public workers, the gross average salary was HUF 236,500. This amount increased by 10.5% in one year. Excluding public workers, average gross earnings of full-time employees in this sector increased by 5.4% or about HUF 67 thousand to HUF 303,500.

In the first half of 2019, the average monthly gross income of men was HUF 68,000 higher than that of women. Monthly gross earnings averaged HUF 393,700 for men and HUF 325,700 for women. Men's gross wages grew faster than women's (11.3% versus 9.6%). There are several factors that influence the gender pay gap, including the length of work experience, the highest level of education attained, and the sector or occupation in which the person concerned works.

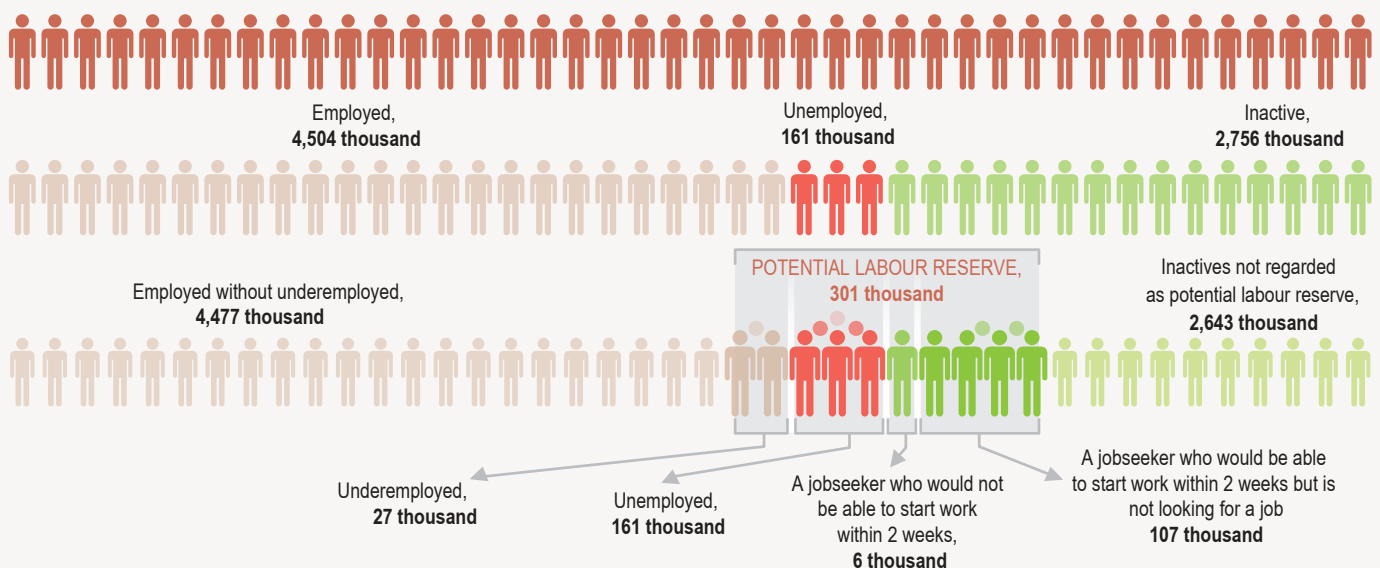
Examined by age groups of 10 years, earning positions are worst for people under 20 and best for those between 30 and 39. In the former age group, average gross earnings in the first half of 2019 were HUF 231,600, which was HUF 159 thousand lower than the value measured in the age group of 30–39 (HUF 390,800). Average gross earnings grew by 19.6% in nominal terms for the under-20s and by 10.9% for those aged 30–39, that is, wage growth rates in both age groups were faster than average.

Non-manual workers earned (on average) HUF 202,000 more a month than manual workers. Over one-year, average gross earnings increased by 12.7% to HUF 264,100 for manual workers and by 8.7% to HUF 465,900 for non-manual workers.

Figure 9

Potential labour reserve groups by labour market attachment, 1st half of 2019

Population aged 15–74, 7,421 thousand



⁸ Changes in the internal headcount can be clearly quantified. Of the 10.6% increase in the first half of the year, 1.1 percentage points were due to the decline in the number of public workers.

Table 4

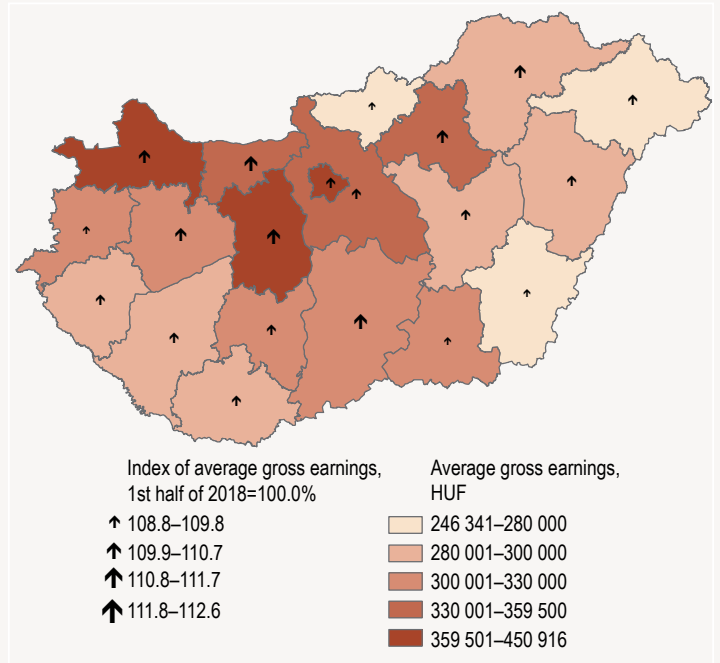
Average monthly gross earnings of full-time employees by section, 1st half of 2019

Section	Average gross earnings		Change in average gross earnings	
	including public workers	excluding public workers	including public workers	excluding public workers
	HUF/person/month		same period last year=100.0%	
Agriculture	277 587	283 508	113.8	111.8
Mining	412 350	412 350	114.1	114.1
Manufacturing	383 761	383 779	112.5	112.5
Energy industry	593 555	593 991	108.0	107.9
Industry (without water and waste management)	391 021	391 047	112.2	112.2
Water and waste management	328 515	333 872	111.6	110.8
Industry total	387 462	387 857	112.2	112.1
Construction	274 753	277 134	111.7	111.6
Wholesale and retail trade	338 172	338 178	112.5	112.4
Transportation and storage	334 974	336 282	108.9	108.6
Food services	236 334	236 476	111.4	111.4
Information and communication	624 725	624 725	111.0	111.0
Financial services	672 333	672 389	107.2	107.2
Real estate transactions	304 028	309 109	107.3	106.5
Scientific and technical activities	500 493	501 475	112.4	112.3
Administrative services	302 702	305 305	111.8	111.4
Public administration	422 839	435 497	108.5	107.0
Education	328 441	329 326	103.5	103.5
Health services	236 482	303 486	110.5	105.4
Art and Leisure	347 408	352 423	110.0	107.7
Other services	298 033	303 409	119.5	110.4
National economy, total	359 464	369 930	110.6	109.5

Examined in January–June 2019 by **major occupational groups**, the average for monthly gross earnings of business, administrative, and advocacy leaders and legislators was more than half a million forints higher than that of non-skilled (ordinary) workers. Among manual workers, gross average earnings were highest for industrial and construction workers. Within non-manual workers, the average gross salary of administrative (customer relationship) employees was the lowest (HUF 315,200).

Figure 11

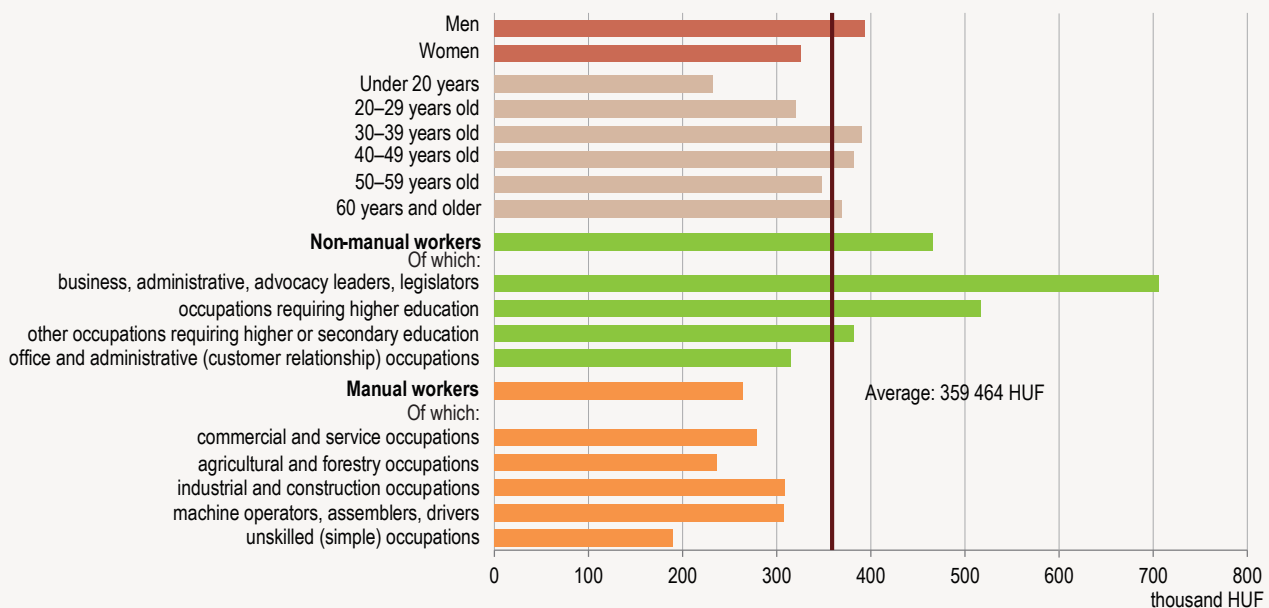
Average gross earnings of full-time employees by county, 1st half of 2019



In the first half of 2019, the earnings of full-time employees were highest in the capital and lowest in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (HUF 450,900 and HUF 246,300, respectively). In terms of earnings, Budapest has an

Figure 10

Average gross earnings of full-time employees, 1st half of 2019



outstanding advantage over other counties. This advantage was also related to the composition of employees by industry and the high proportion of non-manual workers. Outside the capital, the gross average salary of full-time employees exceeded the national average in Győr-Moson-Sopron and Fejér counties. In terms of average earnings, the three most disadvantaged areas were Nógrád (270,800), Békés (260,200) and the already mentioned Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties. Bottom ranked counties tend to have a high proportion of public workers. As this group receives low and fixed wages, their share affects the relative wage position of the area concerned. In case of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, the proportion of full-time public workers was 17.6%. This was the highest value among the counties, but the proportion of public workers was also significantly higher than the national average in Nógrád and Békés counties.⁹ In Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, gross average earnings, excluding public workers, were 281,500 HUF, while in Békés and Nógrád counties this figure was 279,000 and 298,300 HUF respectively.

In the first half of 2019, gross monthly earnings (excluding bonuses and 13th month salary) averaged HUF 334,600, 10.5% more than a year earlier.

Table 5

Full and regular* gross average earnings, 1st half of 2019

Denomination	Total gross average earnings	Of which: regular earnings
HUF/person/month		
National economy, total	359 464	334 614
Of which:		
business sector	374 576	345 141
budgetary sector	326 901	311 488
non-profit sector	314 759	306 094
Same period last year=100.0%		
National economy, total	110.6	110.5
Of which:		
business sector	111.3	111.3
budgetary sector	107.6	107.7
non-profit sector	111.4	111.1

* The value of regular earnings is estimated.

⁹ The proportion of public workers was 12.8% in Nógrád county and 9.6% in Békés county. The national average was 3.6%. In addition, the proportion is high in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, at 14.1%.

6.9% growth in real earnings

In 2019, the level of personal income tax on wages and other deductions on employees remained broadly unchanged. Net earnings, excluding subsidies, increased at the same rate of 10.6% as gross earnings in January – June 2019 compared to the same period last year and amounted to HUF 239,000. With the 3.5% rise in consumer prices over the period, the real value of earnings grew by 6.9% at the national level.

Employees may qualify for tax and contribution deductions under various titles. (Examples include family tax deductions, first-time spouse benefits, or personal allowances for workers with certain illnesses, and exemption from contributions for employed pensioners from 2019 onwards.) In the first half of 2019, the average net income, taking into account the deductions, was HUF 246,400 at the national level, 10.7% more than a year earlier.

Fall in the share of other labour income

In the first half of 2019, the average labour income was HUF 374,600. **The amount of fringe benefits per capita exceeded HUF 15,100** as a monthly average. Thus, the share of other labour income (for example, cafeteria benefits) was 4.0%. As year-on-year the growth rate of labour income (10.1%) was 0.5 percentage points below the growth rate of gross earnings, the share of other labour income decreased.

Table 6

Changes in per capita labour income, 1st half of 2019

Denomination	Average monthly income from work	Of which: average monthly other income from work	Ratio of other labour income to labour income, %
	HUF/person/month		
National economy, total	374 612	15 148	4.0
Of which:			
business sector	390 003	15 428	4.0
budgetary sector	342 071	15 170	4.4
non-profit sector	325 388	10 630	3.3

In most sections of the economy, a decline in the ratio and a slower increase in expenditure on labour income than in gross wages have been observed as a result of a significant narrowing of the range of low-tax- or tax-exempt fringe benefits.

Further information, data (links):

[Tables \(STADAT\)](#)

[Methodology](#)

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