Annexes
to the National Strategy Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion, 2008-2010

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Macro economy

Table 1: Key macroeconomic indicators in Hungary, 2005–2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008
GDP growth rate (adjusted for calendar effects)	4.2	4.0	1.3	1.6[1]
Consumer price index (previous year = 100.0)	103.6	103.9	108.0	106.8[1])
Number of employees, annual average, in thousands of people	3 901.5	3 930.1	3 926.2	..
Unemployment rate (ILO %)	7.2	7.5	7.4	..
Net real earnings, cumulative from the beginning of the year	106.3	103.6	95.2	..
General government balance adjusted for pension insurance funds as a percentage of GDP	–7.8	–9.2	–5.5	..

[1] First half of 2008

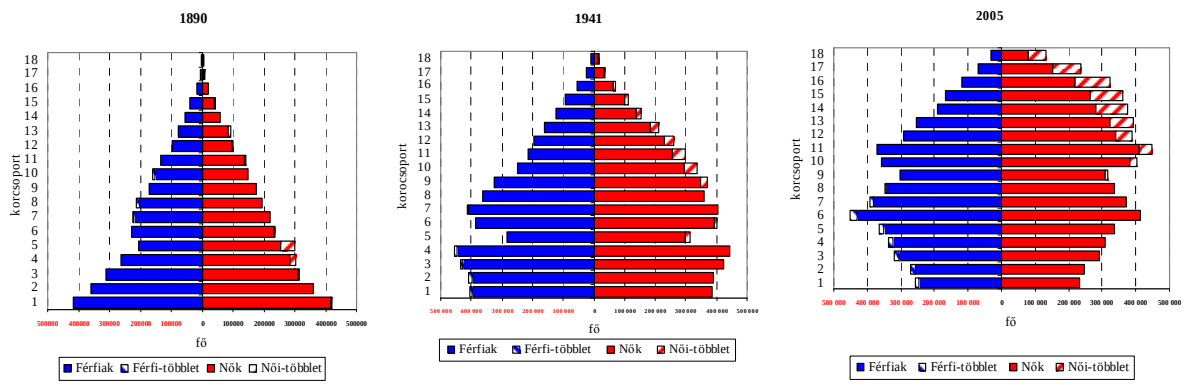
[1] Unless otherwise indicated, data have been supplied by the Central Statistical Office (CSO).

Demography

Table 2: Population by age groups, dependency ratios and ageing index

Year, 1 January	Population by age groups, %			Dependency ratio of the child population	Dependency ratio of the elderly population	Ratio of the dependent population	Ageing index
	–14	15–64	65–X				
	years old						
1980	21.9	64.6	13.5	33.8	20.9	54.8	61.9
1990	20.5	66.2	13.2	31.0	20.0	51.0	64.5
2001	16.6	68.3	15.1	24.3	22.2	46.5	91.3
2006	15.4	68.8	15.8	22.4	22.9	45.4	102.4
2007	15.2	68.9	15.9	22.1	23.2	45.2	104.9
2008+)	15.0	68.8	16.2	21.8	23.5	45.3	107.6

Table 3



Translation of terms:

Korcsoport = Age group
Férfiak = Male
Férfi-többlet = Excess of males
Nők = Female
Női-többlet = Excess of females

Labour market

Table 4 Employment rates by sex (%)

Year	Employment rate (ages 15–64)								
	Hungary			EU-15			EU-27		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1992	64.0	52.3	58.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	60.3	47.3	53.6	71.0	51.3	61.2	:	:	:
1999	62.2	48.9	55.4	71.7	52.7	62.2	:	:	:
2000	62.7	49.6	56.0	72.5	53.9	63.2	70.7	53.6	62.1
2006	63.8	51.1	57.3	73.6	58.7	66.2	71.6	57.3	64.5
2007	64.0	50.9	57.3	74.2	59.7	66.9	72.5	58.3	65.4

Table 5: Employment rates by age (%)

Year	Age group										Total
	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-74	
1992	35.3	67.9	75.5	81.1	81.6	78.9	64.7	32.2	13.6	7.2	52.5
1998	34.1	66.7	72.1	74.9	76.0	72.2	58.9	24.8	7.2	2.0	47.4
1999	34.1	68.9	72.9	76.0	77.1	74.0	64.0	28.9	7.6	2.4	48.9
2000	32.5	69.9	73.6	77.5	77.4	73.8	65.9	33.5	7.9	2.6	49.6
2006	21.7	71.2	75.5	77.6	78.0	75.6	69.0	49.9	13.4	2.7	50.9
2007	21.0	71.6	74.8	77.9	79.1	76.3	69.5	48.4	13.6	3.2	50.9

Table 6: Employment rate by highest level of educational attainment (%)

Year	Highest level of educational attainment								
	Hungary					EU-27			
	Primary	Secondary		Tertiary	Total of ages 15-74	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total of ages 15-74
		Total	of which: without qualifications						
1992	31.4	71.0	:	78.2	52.5	:	:	:	:
1998	23.6	63.7	51.1	74.4	47.4	:	:	:	:
1999	22.6	64.9	45.1	75.1	48.9	:	:	:	:
2000	22.3	64.9	45.6	75.4	49.6	41.6	64.6	78.5	55.5
2006	20.8	62.5	42.2	75.0	50.9	40.5	64.7	78.9	57.5
2007	20.6	61.9	41.8	73.9	50.9	41.1	65.4	79.3	58.4

Table 7: Ratio of the unemployed to the long-term unemployed (%)

Year	Ratio of the unemployed to the long-term unemployed (%)								
	Hungary			EU-15			EU-27		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1992	20.9	19.7	20.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	48.0	45.3	46.9	46.7	49.2	48.0	:	:	:
1999	50.3	47.9	49.3	44.9	47.3	46.1	:	:	:
2000	51.0	45.6	48.9	44.4	46.5	45.5	45.4	47.5	46.4
2006	46.4	44.7	45.5	42.9	42.1	42.5	46.2	45.7	46.0
2007	46.7	47.5	47.1	40.6	39.9	40.2	43.1	42.5	42.8

Table 8: Inactivity rates by age group and by gender (%)

Year	Age group										Total of ages 15-74
	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-74	
1998	60.4	27.0	21.6	18.9	18.2	23.0	38.6	73.5	92.2	97.6	48.3
1999	60.2	26.0	21.3	18.3	18.1	21.9	33.0	70.6	92.4	97.5	47.2
2000	62.2	25.1	21.0	18.6	18.2	22.3	30.7	65.1	92.3	97.2	46.8
2006	73.2	22.1	19.0	16.6	16.4	19.4	27.0	48.0	86.2	97.3	45.0
2007	74.4	21.8	19.4	16.6	15.2	18.8	26.3	49.2	86.2	96.8	45.1

Education

Table 9: Early school-leavers in the EU (%)
(% of the population aged 18 to 24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training)

Country, group of countries	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	17.6	17.3	17.1	16.6	15.9	15.5	15.2	14.8
EU-25	17.3	17.0	16.6	16.1	15.4	15.1	15.0	14.5
EU-15	19.5	19.0	18.7	18.3	17.5	17.1	16.9	16.4
Hungary	13.8	12.9	12.2	11.8[a]	12.6	12.3	12.4	10.9

a) Break in series
Source: Eurostat (Labour Force Surveys).

Table 10: Adults in education in the EU (%)
(% of the population aged 25 to 64 in some education or training)

Country, group of countries	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	7.1 (e)	7.1 (e)	7.2	8.5[a]	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.7[+]
EU-25	7.5 (e)	7.5 (e)	7.6	9.0[a]	9.9	10.3	10.2	10.3[+]
EU-15	8.0 (e)	8.0 (e)	8.1	9.8[a]	10.7	11.3	11.2	11.3[+]
Hungary	2.9	2.7	2.9	4.5[a]	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6

a) Break in series (e) Estimated figure
+) Preliminary data
Source: Eurostat (Labour Force Surveys).

Table 11: Key educational indicators (%)

(%)

Indicator	Hungary		EU average		Benchmark, target
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2010
Low reading literacy performance of 15-year-old pupils	22.7	20.6	21.3	24.1	17.0
% of early school leavers aged 18 to 24	13.8	10.9*	17.6	15.2	10.0
% of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education	83.5	84*	76.6	78.1*	85.0
Lifelong learning (aged 25–64)	2.9	3.8	7.1	9.6	12.5
% of the population in pre-primary education (aged 4)	89.5	90.7	82.8	85.7	90.0
% of the population having completed tertiary education (aged 25–64)	14.0	17.7	19.4	22.9	..
Public expenditure on education, percent of GDP	4.50	5.43	4.68	5.09	Increase

Source: Eurostat.

*: 2007

Health

Table 12: Life expectancy at birth in selected countries

	Male				Female			
	1980	1990	2000	2005	1980	1990	2000	2005
Austria	69	72.2	75.1	76.7	76.1	78.8	81.1	82.2
Czech Republic	66.8	67.6	71.6	72.9	73.9	75.4	78.4	79.1
United Kingdom	70.2	72.9	75.4	76.9	76.2	78.5	80.2	81.1
Finland	69.2	70.9	74.2	75.5	78.4	80.9	82.7	83.8
France	70.2	72.8	75.3	76.7	78.4	80.9	82.7	83.8
Greece	72.2	74.6	75.5	76.8	76.8	79.5	80.5	81.7
Netherlands	72.5	73.8	75.5	77.2	79.2	80.1	80.5	81.6
Poland	66	66.7	69.7	70.8	74.4	76.3	77.9	79.4
Hungary	**65.5**	**65.1**	**67.4**	**68.6**	**72.7**	**73.7**	**75.9**	**76.9**
Germany	69.6	72	75	76.2	76.1	78.4	81	81.8
Norway	72.3	73.4	76	77.7	79.2	79.8	81.4	82.5
Italy	70.6	73.6	76.6	77.6	77.4	80.1	82.5	83.2
Switzerland	72.8	74	76.9	78.7	79.6	80.7	82.6	83.9
Sweden	72.8	74.8	77.4	78.4	78.8	80.4	82	82.8
Slovakia	66.8	66.6	69.1	70.1	74.3	75.4	77.4	77.9

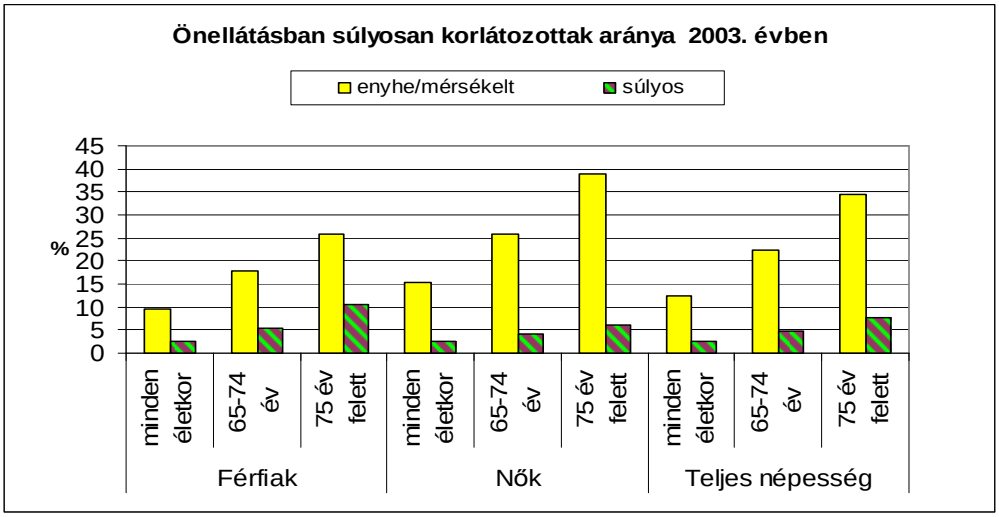
Source: OECD Health Data 2007

Table 13: Active hospital cases per 100 people in each age group

Age in years	2000	2003	2006
0	134.39	139.17	135.11
5	15.07	14.45	15.08
10	8.91	8.25	8.73
15	9.53	10.02	9.86
20	13.99	12.39	11.04
25	17.79	16.95	14.82
30	17.96	18.57	18.34
35	16.32	17.07	16.42
40	17.40	16.75	16.20
45	20.23	20.74	19.70
50	26.30	27.42	26.15
55	25.42	29.78	30.64
60	28.83	30.05	32.25
65	34.97	37.58	38.38
70	40.86	43.85	47.03
75	47.14	51.15	53.43
80	54.90	53.39	55.40
90	48.97	54.90	56.55

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

Table 14



Translation of terms:

Önellátásban súlyosan korlátozottak aránya 2003. évben	Percentage of those with severely limited self-sufficiency
Enyhe/mérsékelt	Slight / moderate
Súlyos	Severe
Minden életkor	All ages
65-74 év	Ages between 65 and 74
75 év felett	Over 75 years of age
Férfiak	Male
Nők	Female
Teljes népesség	Total population

Table 15: Self-perceived general health by income quintile (%)

Category	1. quintile	2. quintile	3. quintile	4. quintile	5. quintile	total
			2005			
bad*	27.3	28.0	24.6	20.1	10.5	21.9
adequate	31.4	32.4	33.9	34.5	31.2	32.7
good+**	41.3	39.6	41.5	45.4	58.3	45.3
			2006			
bad*	26.8	27.6	24.6	15.3	8.3	20.2
adequate	30.1	31.7	33.5	32.3	29.4	31.4
good**	43.1	40.7	41.9	52.4	62.4	48.3

*categories “bad” and “very bad” combined

**categories “good” and “very good” combined

Source: CSO EU-SILC Survey

Table 16: Self-perceived health of adults* by sex (%)

Category	2005			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Very good	13.7	15.8	11.8	13.2	15.1	11.6
Good	31.7	33.5	30.3	35.1	37.2	33.4
Adequate	32.7	31.9	33.4	31.4	30.7	32.0
Bad	17.3	14.9	19.3	16.0	13.7	18.1
Very bad	4.6	3.9	5.2	4.2	3.4	4.9

*How do you evaluate your health?

Table 17: Percentage of adults whose capacity to perform daily activities is limited due to their health condition, a chronic illness or disability

Category	2005	2006
Severely limited	14.8	13.4
Somewhat limited	18.5	16.2
Not limited	66.6	70.5

Table 18: Healthy life years by sex in 2003

	Healthy life years			
	at birth	at 65	at birth	at 65
	Male		Female	
Hungary	54.7	5.0	57.5	5.6

Source: EUROSTAT (Europe in Figures - Eurostat Yearbook 2006-07)

Inequality of income distribution, poverty

Table 19: At-risk-of-poverty rate and the number of people at risk of poverty by age

Age group	At-risk-of-poverty rate EU25 % (2005)	At-risk-of-poverty rate, Hungary % (2005)	At-risk-of-poverty rate, Hungary % (2006)*
Total	16	16	13
0–17	19	25	19(1)
18–64	15	15	12(2)
65–	19	9	6

* Preliminary data
(1) 0-15
(2) 16-64
Source: CSO EU-SILC Survey

Table 20: At-risk-of-poverty rate by economic activity in the EU-25 and in Hungary (%)

Economic activity	EU-25 (2005)	Hungary (2005)	Hungary (2006)*
Active	8	7	6
Inactive, including:			
Unemployed	41	53	47
Retired	16	12	8
Other inactive	27	25	22

* Preliminary data
Source: CSO EU-SILC Survey

Table 21: At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers, including pensions (%)

Age group	EU25 (2005)	Hungary (2005)	Hungary (2006)*
Total	26	30	29
0–17	33	44	45(1)
18–64	24	29	29(2)
65–	23	14	11

* Preliminary data
(1) 0-15
(2) 16-64
Source: CSO EU-SILC Survey

Table 22: Inequality of income distribution

Area	Ratio of upper quintile to lower quintile
EU-25 (2005)	4.8
Hungary (2005)	5.5
Hungary (2006)	3.7*

* Preliminary data
Source: CSO EU-SILC Survey

Table 23: Key characteristics of pensioner and active households in 2006

Characteristic	Active	Pensioner
	households	
Number of households	2 364 721	1 294 507
Average number of people in each household	3.13	1.61
Number of people	7 405 932	2 086 626
Including:		
Earners	3 878 627	–
Retired men	313 177	691 141
Including: number of single persons	–	132 438
Retired women	452 739	1 150 796
Including: number of single persons	–	534 619
Percentage of pensioners	10.3	88.3

Table 24: Self-perceived difficulties to make ends meet, 2006

Category	percent
Very difficult	13.9
Difficult	29.3
Minor difficulties	43.1
Relatively easy	11.8
Easy	1.7
Very easy	0.3

Source: Household budget survey, 2006

Social protection expenditure

Table 25: Social protection expenditure by group of functions, 2005 (%)

Country, group of countries	Sickness/health care	Disability	Old age	Survivors	Family/children	Unemployment	Housing	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified
				Distribution of total social benefits				
Hungary	29.9	9.9	41.2	1.3	11.8	2.9	2.4	0.7
EU-27	28.6	7.9	41.4	4.4	8.0	6.1	2.2	1.3
EU-10	27.5	9.3	47.0	2.9	7.6	3.0	0.7	2.0
EU-15	28.6	7.9	41.2	4.5	8.0	6.2	2.3	1.2
				Ratio of means-tested benefits to total social benefits for each function				
Hungary	1.4	1.0	0.4	2.6	10.4	19.7	100.0	55.1
EU-27	0.8	20.0	5.0	1.3	27.0	18.4	100.0	80.0
EU-10	0.6	2.3	0.4	0.4	38.2	22.0	100.0	84.2
EU-15	0.8	21.0	5.3	1.3	26.8	18.5	100.0	79.5

*EU-10: the 10 Central and Eastern European and Baltic Member States joining in 2004 and 2007:
Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

Table 26

Social protection revenues in EU members states by type of revenue, 2005 (%)

Country, group of countries	Employers' social contributions	Social contributions by the insured people	General government contributions	Other receipts	Total receipts
EU-27	38.3	20.8	37.6	3.4	100.0
EU-15	38.2	20.8	37.7	3.3	100.0
EU-10	40.3	22.0	30.4	7.3	100.0
Hungary	42.0	15.9	34.8	7.3	100.0

*EU-10: the 10 Central and Eastern European and Baltic Member States joining in 2004 and 2007:
Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

Table 27: Key social assistance data

Name	2004	2005	2006	2007+
Number of people receiving regular social allowance	144 853	158 565	160 426[a)]	194 716
per capita monthly average (HUF)	15 864	16 991	23 771[a)]	25 703
Monthly average number of people receiving old-age allowance	6 611	6 449	6 462	6 328
per capita monthly average (HUF)	20 313	21 390	24 081	25 638
Monthly average number of people receiving nursing fees	36 056	39 843	47 469	52 096
per capita monthly average (HUF)	21 097	22 994	24 371	25 813
Number of people receiving home maintenance support	196 619	302 893	349 088	357 057
average amount per case (HUF)	4 851	5 630	5 665	5 845
Number of people receiving public medicine service	523 012	532 259	455 431	398 637
Monthly average number of people receiving regular child protection allowance	670 167	663 054	..	–
per capita monthly average (HUF)	5 236	5 619	..	–
Monthly average number of people receiving regular child protection subsidy	–	–	444 760	489 966
Monthly average number of people receiving supplementary child protection allowance	–	–	1 552	1 520
per capita monthly average (HUF)	–	–	6 068	7 038
Number of people receiving temporary assistance	584 587	563 481	514 556	449 508
average amount per case (HUF)	5 590	5 754	5 976	6 190
Monthly average number of people receiving extraordinary child protection benefit	317 969	305 875	253 868	223 134
average amount per case (HUF)	4 564	4 712	4 612	5 286

a) The number of people receiving regular social allowance and the per capita monthly average refer to the period of 1 July 2006 to 31 December 2006, as eligibility criteria changed as of 1 July 2006.

Source: CSO

Table 28: Summary data on family support

Year	Family allowance				Child care fee			Child care allowance			Child raising support		
	Monthly average number of recipient children (in thousands)	Monthly average number of recipient families (in thousands)	Monthly average amount per family (HUF)	Expenditure in million HUF	Monthly average number of recipients	Monthly average amount per person (HUF)	Expenditure in million HUF	Monthly average number of recipients	Monthly average amount per person (HUF)	Expenditure in million HUF	Monthly average number of recipients	Monthly average amount per person (HUF)	Expenditure in million HUF
2006	2 067	1 269	21 637	329 430	91 678	62 685	68 961	166 922	27 432	54 948	45 819	25 898	14 240
2007	1 997	1 224	23 031	338 379	93 973	68 394	77 127	164 832	28 853	50 070	42 776	27 118	13 920

Year	Maternity Grant			Pregnancy-Confinement Benefit		
	Number of disbursements	Amount per disbursement (HUF)	Expenditure in million HUF	Monthly average number of recipients	Expenditure per day (HUF)	Expenditure in million HUF
2006	95 146	59 514	5 663	30 451	2 882	30 315
2007	90 495	62 406	5 647	29 253	3 172	33 165

Source: CSO

Table 29: Number of people receiving basic social services

Type	2004	2005	2006	2007
Social catering	104 510	106 702	108 938	101 898
Home assistance	43 542	45 130	48 088	45 989
Alarm system-based home assistance	3 791	8 870	15 042	17 133
Family support service	315 024	330 415	399 117	462 141
Support service for the disabled	4 491	10 531	17 450	18 590
Community care for psychiatric patients	226	1 136	3 226	4 582
Community care for addicts	1 572	3 065	4 779	6 970

Source: CSO

Table 30: Percentage of towns and villages with access to basic services, 2007 (%)

Geographical unit Counties/regions	Social catering	Home assistance	Family support service
Budapest	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pest	73.3	73.3	95.2
Central-Hungary region	**73.4**	**73.4**	**95.2**
Fejér	72.2	82.4	75.9
Komárom-Esztergom	81.6	63.2	84.2
Veszprém	73.3	47.0	91.7
Central-Transdanubia region	**74.6**	**59.6**	**86.0**
Győr-Moson-Sopron	61.0	42.9	73.6
Vas	62.5	54.6	74.5
Zala	76.7	62.6	88.7
Western-Transdanubia regions	**67.6**	**54.5**	**79.8**
Baranya	54.8	61.5	93.4
Somogy	86.5	78.0	97.1
Tolna	64.2	71.6	93.6
Southern-Transdanubia region	**68.2**	**69.3**	**94.8**
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	78.8	64.8	95.8
Heves	92.6	81.8	66.9
Nógrád	81.7	59.5	96.9
Northern-Hungary region	**82.1**	**67.0**	**90.3**
Hajdú-Bihar	96.3	92.7	98.8
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	77.3	75.5	83.0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	91.0	89.7	76.9
Northern Great Plain region	**84.1**	**82.0**	**85.1**
Bács-Kiskun	81.5	85.7	74.8
Békés	85.3	92.0	82.7
Csongrád	95.0	91.7	86.7
Southern Great Plain region	**85.8**	**89.0**	**79.9**
Country total	**75.3**	**68.0**	**87.3**

Source: CSO

Table 31: Day care institutions

Year	Club for the elderly			Day care institution for disabled people			Day care institution for people with addictions			Day care institution for psychiatric patients		
	institutions	licensed places	patients	institutions	licensed places	patients	institutions	licensed places	patients	institutions	licensed places	patients
2004	1 264	40 224	39 601	109	2 460	2 498	15	506	486	10	339	386
2005	1 241	40 910	39 742	111	2 778	2 765	16	592	634	15	592	704
2006	1 238	41 002	39 048	131	3 300	3 108	25	813	862	19	577	691
2007	1 224	41 788	38 880	160	4 287	3 986	30	958	1 040	27	820	1 086

Source: CSO

Table 32: Special institutional care

Year	Old people's homes			Care homes for disabled people			Care homes for people with addictions			Care homes for psychiatric patients			Care home for the homeless people		
	homes	licensed places	residents	homes	licensed places	residents	homes	licensed places	residents	homes	licensed places	residents	homes	licensed places	residents
2004	724	44 616	42 835	291	16 490	15 986	39	1 679	1 677	80	7 987	7 945	22	577	568
2005	755	46 231	44 346	302	16 633	16 146	45	1 985	1 984	85	8 004	8 009	25	617	591
2006	793	48 939	46 975	314	16 648	16 074	45	2 023	1 962	94	8 133	8 097	23	583	550
2007	794	49 527	47 685	326	16 776	16 226	48	2 118	2 021	98	8 125	8 092	24	582	578

Source: CSO

Table 33: Key data on day nurseries by region, 2007

County/Region	Number of crèches	Number of registered places	Number of registered children (31 May)	Ratio of registered children to children aged 0-3
Budapest	143	8 559	9 856	15.8
Pest	49	1 943	2 354	4.5
Central-Hungary region	**192**	**10 502**	**12 210**	**10.6**
Fejér	16	790	1 053	6.4
Komárom-Esztergom	16	688	1 009	8.6
Veszprém	26	896	1 188	9.2
Central-Transdanubia region	**58**	**2 374**	**3 250**	**7.9**
Győr-Moson-Sopron	26	1 087	1 684	9.9
Vas	14	590	793	8.9
Zala	9	570	793	8.3
Western-Transdanubia regions	**49**	**2 247**	**3 270**	**9.2**
Baranya	22	919	1 138	7.7
Somogy	18	542	720	6.0
Tolna	9	346	423	5.1
Southern-Transdanubia region	**49**	**1 807**	**2 281**	**6.5**
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	25	992	1 270	4.4
Heves	15	470	608	5.1
Nógrád	4	100	148	1.9
Northern-Hungary region	**44**	**1 562**	**2 026**	**4.2**
Hajdú-Bihar	30	1 305	1 554	7.0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	31	1 055	1 427	9.4
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	21	895	1 302	5.2
Northern Great Plain region	**82**	**3 255**	**4 283**	**6.8**
Bács-Kiskun	24	1 089	1 525	7.7
Békés	30	913	1 277	10.1
Csongrád	33	1 405	1 905	12.3
Southern Great Plain region	**87**	**3 407**	**4 707**	**9.8**
Country total	**561**	**25 154**	**32 027**	**8.3**

Source: CSO

Pensions

Table 34: Old-age dependency ratio and system dependency ratio (recorded data and projections), 2004-2050

	2004	2010	2030	2050
Old-age dependency ratio				
65/15-64	22.6	24.3	35.1	48.3
60/15-59	33.3	36.3	49.8	67.3
System dependency ratio*	76.0	76.0	85.0	103.0

Source: EPC AWG projection
*Number of pensioners per 100 contributors

Table 35: Life expectancy at birth and at the age of 65

	2004		2010		2030		2050	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Life expectancy at birth	68.5	76.8	70.1	78.0	75.2	85.1	78.1	83.4
Life expectancy at 65	13.1	16.7	13.9	17.3	16.8	19.7	18.6	21.1

Table 36: Number of people receiving old-age pension, disability pension above retirement age or widow(er)'s pension

(in thousands of people)

Year*	Old-age pension	Disability pension above retirement age	Widow(er)'s pension as the main benefit
1990	1,462	310	244
1993	1,564	364	237
1994	1,589	377	228
1995	1,600	386	223
1996	1,621	393	220
1997	1,647	402	214
1998	1,652	397	203
1999	1,665	334	225
2000	1,671	344	217
2001	1,668	325	207
2002	1,664	336	200
2003	1,657	333	192
2004	1,638	344	184
2005	1,643	352	176
2006	1,658	352	166
2007	1,676	351	157
2008	1,716	362	148

* data for January of each year except for 1990 (March data)
Source: Statistical data on recipients of pensions and pension-type benefits, Central Administration of National Pension Insurance (ONYF)

Changes in average pension levels relative to earnings, 1992–2007

Table 37: Average pension relative to the average net income of full-time employees (HUF, %)

Year	Average pension*	Average net income	Relative pension level
1992	9419	15628	60.3
1993	11271	18397	61.3
1994	14075	23424	60.1
1995	16262	25891	62.8
1996	18330	30544	60.0
1997	22022	38145	57.7
1998	26872	45162	59.5
1999	30667	50076	61.2
2000	34299	55785	61.5
2001	39962	64913	61.6
2002**	46474	77622	59.9
2003***	51862	88753	58.4
2004***	56420	93715	60.2
2005***	61622	103149	59.7
2006***	66204	110951	59.7
2007***	73106	114175	64.0

Source: Central Administration of National Pension Insurance
* Average of old-age pensions and disability pensions above retirement age.
** Without the HUF 19 000 lump sum benefit.
*** Without the amount of the 13th month pension. This amount would increase the stated pension amounts by approximately HUF 1100 for 2003, HUF 2300 for 2004, HUF 3800 for 2005, HUF 5400 for 2006 and HUF 6000 for 2007. Taking into account the 13th month pension, the relative pension level is 59.6% for 2003, 62.7% for 2004, 63.4% for 2005, 64.5% for 2006 and 69.3% for 2007.

Table 38: Number (in thousands) and percentage of people receiving pension or pension-type benefits (on 1 January in each year)

Year	Number of people receiving pension or pension-type benefits	Including: above retirement age		under retirement age		Disability pension total
		recipients of disability pension				
		number	percentage	number	percentage	
1990	2 568.1	310.2	12.1	232.6	9.1	542.8
2000	3 145.1	343.8	10.9	418.7	13.3	762.5
2004	3 068.1	344.3	11.2	462.2	15.1	806.5
2005	3 063.3	342.3	11.2	465.8	15.2	808.1
2006	3 053.2	351.8	11.5	454.3	14.9	806.1
2007	3 045.2	350.6	11.5	452.0	14.8	802.6

*Note: March data for 1990

Table 39: Changes in the real value and relative position of pensions*

(%)

Year	Consumer price index	Pensioners' consumer price index	Increase in average net income	Pension increase	Change in the real value of pensions	Change in the relative position of pensions
2005	3.6	3.9	10.1	10.4	6.3	0.0
2006	3.9	5.0	7.5	8.2	3.0	-0.4
2007	8.0	10.7	2.8	8.3	-2.2	2.7

The *change in the real value* of pensions measures changes in the purchasing power of pensions and is calculated by dividing the index of pension increase by the pensioners' consumer price index. The *change in the relative position* of pensions measures changes in the ratio of the purchasing power of pensions to that of earnings and is calculated by dividing the real value index of pensions by the real earnings index. Changes in the real value of pensions are calculated using the pensioners' price index whereas changes in earnings are calculated using the general price index. In addition to the rate resulting from the general indexing rule, the rate of pension increase also includes the increase resulting from the 13th month supplement and the adjustment pension increase.
Source: Central Administration of National Pension Insurance.

Table 40: Annual average number of beneficiaries of the social security pension system

Type	2005	2006	2007	2007/2006, %
	in thousand people			
- Old-age pensions	1 649	1 665	1 691	101.6
▪ Above retirement age	1 470	1 463	1 451	99.2
▪ Early retirement	132	152	186	122.6
▪ Pénible	47	50	53	106.6
- Disability pensions	807	804	798	99.2
▪ Above retirement age	345	352	356	101.2
▪ Below retirement age	461	453	442	97.6
- Survivors	278	267	255	95.6
Total of beneficiaries	**2 734**	**2 736**	**2 743**	**100.3**

Source: Central Administration of National Pension Insurance.

Table 41: Distribution of various pension types, 2005 (%)

Country, group of countries	Total	Old-age pension	Old-age-type pension below retirement age	Partial pension	Disability pension	Below the age limit due to reduced capacity to work	Survivors' pension	Below the age limit due to labour market factors
EU-27	100.0	77.1	3.6	0.0	9.4	0.1	9.0	0.8
Hungary	100.0	73.5	9.2	..	13.9	..	2.7	0.7

Source: ESSPROS

Retirement age

Table 42: Average age of newly retired recipients of old-age and old-age-type pensions (years)

ÉvYear	Male	Female	Total
1995	58.8	54.6	56.1
2000	59.9	55.9	57.4
2001	60.0	57.6	59.2
2002	59.9	56.6	58.4
2003	59.6	58.4	59.2
2004	59.8	57.3	58.5
2005	59.9	57.7	58.6
2006	59.9	57.5	58.5
2007*	59.7	57.7	58.6

* Preliminary data
Source: Central Administration of National Pension Insurance

Table 43: Changes in average old-age pensions, average earnings, the minimum pension and the minimum wage

	(1) Annual average of old-age pensions HUF/month	(2) Average net income*, HUF/month	(1)/(2) %	(3) Minimum pension Ft/hó	(3)/(1) %	(4) Gross minimum wage HUF/month
1995	16 255	25 891	62.8	8 400	51.7	12 200
1996	18 320	30 544	60.0	9 600	52.4	14 500
1997	22 010	38 145	57.7	11 500	52.2	17 400
1998	26 900	45 162	59.6	13 700	50.9	19 500
1999	30 588	50 076	61.1	15 350	50.2	22 500
2000	34 200	55 785	61.3	16 600	48.5	25 500
2001	40 344	64 913	62.2	18 310	45.4	40 000
2002	46 997	77 622	60.5	20 100	42.8	50 000
2003	52 500	88 753	59.2	21 800	41.5	50 000
2004	57 251	93 715	61.1	23 200	40.5	53 000
2005	62 723	103 149	60.8	24 700	39.4	57 000
2006	67 608	110 951	60.9	25 800	38.2	62 500
2007	74 861	114 175	65.6	27 130	36.2	65 500

Source: calculations of the Central Administration of National Pension Insurance, averages do not contain the 13th month pension
* - Statistical Yearbook, Central Statistical Office

Table 44: Ratio and amounts of the minimum old-age pension and the subsistence level

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
(1) Minimum old-age pension (HUF/month)	16 600	18 310	20 100	21 800	23 200	24 700	25 800	27 130*
(2) Subsistence level (household with a single member of pension age) (HUF/month)	31 028	35 335	38 797	45 014	47 976	50 767	54 115	59 644
(3) Subsistence level (household with a couple of pension age) (HUF/month)	26 718	30 428	33 409	38 762	41 313	43 716	46 599	51 360
(4) (1) / (2) %	**53.5**	**51.8**	**51.8**	**48.4**	**48.4**	**48.6**	**47.7**	**45.5**
(5) (1) / (3) %	**62.1**	**60.2**	**60.2**	**56.2**	**56.2**	**56.5**	**47.7**	**52.8**

*From 15 February.

Table 45: Structure of consumption in active and pensioner households, 2006

COICOP divisions	Active households		Pensioner households	
	HUF	%	HUF	%
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	147 681	21.7	187 553	27.0
02. Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	22 396	3.3	19 807	2.9
03. Clothing and footwear	36 576	5.4	20 804	3.0
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	124 849	18.3	170 321	24.5
05. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	30 369	4.5	33 459	4.8
06. Health	19 038	2.8	56 781	8.2
07. Transport	104 788	15.4	54 429	7.8
08. Communication	49 059	7.2	49 026	7.1
09. Recreation and culture	59 289	8.7	46 992	6.8
10. Education	7 568	1.1	957	0.1
11. Restaurants and hotels	27 212	4.0	10 279	1.5
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	52 936	7.8	44 140	6.4
Total consumption expenditures	681 761	100.0	694 547	100.0

Source: CSO, Household statistics

Table 46: Household maintenance expenditure in active and pensioner households, 2006

(HUF)

Category	Total	Including:			
		Rent	Maintenance and repair	Water, waste collection and sewage	Household energy
Active households	390 484	25 020	46 695	92 195	226 574
Pensioner households	274 300	5 560	28 881	67 936	171 923

Source: CSO, Household statistics

Table 47: Per capita health expenditure in active and pensioner households, 2006

(HUF)

Group	Active households	Pensioner households
Health	19 038	56 781
Including:		
Pharmaceutical products and other medical products	11 244	41 561
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	2 634	4 984
Outpatient services	4 393	7 829
Hospital services	766	2 408

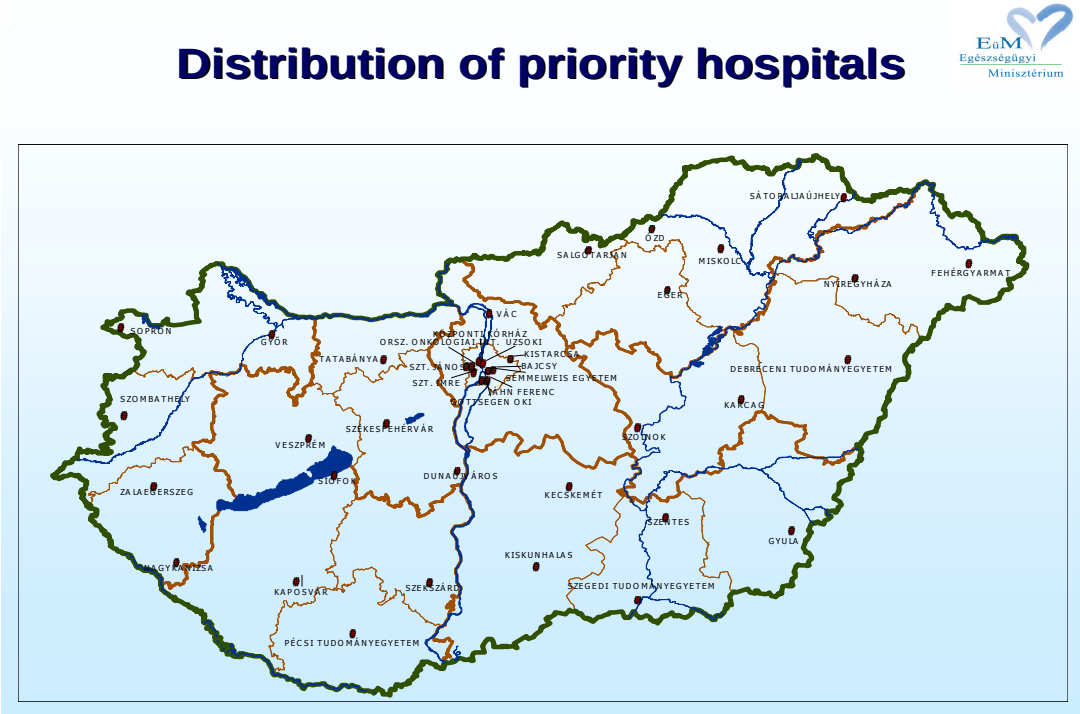
Source: CSO, Household statistics

Healthcare system, long-term care

Table 48: General practice

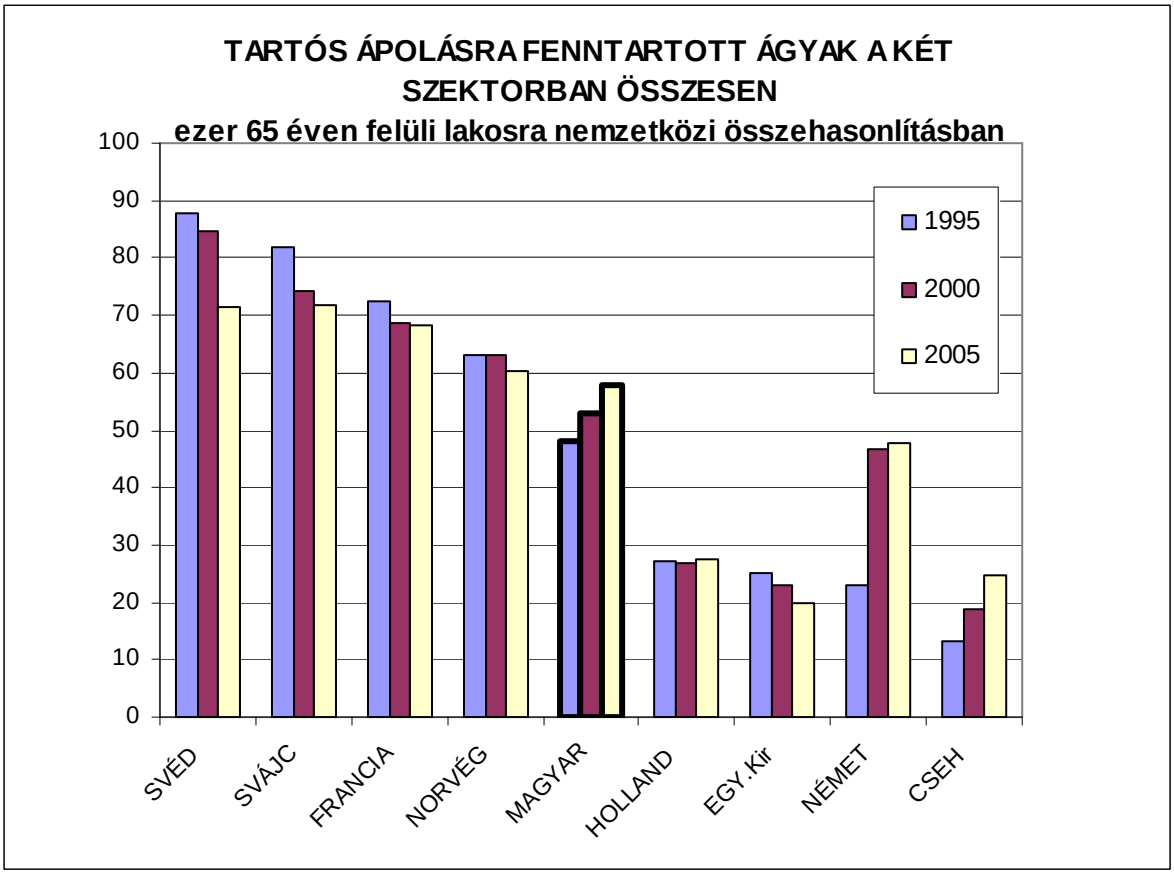
Service indicators	2000	2004	2005	2006
Number of residents per general practitioner	1 977	2 001	2 008	2 012
Including: Budapest.	1 810	1 757	1 735	1 747
other towns	2 074	2 191	2 161	2 160
villages	1 864	1 892	1 955	1 962
Number of patients (in thousands)	53 167	57 283	58 950	61 598
Number of referrals to specialist care, in thousands	6 454	7 945	8 377	9 150
Number of hospital referrals, in thousands	355	414	417	437

Table 49: Distribution of priority hospitals



Source: National Population Health Survey 2004

Table 50. Total number of beds reserved for long-term care in the two sectors (health and social sectors)



Source: Ministry of Health, figures based on OECD data

Translation of terms:

Tartós ápolásra fenntartott ágyak a két szektorban összesen	Total number of beds reserved for long-term nursing in the two sectors
Ezer 65 éven felüli lakosra nemzetközi összehasonlításban	Internal comparison for 1,000 adult residents aged over 65
Svéd	Sweden
Svájc	Switzerland
Francia	France
Norvég	Norway
Magyar	Hungarian
Holland	Netherlands
Egy.kir	UK
Német	Germany
Cseh	Czech Republic

Table 51: Capacity and operations of active hospital care in 2003–2007

Year (budgetary)	Number of beds (average)	Nursing days	Number of days per case	Monthly average weight per bed	Monthly number of cases per bed	Bed occupancy	Monthly funds per bed (THUF)
2003.	60 921	17 599 736	7.26	3.63	3.32	79.1%	363.6
2004.	60 469	17 223 998	7.03	3.61	3.38	77.8%	417.0
2005.	60 350	17 135 236	6.81	3.69	3.47	77.8%	474.2
2006.	59 923	16 405 457	6.43	3.69	3.55	75.0%	483.0
2007.	52 084	13 314 226	5.99	3.73	3.55	70.0%	504.0

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

Table 52: Doctors, pharmacists and other medical staff

Name	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of doctors	**38 241**	**38 877**	**32 563**	**35 572**
Including: dentists	5 352	5 150	4 508	4 997
Doctors per 10,000 residents	35.5	33.4	36.1	30.3
in Budapest	82.1	87.9	69.4	75.0
Pharmacists in pharmacies	5 125	5 156	5 313	5 364
Nurses	51 336	51 102	52 055	55 096
District nurses	4 807	4 913	4 921	4 985
Midwives	2 043	1 998	1 997	1 952
Physiotherapists	1 617	1 767	2 103	2 277
Assistants	25 344	25 301	26 397	24 625

Table 53

Commonly agreed EU indicator (EU)						Total						Male						Female					
Commonly agreed national indicators (NAT)		Year	Source	Indicator	Unit of measurement	18-44	45-54	55-64	65+	75+	Total	18-44	45-54	55-64	65+	75+	Total	18-44	45-54	55-64	65+	75+	Total
3.1. Access to care (Objective 1)																							
HC-P1	NAT: Self-reported unmet need for medical care																						
HC-P1	NAT: Doctors' consultations	2006	OECD	Doctors' consultations per capita	per capita						12.89												
HC-P2	NAT: Self-reported unmet need for dental care																						
HC-P2	NAT: Number of dentists' consultations	2006	OECD	Dentists' consultations per capita	per capita						0.93												
HC-P3	NAT: The proportion of the population covered by health insurance	2006	OECD	Health care coverage	%						100												
HC-P4a	EU: Life expectancy at birth	2006	KSH								73.21						69.03						77.35
HC-P4a	EU: Life expectancy at 45	2006	KSH														26.63						33.84

HC-P4a	EU: Life expectancy at 65	2006	KSH						13.40	17.20
HC-P4b	NAT: Life expectancy by socio-economic Status									
HC-P5a	NAT: Healthy life years									
HC-P5b	NAT: Healthy life years by socio-economic status									
HC-S1	NAT: Self-perceived limitations in activities people usually do									
HC-S2	NAT: Self-perceived general health									
HC-S3a	EU: Infant mortality rate	2006	KSH				571		323	248
HC-S3b	NAT: Infant mortality by socio-economic status									
3.2. Quality of care (Objective 2)										
HC-P6	EU: Vaccination coverage in children, DTP	2006	OECD	Immunisation: Diphteria, Tetanus, Pertussis	%		99.80			
HC-P6	EU: Vaccination coverage in children, MMR	2006	OECD	Immunisation: Measles	%		99.90			

HC-P7	EU (NAT in 2008) : cervical cancer screening								
HC-P8	NAT: cervical cancer survival rates								
HC-P9	NAT: colorectal cancer five-year relative survival rates								
HC-P10	NAT: satisfaction with health care services								
HC-S4	EU (NAT in 2008) : influenza vaccination coverage among people age 65 and over	2006	OECD	Immunisation: Influenza	%		34		
HC-S5	EU (NAT in 2008) : breast cancer screening								
HC-S6	NAT: breast cancer survival rates								
HC-S7	NAT: perinatal mortality rate	2006	OECD	Perinatal mortality	per 1 000 total births		7.64		
3.3. Long-term sustainability (Objective 3)									
HC-P11	NAT: Total health expenditure per capita								
HC-P12	NAT: Total health care expenditure as a % of GDP								
HC-P13	NAT: Long-term care expenditure as a % of GDP								
HC-P14	NAT: Projections of public expenditure on health care as % of GDP								

HC-P15	NAT: Projections of public expenditure on long-term care as a percentage of GDP										
HC-P16	NAT: hospital inpatient discharges	2006	OECD	Discharge from an acute care institution			2E+06				
HC-P17	NAT: hospital daycases										
HC-P18	EU (NAT in 2008) : obesity	2003	OECD	Obese population	%		18.20		18		18.5
HC-S8	NAT: sales of generics										
HC-S9	NAT: acute care bed occupancy rates	2006	OECD	Acute care occupancy rate	%		70.32				
HC-S10	NAT: average length of stay: acute care	2006	OECD	Average length of stay: acute care			6.07				

HC-S11	EU (NAT in 2008) : Tobacco consumption daily smokers	2003	OECD	Tobacco consumption daily smokers	%		30.40		36.90		24.60
HC-S12	EU (NAT in 2008) : Alcohol consumption	2005	OECD	Alcohol consumption	litres per capita		13.02				
3.4. Contextual indicators											
HC-C1	NAT: Practising physicians	2006	OECD	Practising physicians			30575				
HC-C2	NAT: Nurses and Midwives	2006	OECD	Midwives			1949				
HC-C2	NAT: Nurses and Midwives	2006	OECD	Qualified nurses			47542				
HC-C2	NAT: Nurses and Midwives	2006	OECD	Associate nurses			13776				
HC-C3	NAT: Public and private expenditure on % of total health care expenditure										
HC-C4	NAT: Total expenditure according to main activities or functions of care										

Annex 2.1. “Best practices” for the National Action Plan on Social Inclusion (NAP/incl)

1. Micro-regional social closing-up programmes

The aim of the micro-regional social closing-up programmes implemented by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour since 2001 is to provide support with the development of social and child welfare services in the disadvantaged micro-regions of Hungary on the basis of three-year micro-regional development plans, in co-operation with other sectors.

Disadvantaged regions are strongly affected by social problems, the mitigation of which requires social and child welfare services to be reinforced and equal opportunities to be ensured in access to services. The programme contributes to reducing exclusion among the poorest groups.

Detailed objectives:

- establishing a network of social and child welfare services organised at the micro-regional level based on local resources;
- establishing services which are accessible for all and meet national average quality standards;
- ensuring the consistent structure of basic and specialized social services, reinforcing services provided at home.

Key characteristics of the programme:

1. territorial planning, which facilitates the co-ordinated use of resources at the micro-regional level as well as the establishment and maintenance of co-operations for the common performance of municipal tasks;

2. planning over three-year periods, which ensures the reliability of resources required for development and enables scheduled implementation;

3. sectoral co-operation, which multiplies the resources available for development in the social sector and ensures their concentrated utilisation in accordance with the needs of society.

In the course of the programme so far, three-year micro-regional social development programmes have been implemented in 5 of the disadvantaged and 14 of the most disadvantaged micro-regions as defined by law. Of these, programmes are in progress in 7 of the most disadvantaged micro-regions (those of Salgótarján, Mezőkovácsháza, Püspökladány, Tamási, Bácsalmás, Jánoshalma, Fehérgyarmat). The programme involves over 300 towns and villages in 10 counties. 100 to 120 projects receive support for development each year.

The projects included in the plan of each micro-region are financed on an annual basis under agreements with regional development organisations. The programme had a total budget of HUF 4000 million (approx. EUR 16 million) between 2001 and 2007, with annual grants of HUF 100-120 million available to each micro-region. Resources are provided under co-operation agreements partly by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, partly by authorities responsible for regional development, as well as by county regional development councils. Municipalities implementing the programme add at least 10% in own funds to resources.

The implementation of development programmes are fully co-ordinated by regional management organisations (these include regional social resource centres, social methodology centres at county level and social services providers) as intermediary bodies on behalf of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. Their tasks include supporting the development of project plans, monitoring during implementation, preparing summary evaluation reports and the evaluation of implementation reports. They work in co-operation with development councils.

Results so far:

Basic services established (number of services):	Established:	Modernised:
Family support centres and branch offices	16	46
Child welfare services and branch offices	13	38
Basic social service centres and branch offices	65	13
Village caretaker service	39	31
Day care for the elderly	34	52
Support service for the disabled	13	4
Community care services	5	0
Day care for the homeless	3	0

Increased capacities in the filed of specialized social and child welfare services (number of new places):

Residential home for the elderly	385
Residential home for the disabled	35
Temporary home for children	16
Temporary home for families	36
Night shelter for the homeless	20

The monitoring of the programme involves a review and evaluation of documents created during the implementation of individual projects and the three-year micro-regional programme as a whole, as well at least one inspection of each site where a project is implemented. Following the completion of a project for a given year, the implementing organisation completes an account data sheet. Following the conclusion of the entire programme at the end of the third year, the regional management organisation compiles a summary analysis.

The aim is to continue the programme with a similar budget in the future.

2. Subsidised housing programme for homeless people

Launched in 2005, the primary aim of the programme is to reduce the social exclusion of homeless people by providing support with independent housing outside social institutions and thereby to promote their independent living and reinforce their social integration.

The programme was implemented by Hajléktalanokért Közalapítvány (‘Public Foundation for the Homeless’) and Összefogás a Budapesti Lakástalanokért és Hajléktalan Emberekért Közalapítvány (‘Public Foundation “Solidarity” for the Roofless and Homeless in Budapest’).

The launch of the programme was specified in Government Decree No. 1107/2004. (X.26.) on reducing the number of homeless people living rough, enabling their access to care and managing social conflicts related to rough living. The programme was justified by the fact that the social service system, established in Hungary following the change of regime, provided either institutional care or crisis care (night shelters, social work in the streets) for the homeless, however, neither of these

offered opportunities for *social integration*. This called for programmes to help the homeless back to social life and the labour market.

The subsidised housing programme was funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and its predecessor. In 2005, the two public foundations launched an application for organisations providing care to the homeless in Budapest and in specific regions. Programmes were first implemented in 2005–2006, as part of which homeless people were accommodated in subsidised rented flats for 12 months, for which they received cash housing assistance to complement their own funds. During the programme, they also received social support on a regular basis.

A total of approximately 1 200 people were involved in the programme (490 in Budapest and 753 in regions), mostly from residential institutions and in smaller proportions from among homeless people living rough. The original aim was to enable 300 participants to remain in subsidised housing 3 months after the completion of the programme. According to results, at the end of 2006, 185 participants remained in subsidised housing, however, the programme was extended until the first half of 2007.

With a view to helping professional social work in these projects, the two public foundations organized monthly workshops at regions. Monitoring was carried out by 7 regional methodology centres in the field of homeless care, which performed on-site monitoring inspections on at least three occasions over the 12-month period. Applicants were required to supply detailed data on a monthly basis. The first projects were evaluated in 2006/2007, which was partly based on the results of a satisfaction survey among the homeless people participating.

The programme had a budget of HUF 302 million (approx. EUR 1.2 million) in 2006 and HUF 130 million in 2007. The cost per capita of this programme is considerably, about 40% lower than that of institutional care in temporary hostels or night shelters.

In 2007/2008, a new grant programme was announced with a total budget of HUF 123 million and 410 participants.

An important lesson of the original programme was that only participants who already had or could easily earn a sufficient income managed to retain their housing following the subsidised period; they "only" needed help with changing their lifestyles, moving in with their earning family members and regaining their independence. Drawing on the experience of this programme, a major grant programme will be developed with a budget of about HUF 5 000 million from the European Social Fund, aiming at the social and labour market integration of at least 3,000 people between 2009 and 2013. As part of that programme, participants will receive support with training and employment in addition to subsidised housing and social work. In order to prepare the programme, the two public foundations started methodological groundwork in 2008.

3. Senior-Friendly Municipality Award and Grant Programme

Founded in 2004 by the Ministers of Interior and Social Affairs (Decree No. 58/2004. (VI. 18.) ESZCSM-BM), the Senior-Friendly Municipality Award aims to acknowledge achievements so far and draw attention to the fact that at the local level, it is municipalities that can do the most for the advancement of elderly people.

Any local municipality (of a town or village, county, district or Budapest) may apply for the Award, provided that in addition to their basic tasks, they have taken exemplary initiatives in the interest of their elderly population, i.e. they

- promote the improvement of the life quality of the elderly, facilitate the operation of local senior organisations, and contribute to the organisation of leisure programmes for the elderly,
- demonstrate an exemplary co-operation with organisations and people pursuing activities related to senior issues,
- provide a wide range of opportunities for senior citizens and their organisations to participate in and shape of local public life.

The Ministers established the Committee for the Senior-Friendly Municipality Award with 5 members, with a mandate for 5 years, in order to prepare detailed call for applications, assess the applications received and make proposals for granting the Award. The Committee is chaired by the President of the National Representation of Pensioners, delegated jointly by the two ministers.

The Senior-Friendly Municipality Award includes a brass plaque indicating, in engraved letters, the name of the local municipality, the text "SENIOR-FRIENDLY MUNICIPALITY AWARD", the year of granting the Award as well as the names of the ministries granting the award, and is completed with a prize of HUF 1 million, which the awarded municipality is required to use for the advancement of the elderly. The Award is handed out annually in a ceremony aligned with the International Day of Older People.

110 to 120 municipalities apply for the six awards granted each year. In the past five years, about 500 municipalities were inspired by the opportunity to win the award.

In summary of the results of the applications received, the book "Elderly-Friendly Municipalities" was compiled in 2004, which was edited by the Ministry of Social Affairs in March 2005, distributed among all mayors, chairs of county assemblies, social institutions operating methodology centres and institutes training social specialists. Apart from describing awarded and other exemplary applications, the book contains approximately 100 pages on elderly-friendly practices in towns and villages of various sizes, from transport assistance and multi-generational programmes through sports for the elderly to learning and methods of making everyday life easier. The publication features an easy to understand study on the quality of life of the elderly with comparative and numerical data, as well as an outlook on the European policy on the elderly.

The collection of best practices is also available for downloading in Hungarian on the official webpage of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (http://www.szmm.gov.hu/main.php?folderID=880).

Annex 2.2. Report on the Implementation of the National Action Plan on Social Inclusion (NAP/incl) for 2006–2008

Name of measure (Responsible authority)	**Brief content of measures**	**Period**	**Status of implementation** (planned, to be launched, in progress, closed, suspended, continuous …)	**Indicator, expected and present results**	**Resources (million HUF)**
Chapter 1: Promoting inclusion in the labour market, reducing inactivity					
START programme, Start Plusz programme Start Extra programme Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Preferential contribution rates available to employers employing - young career starters (Start), - workforce returning to the labour market after childcare or nursing an elderly relative (Start Plusz), - employees with low qualifications or over 50 years of age (Start Extra)	Start: 2005- Start Plusz and Start Extra: 2007-2011	in progress	Number of cards claimed: Start: 88 000 (until 20 June 2008) Start Plusz: 11 200 (until 20 June 2008) Start Extra: 5 000 (until 20 June 2008)	Start: Start Plusz and Start Extra: 15 753 (2007-2011)
Active labour market programmes (Public Employment Service): - labour market training - employment with subsidised wages - promotion of self-employment	Labour market programmes provided to the unemployed by the Public Employment Service	continuous	in progress	Number of participants in labour market training: 41 800 people (2007) Employment with subsidised wages: 43 500 people (2007) Promotion of self-employment: 4 900 people (2007)	Labour market training: 14 728 (2007) Employment with subsidised wages: 10 448 (2007) Promotion of self-employment: 1087 (2007)
Public work Community work Public utility work (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, municipalities)	Temporary subsidised forms of employment for the most disadvantaged organised by municipalities or employment centres	continuous	in progress	Public work, average monthly headcount: 16 650 people (2007) Community work: 63 000 people (2007) Public utility work: 15 000 people (2007)	Public work: 15 120 (2007) Community work: 11 350 (2007) Public utility work: 8900 (2007)
Labour market programme for the employment of people over	A programme aiming to guide unemployed people over 50 years of age back to the	2005-2007	closed	Number of participants in the programme: 65 000 people	

50 (Public Employment Service)	labour market, implemented in all counties.			Number of unemployed people over 50 years of age who found work: 40 000 people	
Improving the employability of disadvantaged people, especially the Roma – Human Resources Development Operational Programme measure 2.3 (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Training and promotion of employment for disadvantaged target groups as part of alternative employment programmes	2004-2008	in progress	Number of participants in the programme: 31 000 people qualifications (according to the National Qualifications Register) obtained by: approx. 6 200 people Employed: approx. 8 300 people	13 750
EQUAL programme (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and – National Employment Foundation - OFA)	Supporting pilot programmes with a view to promoting the employment of disadvantaged groups: - promoting the entry of disadvantaged people into the labour market, - establishing lifelong learning and inclusive workplace practices, - reducing labour market differences between genders and labour market segregation, - supporting the social and labour market integration of asylum seekers	2004-2008	in progress	Number of development partnerships supported: 39 Size of primary target group involved in the projects: approx. 8 760 people (2007) products: 19	9 815
Improving the system of employment rehabilitation for people with altered working capabilities (Social Renewal Operational Programme sub-measure 1.1.1 Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour).	Providing training and employment programmes as part of the Public Employment Service to people with altered working capabilities capable of rehabilitation	2008-	to be launched	Number of participants in the programme (target): 9 600 people (until 2009) Number of participants successfully completing the programme (target): 7 800 people	16 280
Regular social allowance (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	As of 2006, the regular social allowance, which supports the living of the inactive, is determined on the total income of the household; recipients are required to conclude individual integration agreements with the authority designated by the municipality. When a recipient is employed, the aid is gradually withdrawn.	2006-	continuous	Number of recipients of regular social allowance: 184 000 people (2007) Average amount of regular social allowance: HUF 26 800 (2007)	40 000 (2006) 59 000 (2007)

Methodological assistance by regional methodological centres of family support centres which are performing tasks related to the integration plan for recipients of regular social allowance (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Professional events were organised for family support centres, the development of protocols was commenced and the establishment of regional task forces commenced.	2006-2007	completed	Family support centres perform tasks related to integration agreements in 1228 towns and villages.	35.7
Human Resources Development Operational Programme sub-measure 2.2.B. – pilot programme for the co-ordinated operation of labour and social services (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Institute for Social Policy and Labour)	A common operation flow model was developed, which was tested in 7 model locations as part of providing co-ordinated labour and social services, based on individual cases, aiming at improving the employability of inactive people	2007-2008	completed	Number of participants in individual development: 751 people	240 (for model locations only)
Promoting social inclusion by training professionals working in the social field - Human Resources Development Operational Programme 2.2. grant and 2.2.A. central sub-measures (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Institute for Social Policy and Labour)	As part of the grant programme, training programmes on the promotion of employability of clients have been run for professionals working in the social field	2004-2008	in progress	Qualifications obtained by 21 000 people (open grants) Qualifications obtained by 1 111 people (central programme)	4 223 (including the budget of project 2.2.B. above)
Improving the infrastructure of services supporting social inclusion – Human Resources Development Operational Programme measure 4.2 (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Establishing and modernising day nurseries and day care institutions for disabled and homeless people		completed	Number of places established/modernised: day care for children: 921 places in 34 institutions day care for the disabled: 594 places in 29 institutions day care for the homeless: 380 places in 8 institutions	8 767
Reform of the system of work-rehabilitation, development and preparatory activities of disabled people, psychiatric patients, addictive patients and homeless people living in social institutions	In the past two years, the majority of people living in residential social care institutions have been engaged in employment activities as a result of which their working abilities and chances for independent work have improved.	2006-	continuous	Number of people involved in work rehabilitation: 3 896 people (2007) Number of participants in development and preparatory activities: 4 463 people (2007)	2006: 4 000 2007: 2 500 2008: 5 600

(Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)					
Improving social services promoting employability – Social Renewal Operational Programme sub-measure 5.3.1 (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Based on personal development plans, social service providers provide activities developing the employability of inactive people to prepare them for independent life and employment and to eliminate the obstacles of their employment.	2008-2011	planned	Number of participants in the programme (target): 3 000 people Number of participants successfully completing the development plan (target): 2 400 people	3 600
Development of a comprehensive rehabilitation system for the disabled and people with altered working capabilities (Social Renewal Operational Programme sub-measure 5.4.8): (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, National Institute of Rehabilitation and Medical Experts)	The main aim is to rehabilitate people with disabilities and with altered working capabilities as well as to guide them back to the world of work. To that end, developing a new system for the review and assessment of disabilities with a focus on remaining abilities and establishing expert committees on a national scale to fulfil review and assessment activities.	2008-2013	to be launched	Number of professionals trained (target): 400 people until 2010, Number of expert committees on comprehensive rehabilitation established (target): 38 until 2010	4 310 (2008-2010)
Achieving the interoperability of the budgets available for community work and regular social allowance (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Local municipalities may choose to reallocate the cash benefits provided to recipients of regular social allowance to wages in case recipients become employed in community work.	2007-		Average monthly number of people employed in this way: 178 people	
Local employment initiatives and social economy-type programmes – Regional Development Operational Programme measure 3.2 (Ministry of National Development and Economy)	The programme supports the development of local employment strategies, their alignment with county, regional and national strategies, as well as the encouragement, co-ordination and implementation of local employment initiatives (social economy-type programmes).	2004-2008	in progress	Number of local and regional employment strategies, agreements: 90 (2007) Number of participants in events and training programmes organised as part of the programme: 23 107 people (2007) Number of employment projects supported in social economy: 44 (2007) Number of jobs created with the support of the programme: 659 (2007) Number of jobs created with the support of the programme in the	6 370 (2004-2007)

				four most disadvantaged regions: 553 (2007)	
Training senior consultants (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Training volunteering retired helpers to help their contemporaries in order to encourage community activities.	2007-2008	continuing	Number of consultants trained: 170 (2008)	16.25 (2007-2008)
Free general, language and vocational training for people with disabilities (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour).	Ensuring free general, language and vocational training for disadvantaged people including the disabled	2005-2007	completed	Number of participants in supported training courses: 4 054 including 3 829 disabled people	1 440 (2006-2007)
“One Step Ahead” programme (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Employment and Social Office)	Supporting the attainment of the next educational level for people with low levels of education with personal mentoring	2006-2008	The first grant programme is due to be completed in 2008, but a new programme will be launched for 2009–2010	Number of participants successfully completing the programme: approx. 15 000 people (2006-2007) Percentage of those with at most primary school education: 72% Percentage of Roma participants: approx. 30%	6 200 (2006-2008)
“World-Language” Programme –“Run Ahead ”) sub-programme (Ministry of Education and Culture)	Supporting the language learning of disadvantaged students and students with special educational needs	2003-2006	suspended	Number of participants in the programme: 150 people (2006)	6.5 (2006)
Establishing Integrated Territorial Vocational Training Centres (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Between 2004 and 2008, the foundations were laid for a new type of modular vocational training system that is better adapted to the needs of the labour market. Teaching materials were developed, teachers were further trained and the infrastructure of training centres was improved. The programme will continue involving additional institutions between 2008 and 2013.	2004-	in progress	number of integrated vocational training centres established: 16 number of partner institutions participating in modular training: 110 number of children learning in training centres: 23 514 people (2008) number of students completing their vocational training in the partner institutions of training centres: 73 473 people	17 746 (2004-2008)
Development programme for vocational schools (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Comprehensive professional and methodological development of vocational schools, further training for teachers, preparing students for professional vocational training years.	2006-2011	in progress	Number of vocational schools involved in the programme: 42 (2008) Number of students involved in the programme: 784 (2007)	4 522 (2006-2008)
Activities of the Equal	Established in 2005, the Equal Treatment	2005-	continuous	Decisions on the merits: 185	199.5 (2006)

Treatment Authority (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Authority is authorised to conduct official procedures and impose sanctions in the event of any type of discrimination. Additionally, its activities include providing information and awareness-raising.			(2007) Decisions establishing infringement: 29 (2007)	197.4 (2007) 187.8 (2008)
Roma Anti-Discrimination Customer Service Network	Solicitors acting as members of the Network provide advice, draft documents and undertake representation in legal action free of charge for people who have been discriminated against for their Roma origin.	2001-	continuous	Number of customer service points: 46 (2007) Number of participating solicitors: 30 (2008)	67.7 (2008) (fixed, annual)
Probation Service and Community Employment Centre (Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement)	Organisation to facilitate the social integration of perpetrators, running special programmes with a view to labour market integration. The Community Employment Centre has continued its work and a similar institution has been established in Miskolc town as well.	2003-	continuous	Number of probation officers participating in labour market training: 120 people (2006-2007) Number of participants in the programmes of the Community Employment Centre: 875 people on 3 293 occasions (2007) Number of participants in the programmes of the Miskolc Community Employment Centre: 557 people on 992 occasions (2007)	4 988 (2006) 5 384 (2007) 5 374 (2008)
Legal Aid Service (Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement)	Since 2004, the Service has been providing legal advice and document drafting for socially disadvantaged clients in extrajudicial cases. Since January 2008, it has been providing assigned lawyers to clients need also in litigations, through its extensive system of customer service.	2004-	continuous	Number of people receiving legal aid: 9 645 people (2007)	73.8 (2006) 80.4 (2007) 85 (2008)
Activities of Public Foundation for the Rights of Patients, Care Recipients and Children (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Patients' rights advocates in healthcare and advocates of the rights of recipients of care and children operating since 2003 in the field of basic and specialised social and child protection services are supposed to promote the protection of rights and interests.	continuous	in progress	number of patients' rights advocates: 52 people (2007) number of care recipients' rights advocates: 26 people (2007) number of children's rights advocates: 26 people (2007)	220 (2008)
Physical accessibility of public buildings and public services (New Hungary Development Plan) (Ministry of Social Affairs	Under the New Hungary Development Plan, a significant proportion of public institutions maintained by the government and the municipalities will be made physically	2007-2013	in progress	Number of accessible public buildings (target): 3 500 (2010)	Social Infrastructure Operational Programme: 3 770 (2007-2010)

and Labour)	accessible through a series of grants.				Central Hungary Operational Programme: 1 060 (2008-2009) Regional Operational Programmes: 6 411 (2007-2008 (without the Central Hungary Operational Programme)
Elaborating the methodological background to physical accessibility (Social Renewal Operational Programme sub-measure 5.4.5.)	Developing accredited teaching materials in order to provide the methodological background to accessibility	2008-2010	in progress	Number of accredited teaching materials developed (target): 25	840
Campaigns to reduce prejudice against disadvantaged groups (New Hungary Development Plan)	As part of the New Hungary Development Plan, support is offered for the media training of primarily Roma and disabled people, for producing programmes to counter discrimination and the work of NGOs in the field.	2009-2010	planned	Indicators: number of media specialists trained number of programmes produced	1 500
Public health programme - breast cancer screening - cervical cancer screening - colorectal screening	Organised breast cancer screening for the female population aged 45–65 Organised cervical cancer screening for the female population aged 25–65 In specific areas, model colorectal screening for men and women aged 45–65	2001- 2003- 2005-	continuous	Number of people called for breast cancer screening: 391 343 people Screening coverage of those called: 52.49% Number of people called for cervical screening: 307 432 people Screening coverage: 6% Screening coverage in the two model locations 40%	Breast cancer screening: 121.8 (2007) Cervical cancer screening: 100.3 (2007) Colorectal screening: 69 (2006-2007)
2. Combating child poverty					
Supporting labour market participation of women – Human Resources Development Operational Programme measure 1.3. (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	The grant programme awarded projects which, adjusted to the needs of women, seek to organise customised training programmes and support services on the basis of personal development plans in order to promote their return to the labour market or self-employment.	2004-2008	continuous	Number of women participating in training programmes: 4 372 people (2007) Number of women successfully completing training programmes: 3 266 (2007)	2 468

				Number of women participating in training programmes: 2 865 people (2007) Number of women successfully completing a consultation programme: 779 (2007)	
Improvement and extension of kindergartens and primary schools – Regional Development Operational Programme measure 2.3 (Ministry of Education and Culture)	Improving infrastructure in kindergartens and primary schools, especially in towns and villages with a high rate of disadvantaged groups and Roma population. Similar grants will be offered in the period of 2007–2013 as well.	2004-2008	in progress	Number of institutions supported: 127 (2008) Additional places created as a result of investment (target): 4 047 (2008)	13 785
Free meals for disadvantaged children in day nurseries, kindergartens and elementary schools. (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Providing free meals will to children in need attending day nursery, kindergarten and lower grades of elementary school. In 2008, it was introduced for the 5th grade of elementary school as well.	2003-	continuous	Number of disadvantaged children receiving free meals: day nurseries: 4 671 people (2007) kindergartens: 90 507 people (2007) elementary schools: 126 926 people (2007)	Meals in day nurseries: 153 (2008) Meals in kindergartens: n.a. Meals in elementary schools: 600 (2008) Free meals in summer: 1 200 (2008)
Integration training and skills-development programme (Ministry of Education and Culture)	Promoting the success school career of students with multiple disadvantages (including the Roma), eliminating segregated education. Skills-development programme affects school grades where integration training has not yet been introduced. As of 2007, it also covers children with multiple disadvantages attending kindergarten.	2003-	continuous	Number of participants in integration training: 24 290 people (academic year 2007/2008) Number of participants in skills-development programmes: 9 524 people (academic year 2007/2008)	Integration training: approx. 1 500 (2008) Skills-development programmes: 190 (2008)
"Send-Off" scholarship programme (Ministry of Education and Culture)	The four components of the programme include the sub-programmes Road to a Secondary School, Road to 'A'-level, Road to a Vocation (Equal Opportunities sub-programmes) and Road to Science promote the school progress of talented students who live in difficult circumstances and are	2005-	continuous	Number of students awarded equal opportunities grants: 11 837 people (2007) Number of mentors awarded equal opportunities grants: 5 213 people (2007)	All four sub-programmes combined: 1 940 (2006) Equal opportunities sub-programmes

	disadvantaged. The programme is announced every year.				2 000 (2007) 2 000 (2008) Road to science: 25.7 (2007)
Arany János Talent Development Programme and Arany János Dormitory Programme (Ministry of Education and Culture)	Scholarship programme providing disadvantaged children with opportunities of talent management and of developing their personality and abilities, also promoting the completion of secondary studies and admission to institutes of higher-education.	2000-	continuous	Number of students participating in the Arany János Talent Development Programme: 3000 people (2008) Number of students participating in the Arany János Dormitory Programme: 620 people (2008) Number of students participating in the Arany János Vocational School Dormitory Programme: 75 people (2008)	Arany János Talent Development Programme: 4 308.46 (2006-2007) Arany János Vocational School Dormitory Programme: 806.38(2006-2007) Arany János Vocational School Dormitory Programme: 105 (2007)
'Study Hall' Programme (Ministry of Education and Culture)	The programme promotes the academic success of disadvantaged, especially Roma children by extracurricular means.	2004-	continuous	Number of Study Halls: 77 (2007) Number of students participating in various programmes: 1874 people (2007)	532 (2006) 926 (2007 519 (2008)
Affirmative action in higher education – admission procedure and mentoring programme (Ministry of Education and Culture)	Preferences (in 2007/2008 extra points) granted in the admission procedure to disadvantaged young people, as well as personal assistance to admitted students through the mentor programme.	2005-	continuous	Number of students admitted to higher education as part of affirmative action: 706 people (2007) Number of students admitted to higher education programmes with tuition fees as part of affirmative action: 122 people (2007) Number of disadvantaged young people applying to a higher education programme: 3 681 people (2007) Number of young people with multiple disadvantages applying to a higher education programme: 1	Mentoring programme: 22 (2006) 83 (2007) 30 (2008)

				102 people (2007) Number of mentored students participating in the programme: 381 people (20072008) Rate of students with Roma origin among mentored students: 10 % (2007/2008)	
Including more disabled young people into higher education (Ministry of Education and Culture)	In order to increase the number of disabled young people in higher education, a conference is organised annually and a supplementary normative state subsidy is provided to the institutions for the disabled students admitted. The number of disabled young people in higher education is increasing year by year.	2006-2008	continuous	Number of students with disabilities in higher education: 559 people (2007)	53.8 (2006) 58.6 (2007) 67.0 (2008)
Providing free ECDL courses to visually and hearing impaired young people (Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Opportunity for students with visual or hearing impairments who have obtained 'A' level to complete an ECDL course to obtain an international computer skills certificate, at the same time providing employment opportunities.	2006-2007	completed (expected to continue)	Number of hearing impaired young people successfully completing a free ECDL course: 12 people (2007) Number of visually impaired young people successfully completing a free ECDL course: 137 (2005)	1.2 (2006) 1.2 (2007) 0.6 (2008)
Extending daycare institutions for 0–3- year-olds – Regional Development Operational Programmes (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Extending institutional care for minors (day nurseries, family day care centres, home childcare) and rendering services more flexible using funds of the Regional Operational Programmes.	2008-2013 (through a series of grants)	in progress	Number of places established/modernised (target): 15 000 (2015)	No precise data available.
Operation of the family support system (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Improving the income status of families at a greater risk of poverty (raising three or more children, single-parent families) through differentiated increases in the family allowance.	2006-	continuous	Monthly average number of families receiving family allowance: 1 224 344 (2007) Annual increase in the amount of the family allowance: families raising three or more	318 213 (2006) 348 510 (2007) 369 828 (2008)

				children: 6.1–7.9% (2008) in other family types: 4.5% (2008)	
Establishing child welfare centres (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Establishing child welfare centres in all towns with a population of over 40 000 as well as in smaller communities in the form of municipal co-operations. Child welfare centres perform social work in housing estates and hospitals, maintain a connection service for relatives as well as a stand-by service.	2004-	continuous	Number of child welfare centres Objective: 43 (2007) Actual: 53 (2007)	78.8.(2006) 93.2 (2007) 93.6 (2008)
Extending specialised care for children with special needs (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Extending the network of specialized children's homes.	2004-	continuous	Number of places in specialized children's homes: 413 (2006) 518 (2008)	69 (2006)
Developing the "Sure Start" programme (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Locally co-ordinated support services for disadvantaged families with small children, providing for an early recognition of problems and development related to children, the development of parenting skills and health improvement programmes. Between 2004 and 2006, the programme was implemented in approx. 50 pilot locations. The aim is to develop a uniform methodology and disseminate the service on that basis.	2008-2013	planned	Number of running programmes: 52 (2008) Number of children involved in the programmes (target): 8000 people (2010) Actual: 400 people (2008) Number of children involved in development activities (target): 2600 people (2010)	Methodological programme: 1 300 (2007-2013) National dissemination: 6 220 (2007-2013)
Regional crisis management network, Crisis Management Centre in Budapest, National Telephone Service for Crisis Management and Information, and secret shelter against domestic violence (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Institute for Social Policy and Labour)	Accommodation and comprehensive assistance for people (parents, guardians, children) who have been exposed to or have become victims of domestic violence. Components include the crisis management network working on the basis of temporary homes for families, the 24-hour toll-free number (National Telephone Service for Crisis Management and Information) and a secret shelter.	Regionally: 2004- Nationally, National Telephone Service for Crisis Management and Information and secret shelter: 2005-	continuous	Victims receiving care in the regional crisis management network: 1361 people (2007) Number of emergency calls received by the telephone service: 83 688 (2007) Number of people placed in the secret shelter: 262 people (2007)	Regional crisis management network: 40 (2006) 40 (2007) 44 (2008) National crisis management, National Telephone Service for Crisis Management and Information and secret shelter: 89.7 (2006) 76.3 (2007) 78.3 (2008)

Victim Support Service (Central Judicial Office, Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement)	The service provides various forms of support nationally to victims of crime: legal aid, immediate financial aid, promotion of interests, state compensation. The service provides a wide range of information to all victims seeking help. County services provide psychological help only through parent counselling services and NGOs under specific agreements (e.g. ESZTER Ambulancia in Budapest).	2006-	continuous	Number of requests for state compensation: 411 (2007) Decisions granting state compensation: 210 (2007) Total amount granted in compensation: HUF 45 million (2007) Information was provided in 3 802 cases (2007) Number of requests for services: 7 288 (2007)	440 (2006) 440 (2007) 440 (2008)
Implementing the National Infant and Child Health Programme (Ministry of Health, National Institution for Child Health)	Key objectives of the programme: improved access to health care and services, improving the quantity and quality of nutrition, improvement and early development of the quality of life for children aged 0–3. Key results: tandem screening for metabolic diseases has been introduced for new-born children; the number of district nurses for schools has increased; breast-feeding and related communication has improved; the vaccination system has been modified and extended; heart transplantation has become available; data collection on illnesses has become regulated.	2005-	continuous	Number of breast-fed infants (up to the age of 6 months): 62,4% (2006) Number of baby-friendly hospitals: 7 (2007) Number of abortions under the age of 19: 5,293 cases (2007) Capacity increase for child rehabilitation, number of beds: 301 (2007)	20 (2006) 0 (2007) 98 (2008)
Drugs: Rolling out low-threshold services (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Low-threshold services for addicts (Shopping Mall Programme, Safe Entertainment Programme, etc.) were defined in 2007 by the Act on Social Services and have become eligible for normative funds. The grant programme Integration Programmes for Children and Youth, launched in 2008 financed from the ESF, is also instrumental in rolling services.	2006-2008 Social Renewal Operational Programme, sub-measure 5.2.5: 2008-2010	in progress	Number of low-threshold services for addicts: 71 (2008) Number of children/young people reached through services; target: 50 people (2010) Number of children/young people involved in the programme; target: 20 people (2010)	170 (2006) 143 (2007) 125 (2008) Social Renewal Operational Programme, sub-measure 5.2.5: 490 (2008-2010)
Drugs: Reinforcing reintegration services (Ministry of Social Affairs and	It is necessary to improve the system of institutions providing work-rehabilitation, development and preparatory employment.	2006-2008	in progress	Number of institutions providing reintegration and re-socialisation for addicts: 24 (2007)	50 (2006) 70 (2007) 50 (2008)

Labour)				Number of programmes offering community care for addicts: 71 (2008)	
3. Mitigation of geographical and housing disadvantages					
Territorial and regional development fund (Ministry of National Development and Economy)	The budgetary fund distributed in a decentralised manner by regional and county spatial development councils are mostly available for infrastructural development, the fulfilment of basic municipal duties and the development of the local economy.	2006, 2008	continuous	number of jobs created: 1031 (grants in 2006); number of kindergartens, schools, social institutions established or improved: 226 (grants in 2006);	9 000 (2006) 3 900 (2008)
Development grant aimed at equalising regional development (Ministry of National Development and Economy)	Mitigation of differences in the level of spatial development affecting the infrastructure of towns and villages	2006-2008	in progress		
Fund for closing up the most disadvantaged micro-regions (Ministry of National Development and Economy)	The fund distributed in a decentralised manner provides support to the most disadvantaged micro-regions to improve their competitiveness, create jobs, and support municipal and partly tourism development projects.	2006-	continuous		9 000 (2006) 5 800 (2007) 5 800 (2008)
Earmarked and targeted support	Local municipalities have access to earmarked and targeted support for major investments related to the development of public services, including e.g. the reconstruction and instrument procurement of health care institutions, the improvement of public cultural, educational and child protection institutions, the development of residential social institutions, and investments in improving the quality of potable water and the sewage system. From 2007, no new earmarked support is granted, whereas targeted support is limited to the purchase of of health care instruments.	1992-	in progress	Investments implemented in 2006 using funds from earmarked support: healthcare: 13 culture: 11 education: 28 social sector: 6 water management: 3	63 800 (2006) 57 500 (2007) 53 000 (2008)
Cserehát Regional Development Pilot Programme (Ministry of Social Affairs and	The comprehensive pilot programme implemented in co-operation with the UNDP is enhancing development in 10 micro-	2005-2009	in progress	Number of “learning projects” implemented: 99 Number of supported “major	481 (2005-2008)

Labour)	regions of the Cserehát area with dense Roma populations in the fields of economic recovery, employment expansion, community development and improved access to services.			projects": 12 Number of towns and villages involved in supported major projects: 228 Number of people employed during the implementation of learning projects: 1 050 Number of self-help groups established during the programme: 61	
Programme 'For a more livable village' (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	The programme covers 600 villages with multiple disadvantages and supports local community development programmes, the recovery of local culture and ecotourism, as well as social duties and municipal operations carried out as part of public work programmes.	2002-	continuous	Number of villages implementing supported public work programmes: 225 (2006) Number of people employed in public work programmes: 948 (2006). Rate of Roma people to the number of people employed: 34%.	Public work programmes: 276 (2006) Other resources: 60 (2006) 115 (2007) 100 (2008)
LEADER+ type rural development programmes – National Development Plan I, Agriculture and Rural Development Operational Programme (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)	As part of local co-operation, the approximately 70 action groups can invest on small scale infrastructural development employment programmes.	2004-2008		Number of supported local action groups: 70 number of new jobs created: 140 (2006)	4 800 (2004-2008)
Social land programme (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	The programme provides opportunities for agricultural small farming and livestock farming for the inactive (mostly Roma) population living in disadvantaged rural areas suitable for agricultural production.	1992-	continuous	Number of villages involved in the programme: 180 (2007) Number of families receiving support through the programme: 14 335 (2007)	200 (2006) 300 (2007) 112 (2008)
Rehabilitation of urban areas – Regional Development Operational Programme, measure 2.2 (Ministry of National	The programme provides assistance to local municipalities with innovative urban rehabilitation initiatives, by the restoration of run-down urban areas, support for the establishment of new economic, communal	2004-2008	in progress	Number of rehabilitated urban areas: 20 (2007) Population of rehabilitated urban	24 398 (2004-2007)

Development and Economy)	and social functions as well as brownfield and greenfield investment projects.			areas: 216,255 people (2007)	
Three-year micro-regional social development programmes (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Micro-regional social development programmes supported through grants enable the development of basic and specialised social services as well the forms of child welfare service that are not available in disadvantaged regions and small villages. In each year, new three-year programmes are launched in two or three additional micro-regions, where, as a result, the quality of social and child welfare services reaches or exceeds the national average.	2001-	continuous	Number of micro-regions supported: 15 (2001-2007) Annual funds per micro-region: HUF 110-120 million (2007)	Total of ministry and decentralised: 730 (2006) 680 (2007) 720 (2008)
Development of health care institutions in underdeveloped regions – Human Resources Development Operational Programme, measure 4.3. (Ministry of Health)	As part of the programme, a model health care institution is being created in the Northern Great Plain region, and medical rehabilitation centres and nursing institutions are also being established. The programme aims to reduce the number of premature deaths from 5,843 to 5,259 in disadvantaged regions and to provide an additional 300 rehabilitation beds nationally.	2004-2008	in progress	Floor area of improved or reconstructed facilities: 52 987 m^2 (2008) Number of nursing beds converted to provide rehabilitation beds: 320 (2008) Number of premature deaths in the three most disadvantaged regions, target (2008): 5259	40 803.8 (2004-2008)
National Programme for the Improvement of Drinking Water Quality (Ministry of Environment and Water Management)	During the period, the National Programme for the Improvement of Drinking Water Quality, the ultimate aim of which is to make healthy potable water available across the country, continued in several locations. The Environment and Energy Operational Programme of the New Hungary Development Plan provides the funds required for the completion of the programme.	2001-2009	in progress	Population affected by implemented programmes for the improvement of potable water quality: 129 000 people (2008) Population affected by the Northern Great Plain potable water project, target: 110 000 people (2009) Number of residents with access to potable water of insufficient quality: 2,409,143 people (2008)	Domestic resources: 11 950 (2006) Municipal resources: 1050 (2006) Community resources: 10 660 (2006)
Sewage-Water Drainage and Cleaning Programmes (Ministry of Environment and Water Management)	Sewage-Water Drainage and Cleaning Programmes also continued, the aim of which is to achieve a 87% ratio of homes covered by sewage system by 2015.	2003-2015	in progress	Number of homes linked to the sewage network: 67.5% (2006) Percentage of the population living	Resource: earmarked and targeted support: 63 800 (2006)

				in canalised areas: 75.7 % (2006)	Environment and Energy Operational Programme: 3 595.4 domestic; 2 3213.4 EU (2006-2007) ISPA: 93 747 domestic; 262 211 EU (2006-2007) Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Operational Programme: 5 185 domestic; 20 741 EU (2006-2007)
Improved access to disadvantaged regions and micro-regions (improvement of minor roads) – Regional Development Operational Programme, measure 2.1 (Ministry for National Development and Economy)	As part of the programme, projects will be implemented by late 2008 with the aim of improving minor roads to provide better access to disadvantaged areas, constructing missing roads and improving local public transport.	2004-2008	in progress	Length of constructed or improved four and five-rate roads: 503 km (2007) Number of public transport projects supported: 20 (2007) Total population of towns and villages directly affected by the improvement and construction of roads: 1,117,807 people (2007)	27 050 (2004-2007)
Library service system and library bus programme (Ministry of Education and Culture)	Through the library service system and the mobile library programme, the documents and information services provided by the entire library system are made available in villages and small communities.	2005-	continuous	Number of library service points established: 1 502 (2008) Number of library buses operating: 2 (2008) Number of villages accessed through library buses: 50 (2008)	Normative state subsidy for mobile libraries: 714 (2006) 1 600 (2007) 2 000 (2008)
Housing-building allowance and Home-creation Allowance for Young People (Ministry of Municipalities)	The house-building allowance is a non-repayable grant, which is available for the dependent children in the recipient's household to cover part of the construction costs or purchasing price of a newly constructed, purchased or extended home.	2005-	continuous	Number of families supported: 34 065 (2006) 26 953 (2007) 21 200 (2008)	48 159 (2006) 42 254 (2007) 46 800 (2008)

	The Home-creation Allowance for Young People equals to half the amount of the housing allowance and assists couples under 35 with children in purchasing used homes.		continuous	Number of families supported: 14 500 (2006) 11 118 (2007) 12 000 (2008)	14 639 (2006) 10 830 (2007) 13 200 (2008)
Panel programme (Ministry of Municipalities)	The *panel programme* enables the energy efficient renovation of dwelling block houses built with industrialised technologies. Grants are available to condominiums with adequate own funds.	2001-	continuous	Number of improved homes: 64 467 (2006) 61 754 (2007)	12 884.7 (2006) 13 492.6 (2007) 10 000 (2008)
Subsidised rent (Ministry of Municipalities)	The system of subsidised rents aims to enable the government and the municipality to provide non-repayable grants to families raising children which live in social housing and face social difficulty. (50% is funded from the central budget and 50% is provided by the municipality from its own funds).	2005-2008	closed	Number of households supported: 1 128 (2006) 1 800 (2008)	266.8 (2006)
Promotion of debt management – grants to local municipalities or municipal co-operations, promotion of card meters, debt consolidation programme (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	In order to promote the debt management service, municipalities have received support to arrange the service in co-operation form.	2006-2007	closed	Towns and villages operating the debt management service: 142 (2007) Monthly average number of people using the debt management service: 3 280 (2008)	30.0 (2006)
	Card meters installed in households with arrears allow prevention of accumulated arrears and disconnecting services. Following the conclusion of a pilot experiment, the support was systematised and was integrated into the Act on social services.	2005-	in progress	Number of families participating in the programme: 1600 (2007)	18.8 (2006)
	As part of the debt consolidation programme, the state assumed repayment of arrears from housing loans granted with the old terms (before 31 December 1989) for families participating in the programme.	2005-2007	closed	Number of households with suspended repayment obligations: 1 732 (2006) 2 130 (2007)	660.3 (2007) 2 900 (2008)
Programme for the social integration of Roma families	A programme aimed at eliminating the social and economic exclusion of people living in	2005-	in progress	Number of families moving into new homes:	400 (2006) 390 (2007)

living in colonies (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	colonies and similar environments, allowing segregated living environments to be eliminated or rehabilitated, geographical mobility, improved labour market conditions, as well as access to kindergarten, educational and social services to be ensured. Grants have been offered for the fourth time in 2008.			77 (2006) 92 (2007) Number of homes refurbished and fitted with sanitary facilities: 95 (2006) 56 (2007) Number of participants in training programmes: 148 (2006) 325 (2007) Number of participants in employment: 39 (2006) 97 (2007)	480 (2008)
Inclusive village programme (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	As part of the programme, homeless families choosing this solution are provided with housing and subsistence opportunities in villages. The inclusive village pilot programme is based on community development and general development programme for the entire community.	2004-	in progress	Number of people provided with housing: 150 people (2004-2008)	70 (2006) 82 (2007) 10 (2008)
Subsidised housing programme for homeless people (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)	Supporting independent housing for homeless people outside social institutions, in subsidized rented flats, reinforcement of social integration through promoting independent life. New grants announced every year.	2005-	in progress	Remaining in the rented flat 3 months following expiry of support: 185 people (2006)	302 (2006) 130 (2007)
System of subsidised gas prices on a social basis	In 2007, market rates were introduced for domestic gas and district heating services. The previous uniform system of subsidised prices has been replaced by means-tested assistance.	2006-	in progress	Number of households eligible for subsidised gas prices: 1 768 000 (2007) 1 506 000 (2008) Number of households eligible for subsidised district heating: 328 000 (2007) 308 000 (2008)	109 953.7 (2007) 81 123.3 (2008)
4. Institutional matters					
National Equal Opportunities Network	National network established at the county level to organise programmes and training on equal opportunities related to disadvantaged target groups and to offer advice.	2004-	continuous	Number of network members: 20 (2008) Number of participants in programmes organised by the Houses of Opportunities:	350 (2006) 250 (2007) 290 (2008)

				44 300 (2007) Number of courses, conferences, training programmes organised by the Houses of Opportunities: 366 (2007) Number of people receiving legal advice: 1 658 (2007)	

Abbreviations used

ÁFSZ / PES	Public Employment Service -
ÁNTSZ	National Public Health Medical Officers' Service
BEGYKA	Public Foundation for the Rights of Patients, Care Recipients and Children
BM	Ministry of Interior
CISZOK	Civil servicing and information centres
EBH	Equal Treatment Authority
EBF	Health Insurance Supervisory Authority
EMVA	European Agriculture Rural Development Fund
EPC AWG	Economic Policy Committee Working group on Ageing Population
ERFA	European Regional Development Fund
ESSPROS	European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics
ESZA	European Social Fund
ESZCSM	Ministry of Health, Social Affairs and Family
EU-SILC / VÉKA	European Union Statistics on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
EÜM	Ministry of Health
FOT	Home-creation Allowance for Young People
FSZH	Central Employment and Social Office
HAPN	Hungarian Anti Poverty Network
HEFOP	Human Resource Development Operational Programme
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IRM	Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement
KVVM	Ministry of Environment and Water Management
NCST	National Action Plan for Social Inclusion
NFGM	Ministry of National Development and Economy
NSJ	National Strategy Report on social protection and social inclusion
OFA	National Employment Fund
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEP	National Health Insurance Fund
OÉT	National Council for Conciliation of Interests
OGY	National Parliament
OKM	Ministry of Education and Culture
OLEF	National Population Health Survey
OMC	Open method of coordination
ONYF	Central Administration of National Pension Insurance
ORSZI	National Institute of Rehabilitation and Social Experts
ÖM	Ministry of Local Government

PSZÁF	Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority
ROP	Regional Operational Programme
SZMI	Institute for Social Policy and Labour
SZMM	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour
szocpol	house-building allowance
TÁMOP	Social Renewal Operational Programme
TIOP	Social Infrastructure Operational Programme
TISZK	Regional Integrated Vocational Training Centre
TKEB	Committee Against Social Exclusion
ÚMFT	New Hungary Development Plan
ÚMVP	New Hungary Rural Development Programme