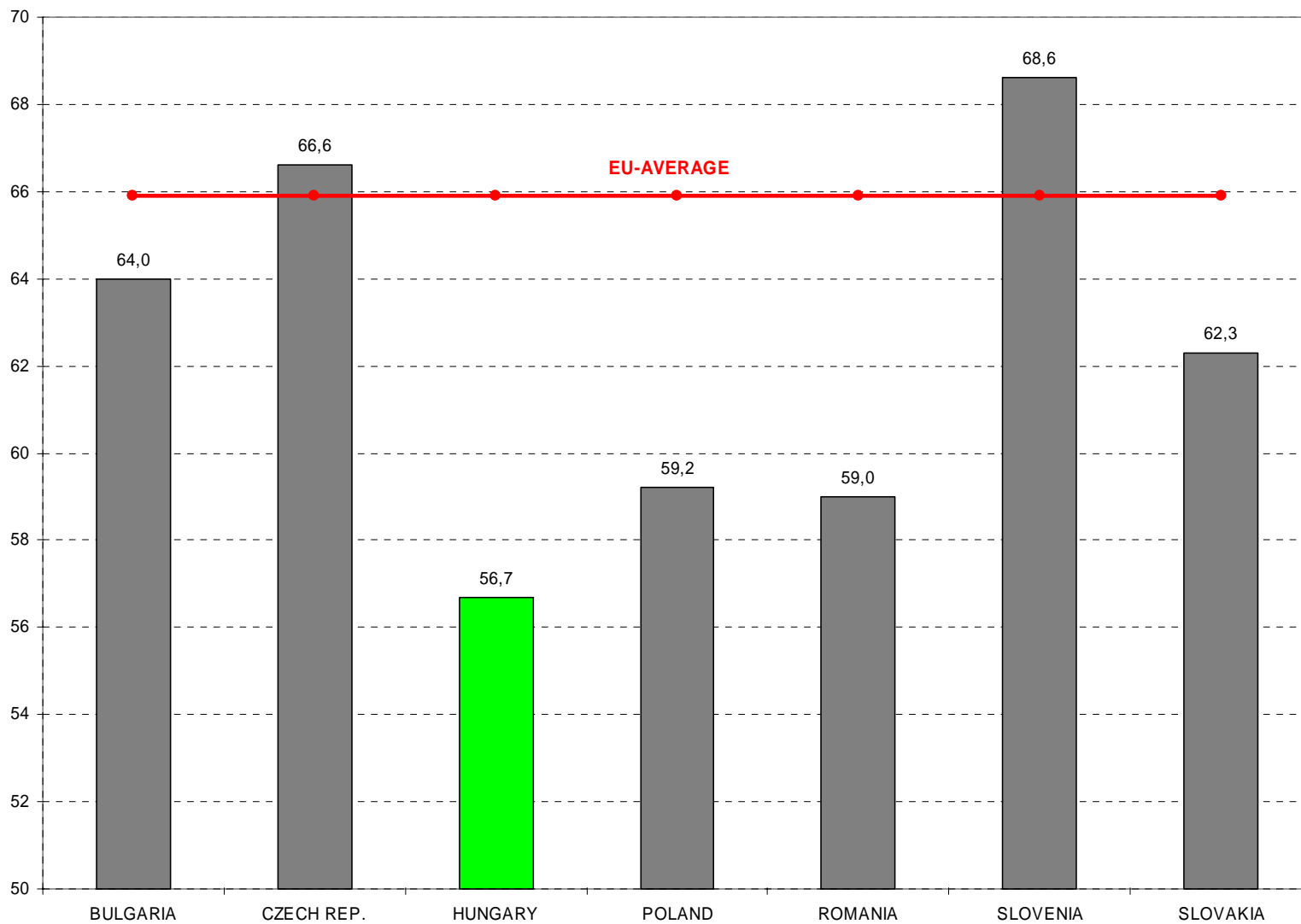


# Short-Run Employer Survey on Identifying Labour Market Needs in Hungary

OLIVER DEMKÓ  
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND LABOUR

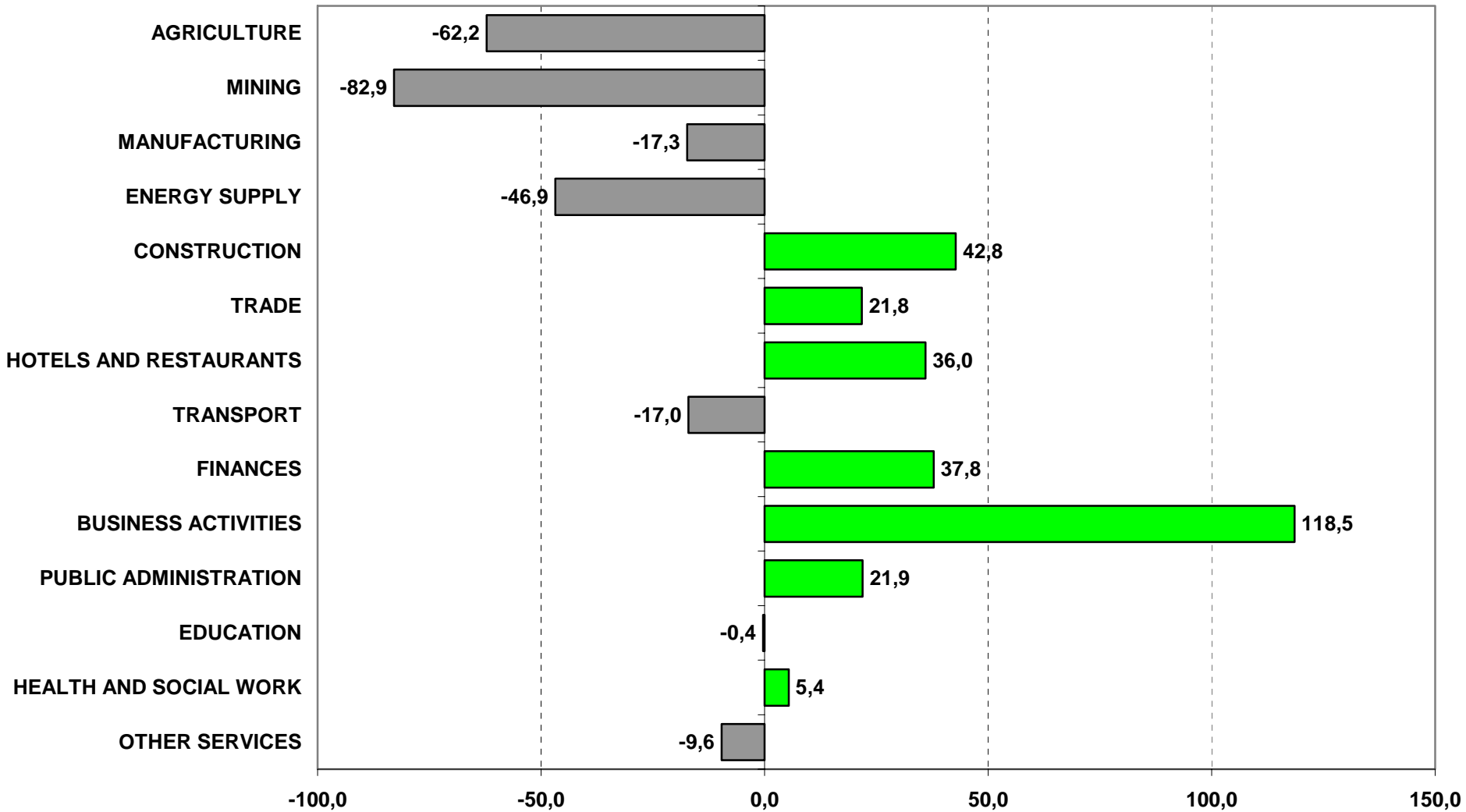
EMPLOYMENT RATES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2008



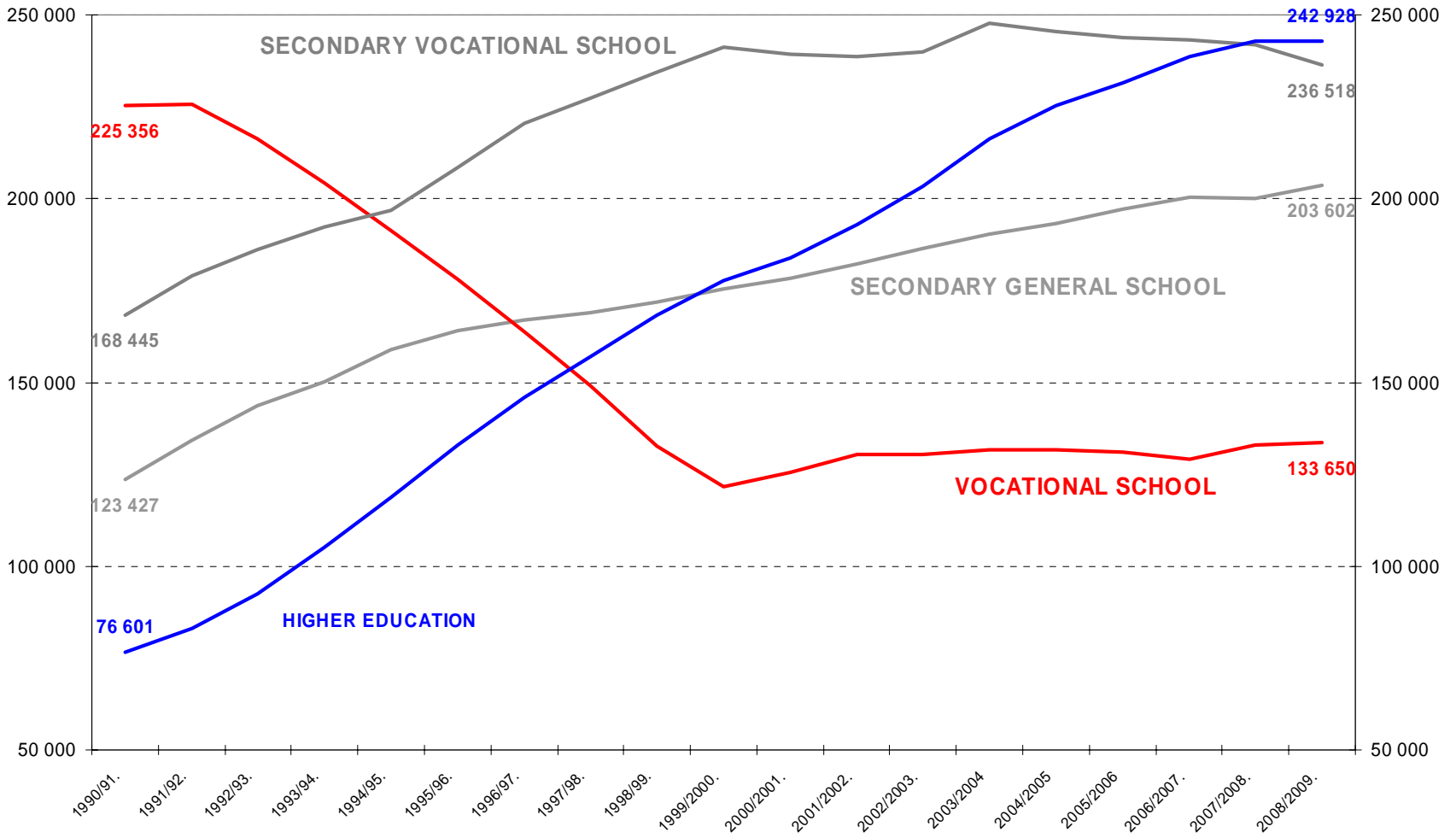
# **REASONS FOR THE LOW LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT IN HUNGARY**

- **HIGH INACTIVITY OF THE POPULATION**
- **LOW SPREAD OF ATYPICAL FORMS OF  
EMPLOYMENT**
- **LOW MOBILITY OF LABOUR FORCE**
- **STRUCTURAL IMBALANCE BETWEEN LABOUR  
DEMAND AND SUPPLY**

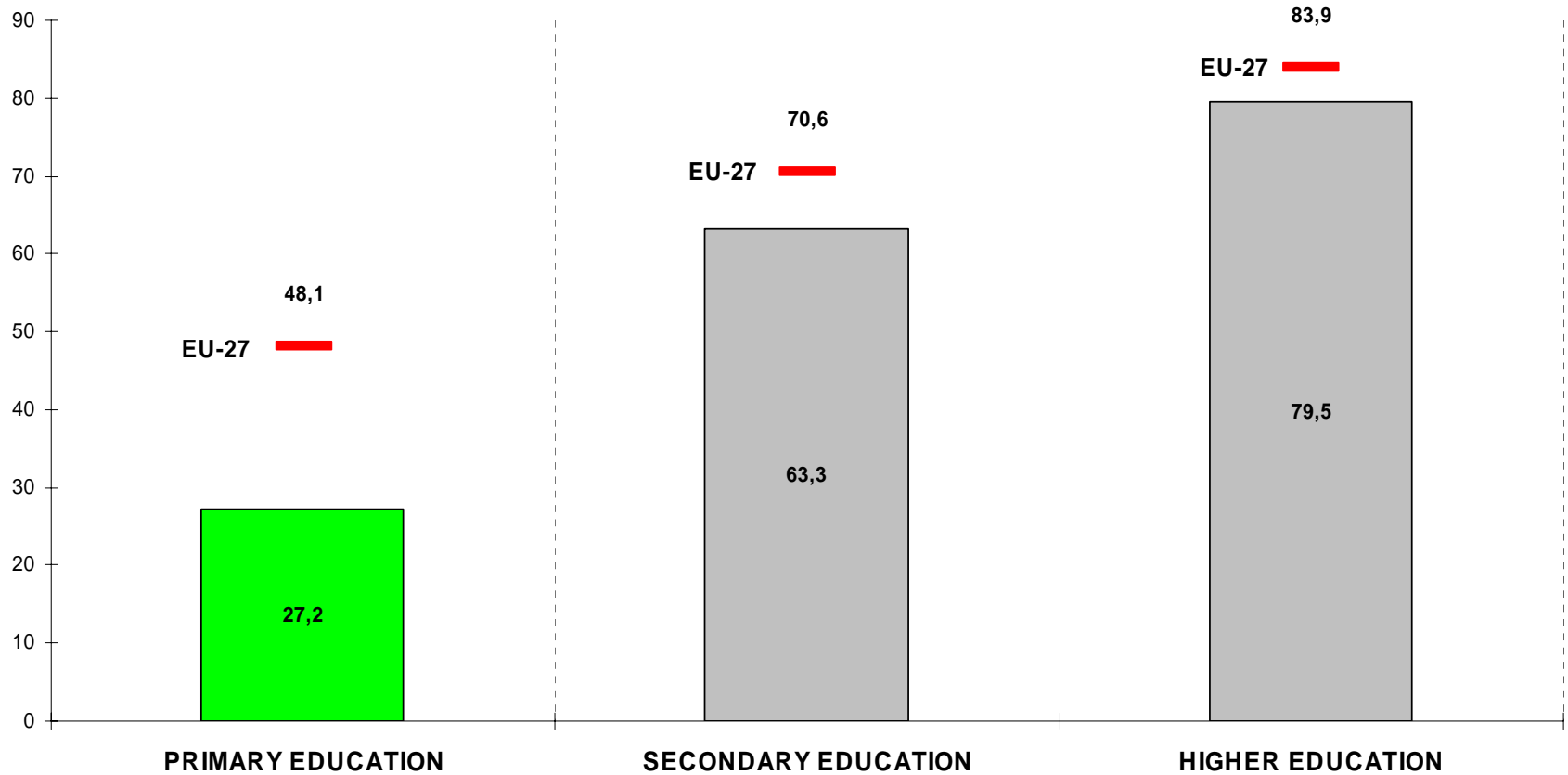
## SECTORAL CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT IN HUNGARY 1992-2008, %



# STUDENTS IN FULL-TIME EDUCATION IN HUNGARY, 1990-2009



## EMPLOYMENT RATES BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN HUNGARY, 2008



## **SOME CONCLUSIONS**

- **Structural problems of the labour market determine low employment level**
- **Inadequate output of education generates unemployment**
- **The best way out of unemployment is education and training**
- **Governmental responsibility to control educational output and provide information for different stakeholders**
- **Need for a comprehensive forecasting system**

# **MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE SHORT-TERM FORECAST**

**The survey meets multiple information needs:**

- Providing data for projecting employment and unemployment trends**
- Collecting data on intended hiring and downsizing of workers**
- Identifying labour shortages**
- Evaluating company-responds to changes**
- Uncovering tensions on the regional and local labour markets**
- Making a consistent economic and labour market development projection**



# **REAL AND FINANCING INDICATORS**

- **Capacity utilisation (low, average, high)**
- **Main reasons for capacity underutilisation**
- **Investment plans (technology, production site)**
- **Stock of orders (increase, unchanged, decrease)**
- **Net sales revenues (increase, unchanged, decrease)**
- **Overdue receivables (increase, unchanged, decrease)**
- **Book of value of company assets**
- **Expected net incomes (increase, unchanged, decrease)**
- **Judgement of the economy (improve, stagnate, worsen)**

# **FEATURES OF THE SURVEY**

- **Data collection is based on the network of labour offices**
- **Personal interviews with employers**
- **Big sample size (8 thousand employers, high representation of foreign companies)**
- **Stratified sample by the size of the staff**
- **High coverage of employees (contacted firms employ 30 per cent of all employees)**
- **Joint implementation with a research institute**
- **Time horizon of the forecast has been extended from 9 month to more than one year**
- **Overlapping forecasting periods**

# **SOME SPECIFIC COMMENTS AND CONSIDERATIONS**

- **Accuracy and reliability of the short-run forecast (depends on the size of a company)**
- **Optimal time horizon of empirical surveys**
- **Exhaustion of the sample (decreasing willingness to frequently cooperate)**
- **Low costs but heavy work-load of the PES**
- **Possibility to additional data collection**

# **FORMS AND USE OF THE RESULTS**

- **Evaluation at three levels (office, region, national)**
- **Dissemination of information through multiple channels**
- **Detailed data and time-series on-line**
- **Interactive database on the internet**
- **List of occupations with employment prospect**
- **Information on announced labour shortage**
- **Practice of demand-driven education system**

# **FUTURE PLANS**

- **Making available more historical data**
- **Facilitating more efficient dissemination of results**
- **Refining forecasting method**
- **Developing an integrated medium-term forecasting system**

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ENGLISH  
DEVELOPED BY RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ECONOMY AND  
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