

Glossary

A

Accident at work: A reported accident healing over 3 days of incapacity to work, which occurred to the employee in the course of or in relation to the work, irrespective of the place and time of the accident and the extent of active involvement of the employee (injured). **Fatal accident at work:** accident the victim of which dies within a year as a result of the accident, as attested by a doctor's opinion.

Active earner: Are employees, members of partnerships with working obligation, entrepreneurs and their helping family members, seasonal and casual workers and helping family members in agriculture.

Active enterprise: An enterprise is considered to be active if in the reference year it has turnover or employment. This definition follows the methodology of Eurostat's business demography statistics.

Active physician: A doctor who is admitted in the national medical register and is active.

Adoption: A legal relationship establishing family relation between the adopter and the minor by a guardianship authority approval.

Adult education: School education of persons who are above school-age and who are unable or unwilling to participate in full-time education due to work, family or other engagements.

After-care provision recipient: young adult who was previously under child protection if he is unable to provide for him/herself, is in full-time education or is waiting for admission to a social residential institution.

Ageing index: The old-age (65+ year-old) population as a percentage of the child (0–14 years old) population.

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.

Agricultural producer price index: It reflects changes in prices paid to producers for agricultural products procured for processing or further sale, or sold directly to households for consumption (on market). Price changes of animals (young animals for breeding) sold by one agricultural producer to another for further breeding are excluded.

Amount spent on restoration of residential buildings: Total amount spent on renovation, maintenance and modernisation.

Approved hospital bed: the number of hospital beds available on 31 December of the reference year, covered by the operating permit issued by the National Public Health and Medical Officer Service. Spare beds, birthing beds, and beds for attendants, new-born infants, examinations and the health care personnel are not considered hospital beds.

Assistant: general assistant: an ancillary worker with intermediate qualification who assists doctors in examination and treatment of patients and carries out independent health duties appropriate to his or her qualification. Specialized assistant: a person who also carries out specialised medical duties in a particular area (e.g.: dentistry, radiology, laboratory work, etc.).

Availability support: Regular financial support for a person eligible for active age benefit and fit for work but not employed for a reason, which is not attributable to himself or herself. It was introduced in 2009.

Average earnings: An indicator calculated as the ratio of wage costs and number of employed persons. For its calculation data on full-time employees are used.

Average length of nursing (days): It is measured by dividing the total number of hospital days worked during a year by the number of discharged patients.

Average life expectancy: Expresses the number of additional years expected to live by the population of different ages at the mortality rates of the respective year.

Average market price: Average offer price of agricultural products sold on markets and livestock fairs directly to households. The average price of a product is the quantity of the product brought to markets and livestock fairs multiplied by the modus (most frequent) price and then divided by the corresponding quantity.

Average pension: is the nominal amount of the basic pension accounted per pensioner.

Average yield: Crops grown on arable land and crops of vegetables were as a quotient of the harvested quantity per harvested arable land area by hectare up to 1996. Since 1997 it has been the harvested quantity per harvested arable land and garden by hectares; harvested quantity per one unit productive land (between 2003 and 2005 total land, from 2006 total harvested land) of vineyard or orchard by hectares.

B

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

Beneficiaries of active labour market policies: Persons who participate in a supported programme defined in the Employment Act. The total number of participants of the active labour market programmes includes all persons who participated in these programmes for at least one day during the reference period. During their participation in the programmes, jobseekers are not counted as registered jobseekers.

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.

Book: Min. 49 pages prepared by printing or other means of reproduction and included in the Hungarian National Bibliography.

Broadband internet connection: A type of connection including the following broadband accesses: xDSL (ADSL, SDSL, etc.), cable TV network (cable modem), UMTS (mobile phone) or other (e.g. satellite, fixed wireless) access.

Builder: A natural person or a corporation with or without legal entity or an unincorporated enterprise who/which orders the planning and construction of a new dwelling or holiday house and possesses the necessary permits.

Building in residential park: A group of multi-dwelling residential buildings with uniform architectural feature on a building site registered under one topographical lot number.

Built dwelling or holiday house: A new dwelling which was granted occupation permit.

Business line: A main line used by a business subscriber.

C

Cable television network: A cable network serving for the transmission of radio and television signals, including systems within the boundaries of sites. Wireless, terrestrial microwave service are excluded from 2005. IPTV service is included from 2009.

Cable television service supplier: A service supplier registered at the National Media and Infocommunications Authority of Hungary (NMHH) and detected by the HCSO. From 2009 IPTV service providers are also included.

Cable TV Internet access: Internet connection via cable television network.

Cabled home: A dwelling with one or more functioning cable-television termini, irrespective of whether the owner/tenant of the dwelling is a subscriber or not. From 2009 the IPTV service is included.

Calculated staff number of R&D units (FTE): Staff number converted to full-time employees, i.e. staff number weighted with the proportion of time spent on actual research and development to total working hours.

Case of attendance: the attendance of an outpatient at the consultation in one day, without reference to the number of services provided to her/him.

Catering unit: Regularly (permanently or seasonally/temporarily) open service unit providing commercial hospitality/catering (food and beverage) services, including canteen and public catering as well as food home delivery services.

Catering unit dealing with workplace, event and public catering: Catering units offering non-public dining possibilities, without serving alcoholic beverages as well as catering units with food home delivery services (concession operating of eating facilities). This section includes: catering services provided to students of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education within the framework of the educational institution, serving meals to the employees of a given workplace (e.g. factory, office or sport facility) as well as canteens, snack bars in institutions, such as schools.

Cause of death: All diseases, morbid conditions or injuries which either resulted in, or contributed to death, and the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced any such injuries.

Ceased dwelling: A dwelling ceased to exist according to the cessation register of the local municipality due to elementary damage, obsolescence, demolition or rebuilding. Furthermore, the dwelling is ceased if its use is changed for non-residential purpose in accordance with regulations.

Child welfare service provision: Family support must be provided by child welfare serviced. 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. These tasks are performed by a child welfare centre (independent institution), or child welfare service (independent service within an institution) or child welfare provider.

Child-care allowance (gyes): A provision due till the age of 3 years of the child (in case of twins up to the end of the year of compulsory schooling age), and up to the tenth birthday of chronically ill or handicapped children. (Between 1 May 2010 and 1 January 2011 child-care allowance was granted till the age of 2 years of the child.) After the first birthday of a child, grandparents may also apply for the provision.

Child-care benefit (gyed): It is a wage-depending provision entitled to the insured parent, payed 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 second birthday, if the parent was insured for 365 days at least during the two years before the birth. This type of provision was abolished in 1996, and relaunched on 1 January 2000.

Child-care nurse: a person providing professional care and education for children. Qualified Child-care nurse: a person holding a certificate of baby and infant care.

Child raising support (gyet): child raising support is provided for eligible mothers (parents) rearing 3 or more minor children and the youngest child is between 2 and 8 years. (Before 1 May 2010 the youngest child had to be 3 years old at least.)

Children's home: The children's home provides home provision to children in temporary placement or foster care who have not been placed with a foster family, offers follow-up care services to young adults and if necessary, operates external accommodation places. The children's home accepts children of young adults receiving follow-up care.

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.

Classroom: a room with basic equipment. Since 2000 the number of classrooms does not cover specialized classrooms either, created for the teaching of only one special subject or subject-group.

Collective or leisure activity accommodation establishment for non-profit purposes: establishments built or refurbished and approved for holiday and juvenile tourism purposes, furthermore accommodations provided mountain rest-house.

Companies and partnerships (Business partnerships): The total number of companies and partnerships contains both the number of companies with legal entity and the number of partnerships without legal entity. The definition „companies and partnerships” contains all enterprises except sole proprietors.

Complementary child protection benefit: The guardian of a child receiving regular child protection allowance was entitled to complementary child protection benefit if he or she was obliged to take care of the child and received old-age or accident pension, regular pension-related provision or old-age allowance.

Connected subscriber line: Private and public (recently business and institutional) subscribers' telephone lines in actual operation or temporary suspension, including all public stations and telecommunication service main lines. It is the collective definition for the number of residential lines, business lines and public telephone stations. The number of ISDN channels is also included. From 2005 the number of lines provided through cable TV network is covered too. From 2009 the number of fixed broadband VoIP channels (via DSL and optic cable) is also included. Individual main line: individual subscriber who uses the subscriber service outside its economic and professional activities. Individual main line, which is used by subscribers who pays individual connections and subscription fee. Business main line: business subscribers are enterprises, budgetary organizations, local governments, associations, public bodies and foundation [Ptk. 685.§ c) point]. Business main line, which is used by business, institutional subscribers and it is switched in telephone exchange. Public main line: main line which can be used by anyone who pays for the value by card or coin – except for emergency calls. This line operates at public places, public buildings, post office, and commercial retail unit which is open for public.

Construction activity as investment: Construction of a new building; conversion of an existing building or extension; restoration or renovation increasing the value of the structure.

Construction activity as maintenance: Maintaining and restoring activities with the aim to assure the continuous, undisturbed run of a building, without enlarging original dimensions or changing the original use. (Demolition belongs here). Performances invoiced to other principals are included, while maintenance works for own purposes are excluded.

Construction output: Activity performed with the aim to erect new buildings or to extend, re-build, convert, renovate, maintain or demolish existing buildings. This activity is taken into account at a value including price subsidies and overcharges, excluding excise duty and discounts, as well as the value added tax.

Consumer price index: The measure of the price changes of goods and services intended for household consumption.

Consumption (based on the household budget and living conditions survey): The total value of purchased consumption and own produced goods or goods received as gifts.

Consumption expenditure: Total value of goods and services consumed by households from their disposable income, to meet personal needs.

Consumption from own production: Value of goods consumed by private farmers either from own production or received in kind from economic units.

Coverage reserve of voluntary pension funds: consists 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.

Coverage reserve of voluntary pension funds per member: total amount of coverage reserve per number of members paying contributions during the year, and having positive coverage reserve at the end of the year.

Crime: Registered crime and offence according to the standard criminal statistical interpretation of the police and prosecutors.

D

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

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.

Deaths / Mortality: In harmony with UNO recommendations, the final passing away of all signs of life at any time after live birth, i.e. cessation of all life functions without the capability of revival.

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.

Dependency ratio: The child (0–14 years old) and the old-age (65–x years old) population as a percentage of the 15–64 year-old population.

Dependency rate of aged population: Population aged 65 or over as a percentage of the 15–64 year-old population.

Dependency rate of child population: The 0–14 year-old population as a percentage of the 15–64 year-old population.

Direct foreign investment enterprise: An incorporated or unincorporated enterprise in which a direct investor resident in another country owns 10 per cent or more of the total subscribed capital. Data do not refer to companies with less than 10 per cent share and enterprises pursuing functions abroad and being engaged in the passive channelling of funds.

Director, deputy director (in initial education): The schoolmaster and deputy schoolmaster, the kindergarten leader and her deputy, the head of vocational instructors and other leaders.

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.

Disabled person: An active earner in working age whose total health impairment – according to the opinion of the National Rehabilitation and Social Authority – is 80–99%, or 50–79% and not suggested for rehabilitation. Disability category I: persons who are completely unable to work, and need to be cared by others. Disability category II: persons who are completely unable to work, but do not need care. Disability category III: persons who are not entirely unable to work.

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

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

Discharged patient: A patient who, during the year, leaves the hospital or is transferred either to another ward in the same hospital or to another hospital, or who dies.

Disposable income: Income covering both the consumption expenditure and the savings of households.

Divorce: The number of marriages dissolved and annulled by a court decision of legal force.

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.

Domestic sales of industry: Net sales of products and services sold within the country.

Dwelling (Dwelling construction): An interconnected group of premises suitable for rest and home activities, cooking, eating, lavation, washing, use for toilet and for storage of goods necessary for the management of a household. A dwelling which is suitable for the management of a household has to have at least one living room with a floor space exceeding 17 m² and has to be heatable. A dwelling which is suitable for the partial management of a household has to have at least one living room with a floor space exceeding 12 m², has to have a premise for lavatory, lavation and at least a cooking-cabinet.

Dwelling (population census): A unit of places (rooms) with specific functions (living room, cooking place, sanitary place etc.), in general technically (architecturally) connected to one another, intended for human accommodation or stay (home), or converted into dwelling and suitable for living at present, too, which has a separate entrance from a public place, a courtyard or from a collectively used place inside the building (staircase, corridor etc.). The group of premises technically (architecturally) connected to one another by internal doors, corridors have been regarded in the enumeration as one dwelling, even if one or more of the internal doors had been temporarily blocked (but not bricked up). A dwelling may be occupied or vacant.

Dwelling cluster: Umbrella term for row, terraced and atrium houses. Architecturally independent dwelling units sharing side walls and having own wiring and plumbing system on a separate building lot.

Dwelling connected to waste removal system: Dwelling or holiday house from where the generated waste is removed regularly by enterprises carrying out tasks related to public hygiene.

Dwelling heated by district heating and supplied with hot water: A dwelling in buildings or building blocks supplied with central heating and hot water through long-distance transmission line from a remote thermal power plant (steam power station), the central furnace of the buildings or from a natural geothermal energy source.

Dwelling or holiday house connected to public sewerage network: Dwelling from where sewage and waste water are piped directly to a sewerage network.

Dwelling or holiday house connected to public water conduit network: Dwelling with min. one tap inside the dwelling or on the attached site, connected to the distributor conduit network. The tap can be located within the building, outside the building on the wall or within the boundary of the attached site.

E

Early and medium term foetal death (spontaneous miscarriage, spontaneous abortion): if after the separation from the mother's body the foetus did not show any sign of life and if from the conception no longer than 24 (till 1997 27) complete weeks passed or if the age of the foetus cannot be stated, the weight of the foetus is 500 g or less or the length of the foetus is 30 cm or less.

Earnings: Basic direct wages and salaries, workplace bonuses, allowances, payments for time not worked, premiums, wages and salaries for the 13th and further months paid in the frame of wage costs.

Economically active population: The total number of persons present in the labour market, i.e. employed and unemployed.

Economically active population (according to the labour force balance of the national economy): The total number of persons employed and registered jobseekers.

Economically inactive: Persons who cannot be classified either as employed or as unemployed. Did not work in the reference week, did not have regular income from work and did not even seek a job, or searched for one but would not have been able to start work.

Electricity consumption of households: Amount of electric energy supplied to households (dwellings and holiday houses) equipped with an electricity metre (including the separately measured electric energy accounted on the basis of night tariffs). The electricity consumption of industrial activities measured separately and serving other than household needs is not considered as consumption of households.

Employed person (Employed): 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 fee or child care allowance are not considered employed persons, unless they carried out work for pay in the reference week.

Employees: Persons who are in employment relationship with the employer and are obliged to work against wages and salaries on the basis of a labour contract or agreement for at least 60 hours on monthly average (in case of labour contracts for less than one month, working hours are converted to full month's work).

Employment rate: The ratio of employed persons to the population of the corresponding age.

Employment substitution support recipients: Support regulated by Act III. 1993 on Social Administration and Social Benefits which can be provided to persons of active age who are disadvantaged in the labour market. On 1 January 2011, a new form of support, the wage replacement allowance replaced the former availability support, then, on 1 September 2011, its name was changed to employment substitution support.

End-of-pipe investments: Are additional technical installations that do not affect the production process itself, they operate independently of or are identifiable parts added to the production facilities, treat pollution that has been generated, prevent the emissions or spread of the pollutants or measure the level of pollution (monitoring).

Endangered minor: Those minors – children before attaining the age of 18 years, except if married – registered with the municipal clerk of the local government whose development is endangered by environmental, behavioural, financial or health reasons.

Enterprise as (dwelling) builder: A domestic or foreign-owned economic unit or a joint venture, realising business activity in its own name and on its own responsibility, aiming to earn profit and taking risk for that purpose. (Enterprises with or without legal entity are also included.)

Entrepreneur: Private persons subject to the Act on Private Businesses, and also those who carry out business activity and have a tax number (e.g. free-lance professions, agricultural primary producers).

Extraordinary child protection benefit: Local government may provide extraordinary child protection benefit for a child who lives in a family contending with temporary subsistence difficulties or whose subsistence is endangered by extreme circumstances.

Expenditure (based on the household budget and living conditions survey): Household expense financed from income in the current year, savings, sale of personal properties, presents received from other households in cash or in kind, sale of compensation coupons, or covered by credits.

Export sales of industry: The forint value of export sales of own-produced industrial products and those produced with the inclusion of sub-contractors, and of industrial services provided to foreign buyers, at the time of performance, irrespective of whether the countervalue was settled in foreign exchange, currency, forint or barter construction. In respect of accounting export sales, the territory outside Hungary is considered as abroad. Export sales include dispatches to the Member States of the EU, too. Export sales in industrial statistics and in external trade statistics differ from each other.

F

Faculty: Educational and administrative units of institutes for tertiary education. The faculties of institutes for tertiary education are listed each year in the respective Government Decree.

Family allowance: 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 or for chronically ill or handicapped 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 or for chronically ill or handicapped children attending school up to their age of 23 years.

Family assistance service: 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 house: A residential building built on a separate site and including 1–2 dwellings.

Family paediatrician: He/she provides basic care to children up to the age of 14. Upon request he/she may continue to provide care to people aged 14–18 years.

Filled jobs (in health care): The number of appointed employees (except external deputies) at the end of the year, calculated for the number of employees working full-time. Secondary occupation and secondary jobs are also included in the number of filled posts.

Final consumption expenditure of households: expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption of goods and services.

Final consumption total: Value of goods and services consumed by households or the society, irrespective of the financing source. For the national economy as a whole it equals total final consumption expenditure.

Foetal death: Death of the foetus before birth (prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother), irrespective of the length of pregnancy.

Foetal loss: Foetal deaths and induced abortions together.

Foreign citizen emigrating from Hungary: A foreign citizen having a residence or a settlement document and left Hungary in the given year without the intent to return, or whose permission's validity is expired and did not apply for a new one or whose permission was invalidated by authority due to withdrawal.

Foreign citizen immigrating to Hungary: A foreign citizen who entered Hungary in the given year and obtained a residence document according to legal regulations in effect.

Foreign citizen residing in Hungary: A foreign citizen having a residence or a settlement document who stayed in Hungary on 1 January of the given year. Since 1 January 2001 people with invalid residence document do not belong to the foreign citizens residing in the country. There is a significant fall between the data of 2011 and 2012, which has only administrative reasons. Data of 1 January 2012 are adjusted to the 1 October 2011 census. From 2012 refugees and persons under subsidiary protection are included as well.

Forest area: An area over 1500 m², irrespective of the branch of cultivation, covered with trees, bushes, utilised for forestry purposes.

Foster parent: A foster parent ensures nursing and caring for the child within the scope of professional child protection. A foster parent needs to be at least 18 and maximum 50 years older than the child in care, capacity to act, clean record and adequate qualification specified in legal regulation are also requested. The Foster parent is capable to ensure the child's balanced development and assist the child return to his or her family or the adoption. A foster parent can be: "general" foster parent (not particular or special), particular or special foster parent as well.

Full-time education: Education of school-age students, or older students who are still below 25 years of age, in full-time education.

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

Funeral support: Local government provided funeral support for a person who arranged the funeral for a deceased person, though he or she was not obliged to do so. It was also given to a person who was a relative of the deceased person and obliged to arrange the funeral, but bearing the funeral expenses endangered his or her own subsistence and that of the family. It was terminated on 31 December 2013.

G

GDP at basic price: Amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable plus any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale.

GDP at purchasers' price: The price actually paid by the purchaser for a unit of goods or services provided. Transport costs, trade margins and taxes less subsidies on products are included in purchasers' prices. (However, deductible VAT on goods and services purchased for intermediate consumption as well as subsidies on products are excluded.)

General education: Part of the initial education which bases general literacy and prepares for maturity examination.

General Practitioner: He/she provides personal, continuous, wide-scale, long-term basic health care service (health promotion, prevention and treatment of diseases). At settlements where no family paediatrician service is available he/she treats also children.

General secondary school: A general secondary school is a type of secondary school providing general education, preparing for a maturity examination and entry into the tertiary education. The general secondary school can work with 8, 6 or 4 grades. If the education takes place in two languages the secondary school program can be a year longer.

Grade: A specific section of teaching and learning the curriculum. According to Act of 1993 on Public Education grades are continuously numbered from the first one to the last grade of secondary education. In vocational education grades are numbered by ordinal numbers, starting with one and completed by the next ordinal number of general education (e.g. 1/11 at vocational school or 1/13 at secondary vocational school).

Graduates or school leavers: Pupils or students who successfully completed their studies at a given level of education (primary, secondary or vocational) and, if required, passed the final examination.

Green area: Settlements' public parks and playgrounds open to the public without restrictions, mostly covered with plants, including areas with forest plantation, garden pavement, serving recreation and protection purposes. Forests are also included.

Gross capital formation: Sum of gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories.

Gross domestic product (GDP): Gross domestic product is a concept of value added. It is the sum of gross value added of all resident producers (institutional sectors or industries) measured at basic prices, plus the balance of taxes and subsidies on products, which cannot be divided among industries or sectors. So GDP is an aggregate value at market prices.

Gross earnings: This definition was introduced in 1988. They include also the personal income tax and the pension and health contributions as well as the employees' contribution to be paid by the employee.

Gross fixed capital formation: It contains the purchase of new tangible fixed assets, the increase in value of used tangible fixed assets, the own account production of fixed assets, the value of intangible fixed assets, contribution in kind (of tangible fixed assets) from abroad and tangible fixed assets produced through financial leasing, in a given accounting period.

Gross production (agricultural products): the gross production value of agricultural products produced (the sum of gross output, intermediate consumption from own production, work-in-progress and fish production). From 1999 milk for feeding suckling lambs and goats excluded.

Gross value added: difference between the gross output produced by the branches (output value) and the value of products and services consumed during the production (intermediate consumption). At computation of gross value added the gross output is evaluated at basic price and the intermediate consumption at market purchase price.

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.

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

H

Holiday house: a building for temporary stay and recreation and also suitable for managing a household and consisting of one or more units. (The criteria relating to holiday houses in respect of room another conveniences are similar to that of dwellings.)

Home maintenance support: The local government may provide benefit to a family or person in need for regular expenses of housing.

Homicide: Basic and aggravated cases of intentional homicide (completed homicide) and voluntary manslaughter.

Household (based on the household budget and living conditions survey): A group of persons who – irrespective of kinship – form a common income and/or consumption unit, sharing completely or partly the current costs of their living.

Household consumption: Total value of goods and services consumed by resident (in Hungary) households to meet their personal needs. By source of financing: value of household consumption expenditure enlarged with the value of transfers in kind granted by the general government or non-profit institutions.

Housing estate building: Multi-dwelling, multi-storey buildings with sophisticated infrastructure. Housing estates comprise at least two buildings and are constructed – usually as separate neighbourhoods – in a large scale professional manner.

I

Incomes (based on the household budget and living conditions survey): "Incomes for personal purpose", not including the value of social benefits in kind (health care, education etc.).

Induced abortion: intentional interruption of pregnancy through surgical intervention.

Industrial production: The gross production value of industrial activities of enterprises classified under industry, calculated by correcting the net sales of industrial activity with the change of own produced industrial stocks.

Industrial sales: net returns on sales of industrial enterprise deriving from industrial activity.

Infant death: Death after live birth, before reaching the age of one year. (Still-born children and those deceased on the 1st anniversary of birth are not counted among infant deaths).

Infant mortality rate: Infants deceased at the age under one year per 1000 live-born.

Institution for initial education: an institution with an independent deed of foundation for education and training tasks. Tasks may be among others kindergarten, primary school, secondary general school, secondary vocational school, vocational school education. One institution for initial education can perform several tasks of initial education within one administrative unit. In the 2013/2014 school year the comparison of the number of institutions for initial education with former years is limited. The reason for this is the changes in organisation structure and maintenance.

Institute for tertiary education: Its main activities are tertiary education, scientific research and artistic creative activities. Institutes of tertiary education comprise universities and colleges.

Integrated environmental protection investments: are investments where a production process or installation is adapted or changed such that it generates fewer emissions or pollutants than in the absence of the technique.

Internal current environmental expenditure includes the internal current expenditures aiming at the reduction of emissions to the environment. The operating costs paid to the external sources for environmental services and the internal current expenditure cannot be added up on the level of national economy because it would cause double-counting.

Internal migration: The population's changing in the place of residence between settlements with the obligatory address registration.

Internal migration balance: The difference between the number of persons registered with a permanent or temporary character and temporary remigrants to the given administrative unit and the number of persons registered with a permanent or temporary character and temporary remigrants to another administrative unit from the given administrative unit.

International Classification of Diseases (ICD): In death statistics the grouping by causes of death is stated on basis of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). The International Classification of Diseases can be defined as a system of items to which units of diseases can be added according to adequate criteria. The purpose of the ICD is to permit the systematic analysis, publication and comparison of mortality and morbidity data collected in different countries or fields at various dates. Through the use of the ICD the diagnoses of causes of death and other health problems can be transformed into alphanumeric codes which, beside the comparability, allows an easy storage, retrieval and data analysis. Following the historical development of the ICD several revisions were prepared. At present we use the 10th revision of the ICD.

Internet: A worldwide, publicly accessible network of interconnected computers, which transmits data using a standard Internet Protocol (IP).

Internet subscribers: Enterprises, households, individuals, non-profit organisations and institutions, to which an internet service provider provides internet access (for a contractual fee).

Internet subscription: A natural person connecting through a modem is regarded by internet access providers as one subscriber as well as a company with hundreds of employees, using leased line services. Number of internet subscriptions, irrespectively of the number of internet users. (From 2007 the total number of internet subscribers and the number of wireless internet subscribers excluding data of mobile internet which can't be broken down by regions.)

Interurban passenger transport: Passenger transport between towns and villages, including international traffic, too.

Interventions in outpatient service: the number of services provided to an outpatient during one consultation.

Investment activity: The procurement, establishment, production of tangible assets; the expansion, conversion, reconstruction of existing tangible assets and their replacement except for forest culture, forest maintenance and reafforestations; as well as all activities from putting into operation to forwarding assets to warehouses, strictly relating to the assets.

ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) network access service: It ensures two-way access for customers within the ISDN network. When providing a basic speed and primary speed ISDN service the supplier ensures 2, 24 or 30 structured or non-structured 64 kbits/sec transmission speed channels and signal channels, operating in line with the ISDN protocol, as well as network terminal units – as service access points – enabling customers to connect to the network.

J

Jobseekers' allowance recipients: Among 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. Those are eligible for jobseekers' allowance

- are jobseekers,
 - want to find a job, but their individual sub search was not successful and not even the competent employment office could offer them a proper job,
 - have at least 365 days eligibility time within three years prior to becoming a jobseeker,
- The amount of the allowance is 60 per cent of the basic allowance, but it cannot be higher than the compulsory daily amount of minimum wage in force on the date of the start of eligibility. The minimum duration of eligibility is 36 days, while its maximum duration is 90 days.

Jobseekers' assistance recipients: The assistance helps the subsistence of those jobseekers near retirement age who cannot find a job for a longer time. It can be granted to those jobseekers who

- have max. 5 years till the retirement age at the time of the submission of the application,
- received jobseekers' allowance for at least 45 days or the disbursement of jobseekers' allowance discontinued due to gainful activity and the jobseeker does not acquire again eligibility for jobseekers' allowance,
- exhausted their eligibility period for jobseekers' allowance,
- will reach the age necessary for eligibility within three years after having exhausted the jobseekers' allowance eligibility period or after the cessation of the disbursement mentioned above,

- have at least 20 years of service time necessary for full old-age pension (15 years in case of part-pension),
 - do not receive early retirement pension, service provision, annuity for ballet dancers and temporary annuity for miners.
- The sum of the assistance is 40% of the statutory minimum wage prevailing at the time of the submission of the application.

The assistance can be granted till eligibility for old-age pension, disability pension or accident-related disability pension.

Juvenile: is a person who has completed his 14 years or more but still under 18 years.

K

Kindergarten child: Children enrolled and registered in kindergartens at the date of the statistical survey.

Kindergarten support: It was introduced in 2009 and it is payable – if eligibility criteria are met – to one parent of a child receiving regular child protection allowance, twice a year in June and in December.

Kindergarten teacher, lower-grade and higher-grade school teacher (in initial education): Staff dealing with kindergarten groups, class-teachers and subject teachers and vocational instructors.

L

Late foetal death (stillbirth): if after the separation from the mother's body the foetus did not show any sign of life and from the conception longer than 24 (till 1997 27) complete weeks passed or if the age of the foetus cannot be stated, the weight of the foetus is 500 g or more or the length of the foetus is 30 cm or more, while in case of twin birth if at least one of the foetus' was born alive.

Lawsuit: Data contain cases received by courts.

Length of routes: The total length of the whole line of all routes (scheduled services).

Length of trolley bus network: The length measured at negative trolley wires.

Letter post consignment: Letters, postcards, reply cards, picture postcards, printed forms, blind men's script and other letter consignments with extra letter services.

Library stock (units): All documents registered for long-term preservation by a library.

Live birth: In accordance with UNO recommendations, a foetus is live-born if it gives any sign of life after birth, regardless of the length of pregnancy and the length of life after birth.

Live birth order: Refers to the numerical order of the child in relation to all previous live-born children of the mother. In the case of multiple (twin) delivery each child has to be taken into account separately according to the order of birth.

Live birth rate: The ratio of live births to the female population in the fertile age (15–49 years). At figures relating to age groups the basis of comparison corresponds to the age group of the mother.

Living children of divorced parents: number of living children of couples divorced, irrespective of the legal duration of marriage.

Local court: District court (from 1 January 2013)

Local temporary assistance: The elected assembly of local government provided emergency support between 1 January 2014 and 28 February 2015 for persons, whose subsistence was endangered by extreme conditions or who were contending with temporary or permanent subsistence difficulties.

Local unit of residential social institution: 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.

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 cannot be provided by an appointed guardian, or if the parents have consented to adoption by unknown persons.

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

M

Marriage: A marriage contracted before the registrar acting in his official capacity in the presence of two witnesses.

Matrix (in hospitals): more wards are integrated, but the number of hospital beds of specialized fields isn't fixed.

Migration balance or Difference in international migration: The difference between the number of immigrating and emigrating foreign citizens within the reference year. If the number of immigrants is greater than the number of emigrants, the balance is positive, and if the number of emigrants is greater than the number of immigrants, the balance is negative.

Minimum pension amount: Minimum nominal pension amount determined and legally enforced in the reference period.

Minor: Children before attaining the age of 14 years.

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

Mobile supervision (rescue): Rescue staff standing on the alert, to ensure prompt emergency care at programmes, other meetings needing rescue preparedness, according to the personal and material conditions defined in the provision of law.

Mortality rate: The rate of deaths to the midyear population. At figures relating to age groups the basis of comparison corresponds to the age group of the deceased.

Mortality rate in hospitals: the number of deaths in a hospital expressed as a percentage of the total number of patients discharged from there.

Multi-storey, multi-dwelling building: A residential building with min. 2 storeys and min. 3 dwellings (e.g. surrounded by its own site).

Municipal waste: Household waste and all other types of waste – generated first of all in institutions and enterprises – which have a similar composition and can thus be removed and disposed of together with that.

Municipal waste removed by public services: It covers only the quantity removed by public services, so e.g. the quantity of waste removed to order based on individual contracts is not included.

Museum: Museums of nationwide collections, exhibition rooms, and collections outside museums, with permanent, temporary and travelling exhibitions.

N

National public road: Road network through which transport between towns and villages takes place. Public road sections passing through villages or towns are also included.

Natural increase, decrease: The difference between live births and deaths.

Natural person as (dwelling) builder: Inhabitants carrying out construction activity from own resources (cash, cash and loan) primarily for private use.

Net earnings: Netting from the monthly gross earnings per corporations handles only deductions affecting all employees and does not take into account the effect of family allowance introduced in 1999. Personal income tax is calculated by the tax rate bracket(s) for advance tax payment valid in the given year according to the Personal Income Tax Act.

Net returns on sales of industrial production: the countervalue of industrial products deriving from own production or produced with the involvement of sub-contractors, resp., and services enlarged with price subsidies, deducting the excise duty, inland revenue as well as registration and value added taxes.

Net sales of industrial activity: The countervalue of industrial products deriving from own production or produced with the involvement of sub-contractors, and of industrial services, increased with price subsidies, lowered with excise duty and registration as well as energy taxes, not including value added tax.

Network of foster parents: Foster parents do their work in a network (comprises foster parents) where activities are governed by license. Its maintainer can be a professional child protective service, a children's home or a non-profit organization.

Network for public lighting: Electric network used exclusively for public lighting purposes.

New patient (dispensaries): A patient registered in a dispensary in the reference year; in case of TB patients and patients with sexually transmitted diseases also those who were declared cured after medical treatment but relapsed.

New TB patients (incidence): patients detected early by screening but for whom bacteriological tests prove negative early cases and for whom sensitivity to bacteriological test is not 100 per cent, and those certified bacteriologically positive.

Non-profit organisations: Foundations (private and public foundations) and membership organisations (associations, federations, professional organisations, trade unions, public law associations, non-profit enterprises, non-profit institutions).

Number of routes: The total number of scheduled services running on determined lines.

Nurse: a person with an intermediate or basic health qualification. Carries out duties of patient care and medical duties under instructions of a doctor. Specialized nurse: provides nursing and care for patients under medical treatment in clinics, teaching hospitals, sanatoria and other health institutions (infant and child nurse, neuro- and mental hygienic nurse, etc.).

Nursing allowance: Financial contribution to a person of full age who nurses a relative requiring home-based long-term care.

Nursing days in hospitals: The care of a patient in hospital for one day.

O

Old age allowance: Financial support for elderly people who do not have income sufficient for their subsistence.

Old-age pension: Pension received after a resolution accepting the retirement claim presented by the person who reached the stipulated retirement age and service time.

Operating hospital bed: An approved hospital bed suitable for hospitalisation (ready to receive patients after preparations) for at least 6 months during the reference period.

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.

Other business type accommodation establishment: An independent building or a bounded part of it established not only for accommodation services, where the number of rooms utilized for such purposes is up to eight, and the number of beds is up to sixteen.

Other teachers (in initial education): Daytime instructors, supervisory teachers in student's hostels, librarian teachers, teachers in special education, conductors, speech therapists and other teachers.

Outpatient service: the examination and treatment of patients referred for or voluntarily attending specialized health care provided by medical staff with special qualification, in an outpatient clinic or an outpatients department of an inpatient institution.

Output value of investment: The performance of investment goals according to the contract, regardless whether the countervalue has been settled or not. The output value of investment includes the purchase price, costs of transportation, storage, laying the foundations, installation, trial run, putting into operation, agent's costs relating to purchases, commission fees, supports, taxes, customs duties, pre-charged but non-deductible VAT, and other related individual costs. The pre-charged deductible VAT is not a part of the output value.

Parcel and value parcel: Closed mail consignments despatched by post. Value parcel: parcel despatched with value declaration.

Parents' pension: Paid to the parents, grandparents or under certain conditions to the foster- parents of the deceased insured person (pensioner).

Participation rate (Activity rate): Economically active people as a percentage of the population of the corresponding age.

Passenger kilometre: The transport of one passenger to a distance of one kilometre.

Patients' turnover of GPs/family paediatricians: The number of people attending the consulting hours of GPs/family paediatricians, as well as the number of home visits of GPs/family paediatricians on call or for continuous care or prevention.

Pension claim: A claim submitted by a claimant to the pension assessment body requesting award of a pension or related benefit or recognition of service time, as provided by the laws regulating state administration procedures or social security benefits.

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.

Pension contributions in voluntary pension funds: the mandatory amount that has to be paid to the fund by the fund member, and supplement of this.

Permanent migration: The change in the place of residence when the migrant leaving his/her place of residence indicates a dwelling in another settlement as place of residence.

Perpetrator: A person committing a crime, irrespective of his/her age and of the existence of reasons excluding or terminating punishability.

Perpetrator of crime: An indictable suspect against whom the investigation finished.

Person deceased in consequence of road accident: Those who were killed outright, or who died within 30 days as a result of an accident.

Person naturalised in Hungary: Someone who became a Hungarian citizen by naturalisation (he/she was born as a foreign citizen) or by denaturalisation (his/her former Hungarian citizenship was abolished).

Person seriously injured in consequence of road accident: Those who, due to an accident, suffered a serious casualty or bruise healing beyond eight days or any other injury necessitating hospital care.

Person slightly injured in consequence of road accident: Those who, due to an accident, suffered a wound, dislocation or bruise recovering within eight days after the accident.

Person under trusteeship: Adults of full or partial incapacity on whom interdiction is imposed by court.

Person with definitive sentence: A person 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 an individual secondary punishment (forbidding to pursue his/her occupation, withdrawal of driving licence, refusal from the country, obligation for enforceable exit), some measures (reprimand, placing on probation, ordering a forced therapy, confiscation, confiscation of property, in case of juveniles education at a reformatory school) or those accused persons staying abroad, whose guilt is established but the sentence is not passed.

Persons employed in construction: the average statistical staff number of manual workers employed full-time or part-time at the reviewed enterprises as well as of contractual manual workers and pensioners.

Persons with scientific degree: Hungarian citizens who received scientific degrees in Hungary or abroad, in which latter case the degrees was accepted in Hungary. The scientific degrees obtained by foreign citizens in Hungary is excluded (with the exception of foreign citizens having settled in Hungary or staying here permanently for long-term labour).

Pharmacy: A health care institutions carrying out medicament supply service – including the retail sale of medicaments. Types of pharmacies: public, branch and portable pharmacies, pharmacies of institutes and non-public pharmacies of hospitals.

PhD, DLA training: Postgraduate training provided by institutes for tertiary education, which serves to prepare students for work in scientific (PhD) and artistic (DLA) research.

Piped gas consumption of households: Consumption of households equipped with a gas metre or paying an average fee (dwellings, co-tenancies, holiday houses), and, in case of premises using a common gas metre inside a building, gas consumption of the building.

Place of residence: The address of the dwelling in which the citizen lives. This corresponds to the earlier permanent place of residence.

Place of stay: The address of the dwelling where the citizen stays for longer than 3 months without the intention of final moving from the place of residence.

Population present: The number of persons staying at the respective administrative unit at the census moment. The present population of the country does not include the Hungarian citizens living (staying) abroad but it includes (except the members of diplomatic corps) the foreign civil persons staying in the country.

Postal money order: An order for delivery and payment of an amount to the addressee.

Postgraduate specialisation: Training for a specialized qualification, building on a university or college diploma (a bachelor's or master's equivalent degree), attested by a certificate. This qualification is not a separate degree in itself.

PPS (Purchasing Power Standard): is an artificial currency unit used as a common conversion basis in the European Union for regional comparisons, to express the volume of aggregates of national economies by eliminating the differences in the price level of different countries.

Pregnancy and confinement benefit: the mother is eligible for that wage-dependending and insurance-based provision for the period corresponding to that of maternity leave (168 days) if she had been insured for at least 180 days during the two years preceding birth and gives birth during the period insured or within a limited time.

Private-funded social benefits: Benefits paid by private pension or health insurance funds to households that joined the schemes voluntarily.

Professional child protection provision: Home-like provision for the child temporarily placed or taken into short-term or long-term foster care, after-care for young adults as well as full provision for the child requiring professional provision for other reasons. The provision is available in children's home, with foster parent or in social institution.

Protected (rescue) transportation: Transportation from a health institution to another health institution on the order of a medical doctor. Attention of a medical doctor, an ambulance nurse or officer is needed.

Public accommodation establishment: A licensed, purpose-built or rebuilt and used facility, which provides year-round or seasonal for-profit accommodation services with an ongoing daily operation and no interruption. Based on Government decree 239/2009 (X. 20.) a building built or used to provide accommodation services except for units providing miscellaneous as well as rural accommodation services.

Public catering unit: Catering units serving hot and cold meal, confectioneries, catering units and places of entertainment playing also music (pubs, discotheques) serving alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

Public library (Municipal library): A library with general collection and of public interest, providing services for the population (for readers) to meet cultural, informational and recreational needs.

Public park: Green area for public use in the inner area of a settlement.

Public sewerage network (closed): A system of closed sewers and structures for collecting and disposing sewage, waste and rainwater at a sewerage farm or other purifier. **Closed combined sewerage network:** pipes sewage, waste and rainwater into the same sewerage system. **Closed separated sewerage network:** there is a separate system for piping sewage and waste water and another for piping rainwater.

Public (street) taps: water source located in public areas and connected to the public water conduit network ensuring water supply to the population.

Public water conduit network: the total length of main and distributor conduit system generally laid under public area within the boundary of a settlement (avenue, street, square) and put into proper operation.

Pupil, student: Children enrolled in an institute of primary or secondary education and registered there at the date of the statistical survey. (Since 2000 data of the number of primary school students have not contained those students of 5th to 8th grades, who pursued their studies in general secondary schools.)

R

R&D expenditure (Intramural): It includes the total amount of R&D current costs and R&D capital expenditure (without VAT but including intangible assets), from any kind of domestic or foreign sources and irrespective of the fact whether the financial source was originally assigned for research, development or any other purpose.

Real income: It expresses a quantity of goods and services, which individuals or households can buy from their net earnings in a given period, at the respective price level. In numerical terms: total value of adjusted disposable income of households in terms of prices of a selected year, the "real value".

Real wages and salaries: Total of goods and services obtainable from the net income of households during a definite period.

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.

Recovered and disposed waste total: Includes total amount of recycled, composted, incinerated and landfilled waste.

Regular cleaning of public area: cleaning of the public area minimum once in every two weeks.

Regular social assistance recipients among registered jobseekers: those among the registered jobseekers of active age who face disadvantages in the labour market if they cannot make their own living. From 1 January 2009 the total number of jobseekers receiving regular social support including recipients of regular social assistance and employment substitution support which was called availability support in 2009 and 2010, and wage replacement allowance from 1 January to 31 August 2011.

Registered career-starter jobseekers: Among the registered jobseekers, persons younger than 25 years – with tertiary education younger than 30 years – who are registered with the competent local office of NES, meet the conditions of entering into employment and who did not obtain eligibility for jobseekers' allowance after finishing their studies.

Registered jobseeker: Persons who meet the conditions of entering into employment, are not full-time students or entitled to old-age pension, who do not receive rehabilitation annuity or allowance for persons with disabilities, are not in employment relationship except for odd jobs and neither perform any income producing activity, who co-operate with the national employment service in the interest of getting a job and who are registered there as jobseekers. The definition of 'registered jobseekers' are differed from 'unemployed persons' explained below. Number of registered jobseekers are from the data collection of National Employment Service while data source of the number of unemployed persons is the Labour Force Survey of the HCSO which is a representative survey for population aged 15–74.

Registered job vacancies: vacancies known on 20th December, announced by employers or explored by the National Employment Service.

Registered partnership: From 1 July 2009 according to the Act No XXIX/2009 registered partnership is contracted between two, over 18 year-old, same sex persons in front of the registrar acting officially in the presence of two witnesses.

Registered TB patients (prevalence): TB patients registered as active and under observation at a certain date, usually the last day of the reference year (31 December), including other (non-pulmonary) TB patients, too. Since 1996, in accordance with a WHO recommendation, patients under observation have not been included.

Registered unit: A unit which, according to administrative registrations, legally exists at the date of survey and have a tax number, including units under bankruptcy, liquidation and dissolution proceedings.

Regular child protection allowance: In 2006 regular child protection benefit became part of family allowance. However, entitlement to benefit in kind, related to regular child protection benefit, has remained (free dining, free school-books) but the name of support changed to regular child protection allowance.

Regular social assistance: Regular financial support provided by local government for people who have no income in order to guarantee them a minimum standard of living. Since 2009 regular social assistance has principally been provided for people eligible for active age benefit whose health deteriorated or at the age of 55 and over and those who cannot ensure day-time institutional care for their children under the age of 14.

Rehabilitation annuity: This social security pension was introduced in 1 January 2008 for people with ill-health to an extent of 50-79 percent. Besides 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 annuity are obliged to cooperate with the respective regional job centre (this is the precondition for receiving this pension). Additional rehabilitation annuity may not be granted from 1 January 2012.

Remarrying person: the one whose marital status was widowed or divorced before contracting the marriage.

Rental: Subject of a rental agreement. It may be dwelling, garden, shop, warehouse or other rental. Service and concierge apartments, as well as empty flats and other premises available for renting are also regarded as rentals.

Rental fee receipts: Rents actually paid and received (for dwellings, gardens, shops etc.) including overpayments.

Rental fee receipts for dwellings: Actually received sum of dwelling rents, including overpayments.

Rented dwelling: Subject of a dwelling rental agreement. Besides dwellings which are rented, service and concierge apartments, and empty flats are included.

Rescue transportation: An ambulance mission when a patient is transported on the order of a medical doctor - immediately or within two hours - from the place of discovery to a health institution. At least an ambulance nurse's attention is needed.

Research and Development: Research and development comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. Research and development are characterised by the presence of the following fundamental elements: the element of creation, the element of novelty, the adaptation of scientific methods and the creation of new knowledge. Types: basic research, applied research and experimental development.

Researchers: Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

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

Residential line: A main line in operation or temporary suspension connected to a residence (dwelling).

Retail shop: A unit selling retail products mainly to households.

Retail trade turnover: Sales of goods in retail shops at current consumer prices inclusive of value added tax and excise duty. (The survey does not cover sales in markets and the activity of street vendors.)

Road accident causing personal injury: Incidental, unintentional road traffic accident, in connection with which death, personal injury incurred as per state 30 days after the occurrence.

Room: A premise of at least 4 m² of total surface, with natural lighting and ventilation (having door(s) and window(s)), used for sleeping or daily activities (bedroom, children's room, dining room etc.). The total number of rooms includes halls, provided having a window for lighting, and room-type premises like medical cabinets, waiting rooms and offices. (Any other occupied housing unit having only a single premise was classified as a room even without meeting the requirements above). The classification of dwellings according to the number of rooms was based on the total number of rooms irrespective of the size (surface) of the rooms. E.g. a housing unit with a living room (of more than 12 m² of surface) and with two half-rooms (of less than 12 m² of surface) was regarded as a dwelling with three rooms.

Room (in case of new dwellings): A heatable living premise exceeding 6 m², having direct lighting, ventilation, a door or a hatchway and a section of wall without door and window which is at least 2 metres long.

S

School leavers or Graduates: Pupils or students who successfully completed their studies at a given level of education (primary, secondary or vocational) and, if required, passed the final examination.

School-site: institutional units for education and training tasks within the administrative organization of the initial educational institution, operating at the seat of the institution or at another site, furthermore institutional units operating at the seat or at the same site, but performing another task of initial education. Statistical data refer to institutions and school-sites operating at the nominal date of the data survey. Concerning the number of nurseries and primary schools before 2000 the school-sites figure as separate institutions. In the 2013/2014 school year the comparison of the number of school sites with former years is limited. The reason for this is that, in addition to changes in organization structure and maintenance, from 2013 those school sites operating at the same settlement as the seat of the institution or as the member institution but not being a member institution are counted as a separate school site.

Selective waste collection: Separate collection of the different components of waste. The separate collection of only one type of waste (e.g. paper) is already considered selective waste collection.

Self-employed: Entrepreneurs carrying out working activity in their own business.

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

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.

Short-term residential social institution: Except homeless shelter and night shelter, they provide continuous care on a temporary basis for not more than 1 year.

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 must pay for the sick leave, not the National Health Insurance Fund. From 1 August 2009 the amount of sick leave is 70% of the absence fee.

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 or after the cessation of insurance for a maximum of 30 days. 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 or the first, second or third day following the end of this period and is obliged to pay a sickness insurance contribution fixed 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).

Slow vehicle: road vehicle operated by a built in engine, which on a plain road by its own resources cannot travel at more than 25 km/h speed.

Social assistance benefits in cash: Benefits provided by central government or by local governments to meet the same needs as social security benefits in those cases which are not covered by social security schemes, e.g. supplements, family allowance, child care assistance benefits, social benefits, scholarships etc.

Social benefits: they are provided in cash or in kind by local government or district offices.

Source of data: National Statistical Data Collection Programme (NSDCP) questionnaire 1206: Report on benefits provided in cash and in kind.

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.

Social security: Widely available institutional insurance for insured persons based on payment of contribution or special legal relationship. Major services granted: pensions, other retirement and social provisions, sickness services and certain child-care benefits.

Social transfers in kind: Total of commodities and services consumed by households and financed by the general government (including social security) and by non-profit institutions (e.g. education, health care, public transport price subsidy etc.)

Sole proprietors: Private persons subject to the Act on Private Businesses, and also those who carry out business activity and have a tax number (e.g. free-lance professions, agricultural primary producers). In case of active sole proprietors the definition covers only private persons subject to the Act on Private Businesses.

Soup kitchen: a social institution providing hot meal once a day.

Special-purpose motor vehicle: Road motor vehicles designed primarily or exclusively not for passenger or goods transport (e.g. ambulance car, fire-engine, travelling crane, repair truck, bulldozer etc.)

Special skill development school: Special skills development school prepares students with moderate mental disabilities to get ready for life and learn easy workflows enabling to find a job. Furthermore, it provides students with mild mental disabilities who cannot participate in vocational training with the knowledge and skill needed to get work and start life.

Special vocational school: A special vocational school is an initial educational institution for students with special needs, preparing them for a vocational examination.

Staff number of R&D units (headcount data): Total (internal+external) R&D personnel in headcount includes all persons dealing with R&D activities at R&D units in different sectors (researchers, R&D technicians as well as other supporting staff) irrespective of the time spent on R&D activities.

Staying unit: a tent, a trailer, a coach or a caravan in a campsite taking up a parcel or an area equivalent where statistically 2.5 guests live.

Stock of motorcycles: The number of motorcycles of over 50 cm³ with registration number plates. In 1983 a new registration system was introduced for motorcycles of 125 cm³ or below. In this new system the registration number plates of some 200 thousand, formerly registered scooters were not renewed.

Stock of road vehicles: Number of road vehicles having registration number plates, excluding vehicles of military and law enforcement forces.

Students graduated at tertiary education: Students who graduated with a qualification in university and college level education and tertiary undergraduate and postgraduate and undivided training.

Students in tertiary education: Persons admitted and enrolled to and registered at a tertiary educational institute.

Support granted to enterprises for employing people entitled to employment substitution support: Enterprises may receive this support for the full-time employment of people entitled to employment substitution support. The support may be granted for 8 months at most, and the entrepreneur must undertake an obligation to employ the person for a further four months.

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). 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(er)'s pensions, temporary widow(er)'s pensions, parents' pensions, orphan's benefit.

T

Taking 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.

Taken into foster care: The regional guardian's offices take children into care owing to a situation requiring immediate action or when the temporary placement time is over. The aim of taking into care is providing home-like environment for children and ensuring their legal representation. The provision of care ends when the children's family is able to take the children back or by reaching majority, being adopted or appointing a guardian.

Tangible assets: Assets produced as outputs from processes of production, used directly or indirectly for regular production for more than one year.

Taxes: Personal income tax and other current taxes, fees, e.g. tax revenues of local governments (business, building or communal taxes, tax on tourism etc.) as well as fee revenues of central and local governments.

Teacher (in initial education): Staff employed in educational institutions full- or part-time as teachers (carrying out teaching-instructing activity), including employed pensioners and those on permanent leave, irrespective of qualification or status. (Data of teachers do not include the number of invited lecturers.)

Teacher in tertiary education: Professors, readers, lecturers, assistant lecturers, language teachers, PE teachers, art teachers, supervisory teachers in student hostels, and other teachers employed full-time or part-time in institutes of tertiary education.

Temporary assistance: Emergency financial support provided by the local government's elected assembly to persons qualified 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. It was terminated on 31 December 2013.

Temporary migration: The change of dwelling crossing settlement boundaries, when the migrant, keeping his/her place of residence, indicates a new dwelling as a place of stay or he/she moves from one place of stay to another place of stay. The place of out-migration is the place of residence of the migrant or the former place of stay, the place of in-migration is the new place of stay.

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 home or other residential institution.

Tertiary postgraduate (MA/MSc) training: Participation in postgraduate master's studies can lead to a postgraduate master's degree (magister, master) and a vocational qualification. A vocational qualification obtained as a result of participation in postgraduate master's education entitles the holder to fill jobs, dependent upon the given degree laid down in legal rules. The master's degree is the second level of tertiary educational attainments. The duration of a postgraduate master's program is at least two or at most four semesters.

Tertiary undergraduate (BA/BSc) training: Participation in undergraduate studies can lead to an undergraduate degree (baccalaureus, bachelor) and a vocational degree. The undergraduate degree is the first level of tertiary educational attainments, which entitles the holder of the degree to participate in postgraduate master's education. A vocational degree obtained as a result of participation in undergraduate education entitles the holder to fill jobs dependent upon the given degree, laid down in legal rules. The duration of an undergraduate programme is at least six or at most eight semesters.

Tertiary vocational programme: a vocational qualification may be obtained in tertiary vocational programme, which is certified by a diploma. The diploma awarded for completing tertiary vocational programme shall not be considered an independent degree. Programme and outcome requirements include crediting credits completed in tertiary vocational programme to the Bachelor course offered in the same field of education. The minimum duration of education is 4 semesters.

Theatre: An economically independent institution with permanent building and a professional company, holding regular performances for the public.

Total (adjusted disposable) income: Disposable income increased with social transfers in kind.

Total production: Total production of main, inter-, border and edge plants and plants harvested as secondary crop produced on arable land, including crops grown by other cultivation methods such as kitchen gardens.

U

Uncultivated land area: Land area for agricultural or non-agricultural use other than productive land area, e.g. inner gardens, real estates and roads, required for the operation of the holding.

Undivided education: An undivided one-tier programme resulting in master degree is a training with the length of 10-12 semesters. Besides religious education and some programmes of arts, the following programmes are conducted within one-tier master courses: veterinary medicine, architecture, dentistry, pharmaceuticals, law and medicine.

Unemployed person: 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 reference week (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 (till 2002 within 30 days).

The definition of 'unemployed persons' are differed from 'registered jobseekers' explained above. Number of registered jobseekers are from the data collection of National Employment Service while data source of the number of unemployed persons is the Labour Force Survey of the HCSO which is a representative survey for population aged 15-74.

Unemployment rate: The ratio of unemployed persons to the economically active population of the corresponding age.

Unpaid family worker: Members of the household regularly helping in the business or farm of the household without salary but enjoying the results deriving from the farm or the business as the member of the household.

Urban bus network. Length of network: Total length of the lines in kilometres on which the buses (routes) carry out regular passenger transport.

Urban passenger transport: Passenger transport entirely or primarily within a town or a village.

V

Vocational grammar school: Vocational grammar school has 4 secondary level grades and a number of vocational grades specified in the National Qualifications Register according to the Act on Vocational Training. The first 4 grades are for the general education and prepare for the final examination at secondary level with vocational qualification; for tertiary education in the field of training or starting a work in the field of training. Vocational grades include professional theoretical and practical trainings.

Vocational school: A vocational school is an initial educational institution providing the basis of a general education (in 9-10th grade) and preparing students for a registered vocational examination (in the vocational training grades (11th grade or over)).

Vocational secondary school: A vocational secondary school is a type of secondary school providing general education, preparing for a maturity examination and for entry into tertiary education as well as granting vocational skills (in 9-12 grades) and preparing for registered vocational examinations in the vocational training grades (13+). The number of students include also students in post-secondary training. Vocational secondary schools may operate without general secondary school classes, i.e. with only vocational secondary school classes.

Vocational training at school: a section of public education preparing for vocational examination. Data relating to vocational schools include data of schools for shorthand and typing and sanitary vocational schools as well as of other vocational and apprentice schools, having operated in the previous school-system. Data relating to secondary vocational schools also include preparation for maturity examination and post-secondary vocational training.

Volume index of construction output: indicators calculated for the construction activity at constant prices expressed at the price level of the reference period. National volume index was used at calculation.

Volume index of production and sale of industry: indicators showing the volume changes in the value of industrial production and net returns on sales, calculated on comparative prices. For calculation the national price-index was used.

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.

Voluntary pension fund member's contribution: All the fund members' own payments and heritage excluding the employers' and other supporters' contribution.

Vehicle-kilometres: the total distance in kilometres run by vehicles in the given year regardless whether passengers were transported or not.

W

Wages and salaries: Gross cash earnings (e.g. regular, supplementary and ad hoc payments, commissions, bonuses, benefits) as well as in-kind products and services (free and preferential welfare services like kindergarten, recreational services, housing allowances, passenger car use, interest subsidy) remunerating employee/labour relations. They comprise personal income tax paid by the employee in total, and the social security contribution.

Wages and salaries (work-related earnings): They include, in addition to national earning elements, also benefits in cash and in kind, which are part of the wages and salaries according to Eurostat recommendations. Such elements are e.g.: daily allowance of foreign mission, meal vouchers, dwelling cost reimbursement, transport cost reimbursement, company car use, jubilee rewards, presents.

Waste water: Used water with physicochemical and biological changes in quality, containing more or less organic and inorganic contamination. All discharged sewerage requires purification. Sewerage purification is done, in harmony with the methodology of the European Union, at 3 quality levels: mechanically treated: the sewerage is sieved or sedimentated by machines and equipment; biologically treated: the biological treatment of mechanically purified sewerage through induced biological processes (with the aid of micro-organisms); treated with advanced treatment technology: further treatment of the mechanically and biologically purified sewerage to remove nitrogen and phosphorus.

Water supplied to households: Water supplied to households through pipes connected to the public water conduit network, including the total quantity of water used in households, the small farms or courtyards etc. thereof, irrespective of the fact whether it comes from a tap within the dwelling or in the courtyard thereof, or from a public well.

Wholesale warehouse: An enclosed unit built for permanent use, which sells products mainly to resellers.

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.

Wine-growers' tavern: Selling only own-produced wine on the producer's own wine producing site to taste or take away.

Wireless Internet access: A type of Internet access using radio waves, microwaves or infrared signals instead of a cable network.

Working hours performed by non-specialists (physicians): on the basis of the financial contract made with the National Health Insurance Fund Administration (NHIFA), hours worked by a non-specialist are separate activities performed in hours worked by a non-specialist ancillary health worker independently in her/his professional competence, under professional guidance of a specialist, but without her/his direct supervision (e.g. physiotherapy, physiotherapy, medical massage, dietetics, laboratory, psychology, medical pedagogy, speech therapy, etc.).

Working hours performed by specialists (physicians): working hours performed by a specialist in outpatient service during a calendar year.

X

xDSL (Digital Subscriber Line): DSL is a technology ensuring high-speed digital communication through standard copper-wire telephone lines. The x before the acronym DSL refers to all DSL-type connection possibilities (e.g. ADSL, SDSL, RADSL, HDSL, IDSL etc.).

Y

Young adult: is a person who has completed 18 years but still under 24 years.

Z

Zoological garden, wildlife park: A permanent establishment used for the protection of nature and animals in order to demonstrate them for the public. Instruction and spread of knowledge are ensured by professional demonstrations and by providing information.