

1. Main data of population, economic activity

The population number up to 1990 is a full-scope population census data, which was deduced by calculation for the period after 1 January, up to 2000 is retrospectively corrected on the basis of the census 2001. Population data – in harmony with international recommendations - relying to the economic suction or repulsive effect of regional units – relates to resident population.

Resident population: The total number of persons having permanent residence on the respective area and having no temporary residence elsewhere as well as of the persons having a registered temporary residence on the same area.

The population number of the regional units (regions, counties, towns, communes) is stated according to the concept of the resident population.

Average life expectancy: expresses how long lifetime can be expected by the population of different ages at the mortality rates of the respective year.

Average life expectancy figures at birth have changed compared to the previous ones, owing to the fact that formerly the Becker-Zeuner method and a cubic function have been used, while currently the Böck method and biquadratic function is employed for calculation.

Sources of methodology: *The Demographic Yearbook 2007*. (HCSO, Budapest, 2008), census data for the number of population.

The source of employment data is the labour force survey. The labour force survey is a representative survey observing the economic activity of population elderly 15–74 years in harmony with the recommendations of the International Labour Office (ILO).

Surveys carried out by quarter years since 1992 concern 24 thousand households and 50 thousand persons, and following the expansion of the circle of coverage from 1998 they concern 38 thousand households and 68 thousand persons. The number of certain population groups has been stated by grossing up the labour force sample with the proper weight, published annual figures are average estimations based on the quarterly survey.

From 2003 the grossing up of data based on the census carried out in 2001 and is deduced by calculation for the period. Figures for 2001-2002 are retrospectively corrected, current publication contains the corrected data from 2000. For the period 1992-2000 data will be corrected by new weight based on the census 2001.

Economic activity

Employed persons: persons worked one hour or more for pay, profit or payment in kind job or business (including farm), as employees, members of co-operatives or partnerships, self-employed during the reference week or worked one hour or more without pay in family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family workers), or were employees who had a job from which they were temporarily absent (sick leave or vacation, etc.) all of survey week. In harmony with the ILO recommendations persons on child-care leave are classified by the activity on the survey week.

Employees: persons who were in regular legal work relationship with companies or private businesses or co-operatives, with budgetary-social security- or non-profit institutions, including seasonal workers, odd-job persons, students in employment who carried out work on the reference week.

Unemployed persons: who were 1) not employed during the reference week, and had no job to be temporarily absent from; 2) had actively been looking for work at any time in four weeks up to the end of the reference week (contacted a job centre, visited employers personally, advertised or replied to advertisements etc.); 3) who were available for work within two weeks following the reference week, or were waiting to start a job within 30 days. The data collection of the Employment Office (previously National Labour Research and Methodology Centre relates to registered job seekers (see definition **registered jobseekers**).

Economically active population: the total number of persons employed and unemployed.

Economically inactive: persons who cannot be classified either to the group of employed persons or to that of unemployed. To this group are classified the seasonal workers out of season, in case they do not seek a job and the so-called **passive unemployed**, who would like to find a job, but considering their chances to find one unfavourable, do not even try.

Participation rate: the total of employed and unemployed persons together as a percentage of the population.

Unemployment rate: the rate of unemployed persons to the economically active population.

The source of data on earnings is the annual institutional labour data collection system.

Employment rate: the ratio of employed persons to the population aged 15–74.

From 1992, on the average, nearly 24 thousand addresses were designated to the sample of the Labour Force Survey, while since 1998 interviewers have visited nearly 38 thousand addresses quarterly in order to collect information, according to the recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO), on the economic activity of the population aged 15–74 living there. Between 1992 and 2002 the survey was conducted each month in the week comprising the 19th day of the month, while since 2003 it has been conducted continuously covering each week of the month (quarter, year). Released data are estimated quarterly (annual) averages.

The data of 1992-1997 are adjusted with the weighting system made from the census of 1990. From 1998 reweighted data on the basis of 2001 census.

Source of methodology: *Methodology of the Labour Force Survey, Statistical Methodological Books 46* (HCSO, Budapest, 2006).

Time-series published on Internet:

1) 1998-2008: http://portal.ksh.hu/portal/page?_pageid=38,638683&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

2) 1992-2005: <http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/merofelm/merofelm05.pdf>

Registered jobseekers: from among the total number of clients registered with the Public Employment Service (PES) those who are out of employment, get old age pension, or day-time students; who do not participate in facilitating promotion (re-training, employment for public benefit etc.); who look for work, employment or individual occupation, ready to accept a suitable job, and signed a jobseeking agreement with the local office of PES.

Jobseekers' allowance recipients: among the registered jobseekers those who met their obligation to pay contribution prior to becoming jobseeker and thus, they are entitled to jobseekers' allowance under the conditions defined in the Employment Act (Act IV/1991). The amendment to the law of 1 November 2005 expands the entitlement to ex-entrepreneurs as of 1 January 2006.

Participants of active labour market policies: persons who participate in a supported programme defined in the Employment Act, the persons who participate in the program of TÁMOP (Social Renewal Operational Programme) 1.1.2, and the participants in supporting job creating-investments programs. The jobseekers during their participation in the programmes are not counted as registered jobseekers. During their participation in the programmes, jobseekers are not counted as registered jobseekers.

Methodological source: Monthly report titled Information on the Main data on the labour market situation based on the administrative records of the Public Employment Service (NEO, Budapest, 2008).

Institutional labour data collection system

According to regulation the total working time is 8 hours per day. However, in addition to the general prescription of the regulation, it is possible that the rule concerning employment or the labour contract concluded between employer and employee defines the total working time as less than 8 hours per day (e.g. in case when the activity performed represents particular damage to health or involves increased risk). In partly and completely stand-by type jobs, working time may be more than 8 hours, but must not exceed 12 hours per day. Working time can be determined in weekly, monthly or longer, but at the very most yearly terms, taking into consideration the working time per day. The length of working time defined in the labour contract is also decisive in case of data supply, even if the employee is temporarily granted a working time reduction (e.g. mothers with children or employees, studying in part-time education). Furthermore, employees whose working time has been temporarily reduced by the employer due to economic difficulties without concluding a new labour contract for part-time employment (which would mean the reduction of basic wages and salaries in proportion to working time), should be taken into account as persons employed full-time.

In case of employees of performance-based wage, sales representatives and teleworkers the employer determines the working time demand of the task done or to be done, and the employees can be classified into the corresponding group accordingly.

Average gross earnings: the per capita monthly average of earnings paid within the frame of wage costs to full-time employees. The total of all earnings including basic wage with the personal income tax, contributions to health and retirement schemes, the employee's contribution and other wage elements paid under different titles to employees (wage supplement, bonuses, premiums, 13th month salary).

Average net earnings: an indicator calculated from the average gross earnings subtracting the employee's contribution, the personal income tax, and the health and retirement contributions, taking into consideration the contribution threshold as well, according to the prevailing valid rates. Since 1999 the impact of the children related tax concession introduced in that year has not been included.

2. Financial data

Pensions, retirement provisions: due to changing regulation those provisions, which were financed by the Health Insurance Fund till 2006 are transferred to the duty of Pension Insurance Fund from 2007.

ESSPROS (European System of Integrated Social Protection): comprises the statistical data of EU member states' social protection systems. Expenditure and receipts of social protection are collected according to the standard methodology for international comparison. Yearly updated database published by Eurostat are available in the Internet on the following website: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.eu.int>.

Social protection: encompasses all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved.

Expenditure of social protection schemes: is classified by type, which indicates the nature of, or reason for, the expenditure. The ESSPROS distinguishes four main categories of expenditure:

1. social benefits are resources which are provided to beneficiaries in the form of cash or goods and services
2. administration costs
3. transfers to other schemes
4. other expenditure

Social benefits: consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs. Social benefits are classified by function and by type. The function of a social benefit refers to the primary purpose for which social benefit is provided, irrespective of legislative or institutional provisions. Defined risks or needs of persons or households in the ESSPROS:

1. sickness/health care
2. disability
3. old age
4. survivors
5. family/children
6. unemployment
7. housing
8. social exclusion not elsewhere classified

The type of benefit refers to the form in which the protection is provided. General classification of social benefits by main type: cash benefits, periodic, lump sum payments and benefits in kind.

Purchasing Power Standard (PPS): shall mean the artificial common reference currency unit used in the European Union to express the volume of economic aggregates for the purpose of spatial comparisons in such a way that price level differences between countries are eliminated. I PPS thus buys the same given volume of goods and services in all countries, whereas different amounts of national currency units are needed to buy this same volume of goods and services in individual countries, depending on the price level.

Source of data: Central and local government's budget, annual accounting statements of social institutions.

Source of Methodology: Eurostat, ESSPROS Manual 2006

3. Family benefits

Average number:
$$\frac{\text{number of benefit days during period}}{\text{number of calendar days in period}}$$

Number of recipients: number claiming benefit for at least one day during the period

Pregnancy and confinement benefit: a person is eligible for the period (168 days) corresponding to that of maternity leave if she was insured for at least 180 days during the two years preceding birth and gives birth during the period insured or within forty-two days following the cessation of insurance.

The regulations applicable to sick pay must be applied as appropriate to pregnancy and confinement benefit.

Maternity allowance: any woman, who participates at least four pregnancy counselling sessions (concerning premature birth one session is required) is eligible for maternity allowance. The amount is equivalent to 225 per cent of the current minimum old age pension.

Child-care benefit (gyed): a provision due after the expiry of the maternity leave up to the child's second birthday. It is provided to parents insured for at least 180 days in the period of 2 years prior to birth. Its amount is 70% of the average daily earnings, monthly amount of child care benefit is stipulated in Finances Act from 2003. This type of provision was abolished in 1996, and relaunched on 1 January 2000.

Child-care allowance (gyes): a fixed amount provision due till the age of 3 years of the child. Between 1967 and 14 April 1996 it was due by right of having social security. Since 15 of April it can be claimed by Hungarian citizens, by immigrants, blood-parents, adopting or foster parents in case if the capita monthly net income of the family did not surpass the income that is stipulated by the law. Child-care allowance was due up to the age of 10 years of the disabled or mentally handicapped child, irrespective of the level of income. Since 1 January 1999 it is provided by individual title. Its amount equals to the current minimum old age pension, in case of twins double of its in 2003.

Child raising support (gyet): child raising support is provided for eligible mothers (parents) rearing three or more minor children and the youngest child is between three and eight years. Part time, maximum 4 hour per day, working or full time teleworking may be pursued over receiving child raising support. Child raising support guarantees service time eligibility.

Family allowance: provision granted by the state monthly to promote the upbringing and schooling of the child. Between 1999 and 2002 family allowance was provided by individual title for children up to the school-age and for chronically ill or handicapped children. The parents were granted schooling support for children in the compulsory schooling age and for children still studying in educational system. The modification of act XXXIII. 2002 stated the family allowance again and the schooling support has lapsed.

Source of data: National Health Insurance Fund Administration (NHIFA), Hungarian Treasury.

4. Child welfare provision

Basic welfare provision: contribute to the promotion of the physical, intellectual, emotional, and moral development, welfare, and upbringing in a family environment of the child, the prevention of endangerment and elimination of existing endangerment, and prevention of deprivation of the child of his or her family. Type of basic provision: child welfare services, day nursery, out-of school care, child minding, substitute parent, temporary home of children, temporary home of families.

Day care: day-care institution providing professional care and education for children living in families. Type of day care institutions: day nursery, out-of school care, child minding and the educational institutions (like kindergarten and the primary school).

Infant nursery: Day-care institution providing professional care and education for children under three years of age and living in families. A child over three years of age whose level of physical or mental development is not sufficient for nursery education may remain in infant nursery care until 31 August following his or her fourth birthday. The infant nursery may also provide assistance to families in the form of special advice, temporary child supervision, „child hotel service“, or other child care support services.

Enrolled children: the number of children admitted to nurseries – entered on the records – as of 31 December up to 1992 and as of 31 May from 1993 onwards.

Percentage of utilization calculated from the number of children enrolled: the number of children enrolled as a percentage of possible care days (the product of the number of places and days of opening).

Percentage of utilization calculated from the number of children nursed: the number of children cared for (present daily) as a percentage of possible care days (the product of the number of places and days of opening).

Number of children enrolled in infant nurseries during the year: the number of children enrolled on 1 January and admitted during the year, including the number of those leaving during the year.

Qualified child care assistant: a person holding a certificate of baby and infant care.

Child welfare service: family support must be provided with child welfare service. By conveying services we must help the client to obtain certain services not provided by the service. Professional forums, a network of substitute parents and free-time activities for children and young adults should be organized. Besides these basic functions, child welfare service may include such special tasks as social care of children on streets, care of children in housing estates, as well as operating mental hygiene services. Perform these tasks: **child welfare centre** (independent institution), or **child welfare service** (independent service within an institution) or **child welfare provider**. (Together: child welfare services.)

Recipients of child welfare services: persons who take services to solve social, mental hygiene, life style or financial problems. Services are voluntary and free of charge on request of applicant or his/her guardian. Includes: the number of children receiving social basic care based on care plan, who are placed in child protection and who are after-care provision. Not including the number of children who receive special care. **Not cumulated data**, every child is registered once, either according to the status of December 31, or If the care was finished during the year, the child is registered by the status of the last form of care.

Recipients of child welfare services of special care: child welfare service may include such special task like social care of children on streets, on school or hospital, mediating among the members of desintegrated family, patrol service, as well as operating mental hygiene services and free-time activities with aim of prevention and school holiday camps. **Cumulative data**, since a child may receive several special services repeatedly.

Higher level educational attainment: higher level social professions (general social care activities, social care activities, social manager, social educator, social politician), teacher of the disabled, psycho-educator, educator.

Out-of-school care: provides day-time supervision, care, education, food, and activities for children in accordance with their age living in families.

Child minding: day-time care of the child a caregiver in the home of the parents or other legal representatives, if temporary or permanent provision of the child in day-time institutions is not possible (e.g. because of illness), and the parents of the child are not able to ensure day-time care of the child for the whole day.

Short-term care: a child in full care (temporary home of children, substitute parent or together with a parent in a temporary home of families) at the request or consent of the parent exercising parental supervision or other legal representative. The period of care may be up to a maximum of 12 months.

Substitute parents: the substitute parent shall provide temporary care in his or her own home for children living in families. The substitute parent may provide care for maximum 5 children including his or her own children at same time.

Temporary home of children: provides care for the child living in his or her family, however, staying temporarily without provision and supervision, or would stay lacking such provision and supervision without such placement, as well as for the child whose provision is endangered due to difficulties arising from the way of living of the family.

Temporary home of families: upon the request of the homeless parent, the child and his or her parent may together be placed in the temporary home of families, if without such placement, their accommodation would not be ensured and the child would have to be separated from his or her parent.

Child protective system: by the law defined persons, service providers, institutions and other authorities are obliged to notify the child welfare service in order to promote the child live in family, anticipate and raise the endangered situation.

Source of data: Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and HCSO figures. NSDCP 1203 Report on the activities of the infant nurseries, NSDCP 1775 Report on basic child welfare provisions, NSDCP 2023 Questionnaire on social services and child provisions.

5. Child protection

There are three source of data in this topic. They have different conditions as follows:

NSDCP 1210 Report of the activities of the public guardian authorities. It contains the child welfare and child protection activity of the public guardian authorities by the residence of the children. These tables refer to the settlement where the children live.

NSDCP 1209 Report on the situation of district child professional protective service gives information about children placed on the supplying places working on the area of authority.

NSDCP 1208 Report on the situation of children's homes and foster parents. They have information from the children who live there. The geographical classification of children's homes become according to the county of the centre of the home. Institutions provided by the capital situated in several settlements of the country are classified to Budapest because there live children from Budapest. Homes or foster parents who receive children from every quarter (e.g. FÉSZEK, SOS-children-village) are classified by their central office.

Tables with similar subject-matters the number of children and other data diverges according to the differences mentioned above.

Guardianship Authority: the guardianship administration and the notary of the local government.

Child protection: care and protection based on action ordered by the authority as provided by the Act. If provision for the physical, intellectual, emotional and moral development of the child can not be ensured with the approval of the parents, and such situation may endanger the development of the child, the notary of the local government or the guardianship office shall, depending on the extent of endangerment, take measures falling under the category of child protection and welfare (placement under protection, finding another family for the child, temporary placement, short-term foster care, long-term foster care, after-care, after-care provision).

Minors at risk: those minors registered with the notary of the local government, whose development is endangered by environmental, behavioural, financial or health reasons.

Taking the child under protection: if parent is not able or does not want to eliminate endangerment of the child through the optional use of basic provisions, however, it is presumable that, with assistance, development of the child within a family environment may be ensured, the notary of the local government shall take the child under protection.

Minors under guardianship: children not supervised by parents, and for whom the Public Guardianship Authority assigned a guard.

Guardian: the guardianship office shall appoint a guardian for the child, if guardianship office has placed the child temporarily with foster parents, at a children's home, or other residential institute, and instituted proceedings for the suspension of parental supervision, guardianship office has taken the child into short-term or long-term foster care. Type of guardian: receiving person into a family, third person, guardian, foster parent or leader of children's home.

Persons under trusteeship: if an adult have been incapacitation and placed interdiction by court.

Trustee: the guardianship office appoints a trustee for the person if is it justified.

Adoption: a family legal relationship established between the adopter and the minor by way of a guardianship authority approval.

Professional child protection provision: home-like provision for the child temporarily placed or taken into short-term or long-term foster care, after-care as well as full provision for the child requiring professional provision for other reasons shall ensured.

Professional child protective service: county and Budapest-based local governments provide professional support of child protection through the institutes of child protection or other institutions providing professional support (hereinafter referred to as district professional child protective service). Professional child protective service activities are as follows: to find the foster place of children, to select providers for temporary placement, to operate the network of foster parents, preparation of adoption of the children, to organize the care of the children, to operate a network of guardians and trustees, to keep records and to operate the committees in the counties.

Minor: a person who has not passed his or her 18th birthday, except married persons.

Young adult: a person over 18 and under 25 years of age who by virtue of reaching majority passes out of child protection and is provided with after care, after-care provision or setting up home support.

Disabled person in the professional child protection: person who is pronounced as disabled by the committees of experts and rehabilitation.

Short-term foster care: short-term foster care is an administrative measure within the scope of child protection. Short-term foster care provides home-like environment for the child endangered by his or her family environment, as long as the child's family is not able to take him/her back. The right of supervision of the parents is suspended during the term of care.

Long-term foster care: long-term foster care is an administrative measure within the scope of child protection. Long-term foster care provides home-like environment for the child who has no parent exercising supervision and his/her care can not be provided by an appointed guardian, or if the parents have consented to adoption by unknown persons.

Temporary placement: a minor under child protection whom, owing to a situation of risk requiring immediate action, the competent authority places with a separated parent who is fit and willing to look after the child, or with another relative or person, or if none of these are available, with foster parents or in a children's residential home or other residential institution.

After-care provision: this may be ordered at the request of a young adult who was previously under child protection if he is unable to provide for himself, is in full-time education or is waiting for admission to a residential social institution.

Provider: a private individual or legal entity who under the conditions provided in the Act or other statutes provides the resources for care and for operation of institutions.

Children's home: shall ensure home-like provision for the child temporarily placed or taken into short-term or long-term foster care. If necessary, the children's home shall accommodate also young adults receiving after-care. The definition children's home includes also infant homes which formed previously a separate category. Types of children's home: group home, after-care home, specialised, particular and general children's home.

General children's home: provides home care for children temporarily taken into temporary placement short- or long-term foster care. Also admits young adults receiving after-care provision. Maximum capacity 40 places.

Specialised children's home: provides home-like accommodation for children with serious psychic or dissociative symptoms, or with drug addiction.

Particular children's home: provides home-like accommodation for children with chronic disease, disability or requiring special provision owing to age.

After-care home: an institution accommodating young adults over 18 years of age who were previously under child protection.

Primary school with student's home and children's home: a school that operates during the normal school year, and from where children under child protection go to their families or another residential institution during the school holidays, and it provides children's residential home facilities too.

Group home: a children's residential home providing home-like provision for a maximum of 12 children in an individual flat or house, in a family environment. A collective expression embracing what were previously separate categories: general Group home, specialised and particular children's residential group homes and after-care group homes.

Network of foster parents: comprises foster parents and professional foster parents. Its provider is the professional child protective service, the children's home or non-profit organisation. Its activities are governed by licence.

Traditional foster parent: a capable adult with a clean criminal record who is qualified to care for and supervise a child under child protection, for at most 5 children.

Professional foster parent: a foster parent meeting the qualification requirements stipulated in a separate statute. May care for at least 3 and at most 8 children. Works under special contract.

Source of data: HCSO figures. NSDCP 1208 Report on the situation of children's homes and foster parents, NSDCP 1209 Report on the situation of district child professional protective services. NSDCP 1210 Report of the activities of the public guardian authorities, NSDCP 2023 Questionnaire on social services and child provisions.

6. Social benefits

Social benefits provided in cash in the case that social need is established, the local government awards regular social assistance, old age allowance, home maintenance support, nursing allowance, temporary and other support in accordance with the conditions stipulated in Act III of 1993 and in the relevant local government decree.

Social benefits provided in kind: by decision of the elected assembly, home maintenance support, temporary assistance and funeral support may be provided in kind instead of in cash. Benefit in kind is support by which the local government contributes to meeting the basic needs of people in need by providing material goods or paying for services. Benefits granted in kind comprise in particular provision of food, textbooks and fuel, payment of public utility charges, and payment of charges for children's meals in school etc.

Figures for benefits provided in cash and in kind may not be added together!

Active age: a person is of active age if he or she is under the applicable retirement age or under 62 years of age.

Regular social assistance: is an income supplement provision in the form of cash, provided by the local government of the settlement. Its aim to guarantee a minimal standard of living for those who have no income. From the 1 July 2006 the conditions of the provision and the way of calculation of the amount of support changed. Before that the local government awarded regular social assistance to a person who was over 18 years of age, was of active age, and had lost at least 67 per cent of his or her working ability or received blind persons' benefit, or to a person who was of active age but not in employment, in the case that their subsistence was not provided by other means. By the new terms for the support is entitled only one person in a family. The assessing of the entitlement and the amount of the assistance based on the income projected to the consumer unit instead of the previous income per capita. The consumer unit is the rate which shows the structure of consumption within a family. The first major member of the family and the disabled child's rate is 1,0 while the ratio of the companion (spouse) and a child is lower (0,9-0,7). The amount of support is variable and supplements the family's effective total income to the limit of the entitlement.

Old age allowance: financial support for elderly people who do not have income sufficient for their subsistence. Until 31 December 2005 the old age allowance is payable by local government to a person who is over 62 years of age or over the applicable retirement age and neither his own monthly income nor the monthly per capita income calculated by taking his own together with that of his spouse exceed 80 per cent of the current minimum old-age pension or 95 per cent in the case of a person living alone. From 1 January 2006 the amount of this allowance is differentiated by the law according to the marital status and age. Higher amount of old age allowance is provided for persons 75 years of age and more and living alone if the person's total income is lower than 130% of the minimum old-age pension.

Regular child protection benefit is provided to promote care for the child in his or her own environment, and to prevent the child's removal from the family. Until 2006 the elected assembly of the local government provides regular benefit for the child if the per capita income of the family caring for him or her is less than the current minimum old-age pension and remaining in the family is not against the interests of the child. From 2006 the regular child protection benefit was infiltrated to the family allowance. The entitlement for benefit in kind, related to the previous regular child protection benefit, has remained (free dining, free school-books) but the name of support has changed to **regular child protection allowance**. For those who are entitled to this allowance it is granted 5 500 HUF support in cash for two times a year.

Regular child protection allowance: See **Regular child protection benefit**.

Complementary child protection benefit: from 2006 is entitled the guardian of the child provided regular child protection allowance if he or she is obliged to care the child and provided with old-age or accident pension, regular pension-related provision or old age allowance. Its amount is the 22 per cent of the minimum old age pension (6 270 HUF in 2008) and added by 8 000 HUF twice a year.

Temporary assistance: emergency financial support provided by the local government's elected assembly to persons qualifying under the terms of the assembly's decree as suffering problems endangering their subsistence, living in circumstances of extreme need, or with temporary or sustained difficulties in securing their subsistence. Temporary assistance may also be provided in the form of non-bank interest-free credit. Persons entitled to receive temporary assistance are principally those who are unable to provide subsistence for themselves or their families in any other way, or who are in need of financial assistance because of occasional extra expenses, particularly expenses related to sickness or natural catastrophe.

Home maintenance support: the local government may provide benefit to a family or person whose conditions correspond to low (normative support), who are on debt reducing assistance, or correspond to the local government's degree (local home maintenance support) for regular expenses of housing. Normative support is payable to a person or a family whose per capita monthly income is less than 150% of the current minimum old-age pension if the home running expenses are more than 20 per cent of the total income of the household.

Debt Management Service: support in kind for those people who have difficulties in financing their home maintenance expenses and they are in debt (public utility bills, bank loans). There are two part of the service: debt reducing assistance and debt management advice.

The assistance is provided by the local government if claimants' income and housing conditions correspond to the local government's degree, they are ready to pay their remaining debt and take part in debt management advice during the period of program.

Extraordinary child protection benefit: the elected assembly of the local government provides extraordinary child protection benefit of an amount defined in a decree issued by the assembly, in respect of a child who lives in a family contending with temporary subsistence difficulties or whose subsistence is endangered by extreme circumstances.

Funeral support: the elected assembly of the local government may provide funeral support to a person who provided for the funeral of a person despite not being obliged to do so, or who was a relative and obliged to do so but in bearing the funeral expenses endangered his or her own or family's subsistence.

Housing subsidy: may provide for aims approved in the budget of the local government, details are regulated in Degree 12/2001. (I. 31.) Korm. on housing benefits.

Public funeral: A person who dies in the area of competence of a local government must be provided a funeral by that local government at public expense if the person has insufficient means and either there is no relative of the person who is legally required and able to provide maintenance or no such relative can be found.

Nursing allowance: financial contribution to a major relative who nurses at home a person requiring long-term care. From September 2005 those who nurses disabled persons needed increased nursing are provided by a higher amount of nursing allowance, its amount is higher by 30 per cent than the normal nursing allowance.

Health subsidy: a person in social need may be issued with a public medicine service to reduce his or her expenses relating to maintaining and restoring health. The holder of the public medicine service is entitled to receive free of charge certain medicines and medical aids that are supported by social security. From 2006 introduced the individual medicine frame, its amount is 12 000 HUF per month for the medicines benefited by social insurance.

Transport allowance for the severely disabled: car purchase support, car conversion support, transport support, parking permit. The conditions of assistance are stipulated in Decree 164/1995. (XII.27.) Korm. on Transport allowance for severely disabled persons.

Benefits to persons with reduced capacity to work: See methodology of Chapter 10.

Disability support: Financial support for severely disabled persons over the age of 18, who are unable to care for themselves or need permanent assistance from others.

The housing benefit : aims to facilitate temporary or permanent housing of young persons leaving short-term or long-term foster care. A young person shall be entitled to such housing benefit, if his/her uninterrupted foster care of at least 2 years ceased upon his/her majority, and the value of his/her property at the time he or she reaches majority does not exceed 50 times the minimum amount of old-age pension. Applicant may file an application for housing benefit upon reaching maturity, however, before turning 24 years of age at the latest. Based upon the decision of the guardianship office, the notary of the local government shall pay the housing benefit from the central budget.

Advanced child alimony: the guardianship office shall advance the child support, if collecting child support is impossible and the person looking after the child is not able to provide necessary care for the child, provided that the amount of income per person in the family is less than three times the minimum old-age pension. Based upon the decision of the guardianship office, the notary of the local government shall advance child support from the central budget. The period of payment shall last as long as reasons for such

advance payment are expected to exist, however, for maximum of 3 years following the date of the first payment of advanced child support. Obligor shall, with an interest, reimburse advanced child support to the state. Non-reimbursed mounts of advanced child support shall be recovered as if it were tax.

Source of data: HCSO figures. NSDCP 1206 on figures on benefits provided in cash and in kind, NSDCP 1210 Report on the activities of the public guardian authorities, National Pension Insurance.

7. Basic social services and day care

Basic social services: by organising basic social services, local governments assist socially disadvantaged persons to maintain an independent life in their own home or dwelling, as well as to resolve problems arising from their health or mental condition or for some other reason.

Social catering: basic social service involving provision of at least one hot meal daily for persons in social need who are permanently or temporarily unable to provide this for themselves or their dependants.

Domestic care: basic social service provided to persons being unable to care for themselves in their home as well as to psychiatric patients, disabled persons and addicts who, due to their condition, need help in performing the tasks necessary for independent life.

Alarm system-based home assistance: basic social service provided to persons living in their own homes and needing such assistance due to their health and social conditions, in order to overcome arising crisis situations.

Support service: basic social service, its purpose is to care for disabled persons in their residential environments, primarily to help them access public services outside their homes, to maintain the independence of their lives, as well as to provide special assistance within their homes.

Community care for psychiatric patient: basic social service, its purpose is to care for psychiatric patients in their residential environment and to promote their recovery and rehabilitation.

Community care for addicts: basic social service, its purpose is to care for addicts in their residential environment and to promote their recovery and rehabilitation. **Street social work:** the position and living conditions of homeless people living in the street must be monitored, care services must be initiated if required, and measures must be taken to assure such care provision.

Family assistance: Services provided for families and single persons to prevent and manage social, mental health and other emergency issues as well as to preserve self managing capabilities. Family assistance includes, inter alia:

- social, life management and mental hygiene consultancy,
- family assistance to facilitate managing family malfunctioning and conflicts,
- consultancy to long-term and young unemployed, persons afflicted by debt or housing problems, disabled people, drug addicts as well as disadvantaged people as well as their relatives.

Family assistance service: institution/service providing family assistance. Based on the information by the monitoring system it tries to find persons and families being in need of help due to social or mental hygiene problems to directly inform them about the purpose of the service. Major functions:

- collecting data to provide appropriate information,
- psychological and judicial consultancy,
- organising leisure programs,
- organising self-supporting teams.

Recipients of family assistance service: persons provided by this services have to be in personal contact with the supplier. Services are voluntary and free of charge on request of applicant or his/her guardian.

Case of the family assistance service means the management of the problem or problem-group until of closing the activity. The definition includes all those clients, who registered as clients or benefit recipients. For e.g. if somebody asks for help for service (which can be seem as terminated service) registered as one case. Also the finished management (without regarding to the number of meetings) registered as one case. The case starting during the year and not finishing until 31. December registered as one case. It means that the same person of family could have more than one registered case during the year.

Case management: regarding those persons who benefited from at list one of the provisions (e.g. psychological, low, health, etc.). Every persons registered separately in the survey.

Persons concerning the case-management means those persons who are effectively not take part in the case-management, but directly affected by that (e.g. the member of the family).

Village and homestead caretaker service: basic social service, their purpose is to alleviate the disadvantages of small villages and outlying areas arising from the absence of institutions and to ensure access to services satisfying basic needs, to public and certain other services. Village caretaker service can be run in the settlements with a population of under 600 inhabitants. Homestead caretaker service can be run in the settlements or outlying areas with a population between 70 and 400 inhabitants.

Day care institutions: day care institutions for homeless people as well as persons living in their own homes but needing social and mental support due to their health condition or old age, those being partly or wholly unable to care for themselves, disabled or autistic persons in need of supervision, psychiatric patients or addicts ensure daytime shelter, social relations and meeting basic hygienic needs.. More than one type of care may be provided at one home..

Club for the aged: provides day care for elderly people who are partially capable of looking after themselves and are in need of social and mental support, and enables them to maintain social relations, satisfy basic hygienic needs and to get daytime meals upon request.

Day home for disabled: enables disabled or autistic people over three years of age living in their own homes and not needing supervision to find daytime shelter, maintain social relations, satisfy basic hygienic needs and to get daytime meals upon request.

Day home for addicts: enables addicts over 18 years of age living in their own homes to find daytime shelter, maintain social relations, satisfy basic hygienic needs and to get daytime meals upon request.

Day home for psychiatric patients: enables psychiatric patients over 18 years of age living in their own homes to find daytime shelter, maintain social relations, satisfy basic hygienic needs and to get daytime meals upon request.

Day-shelter: institution providing day-shelter for homeless people to maintain social relations, take a rest, satisfy basic hygienic needs and to get daytime meals.

Source of data: Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and HCSO figures. NSDCP 1207 Report on basic social services and day care, NSDCP 1696 Report on the activities of family assistance service, NSDCP 2023 Questionnaire on social services and child provisions.

8. Social care with accommodation

Long-term residential social institution: institutions providing continuous care on a permanent basis, day and night accommodation, nursing, care or rehabilitation.

Home for the aged: long term social institution providing nursing and care for persons over retirement age who do not require regular hospital treatment. Persons over 18 years of age who, owing to illness, are unable to look after themselves are also eligible for admittance to home for the aged.

Home for disabled persons: long term social institution providing nursing, care or/and rehabilitation for disabled persons who can only be cared for, educated, trained and employed within institutions. Young people and adults must be cared for separately in such homes.

Home for psychiatric patients: long term social institution providing nursing, care or/and rehabilitation for psychiatric patients who are not in a condition representing a danger, do not require regular hospital treatment, and are unable to look after themselves because of their health and social condition.

Home for addicts: long term social institution providing nursing, care or/and rehabilitation for persons who require treatment stabilizing and improving mental and somatic conditions, and who are unable to care for themselves, but do not require compulsory institutional care.

Home for homeless persons: long term social institution providing nursing, care or/and rehabilitation for persons who cannot be provided with a place in temporary shelters or rehabilitation institutions, and require a higher level of nursing or care for reasons of age and health.

Short-term residential social institution: institutions -except homeless shelter and night shelter- provide continuous care on a temporary basis (not more than 1 year).

Temporary home for the aged: social institution providing temporary home for elderly people or sick people over 18 years of age who are temporarily unable to look after themselves in their homes because of illness or other reasons.

Temporary home for disabled persons: social institution providing temporary home for disabled people who cannot be cared for by their families or whose temporary accommodation is necessary in order to relieve the burden on their families.

Temporary home for psychiatric patients: social institution providing temporary home for psychiatric patients who temporarily cannot be cared for by their families but do not require regular hospital treatment.

Temporary home for addicts: Social institution providing temporary home for addicts diagnosed by psychiatrist or addiction specialist, who temporarily cannot be cared for by their families or in their surroundings.

Shelter for homeless persons: social institution for temporary accommodation of homeless people who are able to care for themselves by means of lodging and social work.

Night shelter for homeless persons: social institution providing night shelter for homeless people who are able to care for themselves and to keep the rules of peaceful coexistence.

Temporary shelter and temporary night shelter for homeless persons: temporary places in day shelters, night shelters and temporary shelters for homeless people during the winter period (from 1 November till 30 April) in order to care for them and to prevent them from being in serious danger.

Residential home: long term social institution for 8–12 psychiatric patients, disabled persons – including autistic persons – or addicts providing care for them in compliance with health condition and degree of independence.

Other home: homes which can't be classify by any of the above-mentioned types. Their numbers have decreased from 2004 because of the methodological change.

Approved beds: number of beds in the operating permit of the social institution.

Operating beds: beds in actual use on 31 December of the reference year. Data do not include the number of beds permanently out of use (for longer than 6 months).

Site of social institutions: a section of an institution with own postal address and operating permit, which is different from the seat and the other sites of the institution. Different types of care may be provided at one site.

Provider: organisation registered in the operating permit of the institution providing social and child care which operates the institution in question. From 2006 in certain tables “multipurpose subregion association” is included in the category “local government”.

Occupancy rate of residential social institution: number of persons cared for in the institution on 31 December of the reference year as a percentage of places.

Tables containing regional data the institutions include by the place of the headquarters of the institutions.

Source of data: HCSO figures. NSDCP 1202 Operating figures for long- and short-term residential social institutions, NSDCP 2023 Questionnaire on social services and child provisions.

9. Sick pay

Sick-pay data contain data of employees, self-employed persons and members of enterprises, including data on the Hungarian State Railways. Up to 1998 data exclude of those individual contracted with National Health Insurance Fund Administration.

Sick pay: on the basis of social security regulations, it is an income replacement paid for the period of inability to earn for calendar days. After utilization of the sick-leave days, the employee receives sick-pay except for child-care sick-pay and occupational accidents, when sick-pay is due from the first day of sickness. The amount of sick-pay represents 70% of the daily average earnings in case of min. 2 years of continuously insured time, or 60% for the period of hospital care or in case of shorter insured time.

Sick pay days: those of the days of unfitness to work for which the insured person received sick pay (in calendar days).

Sick pay case: cases of unfitness for work for which sick pay was paid and which started during the accounting period.

Accident sick pay is payable to an insured person or a person entitled to accident benefit and who becomes unfit for work by consequence of an industrial accident or occupational disease. Self-employed persons conducting supplementary economic activity and employed pensioners are only entitled to accident sick pay.

Sick leave: the Employment Code Act, no. XXII of 1992, Clause 137, provides that an employee is entitled to 15 days' sick leave per calendar year to cover periods of unfitness for work occurring by reason of sickness. The employer bears the expenses of sick leave. (Between 1 January 1992 and 31 December 1995, sick leave was set as 10 working days.) Sick leave may be taken in the case of unfitness for work occurring for reasons of the employee's own sickness, except for cases of industrial accident or occupational disease. Its amount is equals to the 80 per cent of the employee's absence fee.

An employee entitled to sick leave within the calendar year may only receive sick pay after his or her sick leave entitlement has been completely exhausted.

Source of data: National Health Insurance Fund Administration.

10. Retirement allowances

Persons receiving pension, retirement provisions: those insured, who receive old-age pension, benefit or other provision from Central Administration of National Pension Insurance or from the Hungarian State Railways.

Minimum amount of pension: the minimum nominal amount of pensions determined in the reference period and enforced by law.

Consumer price index for pensioners: the consumer price index for pensioners shows how the differences in the structure of the pensioners' consumption influence the indices of this strata of population. The three groups of commodities (foods, medicines, expenditures related to housing) which have major impact in terms of the pensioners' consumption amount to 60 percent from the consumer basket of this strata. The index is calculated by eliminating products and services related to child care.

Index for monthly amount of provision per capita indicates the change of the average provisions related to the pensioners and pension-type beneficiaries. The index includes the effect of the pension increase and other (occasional) measures independently of the fact that is whether all pensioners or a part of them. It also includes the changes which come from the fluctuation between the pensioners. These changes do not concern the recipients individually (the standard of the benefit is different between the recipients who come out and get into the system).

Net pension-index calculated on the persons who get a pension. The index includes the January and the interim pension increases and the measures if the measures' effect infiltrates into the pension (like the gradual introduction of the 13th month pension and in 2007 pension increase due to introduction of medical attendance / service charge called 'doctor visit fee'). Index doesn't take account those measures which do not increase the level of the pension permanently (like the single 19 000 HUF allowance in 2002) and those changes which come from the fluctuation between the pensioners and do not concern the recipients individually. Index for net real value of pensions shows growth of pensions to benchmark against change of consumer prices. From 2002 it is calculated with consumer price index for pensioners.

Claim: a claim submitted by a claimant to the pension assessment body requesting award of a pension or related benefit or seeking recognition of contributions period, as provided by the laws regulating state administration procedures or social security benefits.

Approval ruling: a ruling, compliant with state administrative procedure regulations and granted on positive appraisal of a claim, that awards a pension or related benefit. (Excluding data on the application for approval of contribution period.)

Pension by own right: old-age-, disability- and accident disability pension and rehabilitation annuity. **Old age pension:** pension received after a resolution accepting the retirement claim presented by the person who reached retirement age, or reached the stipulated service time. **Disability pension, accident disability pension:** pension claimed before reaching the retirement age due to the deterioration of working ability, which is also dependent on the degree of disability. **Rehabilitation annuity:** from 1 January 2008 this new social security pension was introduced for people with ill-health. Beside providing income-type allowance, it also aims at facilitating employment rehabilitation and thus at reintegrating into the labour market. The amount of the annuity equals to 120 percent of the disability pension. In order that the rehabilitation is successful, those receiving rehabilitation pension are obliged to cooperate with the respective regional job centre (this is the precondition for receiving this pension).

A **disabled** person is an active earner of working age, whose working ability has been assessed by the Medical Assessment Board to have declined by 67 per cent, or in the case of silicosis 50 per cent, as a consequence of deterioration of health or mental capacity. A person is **degree I disabled** if completely incapable of working and in need of care. A person is **degree II disabled** if completely incapable of working but not in need of care. A person is **degree III disabled** if not completely incapable of working.

Disabled persons above retirement age: person above retirement age who receives disability or accident disability pension.

Disabled persons under retirement age: person under the applicable retirement age and receives disability or accident disability pension.

Pensions on employment policy grounds: collective term for the miners' pensions, early retirement pensions and pre pensions in the statutory pension statistics. These provisions, otherwise, share the same legal status as old age pensions and are also called old-age-type pensions.

Survivors' pension: regular financial benefit paid to the surviving family member. It is determined on the right of the deceased pensioner (or recipient of the annuity for members of agricultural co-operatives) or of any deceased person not receiving but eligible for pension (or for an annuity for members of agricultural co-operatives). For such purpose, the disappearance of a person will also be considered as death if it is finally stated by the competent court. The survivors' pension benefits include widow's pensions, temporary widow's pensions, parents' pensions, orphan's benefit.

Early retirement pension: pension granted by the employer on the basis of an agreement. Conditions: max. 5 years before reaching retirement age, with confirmed service time prescribed by the provision of law.

Pre-pension: pensions granted to insured persons who became unemployed. Till the completion of retirement age the pre-pension is covered by the Labour Force Market Fund. 1 January 1998 the pre-pension has lapsed.

Main provision: there is ranking among various benefits if several benefits are paid to the same person. Such ranking is made in the following order: pension, annuity, pension-type social benefit. Within the pensions the ranking is as follows: pension on own right is at the first place and within that, old age and old-age-type pensions are on the first place.

When a beneficiary receives only one type of benefit then it will be his/her main benefit regardless of its type. However, if the beneficiary receives several benefits then the main benefit will be the one ranked first among the benefits and the remaining pensions and other pension-type benefits will be deemed as supplementary benefits. This classification is used primarily for statistical surveys. There is no need for ranking in the case of mutually exclusive benefits (e.g. old age and disability pensions).

Supplementary provisions: in case of receipt of more provisions the provision transferred beside the main provision. See Main provision.

Health deterioration social allowance: financial support for unemployed person who is not entitled to retirement allowances and old-age pension due to their age and term of office as well as who are also ousted from the system of unemployment benefit. Forms: temporary and regular social and health deterioration allowance.

Supplements, main types: pension supplements relating to political rehabilitation, supplements relating to awards, titles or scientific degree, provisions as national cared, marital supplement, income supplements, dwelling rent contribution, life-annuities relating to compensation.

Full provision: main and supplementary provisions together.

Source of data: Central Administration of National Pension Insurance.

Private and Voluntary Pension Funds

Private Pension Fund: may be established by employers, chambers of trade, professional associations, employees' and/or employers' interest representation organizations as well as local governments, voluntary pension funds for organizing, financing and provide pension services.

Voluntary pension fund: an association created by natural persons under the principle of independence, mutuality, solidarity and voluntary participation for organizing, financing and provide pension services.

Fund member: any natural person who takes up membership in a fund and pays membership contributions and receives pension service from the fund.

Membership contributions: the mandatory amount that have to pay to the fund by the fund member, and supplement of this.

Accumulation period: the period from the time of joining the pension fund until the time the amount of the pension service is determined.

Individual account: record of contributions, on the basis of which the fund member's claim during the accumulation period and the fund member's pension service at the time of retirement shall be calculated. Includes the mandatory membership contribution, the supplement of it, and in case of the voluntary pension funds the contribution of the employer.

Benefit reserves: funding for the types of benefits that are disbursed to fund members and the records regarding such.

Funding reserve: consist of the individual accounts and the benefit reserves. In the accumulation period, the fund shall keep individual accounts for the fund members and disburse pension benefits and lump-sum payments from the benefit reserves.

Pension service: pension benefit or any lump-sum cash payment for the fund member at the time of retirement or for a surviving relative or beneficiary in the case of the fund member's death.

Benefit period: the period starting when the pension service is determined and lasting until the end of the utilization of such benefit.

Source of data: Private pension funds, voluntary pension funds, Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority.

11. Social and guardianship authority administration

Civil servants working with social cases: it also includes civil servants in leading position or in lower level of the local government's administration whose main task relating.

Social-type case: All types of activity relating to social benefits include within the competence of local government and its organisations, except guardianship.

Administrator: those persons who managing the case in all detail, perform the case, prepare the case for decision.

Social case: Up to 2006 case comes under the cases belongs to the B/124 under regulation No. 38/1998 BM or recorded by letter C. From 2007 case comes from 3305/2005 Government and 12/2006 (XII. 18.) ÖTM regulation.

Case: Documents arising from administration and functional operation of the organisation, which includes all parts of the documents originate from the case-managing.

Filed with based case: the number of first document on one case during the year.

Resolution: every single resolution with or without coming into force. Official certificate and official pass are qualified as resolution, too.

Civil servants employed by the public guardianship authority: persons who work for the local governments, guardian's offices or the regional guardian's offices dealing with the child welfare competence, without notaries.

Guardianship case: case refer to the task and competence of the guardianship authority by the law.

Sources of data: Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, collection of data NSDCP 1822 Report on the activities of the social administration of the local governments, and NSDCP 1210 Report on the activities of the guardianship authorities.

12. Justice

Convicted persons: persons who are confined in law enforcement institutions at the end of the year.

Perpetrators of crimes: According to the standard criminal statistical interpretation of the police and the prosecutors – indictable suspects who committed at least a crime. The data have reference to those who were the object of finished investigation in a given year.

Discovered publicly indicated perpetrators: Persons committing a crime irrespective of their age, and of existence of reasons excluding or terminating punishability. The data have reference to those who were the object of finished investigation in a given year.

Discovered publicly indicated crime: That crime in which case the detection was ended by the investigator authorities or the data was provided in a given period. Discovered crimes include also cases where investigation was closed with title "the perpetrator could not be identified". The data have reference to those criminal cases which were the object of finished investigation in a given year.

Persons with definitive sentence: those persons whom the court sentenced with final decision as a main punishment to imprisonment, to work for public benefit, to corrective–reformatory labour, to fines; against whom it applied a individual secondary punishment (forbidding to pursue their occupation, withdrawal of driving licence, refusal from the country, obligation for enforceable exit), or some measures (reprimand, placing on probation, ordering a forced therapy, confiscation, confiscation of property, in case of juveniles education at a reformatory school) in a given year..

Sources of data: perpetrators of crimes, discovered publicly indicated perpetrators and crimes: Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement, Prosecutor General's Office. Persons with definitive sentence: Office of National Council of Justice. Convicted persons: Hungarian Prison Service National Headquarters.