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Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin
für Sozialforschung



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Atypical Employment in Hungary

Discussion Paper

P 2013-003

www.wzb.eu/atypical

August 2013

Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB)

Research Area

President's Project Group

Project

The Institutional Determinants of Atypical Employment and Social Inequality in Europe, founded by the Hans Böckler Foundation and supervised by Jutta Allmendinger, Johannes Giesecke, and Kathrin Leuze



Citation:

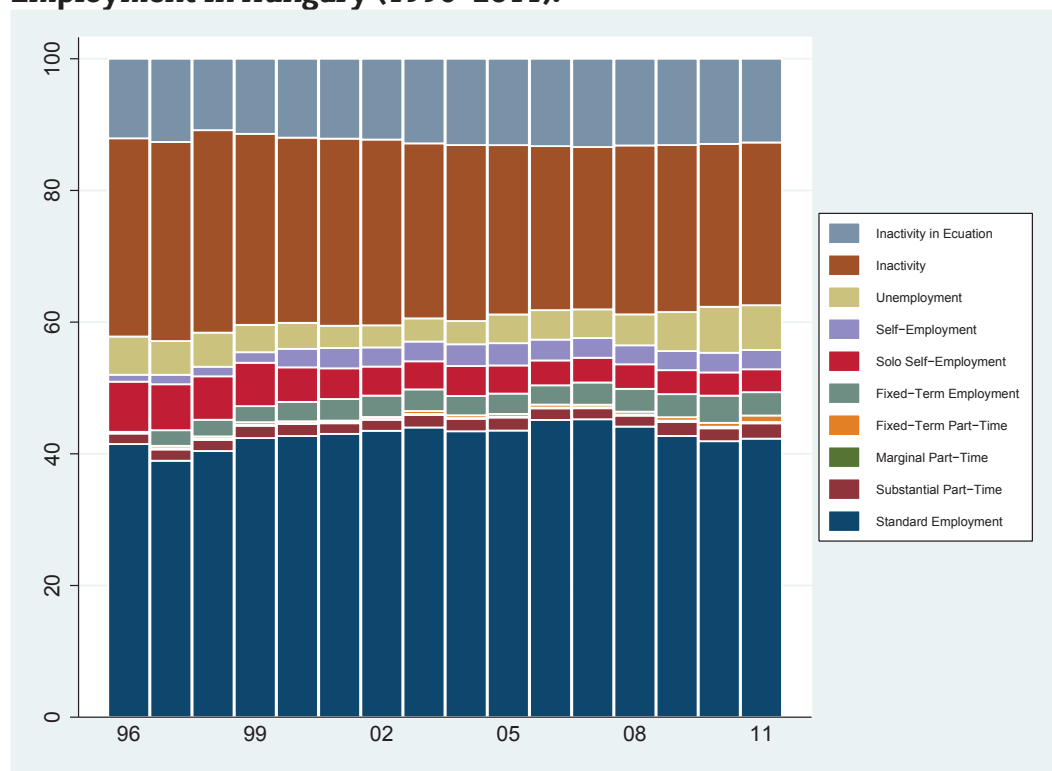
Allmendinger, J., Hipp, L., Stuth, S. (2013): Atypical Employment in Hungary, *Atypical Employment in Europe 1996–2011*, Discussion Paper P 2013-003, Berlin: WZB, pp. 38-40, www.wzb.eu/atypical.

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Hungary

In Hungary, employment rates rose consistently from 1996 to 2003 and remained stable until 2007. While women, men, and the over-49s were the beneficiaries of an upward trend, a downward trend, especially among low-skilled workers and the under-30s began to take shape as far back as the start of the new millennium. Unemployment particularly affected men, low-skilled workers, and the young and middle age groups. Women, low-skilled workers, and both the older and younger age groups were most likely to be inactive, although their proportion fell markedly in the period considered. In all the groups studied, more people worked in standard employment than in atypical employment. The highest proportions of people in standard employment were found in the 30-to-49 age group and among highly qualified people, while low-skilled workers, the under-30s, and over-49s were proportionately least likely to be in permanent full-time employment. The individual forms of atypical employment were represented to relatively similar degrees. Solo self-employment decreased in importance in almost all the groups, with the exception of older people. Employment rates dropped slightly in the economic crisis. All groups were affected equally by the crisis, with the exception of women, high-skilled workers, and older people.

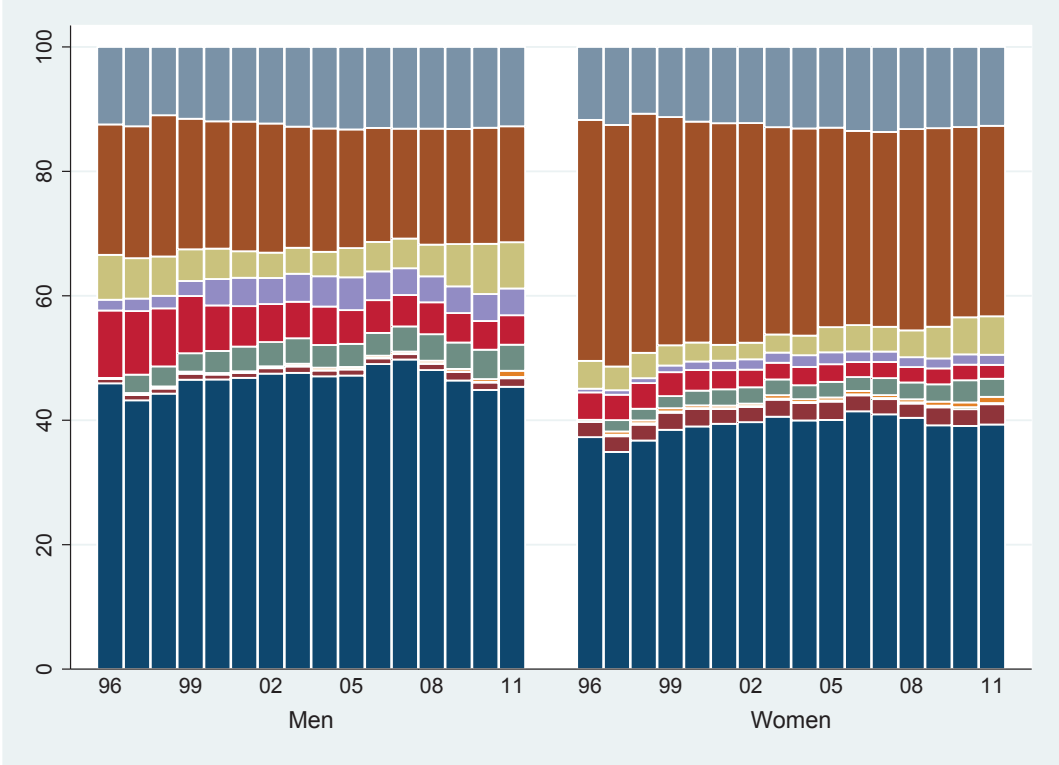
Employment in Hungary (1996–2011).



Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).⁹

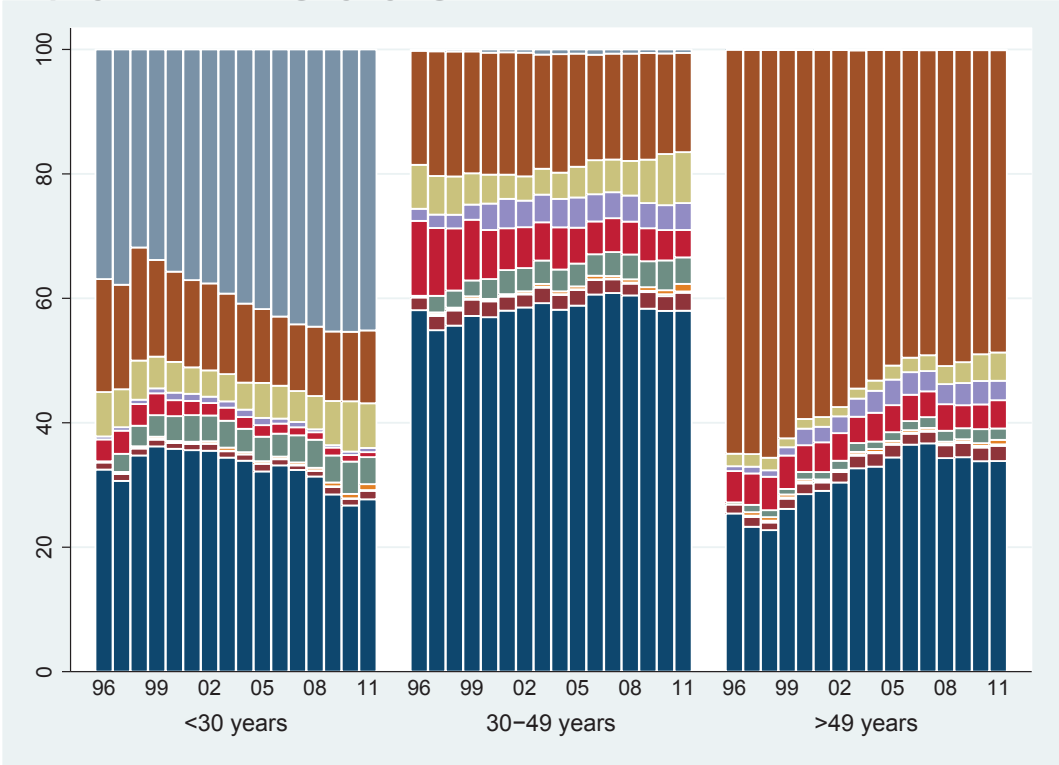
⁹ There are no data on work contracts in Hungary for the year 1996, making a differentiation between fixed-term and permanent contracts impossible. People who worked on fixed-term contracts in 1996 are therefore assigned to the standard employment category.

Employment in Hungary by Gender (1996–2011).



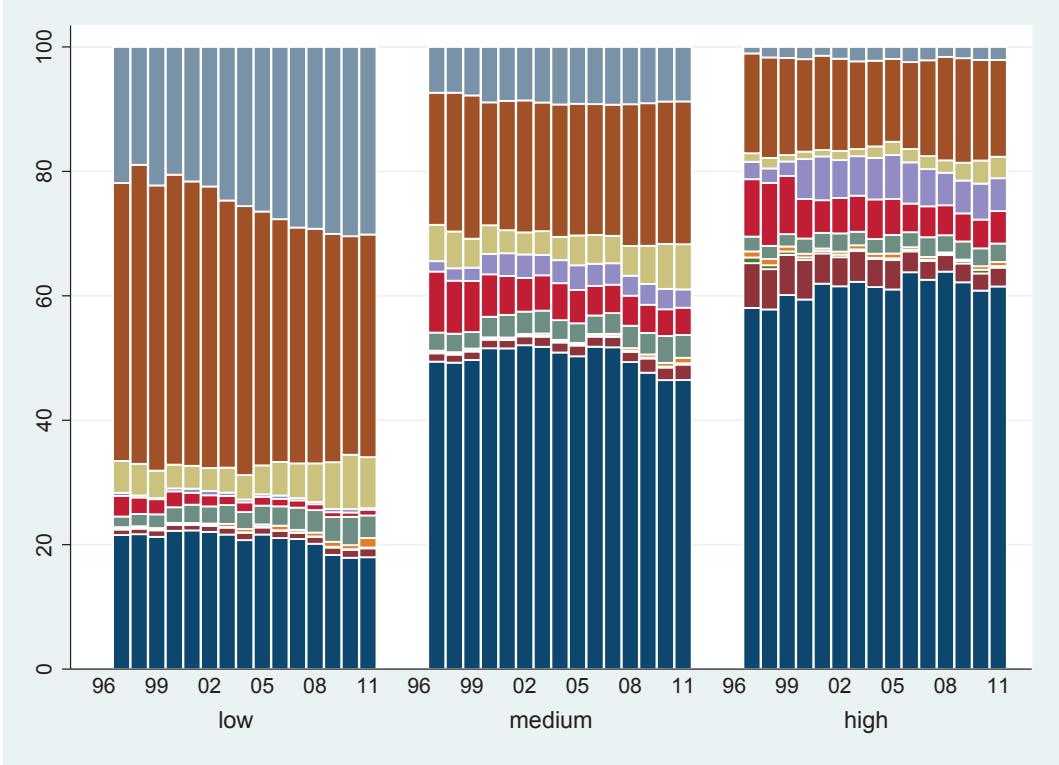
Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).⁹

Employment in Hungary by Age (1996–2011)



Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).⁹

Employment in Hungary by Education (1996–2011).



Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).^{9,10}

¹⁰ There are no data on qualifications for Hungary in 1996, making conclusions on employment levels according to various education levels impossible to reach. Therefore, the year 1996 is not depicted in this chart.

Important terms

The **population studied** includes all people who were of working age (between 15 and 64 years of age) at the time of the survey but excludes those living in collective living quarters (monasteries/convents, hospitals, etc.) and those doing military service.

A person was considered **employed** if they were working in the private or public sector, either in a dependent or self-employed capacity, for at least one hour a week and received a salary, wage, or other monetary remuneration for this.

Individuals were considered **unemployed** if they were not employed but were actively seeking work and were available to the labor market or if they were entering employment within the following three months.

Those who were neither employed nor unemployed were considered economically **inactive**. Inactive individuals who were in education or training were assigned to the inactive **in education or training** category.

A **standard employment relationship** exists when an individual is in a dependent employment relationship for at least 35 hours weekly and has a permanent employment contract.

Marginal part-time employment is employment with fewer than 20 hours a week.

Substantial part-time employment is employment with 20 hours and more a week but less than 35 hours a week.

Fixed-term employment exists when the period during which a contract is valid is limited. We differentiate between fixed-term employment (35 hours and more a week) and fixed-term part-time employment (less than 35 hours a week).

Self-employment exists when an individual's main economic activity is not dependent employment.

Solo self-employment refers to self-employment without employees.

The **educational/skill levels** "low," "medium," and "high" are based on the ISCED classification of qualifications developed by UNESCO.

The aggregated data used in our country profiles can be downloaded from the project's website (www.wzb.eu/atypical). Interested users can also find explanations regarding some of the methodological problems that exist for certain years or variables.