

METHODOLOGY

1. Main data of population, economic activity

The population number of 1990 is from a full-scope population census, between 2000 and 2011 the data are calculated on the basis of the census 1 February 2001, while the data of 2012 and 2014 are calculated on the basis of the census 1 October 2011 by considering natural (live birth, death) vital statistics data as well as data of internal and international migration.

Population data, in harmony with international recommendations – relying to the economic suction or repulsive effect of the given regional units – relate 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, communities) is stated according to the concept of the resident population.

Average life expectancy: Expresses how many further years of lifetime can be expected by people of various ages at the mortality rate of the given year.

Source of methodology: Demographic Yearbook, 2013. (HCSO, Budapest, 2014).

Economic activity

Employed persons: Persons, who worked one hour or more for pay or profit or had a job from which they were temporarily absent (sick leave or vacation, maternity leave etc.) during the reference week. In harmony with the international recommendations persons receiving child-care benefit or child-care allowance are not considered employed persons, unless they carried out work for pay in the reference week.

Unemployed persons: Persons meeting the following three criteria simultaneously: 1) neither worked nor had a job from which they were temporarily absent during the reference week; 2) were actively seeking work in the four weeks before the survey (contacted a job centre, visited employers personally, advertised or replied to advertisements etc.); 3) could have started working within two weeks following the reference week if a proper job had been found. Irrespective of the above three criteria, unemployed persons are also those who have already found a job to start later, i.e. within 90 days.

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. Those who had no job on the reference week or regular work for pay; who had not been looking for a job, or even if they had, would not have been able to start the job.

Activity rate: Economically active population as a percentage of the population of correspondent age.

Unemployment rate: Unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population.

Source of data: Statistical Year-Book of Hungary, 2013 (HCSO, Budapest, 2014).

2. Financial data

Pensions, retirement provisions: Financial benefits disbursed by the Pension Payment Directorate (Nyugdíjfolyósító Igazgatóság – NYUFIG). 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. Prior to 2008, determination and disbursement of pensions for railway employees were performed by the competent body of the Hungarian State Railways. Since 1 January 2008, these tasks are carried out by the Central Administration of National Pension Insurance and its administrative bodies.

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 is available on the following website: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>

Social protection: Encompasses all interventions of 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 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. 1 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, data collections of NSDCP.

Source of Methodology: Eurostat, ESSPROS Manual 2012

3. Family benefits

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

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

Pregnancy and confinement benefit: The mother is eligible for that wage-depending and insurance-based provision for the period corresponding to that of maternity leave (168 days) if she had been insured for at least 365 days during the two years preceding birth and gives birth during the period insured or within 42 days following the cessation of insurance or beyond the 42 days while receiving accident sick-pay or within 28 days after that payment.

Maternity allowance: Any woman, who participates at least four pregnancy counselling sessions (concerning premature birth one session is required) is eligible for maternity allowance.

Child-care benefit (gyed): It is a wage-depending provision entitled to the insured parent, paid after the expiry of the maternity leave (168 days) for a period according to the length of time the parent had been insured during the two years before the birth, but up to the child's 2nd birthday, if the parent was insured for at least 365 days during the two years before the birth. This type of provision was abolished in 1996, and relaunched on 1 January 2000.

Child-care allowance (gyes): A fixed amount provision provided by individual title for the parent, the foster parent or the guardian raising the child in her/his own household up to the child's 3rd birthday (in case of twins up to the end of the year they reach the compulsory schooling age) or up to the 10th birthday of a child who is chronically ill or physically or mentally disabled. The grandparent can be additionally entitled to the allowance if the child reached 1st year of age, is reared in the parent's household and the parents resigned from the child care allowance on the grandparent behalf.

Child raising support (gyet): A fixed amount provision provided by individual title for the parent, the foster parent or the guardian rearing three or more minor children and the youngest child is between the ages of 3 and 8 years.

Family allowance: A provision granted by the state monthly to promote the upbringing and schooling of the child. From 30 August 2010 it is granted in two forms: as child-care assistance benefit for non-school age children and for chronically ill or severely disabled children who are over the age of 18 years and do not attend school and as schooling support for children in the compulsory schooling age, for children who are over it but still studying in public educational system up to their age of 20 years, for chronically ill or severely disabled children up to their age of 23 years. Increased amount of family allowance: It is paid on persons who are chronically ill or severely disabled.

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

4. Child welfare provision

Basic welfare provision: Contributes 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 removal of the child from his or her family. Type of basic provision: child welfare services, infant nursery, day care, child minding, family child care, sure start children centre, substitute parent, temporary home of children, temporary home for families.

Children's day care: Day-care institution providing professional care and education for children living in families. Type of day care institutions: infant nursery, day care, child minding, family child care, sure start children centre and the educational institutions (like kindergarten and the primary school).

Infant nursery: Day-care institution providing professional care and education for children under 3 years of age and living in families. A child over 3 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 4th 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.

Active nursery: Number of nurseries operating on 31 December according to original or modified permit. Those having been operating for some time during the year but became extinct before the end of the year are excluded.

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. Those children who attended nurseries operating on 31 May but became extinct later are also included.

Occupancy rate calculated from the number of children enrolled: The number of children enrolled as a percentage of number of active places.

Occupancy rate calculated from the number of nursed children: The number of children cared for (present daily) as a percentage of possible care days (the product of the number of active 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 nurse: A person holding a certificate of baby and infant care.

Day care: Day-care institution providing professional care and education for 5–7 children from 20 weeks old up to 14 years old living in their own families.

Family child care : Day care in own house, maximum for 3 children who are 2–4 years old.

Child minding: Day-time care of the child where a caregiver provides service in the home of the parents or of 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.

Sure Start Children Centre: The aim of the Sure Start Children Centre is to help the social inclusion of both socio-culturally disadvantaged pre-school aged children and their parents by providing preventive services. Services support healthy development of children, compensate developmental delay, and strengthen parental competencies.

Child welfare provision: Family support must be provided in the frame of child welfare service. By conveying services it should 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.

Child welfare service: Performs tasks of child welfare provision i.e. service providing, care and management harmonised with health or educational institutes, as an independent or integrated institution. Its types are: independent child welfare service, child welfare service and child welfare centre.

Recipients of child welfare services: Children who take services to solve problems (e.g. social, mental hygiene, way of life, financial). Services are voluntary and free of charge on request of applicant or his/her guardian. Admission can be initiated by child welfare services, members of the child protective system and public guardianship authorities, however recipients can be obliged to co-operation, too. The number of recipients include the number of children receiving social basic care based on care plan, who are placed in child protection and who receive after-care provision. It does not include the number of children who receive special or prevention care. **Not cumulative data**, every child is registered once, either according to the status of December 31, or according to the status of the last form of care if the care was finished during the year.

Recipients of child welfare services of special care: Child welfare service may include such special tasks like social work on streets and in housing estates, in school or in hospital, mediating among the members of disintegrated family, as well as operating mental hygiene services. **Cumulative data**, since a child may receive several special services repeatedly.

Recipients of child welfare services of prevention care: Child welfare service may include such prevention tasks like playhouse, club, coaching and school holiday camps. **Cumulative data**, since a child may receive several prevention 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.

Child protective system: Persons, service providers, institutions and authorities defined by law are obliged to notify the child welfare service in order to encourage the child's care in family, to prevent and abolish endangerment (e.g. reasons of means, environment, neglect, abuse).

Short-term care: A child in full care (temporary home for children, substitute parent or together with a parent in a temporary home for 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 at the same time including his or her own children.

Temporary home for 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. One institution provides care for a minimum of 12 and a maximum of 40 children.

Temporary home for families: Upon the request of the homeless parent, the child and his or her parent may together be placed in the temporary home for families, if without such placement, their accommodation would not be ensured and the child would have to be separated from his or her parent. One institution provides care for a minimum of 12 and a maximum of 40 children and adults together.

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

5. Data on guardianship

Data on the activities of public guardian authorities are provided by the guardianship authorities, data on people of disadvantaged/multiple disadvantaged status are provided by the notaries from 2013. These data refer to the settlement, where the children live. Due to the reorganisation process of the public administration (formation of districts) the reference period of data for year 2012 deriving from the data collection on guardianship authorities dates from 1 January 2012 to 1 December 2012. The reference date, where it is relevant is 1 December instead of 31 December as used in previous years. As a consequence time series have limited comparability.

Guardianship Authority: The guardianship administration of guardian's offices and regional guardian's offices.

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 refers to the task and competence of the guardianship authority specified by law.

Child protection: Care and protection based on action ordered by the authority as specified by Act. If provision for the physical, intellectual, emotional and moral development of the child cannot be ensured with the approval of the parents, and such situation may endanger the development of the child, 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, whose development is endangered by environmental, behavioural, financial or health reasons.

Taking the child under protection: If a parent is not able or does not want to eliminate the 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 guardianship office shall take the child under protection.

People of disadvantaged status: Minor or young adults, who are eligible to regular child protection allowance and one of the following conditions is outstanding: low educational attainment of parents or guardians, low employment of parents or guardians, the living environment and conditions are inadequate.

People of multiple disadvantaged status: Minor or young adults, who are eligible to regular child protection allowance and two of the conditions of disadvantaged people are outstanding (low educational attainment and low employment of parents or guardians, living environment and conditions). Moreover multiple disadvantaged is a minor taken into foster care and a young adult taken into after care enrolled in secondary school or university.

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

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 it is justified.

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

Adoptionable child: Minors in long-term foster care or those in short-term foster care and stated as adoptionable.

Person who fit for adoption: A person fit for adoption meeting the conditions specified in separate legal regulation.

Source of data: data collections of HCSO: NSDCP 1209 Report on the situation of district child professional protective services, NSDCP 1210 Report of the activities of the public guardian authorities.

6. Child protection provision

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 should be ensured

in the framework of professional child protection provisions. Provisions can be provided in children's home, with foster parent or in social institution.

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 in the professional child protection: 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.

Special education needs: Person, who is pronounced as disabled or with learning difficulty by the committees of experts and rehabilitation.

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 professional 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 professional 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 professional 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 social residential institution.

After care: After the termination of short-term and long-term foster care, the guardianship office shall extend the after care for a period of at least one year if the cared person asks for it. The guardianship office shall promote with personal counselling and assistance the reintegration of the child or young person into his/her family as well as the beginning of his/her independent life.

Social institute in the professional child protection: Long-term social institution providing nursing, care or/and rehabilitation for disabled children with the conditions stipulated in Act III of 1993.

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 of 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. The maximum capacity is 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 normal school with a children's home section.

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.

General group home: Children's residential home providing home-like provision for a maximum of 12 children in an individual flat or house in a family environment.

Exterior place: A rented flat for young adults over 18 years of age under after-care provision.

Shelter for children: Children's residential home providing home-like provision for the children temporarily placed.

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

Foster parent: A capable person meeting the conditions specified in separate legal regulation who can ensure the child's balanced development as well as assist the child to return to his or her family. Specialists of the network of foster parents examine the eligibility of foster parents. The foster parent should be entitled to fostering allowance. The amount of fostering allowance is stipulated in the Finances Act.

Traditional foster parent: May care and supervise at most 5 (since 2010 maximum 4) children.

Professional foster parent: May care for at least 3 and at most 8 (since 2010 maximum 7) children. Work under special contract.

Reformatory: part of the child-protection system, functioning as an enforcement of juveniles committed crimes. The enforcement involves deprivation of liberty on purpose to supervise, look after, raise and educate juveniles. The institution helps inmates integrate the society after leaving. Reformatory inmates are 12-21 years old and can be in pre-trial detention or with final court judgment.

Reformatory inmate in pre-trial detention: perpetrator placed in detention in a reformatory with court judgment till the trial.

Reformatory inmate with final court judgment: perpetrator placed in reformatory with final court judgment on purpose to Reformatory institutionalisation provides supervision, development in the right direction and can be the result of any types of crime committed by person under age 20. Duration time of the judgment can be minimum 1, maximum 4 years.

The 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.

The report on the situation of children's homes and foster parents has information on the children who live there. The geographical classification of children's homes regards the county of the centre of the home. Institutions maintained by Budapest Municipality 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.

The report on the reformatories collects data from Hungarian reformatories and registers the inmates and the employees. Reformatory inmates can be transposed from professional child protection provision, but a person appears in only one data collection in a year (settlement where the children placed on 31 December).

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

Source of data: data collections of HCSO: 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, NSDCP 1511 Report on the situation of reformatories.

7. Social benefits

Social benefits in cash: Local government provides regular and ad hoc social benefits in cash or in kind for persons in need in accordance with the conditions stipulated by the Act No. 3 of 1993 and in the competent local government's decree.

Social benefits in kind: Home maintenance support, temporary assistance and funeral support may be provided in kind instead of in cash. Local government provides social benefits in kind for persons in need to meet their basic needs in the form of goods and paid services, for example food, textbooks, fuel, paying the claimant's utility bills.

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

Active age: A person is of active age if he or she is of full age but not yet reached the applicable retirement age or 62 years of age.

Active age benefit: See at **Regular social assistance**.

Regular social assistance: It is provided by local government for persons who have no income in order to guarantee them a minimum standard of living. Before 1 July 2006 a person of active age who had lost at least 67 per cent of his or her working ability or received personal annuity for the blind was entitled to regular social assistance. It was also awarded to claimants, who were of active age but not employed if their subsistence needs were not met by other means. Entitlement and the amount of assistance were established on the basis of per capita monthly family income. Since 1 July 2006 only one person in a family can receive regular social assistance; entitlement and the amount of support are established on the basis of per consumer unit monthly family income. Consumer unit is the rate which shows the structure of consumption within a family. Consumer unit for the first major member of the family and disabled children is 1.0 each, it is 0.9 for the companion (spouse), 0.8 for the first and second healthy (not disabled) children each and 0.7 for any other children each. If a major person is disabled his or her consumer unit is increased by 0.2. As a result, the amount of support is calculated as a difference between the upper limit of the support defined in the act on social administration and social assistance and the total monthly income of the family.

In 2009 the social support system changed significantly. **Active age benefit** was introduced this year. It is granted for claimants of active age, who face disadvantages in the labour market if they cannot make their own living – which means that the claimant lives in a family, whose per consumer unit monthly income does not exceed 90 per cent of the minimum old-age pension – and have no wealth. Under active age benefit persons in need can receive, according to their age, health conditions and working ability, either regular social assistance or employment substitute support (availability support and wage replacement allowance before). Persons eligible for active age benefit, whose health deteriorated or within five years to retirement or incapable of ensuring day-time institutional care for their children under the age of 14 continue to receive regular social assistance. Since 1 January 2009 new applications for regular social assistance for 'supported job seekers' cannot be accepted by local governments, but previously granted eligibility continue to exist. Since 1 January 2010 local governments may as well provide regular social assistance under the principles of equity for persons eligible for active age benefit. In 2013 the maximum amount of support was 44 508 HUF.

Employment substitute support: A person, who is eligible for active age benefit but not eligible for regular social assistance, may receive employment substitute support. It was called availability support in 2009 and 2010, and wage replacement allowance from 1 January to 31 August 2011. In 2013 its monthly amount was equal to 80% of the minimum old-age pension, 22 800 HUF.

Because of public purpose works of the recipients in 2009 and 2010 average monthly amount per capita was calculated on a 9-month basis – instead of a 12-month basis. (According to the Act No. 3 of 1993 on social administration and social assistance the minimum period of public purpose works was 90 days and persons eligible for support received wage instead of support for the period when they were employed as a public purpose worker.) Since 1st January 2011 the institution of public purpose work ceased to exist, therefore starting with 2011 average monthly amount per capita is calculated on a 12-month basis. In order to maintain comparability data of 2009 and 2010 have been modified accordingly and retrospectively.

Old age allowance: It is a financial support for elderly people, who do not have income sufficient to meet their own subsistence needs. Until 31 December 2005 old age allowance was provided by local government for a person, who was over the applicable retirement age and neither his own monthly income nor the per capita monthly income calculated by taking his own together with that of his spouse exceeded 80 per cent of the current minimum old-age pension or 95 per cent of that in the case of a person living alone. Since 1 January 2006 the amount of this allowance is differentiated by marital status and age. Higher amount of old age allowance is provided for persons at the age of 75 and over who live alone if their monthly income does not exceed 130 per cent of the minimum old-age pension.

Regular child protection benefit: The aim of the benefit was to prevent the necessity of a child's removal from the family. The elected assembly of a local government provided benefit for a child, who lived in a family, whose per capita monthly income did not exceed the amount of minimum old-age pension if it was not against the child's interest to stay in the family. Regular child protection benefit became part of family allowance in 2006. Entitlement to benefit in kind, related to regular child protection benefit continues to exist (free dining, free school-books) but the name of support changed to **regular child protection allowance** in 2006. Until 2011 children entitled to this allowance received 5 800 HUF in cash twice a year (in August and in November). Since 1 October 2012 regular child protection allowance is provided for recipients in kind (in the form of Erzsébet-voucher, which can be used exclusively to buy ready-to-eat food, clothes and school equipment). The amount of support and the number of annual payments remained unchanged. Complementary child protection benefit was integrated into regular child protection benefit and it became its special component on 1 April 2013.

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

Complementary child protection benefit: It was introduced in 2006 as a contribution to the living of the socially deprived children receiving regular child protection allowance, who live with and under the guardianship of their old aged (retired) relative with low income. Its monthly amount is 22 per cent of the minimum old-age pension (6 270 HUF in 2011) supplemented with an extra allowance amounted to 8 400 HUF twice a year. Between 2006 and 2008 average monthly amount per capita was calculated on a 12-month basis, while since 2009 it is calculated on a 14-month basis because of the extra allowance. In order to maintain comparability data of 2006, 2007 and 2008 have been modified retrospectively. Complementary child protection benefit was integrated into regular child protection benefit and it became its special component on 1 April 2013.

Kindergarten support: It was introduced in 2008 with the aim of encouraging parents to sign up their multiply disadvantaged children for kindergarten at the earliest age possible. The maximum amount of benefit is 30 thousand HUF per child.

Temporary assistance: The elected assembly of a local government may provide emergency financial support for persons, whose subsistence is endangered by extreme conditions or who are contending with temporary or permanent subsistence difficulties. Temporary assistance may be provided in the form of non-bank interest-free credit; irregularly or on a monthly basis. It is principally given to persons, who are unable to meet their subsistence needs or in need of financial support because of occasional extra expenses, particularly expenses related to sickness or natural catastrophe.

Home maintenance support: Local government may provide home maintenance support for persons in need as a financial contribution to the regular expenses of housing. Until 30 September 2011 under the act on social administration and social assistance a person was eligible for means-tested home maintenance support if he or she lived in a household whose per capita monthly income did not exceed 150 per cent of the minimum old-age pension as well as the home running expenses exceeded 20 per cent of total monthly income of the household. Since then a person is eligible for means-tested support if he or she lives in a household, whose per consumer unit monthly income does not exceed 250 per cent of the minimum old-age pension and household members have no property. Per consumer unit monthly household income is calculated by dividing total monthly income of the household by total sum of the consumer units of the household. Persons receiving debt management service are also eligible for home maintenance support. Local home maintenance support was terminated in 2012.

Debt Management Service: It is a support in kind for persons in debt (public utility bills, bank loans) who have difficulties in financing their housing related expenses. There are two components of the service: debt reducing assistance and participation in debt service consultancy.

Debt reducing assistance is provided by local government for claimants

- whose housing related debt exceeds the amount defined by the act on social administration and social assistance (50 000 HUF) and it is outstanding for a period exceeding 6 months or if any public utility service is discontinued because of unpaid bills; and
- who live in a household whose per capita monthly income does not exceed the amount defined by the decree of the competent local government; and
- whose dwelling size and quality do not exceed the degree defined by the decree of the competent local government if they are ready to pay their remaining debt and take part in debt service consultancy.

In this context housing related debt consists of unpaid public utility bills, unpaid common charges, unpaid charges for renovation of the house and the heating system, unpaid rental fees and unpaid home loan arrears.

Emergency child protection benefit: The elected assembly of a local government may provide emergency child protection benefit for 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 a local government may provide funeral support for a person who arranged the funeral for a deceased person despite not being obliged to do so, or who was a relative and obliged to do so but bearing the funeral expenses would endanger his or her own or the family's subsistence.

Housing subsidy: It is provided for aims approved in the budget of a local government, details and conditions are regulated in Government decree No. 12/2001. of 1 January 2001 on housing benefits.

Public funeral: The mayor of a local government is obliged to arrange the funeral at public expense of a deceased person who died in the area of its competence if there is not or cannot be found any person who is obliged to arrange the funeral or there is such person but he or she did not arrange the funeral.

Nursing allowance: It is a financial contribution to a major person who nurses a relative requiring home-based long-term care. Since 1 September 2005 a person who nurses a disabled person requiring increased nursing is entitled to nursing allowance 30 per cent higher than the standard amount. Local government may provide nursing allowance under the principles of equity for a person, who nurses a permanently ill relative of full age.

Public medical card: A person in need may be issued with a public medical card to reduce his or her expenses relating to maintaining and restoring health. The holder of the public medical card is entitled to receive free of charge certain medicines, medical services and treatments that are covered by social security. Since 1 July 2006 the amount of financial support for medicine per person is limited to 12 000 HUF per month.

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 amounts of advanced child support shall be recovered as if were tax.

Source of data: data collections of HCSO: NSDCP 1206 Data on benefits provided in cash and in kind by local governments, NSDCP 1210 Report on the activities of the public guardian authorities, National Pension Insurance and Hungarian State Treasury.

8. 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 reasons.

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 are: collecting data to provide appropriate information, psychological and judicial consultancy, organising leisure programs, organising self-supporting teams. From 2012 open facilities are excluded.

Recipients of family assistance service: Persons provided by this service have to be in personal contact with the supplier. Services are voluntary and free of charge on request of applicant or his/her guardian. Due to changes of the questionnaire in 2012 all clients who asked for service, where the problem could be arranged during the first visit (terminated service) are excluded.

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

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 elderly: 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 3 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.

Soup kitchen: Provides at least one hot meal daily for homelesses and persons in social need, who do not benefit other types of catering. Average daily admissions: include portions served not just for the homeless people but for persons in social need.

Dementia patient: Person who is pronounced as demented by the committees of experts and rehabilitation. Day care for dementia patients can be organised alone or together with other kind of day services.

Approved places: Places in the operating permit of the social institution.

Source of data: data collections of Ministry of Human Resources and HCSO: 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.

9. 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 elderly: 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 elderly.

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 shelter for homeless persons and night shelter – providing continuous care on a temporary basis (for not more than 1 year).

Temporary home for the elderly: 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 classified in any of the above-mentioned types. Their numbers have decreased from 2004 because of the methodological change.

Authorized beds: Number of beds in the operating permit of the social institution.

Operating beds: Beds that can be used 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, the headquarters if providing service and the other sites of the institution. Different types of care may be provided at one site.

Maintainer: 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". In 2013 former institutions maintained by county governments and capital government (except homes for the elderly and homes for homeless people) are included in the category "central government institutions".

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 active places.

The geographical data of the institutions are classified by the place of the headquarters of the institutions. So institutions maintained by Budapest Municipality situated in several settlements of the country are classified to Budapest because there live residents from Budapest.

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

10. 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. From 1999 data of professional staff of armed forces, law enforcement organizations and national security services are excluded.

Sick-pay: it is a compensatory payment for income loss, paid for the period of inability to work during the insured status, but for one year at longest. The employee may receive sick-pay only after utilization of the sick-leave days, except for child nursing sick-pay and occupational accidents, when sick-pay is due from the first day of sickness. Entitled is a person who became unable to work during his/her insurance period and is obliged to pay a sickness insurance contribution stipulated by the Act on Compulsory Health Care Insurance.

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 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: 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.)

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

11. Pensions, benefits, annuities and other provisions

On 1 January 2012, the pension system radically changed by two main organising principles:

Pension on one's own right can be granted only to persons who have reached and are above the retirement age, aside from two exceptions. The exceptions: pensions granted to women with at least 40 years of entitlement time, and pensions (under the retirement age) granted to the former members of armed forces born before 1955. New awards of the latter may not be granted from 2012.

The different kinds of early old-age pensions granted before 2012 to those who were under the retirement age (such as early old-age pension, old-age pension with age-preference, early retirement pension, miners' pension, pension for certain artistic activities, etc.) have been transformed to benefits under retirement age, service provision (for former members of armed forces born in 1955 or after), temporary annuity for miners and annuity for ballet dancers. New awards of these benefits - under certain conditions - may be granted temporarily from 2012. After reaching the retirement age, these provisions (collective term: age-related benefits) are classified automatically as old-age pensions above retirement age.

The second significant change is the introduction of two new benefits, the disability and the rehabilitation benefit, for persons with reduced working capacity. At the same time, the disability pension, the accident-related disability pension, the regular social annuity and the temporary annuity were abolished. New awards of rehabilitation annuity may not be granted from 2012 and the existing annuities are running out of the pension system by degrees. Disability pension of persons who reached the retirement age before 2012 is provided as old-age pension from 2012. Temporary annuity was transformed to disability benefit, and – depending on the age of recipients and the degree of their disability – disability pensions under the retirement age and regular social annuity were transformed to disability benefits or rehabilitation benefits.

The benefits for persons with reduced working capacity are not automatically transforming to old-age pension after reaching the retirement age, the recipients have to claim for that.

The survivors' pension benefits were not essentially affected by the changes of the pension system in 1 January 2012.

Recipients of pensions, benefits, annuities and other provisions: Those, who receive financial benefits disbursed by the Pension Payment Directorate. Before changing the pension system in 2012, the term „Pensions, pension type benefits“ was in use.

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 stratum of population. The three groups of commodities (foods, medicines, housing expenditures) which have major impact on the pensioners' consumption amount to 60 per cent from the consumer basket of this stratum. The index is calculated by eliminating products and services related to child care. From 2002 the index for net real value of pensions is calculated with consumer price index for pensioners.

Index for monthly amount of provision per capita indicates the change of the average provisions related to the pensioners' and other 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 among the pensioners. These changes do not concern the recipients individually (the standard of the benefit is different concerning the recipients who come out and get into the system).

The minimum amount of old-age pension: the amount of the minimum old-age pension is determined by the law, the regular annual increase is determined in government decree.

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 the 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 among the pensioners and do not concern the recipients individually. Index for net real value of pensions shows the changes in the purchasing power of pensions.

Claim: a claim submitted by a claimant to the pension insurance administration requesting award of a pension or other benefit or seeking recognition of service time, as provided by the laws regulating state administration procedures or social security benefits.

Approving resolution: a resolution approving the disbursement of pensions and other benefits in accordance with public administrative procedure regulations. The number of approving resolutions means all resolutions issued in the given year, regardless of whether said resolutions close claims submitted in the given or in previous years, or whether the starting date of the disbursement of pensions is a date in the given or in the previous years.

Main provision: there is ranking among various benefits if several benefits are paid to the same person. The ranking up to 31 December 2011: 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. Ranking from 2012: old-age pension, age-

related benefits, benefits of persons with reduced working capacity, survivors' pension benefits, agricultural co-operative benefit, accident annuity, disability annuity, spouse supplement, other provisions.

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

Full provision: main and supplementary provisions together.

Pension granted to women with 40 years of entitlement time: Irrespective of age, full old-age pension shall be due to any woman who has at least 40 years of entitlement time, that covers the gainful activities and the child-raising activities as well, and at least 32 years are obtained by means of gainful activities. The period of eligibility prescribed as 32 years shall be reduced if the claimant has raised at least 5 children in her own household.

Survivors' pension benefit: 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). The survivors' pension benefits include widow(er)'s pensions, temporary widow(er)'s pensions, parents' pensions, orphan's benefit. Widow(er)'s pension: paid to spouses, life partners, divorced or separated spouses on grounds of – if certain conditions apply – their age, disability or in case they are eligible for orphan's benefit due to dependant children on the basis of the rights of the deceased. Parents' pension: paid to the parents, grandparents or under certain conditions to the foster- parents of the deceased insured person (pensioner). Orphan's benefit: paid to the child, adopted child and under certain conditions, to the sibling, grandchild of a deceased pensioner or any deceased person who was not a pensioner but was eligible for pension.

Supplements and additions: regular or lump sum payments generally made in order to supplement pensions or other benefits. Beneficiaries may become eligible – in accordance with applicable statutes – for supplements and additions on grounds of their family status, health condition or public role. Supplements are part of benefits financed from external sources. Regular supplements and additions include benefits associated with political rehabilitation, rent subsidies, diabetics' subsidies, supplements for participation in the Resistance Movement, national care remuneration etc.

Definitions refer to the period up to 31 December 2011:

Pension by own right: benefits payable to beneficiaries on grounds of the period spent as an insured person and their contribution payments. These pensions include old-age and old-age type pensions, disability and accident-related disability pensions 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. Old-age pension includes early old-age pensions, reduced amount early old-age pensions, old-age pensions determined with respect to the time allowed for age preference, service pensions, old-age pensions for persons pursuing certain artistic activities, mayors' pensions. Old-age pensioners under the retirement age after reaching the retirement age are classified automatically as old-age pensioners above retirement age. **Old-age type pension:** collective term for early retirement pensions, pre-pensions, miners' pensions and disability pensions for people above retirement age in certain pension-related statistical reports. **Disability pension, accident-related 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:** this social security pension was introduced on 1 January 2008 for people with ill-health to an extent of 50–79 percent. Beside providing income-type allowance, it also aims at facilitating employment rehabilitation and thus at reintegrating the labour market. The amount of the annuity equals 120 percent of the disability pension. In order to achieve successful rehabilitation, those receiving rehabilitation annuity are obliged to co-operate with the respective regional job centre (this is the precondition for receiving this pension). New awards of this annuity may not be granted from 2012.

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

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

Pensions on employment policy grounds: collective term for early retirement pensions, pre-pensions and miners' pensions in the pension statistics. These provisions share the same legal status as old-age pensions and are also called old-age type pensions. 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: pension granted to insured persons who became unemployed. The pre-pension has lapsed on 1 January 1998. Miners' pension: cash benefit calculated according to the calculation rules of old-age pensions, paid to any person, regardless of their age, who are forced to stop the job of mining.

Cash benefits for people with impaired health: regular cash benefits provided to persons, whose specifically determined health impairment developed at the time of the existence of occupational activity; as a result of which impairment said persons are no longer able to work – without rehabilitation – in their previous jobs, or other jobs that would be available to them based on their qualifications. The following forms of cash benefits for people with impaired health exist: temporary annuity, regular social annuity, miners' health impairment annuity.

Definitions introduced in 2012:

Pensions and benefits on one's own right: collective term for old-age pensions, age-related benefits and benefits of persons with reduced working capacity – including the „running out” rehabilitation annuity and the miners' health impairment annuity – in the pension statistics.

Full old-age pension shall be granted to the person who reached the retirement age stipulated in law and has at least 20 years of service time. In addition to old-age pensioners above the retirement age, there are two groups classified as old-age pensioners as well, despite they are under the retirement age. They are the women with at least 40 years of entitlement time and the former members of armed forces born before 1955. After reaching the retirement age, they are classified automatically as old-age pensioners above retirement age.

Age-related benefits (benefits due to persons under retirement age): benefits granted to persons who are under the retirement age. These benefits have replaced the different kinds of early old-age pensions from 2012. The age-related benefits (benefit under retirement age, service provision, temporary annuity for miners, annuity for ballet dancers) are classified automatically to old-age pensions after reaching the retirement age.

Benefits of persons with reduced working capacity: collective term for benefits provided to persons with reduced working capacity in the pension statistics. They include the disability benefit, the rehabilitation benefit, the rehabilitation annuity and the miners' health impairment annuity.

Disability benefit: a health insurance benefit which is payable to persons with reduced working capacity who satisfy the required entitlement conditions. At the time of introduction the previously granted 1st and 2nd degree disability pension, the temporary annuity, the 3rd degree disability pension and the regular social annuity of those who reached the age of 57 years were transformed to disability benefit. New awards of disability benefit may be granted if the claimant's state of health is maximum 60% and the rehabilitation is not possible. For those who are in the same state of health but their rehabilitation is possible the benefit may be granted provided that they reach the retirement age within 5 years. Another condition is that the claimants were insured for at least 1095 days in the five years before the claim. The amount of the newly awarded benefit depends on the state of health and the possibility of rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation benefit: a health insurance benefit which is payable to persons with reduced working capacity who satisfy the required entitlement conditions. At the time of introduction the previously granted 3rd degree disability pension and the regular social annuity of those who did not reach the age of 57 years were transformed to rehabilitation benefit. (The final form of their provision will be defined after a complex health check.) New awards of rehabilitation benefit may be granted if the claimant's state of health is maximum 60% and the rehabilitation is possible. Another condition is that the claimants were insured for at least 1095 days in the five years before the claim. Rehabilitation benefit is paid for the period of the rehabilitation, but for 3 years at most. The amount of the newly awarded benefit depends on the state of health and the possibility of rehabilitation.

Source of data: Central Administration of National Pension Insurance (CANPI), National Office for Rehabilitation and Social Affairs (NORSA).

Private and voluntary pension funds

Private pension fund: can be established by employers, chambers of trade, professional associations, employees' and/or employers' interest representation organizations as well as local governments, voluntary pension funds that organize, finance 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 providing 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.

Pension contributions: the mandatory amount that has to be paid 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 pension 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.

12. Justice

Perpetrators of crimes: According to the standard criminal statistical interpretation of the investigator authorities 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.

Registered 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.

Registered crime: Crime (including crimes and offences) in which case the detection was ended by the investigator authorities or the data were provided in a given period. 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.

Convicts: Persons whom the court sentenced with final decision as a punishment to imprisonment, to work for public interest, to fines, to prohibition from profession, to prohibition from driving vehicles, to expulsion (as a military punishment to demotion, to dishonourable discharge from service); against whom it applied an individual secondary punishment (prohibition from profession, prohibition from driving vehicles, banishment, expulsion), or some measures (reprimand, probation, ordering a forced therapy, confiscation, confiscation of property, in case of juveniles education at a reformatory school) or those accused persons whose guilt was established but punishment was not imposed on by the court.

Data for 2013 in this chapter take into account the methodological changes indicated by changes in criminal law. The new criminal code of Hungary (Act 100 of 2012) came into force on 1 July 2013.

Sources of data registered perpetrators of crimes, perpetrators and crimes: Ministry of Interior, Prosecution Service of Hungary. Persons with definitive sentence: National Office for the Judiciary. Convicted persons: Hungarian Prison Service Headquarter.