

Indicator and benchmarking system

North-Great Plain, Hungary



Date: 2011-09-05

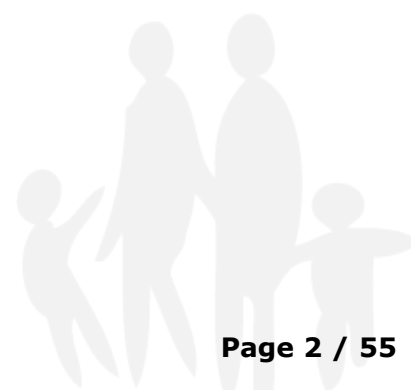
Place: Debrecen, Hungary



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Introduction

The following proposals for an indicator system is, at this time, based on an German view on how indicators could be measured. The indicator system is supposed to enable a survey of essential facts concerning the YURA project. There is a general need for discussions, to get to one agreed proposal. A first coordination meeting with the project partner Burgenlandkreis (Saxony-Anhalt) took place. This submitted discussion proposal already includes deleted, modified and supplemented aspects of the indicator system as a results from the above mentioned coordination meeting.

To ensure a high degree of a standardised representation of the indicator system, all indicators are show on separated pages ("indicator pages").

Each "indicator pages" consist of a specific definition for the indicator and as well information about needed data to achieve the indicator. In this process it is recommended to focus on published respectively publicly available data. In exceptional cases there could be a need for additional data preparation (for example if published data are not available in the required regional or contextual classification

It is foreseeable that some indicators will only be partly comparable. For example, the education and vocational training systems in the partner regions are organised differently. Similarly, the definitions of occupations differ from one country to another (therefore the EU classification of occupations should be used as far as possible). In this case it needs to be clarified whether and to what extend a harmonisation is possible.

It is preferred to assemble timelines because in this way, it will be possible to show and describe regional development, and not only a punctual survey. The timelines should start with data from the year 2005 and go on to the latest available year. It is also possible to begin the timeline in the year 2000, if

appropriate data is available. A limitation on the current year should be avoided as far as possible.

Even the information of possible data sources are only suggestions respectively recommendations. Of course other sources e.g. special surveys or scientific work (studies, evaluations etc.) could be used.

A potentially regional specific problem is the recourse on data from the regional employment agencies. For example in the region Burgenlandkreis (Saxony-Anhalt), the responsible employment agency Merseburg is taking care of two districts (NUTS III regions), the district Burgenlandkreis as well as the district Saalekreis. Concerning the wide range of accessible data provided by the employment agencies, which need to be processed to the NUTS III level, the proposal is, to use the data from the regional employment agency, to avoid additional work and expenses. In this case we hope that in spite of a higher aggregation rate from the used data, the outcome will be still representative for the region Burgenlandkreis (Saxony-Anhalt). If this procedure is transferable to other regions/project partners can only be assessed by the project partners.

Overall, there is a general need for discussion concerning the “indicator pages” as well as the possibility of the timelines. Already the discussion with the project partner Burgenlandkreis resulted in modifications, additions but also deletion of indicators. The within this indicator handbook made proposals require further development and modification.

Indicator description

General indicators

indicator (proposal)	Migration over district borders (NUTS-III-level)
definition	<p>Migration balance (migration surplus or rather migration loss) is the difference between immigration and emigration within the administrative district/county (NUTS-III-level). Immigration and emigration over administrative district/county borders are part of the population statistics.</p> <p>Here migration is described for the YURA relevant age groups 18 to under 25 and 25 to under 30 years, considered by gender.</p>
explanation	<p>Total migration is an indicator for mobility. Because several YURA partner regions suffer particularly of an emigration of young women, a gender specific migration balance is needed.</p>
required data	<p>Immigration, emigration and migration balance distinguished by age and gender on NUTS-III-level.</p> <p>timeline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - data starting from the year 2005 (mandatory) - data starting from the year 2000 (optional)
possible data sources	<p>statistical state offices</p>
remarks	<p>An additional evaluation may be necessary and possibly fee required</p>

The Situation in Hungary

In the years before 1990, the migration from rural societies to cities was the dominant tendency, with a prominence to move to the capital. This caused the desolation of the population-exporting villages, i.e. a natural loss of population was added to the migration loss. From 1990, the rate of the migration changed: rural towns began to have a negative tendency of migration, while the smaller communities began to have a positive one. After 1990, a change occurred in the migration tendencies of the capital. The migration to the agglomeration zone – which is Pest County – caused a migration loss. (In 2007, the migration balance

of Budapest turned positive with the other cities developing a small migration surplus, while the overall number of emigrants outnumbered that of the immigrants in rural municipalities).

The inland migration movement of the population – taking into account the total (permanent and temporary) migration – has decreased significantly in the 1990s and the population of the individual regions remained –with small differences –the same. Considering the direction of the migration tendencies, the versatile migration between regions and after 1990, westward mobility became dominant. Two of our westernmost regions, North Hungary and The North Plains were, in the timeframe of the survey, characterized by significant emigration loss. A constant migration loss was characteristic of these two regions: beginning from 1980, a negative balance of 290.000 people has developed.

Between 1985 and 1990, with the exception of Central Hungary, all the regions suffered a migration loss, but from 1991, the Western Transdanubian and from 1993, the Central Transdanubian regions developed a constant positive migration change. (However in 2007, the migration balance turned negative again.)

The population retaining power of the individual regions is well marked by the migration margin for thousand citizens. The migration tendencies of Northern Hungary and The Northern Great Plains region after the turn of the millennium shows an additional and growing migration surplus, while the population retaining power of the Southern Transdanubian and the Southern Great Plains regions have weakened.

The Central and Western Transdanubian regions became more and more a reception area alongside the traditionally surplus-valued central region.

Northern Great Plains

The decreasing tendency of the population of the region is further enhanced by the indicators of the inland emigration. In this sense, the Northern Great Plains region is considered an export region with a significant migration of the population. The proportion and total number of this in Szabolcs-Szatmár County is exceptionally high. One percent of the population chose here that they will pursue their welfare in another county in Hungary. Regarding the number of citizens, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County faces a problem of migration as well. The data shows that the most active migrants are people between the ages of 15 and 39, so we further refined the resolution by age. A significant difference can be seen regarding mobility between genders as well, in favor of females.

Emmigration based on age-groups and gender (ppl)

Year	Migrants by Age/gender	Hajdú-Bihar county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Észak-alföld region
2005.	Total	21655	17970	25170	64795
	0-14	4319	3432	5459	13210
	15-39	12631	10492	14911	38034
	15-19	2467	2220	2978	7665
	20-24	2868	2365	3564	8797
	25-29	3622	2838	4191	10651
	30-34	2373	2006	2660	7039
	35-39	1301	1063	1518	3882
	40-59	2960	2583	3006	8549
	60-X	1745	1463	1794	5002

	Male	10025	8306	11775	30106
	Female	11630	9664	13395	34689
2006.	Total	24164	20311	28596	73071
	0-14	4340	3731	6151	14222
	15-39	14467	11920	16638	43025
	15-19	2773	2379	2711	7863
	20-24	3122	2380	3829	9331
	25-29	4080	3251	4731	12062
	30-34	2886	2532	3544	8962
	35-39	1606	1378	1823	4807
	40-59	3263	2915	3631	9809
	60-X	2094	1745	2176	6015
	Male	11153	9263	13337	33753
	Female	13011	11048	15259	39318
2007.	Total	25202	20345	30416	75963
	0-14	4603	3609	6219	14431
	15-39	14914	11930	18233	45077
	15-19	2792	2208	3528	8528
	20-24	3155	2533	4071	9759
	25-29	4113	3197	5065	12375
	30-34	3099	2631	3607	9337
	35-39	1755	1361	1962	5078
	40-59	3665	3024	3895	10584
	60-X	2020	1782	2069	5871

	Male	11607	9452	14368	35427
	Female	13595	10893	16048	40536
2008.	Total	20008	16303	25234	61545
	0-14	4192	3330	5903	13425
	15-39	11439	9273	14592	35304
	15-19	1845	1458	2355	5658
	20-24	2464	2025	3418	7907
	25-29	3077	2452	3968	9497
	30-34	2641	2179	3149	7969
	35-39	1412	1159	1702	4273
	40-59	2804	2366	3048	8218
	60-X	1573	1334	1691	4598
	Male	9275	7582	11567	28424
	Female	10733	8721	13667	33121
2009.	Total	19514	15780	23166	58460
	0-14	3939	3392	5514	12845
	15-39	11242	8917	13255	33414
	15-19	1578	1407	1992	4977
	20-24	2531	2023	3255	7809
	25-29	2944	2260	3538	8742
	30-34	2682	2069	2874	7625
	35-39	1507	1158	1596	4261
	40-59	2706	2185	2895	7786
	60-X	1627	1286	1502	4415

Male	8942	7369	10667	26978
Female	10572	8411	12499	31482

source: Central Statistic Office

Immigration based on age-groups and genders (ppl)

Year	Migrants by age/ gender	Hajdú-Bihar county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Északalföld region
2005.	Total	20616	16571	23055	60242
	0-14	4168	3124	5140	12432
	15-39	11961	9357	13357	34675
	15-19	2387	1978	2681	7046
	20-24	2694	2136	3215	8045
	25-29	3375	2510	3678	9563
	30-34	2230	1749	2406	6385
	35-39	1275	984	1377	3636
	40-59	2767	2550	2893	8210
	60-X	1720	1540	1665	4925
	Male	9600	7738	10817	28155
	Female	11016	8833	12238	32087
	2006.	Total	22841	18052	25798
0-14		4089	3289	5694	13072
15-39		13579	10317	14702	38598
15-19		2651	2088	2478	7217
20-24		3000	2251	3424	8675

	25-29	3773	2685	4083	10541
	30-34	2630	2074	3077	7781
	35-39	1525	1219	1640	4384
	40-59	3167	2776	3384	9327
	60-X	2006	1670	2018	5694
	Male	10439	8348	12123	30910
	Female	12402	9704	13675	35781
2007. év	Total	24153	17678	26153	67984
	0-14	4399	3208	5577	13184
	15-39	14244	9971	15386	39601
	15-19	2632	1977	3256	7865
	20-24	3279	2250	3432	8961
	25-29	3984	2473	3992	10449
	30-34	2782	2089	3015	7886
	35-39	1567	1182	1691	4440
	40-59	3462	2848	3350	9660
	60-X	2048	1651	1840	5539
	Male	11171	8235	12389	31795
	Female	12982	9443	13764	36189
2008.	Total	18374	13714	19686	51774
	0-14	3791	3079	5032	11902
	15-39	10487	7235	10726	28448
	15-19	1851	1141	1809	4801
	20-24	2360	1572	2445	6377

	25-29	2789	1862	2806	7457
	30-34	2231	1657	2379	6267
	35-39	1256	1003	1287	3546
	40-59	2559	2104	2434	7097
	60-X	1537	1296	1494	4327
	Male	8428	6498	9164	24090
	Female	9946	7216	10522	27684
2009. év	Total	18210	13378	18748	50336
	0-14	3804	3068	4834	11706
	15-39	10361	7097	10224	27682
	15-19	1594	1141	1624	4359
	20-24	2485	1546	2461	6492
	25-29	2613	1725	2581	6919
	30-34	2316	1673	2210	6199
	35-39	1353	1012	1348	3713
	40-59	2533	1980	2354	6867
	60-X	1512	1233	1336	4081
	Male	8468	6243	8691	23402
	Female	9742	7135	10057	26934

source: Central Statistic Office

Migration differences between age-groups and genders (ppi)

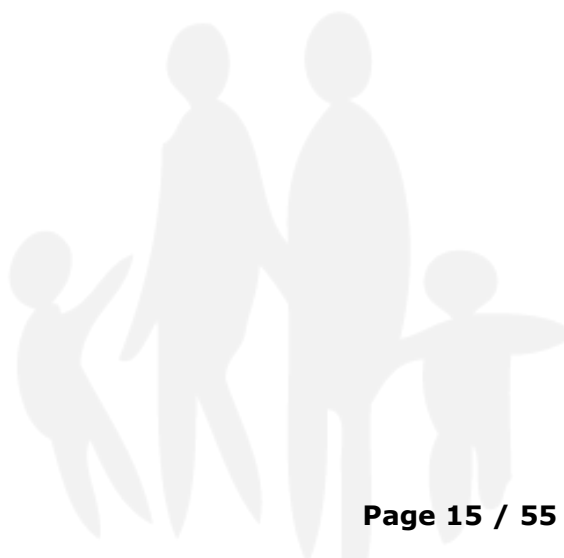
Year	Migrants by Age/gender	Hajdú-Bihar county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Észak-alföld region

			county	county	
2005.	Total	-1039	-1399	-2115	-4553
	0-14	-151	-308	-319	-778
	15-39	-670	-1135	-1554	-3359
	15-19	-80	-242	-297	-619
	20-24	-174	-229	-349	-752
	25-29	-247	-328	-513	-1088
	30-34	-143	-257	-254	-654
	35-39	-26	-79	-141	-246
	40-59	-193	-33	-113	-339
	60-X	-25	77	-129	-77
	Male	-425	-568	-958	-1951
	Female	-614	-831	-1157	-2602
	2006.	Total	-1323	-2259	-2798
0-14		-251	-442	-457	-1150
15-39		-888	-1603	-1936	-4427
15-19		-122	-291	-233	-646
20-24		-122	-129	-405	-656
25-29		-307	-566	-648	-1521
30-34		-256	-458	-467	-1181
35-39		-81	-159	-183	-423
40-59		-96	-139	-247	-482
60-X		-88	-75	-158	-321
Male		-714	-915	-1214	-2843

	Female	-609	-1344	-1584	-3537
2007.	Total	-1049	-2667	-4263	-7979
	0-14	-204	-401	-642	-1247
	15-39	-670	-1959	-2847	-5476
	15-19	-160	-231	-272	-663
	20-24	124	-283	-639	-798
	25-29	-129	-724	-1073	-1926
	30-34	-317	-542	-592	-1451
	35-39	-188	-179	-271	-638
	40-59	-203	-176	-545	-924
	60-X	28	-131	-229	-332
	Male	-436	-1217	-1979	-3632
	Female	-613	-1450	-2284	-4347
2008.	Total	-1634	-2589	-5548	-9771
	0-14	-401	-251	-871	-1523
	15-39	-952	-2038	-3866	-6856
	15-19	6	-317	-546	-857
	20-24	-104	-453	-973	-1530
	25-29	-288	-590	-1162	-2040
	30-34	-410	-522	-770	-1702
	35-39	-156	-156	-415	-727
	40-59	-245	-262	-614	-1121
	60-X	-36	-38	-197	-271
	Male	-847	-1084	-2403	-4334

	Female	-787	-1505	-3145	-5437
2009.	Total	-1304	-2402	-4418	-8124
	0-14	-135	-324	-680	-1139
	15-39	-881	-1820	-3031	-5732
	15-19	16	-266	-368	-618
	20-24	-46	-477	-794	-1317
	25-29	-331	-535	-957	-1823
	30-34	-366	-396	-664	-1426
	35-39	-154	-146	-248	-548
	40-59	-173	-205	-541	-919
	60-X	-115	-53	-166	-334
	Male	-474	-1126	-1976	-3576
	Female	-830	-1276	-2442	-4548

source: Central Statistic Office



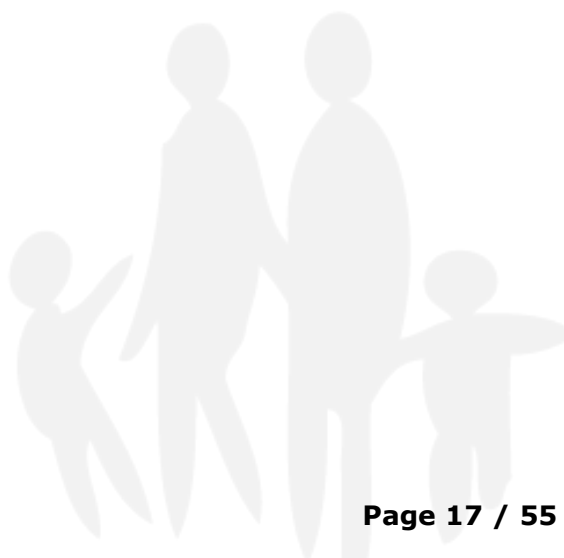
indicator (proposal)	Transition rate from vocational training into regular employment
definition	Transition rate describes the percentage of apprentices which, after finishing vocational training, has been taken over into a regular employment*. * occupations with social insurance contributions
explanation	Transition rate is an indicator for the capacity of the regional labour market for graduates. The probability of emigration for graduates which has been taken over into a regular employment is lower compared to graduates which has not been taken over.
required data	Complete data and distinguished by work field. timeline: complete data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - data starting from the year 2005 (mandatory) - data starting from the year 2000 (optional) distinguished by work field: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - data starting from the current year data on the regional employment agency level
possible data sources	employment agencies, statistical state offices, vocational training reports
remarks	The general question is to define a suitable indicator for the transition rate into regular employment for those regions in which the majority of vocational training is not organised in a dual system as well as occupations in Germany which are taught in vocational schools (e.g. health care).

Employment rate for graduates of vocational training in the Northern Great Plains Region

Year	Rate
2005.	39,01
2006.	39,23
2007.	39,21
2008.	41,05
2009.	37,08
2010.	38,54

Source: Central Statistic Office

indicator (proposal)	Commuters (outbound) distinguished by age group and occupation group
definition	Commuters (outbound) are persons, where the place of residence and the place of work is not the same.
explanation	Commuters (outbound) are one group of persons with the possibility to recruit skilled workforces for the regional economy. In terms of the YURA project, the interest is especially focused on young commuters (up to 30 years old) but also commuters in highly requested occupational groups.
required data	<p>outbound commuters, inbound commuters and commuter balance on administrative district/county level (NUTS-III-level) for the years 2007 to 2009.</p> <p>timeline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - data starting from the year 2005 (mandatory) - data starting from the year 2000 (optional) <p>A differentiation in respect of age groups and gender, especially young commuters up to 30 years old is desirable and should be reviewed. Data distinguished by age group and gender may possibly need an additional evaluation.</p>
possible data sources	statistical state offices, employment agencies
remarks	Additional evaluation is possibly fee required.

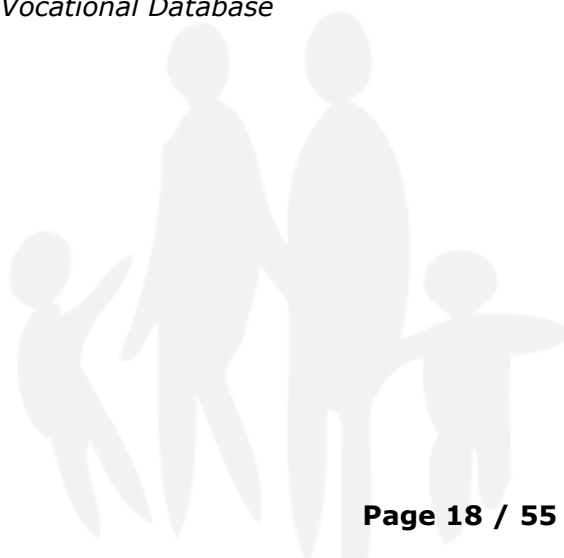


Migration data by region

Given year, the migrations between settlements

Indicators				
Number of migrants given territorial unit				
Territory				
Year	Migration type	Hajdú-Bihar county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county
2005.	Migration type in total	21655	17970	25170
	Permanent	12499	9561	13525
	Temporary	9156	8409	11645
2006.	Migration type in total	24164	20311	28596
	Permanent	13947	10806	15377
	Temporary	10217	9505	13219
2007.	Migration type in total	25202	20345	30416
	Permanent	14546	10824	16349
	Temporary	10656	9521	14067
2008.	Migration type in total	20008	16303	25234
	Permanent	11548	9262	15472
	Temporary	8460	7041	9762
2009.	Migration type in total	19514	15780	23166
	Permanent	10273	8395	13438
	Temporary	9241	7385	9728

Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database



sub-Indicator (proposal)	Childcare before school enrolment: Places in day care centres or pre-schools per 100 children
definition	The indicator is the quotient of the number of places in day care centres/pre-schools (numerator) and the number of children not required to attend school (denominator) in one administrative district/region (NUTS-III-level).
explanation	The equipment with social infrastructure especially supports the employment of young women and acts as a pull factor.
required data	Number of children under the age of 6 (respectively children not required to attend school) on NUTS-III-level. Number of places in day care centres and pre-schools on NUTS-III-level.
possible data sources	statistical state office, administrative departments, regional youth welfare offices
remarks	-

The Situation in Hungary

The child-care support possibilities in Hungary are available until the child becomes 3 years old, in the case of twins until they reach school-age, in the case of permanently ill or disabled children until the child is below the age of 10.

Child-care support is available for either parents living in one household with the child.

Providing daytime provisions is the task of municipalities. Since July 1st of 2005, every municipality with a population exceeding 10.000 people is required to operate a day nursery. Only a fragment of 4.2% of the total number of day nursery spaces is situated in municipalities; however the portion of children living in villages is 15-20% of the age group number.

A child is entitled to take part in kindergarten provision from the age of three. Elementary school is available to children, who turn 6 before the 31st of May in

the given year, so it became a general tendency for children to start their schooling at the age of seven.

The condition for a child of starting his or her education is attending a preparatory course for one year at least, which practically means accomplishing the last year of nursery school.

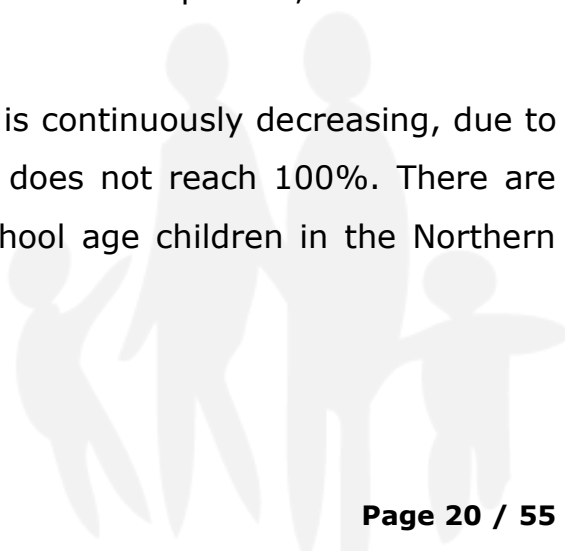
The Northern Great Plains Region

In the 389 municipalities of the region there are a total number of 94 day nurseries operating, which, considering the facts that bigger municipalities run more than one of them, means that more than 3/4th of the municipalities are missing this service.

Compared to the official number of places there is a 130% fill rate. Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County is in the worst situation, the filled value here exceeds 146%. This makes only 11% of the entitled children get access to these institutions, which leaves the parent caring for the child at home in a hard situation when trying to return to the labor market.

The appearance of family day-cares has made the situation somewhat better, 84 of which has started operating so far (with numbers soon to exceed the numbers of municipality-run institutions), however maximum seven children can be cared for in these, and only 14 are run in municipalities, while in better supported county towns there are 37 of them

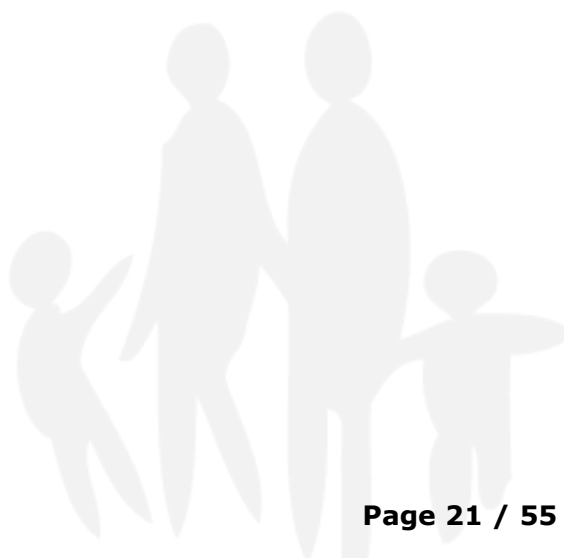
Although the number of kindergarten spaces is continuously decreasing, due to negative demographic processes the fill rate does not reach 100%. There are 45.8 pre-school spaces for every 100 not school age children in the Northern Great Plains region.



Childcare before school enrolment: Places in day care centres or pre-schools

Indicator	Hajdú-Bihar County	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County	Észak-alföld region
The number of children who are not obligated to attend to school (2010 january 1.)	44519	30351	49479	124349
No. day care	37	32	25	94
Capacity of the day care	1395	1077	1005	3477
Numbers of enrolled children in day care	1722	1444	1470	4636
Number of preschool-aged children	28268	19202	31505	78975
Capacity of the kindergarten	20283	14124	22557	56964
Number of enrolled children in kindergarten	19241	13215	21139	53595

Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database



indicator (proposal)	Number of schools per 100 pupils
definition	<p>The indicator is the quotient of the number of schools (numerator) and the number of pupils (denominator) in one administrative district/region (NUTS-III-level). The indicator need to be divided into sub-indicators according to the different school types.</p> <p>e.g. in Germany: primary schools, secondary schools, high schools (A-level), special schools</p> <p>or: primary education, secondary education I, secondary education II with A-level degree</p>
explanation	<p>This indicator provides an overview of the school sizes within a region and thus also about the long-term viability.</p>
required data	<p>a) pupils differentiated by type of school and gender on NUTS-III-level</p> <p>b) number of schools on NUTS-III-level</p> <p>timeline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - data starting from the year 2005 (mandatory) - data starting from the year 2000 (optional)
possible data sources	<p>statistical state offices, district education authorities</p>
remarks	<p>The indicator points out the sustainability. It might be necessary to distinguish schools according to their size.</p> <p>A problem in general: private schools and independent schools are not recorded systematically.</p>

The Situation in Hungary

The upper age limit of obligatory education is 18 years, which means that 100% of the age-group is attending elementary school. Barely more than 1% of the interviewees

(of ages 15.29) during the "Ifjúság 2008" research said that they have not finished elementary school, but not attending any more either. About one third of them said that they did not finish school because of their bad progresses, another 25% exceeded the official school-age and they could not continue

because of that, and there are a same number of children who explained their premature leaves with family issues.

It is noteworthy that a quarter of people with elementary school qualification is not in education at the moment. In case of those living in municipalities, this proportion is even bigger. The most important factor to influence this is the qualification of the parents: one third of the people with such low qualifications have a male parent with similarly low qualification.

The Northern Great Plains Region

The decrease of the proportion of the number of young people in the society is affecting the institutions providing their formal education. In the total number of 596 elementary schools of the region in 2001/2002 there were more than 165.706 students. These numbers have decreased to 524 schools and 136.706 students by almost 30.000 children by 2009/2010.

The biggest decrease regarding the number of schools in the counties has occurred in Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county, while the smallest decrease can be experienced in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county.

In the decade of the 1990s a fundamental structural change has occurred concerning secondary education in the Northern great Plains region. The number and proportion of students studying in vocational training schools has decreased significantly, and parallel to that the significance of high-schools and technical schools has risen.

Comparing the individual counties, the number of secondary-school students for every 1000 inhabitant is the biggest in Hajdú-Bihar county, while smallest in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County. Considering the types of schools, the county standard values are exceeded by high-schools and technical schools in Hajdú-Bihar county, vocational schools and technical schools in Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok

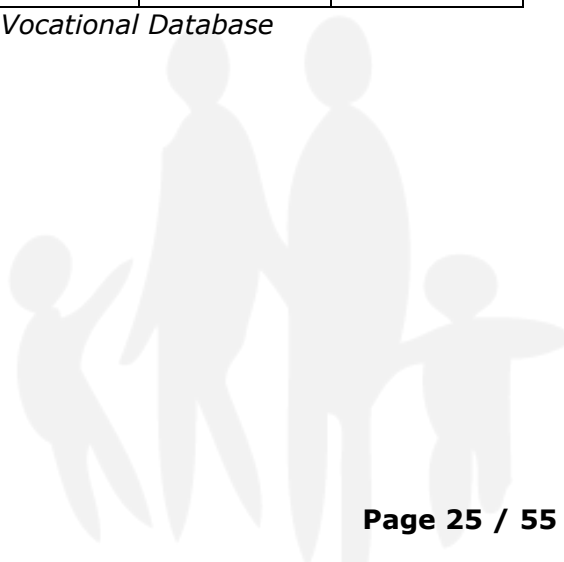
county and vocational schools and high-schools in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county. The proportion of vocational schools is significantly smaller in the counties comparing their values to the national values.

Number of schools on NUTS-III-level

Year	Type of educational institutions	Hajdú-Bihar county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	North-Great Plain region
2005.	Total	303	239	411	953
	Elementary school	170	133	251	554
	Vocational school	31	30	35	96
	Special Vocational School	10	4	7	21
	Grammar School	39	32	59	130
	Secondary Technical School	53	40	59	152
2006.	Total	304	244	434	982
	Elementary school	164	134	253	551
	Vocational school	31	34	47	112
	Special Vocational School	10	4	7	21
	Grammar School	45	32	64	141
	Secondary Technical School	54	40	63	157
2007.	Total	306	237	431	974
	Elementary school	163	128	241	532
	Vocational school	29	32	49	110

	Special Vocational School	10	4	7	21
	Grammar School	47	35	72	154
	Secondary Technical School	57	38	62	157
2008.	Total	310	240	423	973
	Elementary school	161	130	236	527
	Vocational school	30	32	55	117
	Special Vocational School	10	4	7	21
	Grammar School	50	37	70	157
	Secondary Technical School	59	37	55	151
2009.	Total	311	242	442	995
	Elementary school	160	130	234	524
	Vocational school	32	32	64	128
	Special Vocational School	10	6	7	23
	Grammar School	50	36	76	162
	Secondary Technical School	59	38	61	158

Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database

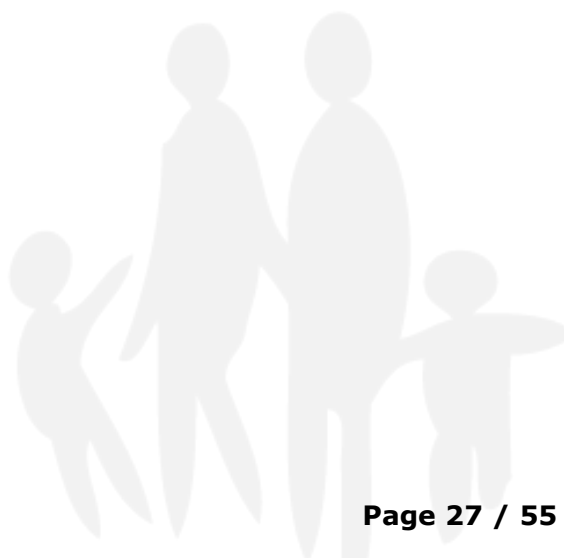


Pupils differentiated by type of school and gender on NUTS-III-level

Year	Type of educational institutions	Hajdú-Bihar county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	North-Great Plain region
2005.	Total	86228	61479	93737	241444
	Elementary school	52862	37460	61623	151945
	Vocational school	7622	6427	7942	21991
	Special Vocational School	385	238	506	1129
	Grammar School	11145	7335	10908	29388
	Secondary Technical School	14214	10019	12758	36991
2006.	Total	83849	60816	92329	236994
	Elementary school	50440	36910	59981	147331
	Vocational school	7509	6404	7878	21791
	Special Vocational School	410	252	541	1203
	Grammar School	11309	7365	11165	29839
	Secondary Technical School	14181	9885	12764	36830
2007.	Total	83958	58911	92139	235008
	Elementary school	50025	35004	59012	144041
	Vocational school	7716	6687	8569	22972
	Special Vocational School	396	223	572	1191
	Grammar School	11503	7327	11192	30022

	Secondary Technical School	14318	9670	12794	36782
2008.	Total	83310	58091	90658	232059
	Elementary school	48769	34079	57244	140092
	Vocational school	8022	6895	8989	23906
	Special Vocational School	460	208	561	1229
	Grammar School	11601	7416	11543	30560
	Secondary Technical School	14458	9493	12321	36272
2009.	Total	82561	57348	89963	229872
	Elementary school	47723	33178	55805	136706
	Vocational school	8063	6926	9500	24489
	Special Vocational School	476	234	617	1327
	Grammar School	11629	7333	11430	30392
	Secondary Technical School	14670	9677	12611	36958

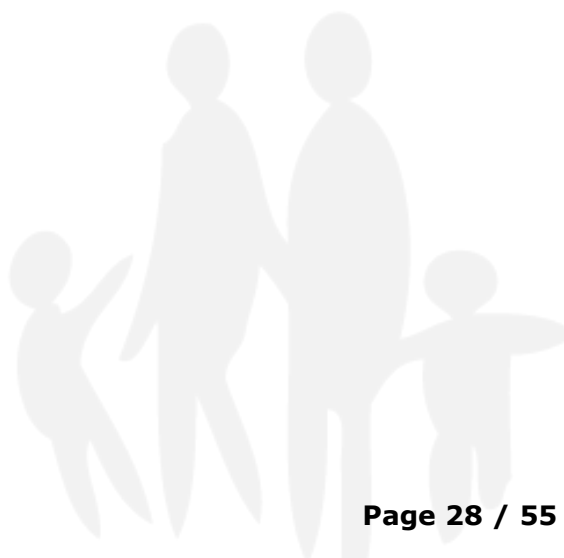
Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database



A number of schools per 100 children

Year	Hajdú-Bihar County	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County	North-Great Plain region
2005/2006	0,351	0,388	0,438	0,394
2006/2007	0,362	0,401	0,470	0,414
2007/2008	0,364	0,402	0,467	0,414
2008/2009	0,372	0,413	0,466	0,419
2009/2010	0,376	0,421	0,491	0,432

Source: Central Statistic Office. 2009



indicator (proposal)	Youth and leisure facilities per 100 children and youngsters in the age group up to 21 years
definition	The indicator is the quotient of the number of youth and leisure facilities (numerator) and the number of children and youngster (denominator) in one administrative district/region (NUTS-III-level).
explanation	The indicator provides an overview of the density of youth and leisure facilities in the region
required data	<p>a) Number of children and youngsters in the administrative district/region (NUTS-III-level)</p> <p>b) Number of youth and leisure facilities in the administrative district/region (NUTS-III-level)</p> <p>timeline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - data starting from the year 2009 (mandatory)
possible data source	statistical state offices, regional youth welfare offices
remarks	The indicator only points out a part of the facilities. Large quantities of the socio-cultural infrastructure with clear focus on the youth, like sport clubs and associations, are excluded. An evaluation should be avoided due to the high required effort.

The Situation in Hungary

The social and economic changes of the 1990s have pointed out new problems and tasks for local communities, for – which is especially true in case of – those dealing with young people. The changed needs, the altering youth culture, the re-arrangement of values cast heavy responsibilities on the adult members of the society. The National development Plan put it like this:

In the case of outbreak points defined in youth strategies it must be important to consider the disadvantages caused by regional and other inequalities. The cooperation and partnership between institutes, organizations and civil communities dealing with young people’s affairs is essential. Youth services

need to be implemented through formal and informal networking, not through an institute system of a vertically aligned hierarchical system.

Youth services surface primarily as a local question, and this makes the question of locality one of overriding importance. At the same time it is important not to think in an isolated, atomic structure, but rather in a networking development system.

The presently operating youth services were launched after the regime change by institutes and organizations, 34% were launched between 1990 and 2000, 59% after 2000, which makes operational experience rather limited on the field. There is an average of 9.3 years behind youth services, but the average conceals the fact, that the oldest operating youth services presently available to young people are those of church relations or the classic youth house types. These were launched in their present form about 12-13 years ago, the youth employment providers 11, the mental hygiene providers 10 and the complaint providing facilities 8 years ago. The youngest provider groups are the services provided by information and advisory organizations. Youth services are available for the longest time in the capital.

The biggest development has occurred in the services of youth centers and information and advisory providing organizations in the past years, while future expectations are most optimistic for the organizations with recreational goals. The financing of youth services are in most cases multi-channeled, in the case of 43% of the services, only one channel (in most cases a tender, in the rest of the cases normative) provides for the operation of the service. In total, tender resources are present in 62% of the youth services, expenses are covered by private sources in 33% of them, and normative contributes for their maintainability only in only 19%. On the other hand, we must not forget the fact that tender resources are mostly national support in the field of youth services. Other sources are present in 26%, which is not such a small

proportion in its own respect, considering that they are not market services, but services of institutes from the social or community economics field.

The Northern Great Plains Region

This region is one of those areas of Hungary that are exceptionally rich in cultural, artistic traditions, public initiatives and civil organizations. These derive primarily from the peculiar historical background and susceptibility to intellectual development of the area. It was the place of one of the strongest youth social life in the '70s that was brought to life by a club movement in Debrecen as well as in other municipalities in Hajdú-Bihar county. These clubs were working for the survival of the social life, that was fuelled by the civil courage, the effects of which can still be felt in the socially conscious behavior and the age of NGOs.

Some of the most important youth institutions of the region:

The Youth Service Office of the Region of the Northern Great Plains launched its services on 10th April, 2000, as an information agency, human resource and networking development and advisory innovation center for all the youth NGOs and communities operating in the field of youth work, for social organizations providing services for the youth and for information centers and youth specialists.

The Youth Professional Methodological Centers were created with the support of Social and Labor Department with the aim of providing support in professional methodology for the youth work in the townships and municipalities located in the given county. The County Youth-professional methodology centers implementing governmental youth policy aims provide a wide range of support

for the youth work going on in the municipalities of the given county. They provide onsite advisory and specialists as a contribution to the implementation of free-time activities and the launch of community development processes, as well as to the running of public spaces. These methodology centers in the region are run by: the Youth Service Provider of Debrecen Ltd., “Kalamáris” Youth and Student Publicist Organization of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, and the Youth Center and Service Provider Office of Szolnok.

Parallel to the establishment of the youth methodology centers the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development announced a competition for the establishment of the “Integrated Social and Provider Space” and to their obligatory services the organization of youth community programs, the generation and follow-up of youth development processes, the operation of youth information points, all of which has to be provided by the service providing spaces free of charge. Two of the titleholders of the community spaces (22 tenders have won in the region) have started their work so far, the rest are expected to begin to carry out the undertaken obligatory developments in 2012.

Youth and leisure facilities

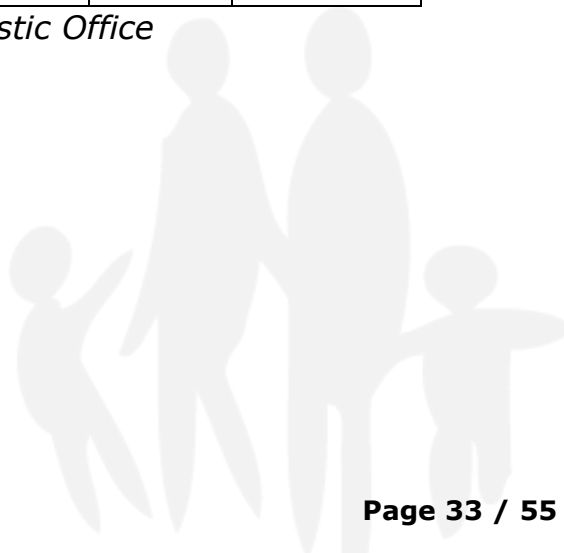
Type of youth and leisure facilities	North-Great Plain region
Regional Youth Service Bureau	1
Youth Information and Counselling Office	3
Methodological County Youth Center	3
Telecentre	86
Youth House/ Club	41
Youth camp hostels	60
Youth Information Points	12

Source: personal data collection

**Number of children and youngsters in the North-great Plain region
 Numbers of population from 1st January (person)**

Year	Age group (years old)	Hajdú-Bihar county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	North-Great Plain
2008	0 - 4	27865	18843	31068	77776
	5 - 9	28965	19992	33815	82772
	10 - 14	32585	23128	38934	94647
	15 - 39	200901	137597	208725	547223
	15 - 19	37924	26238	40925	105087
	20 - 24	38352	26179	41914	106445
	25 - 29	41896	28668	41116	111680
2009	0 - 4	27613	18820	30848	77281
	5 - 9	28688	19621	32486	80795
	10 - 14	31441	22168	38035	91644
	15 - 39	199599	135019	204603	539221
	15 - 19	37239	25602	39974	102815
	20 - 24	38595	25774	41166	105535
	25 - 29	40441	27143	39663	107247
2010	0 - 4	27342	18669	30426	76437
	5 - 9	28628	19468	31756	79852
	10 - 14	30354	21056	36628	88038
	15 - 39	198678	132688	201744	533110
	15 - 19	36920	25010	39617	101547
	20 - 24	39102	25583	40457	105142
	25 - 29	39047	25793	38525	103365

Source. Central Statistic Office



indicator (proposal)	Equipment with socio-cultural location factors
definition	<p>The indicator includes the equipment with soft location factors. These will be pointed out as number in the administrative district/region (NUTS-III-level).</p> <p>proposals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cinemas and multiplex film theatres - public libraries incl. Branches - museums and art galleries - theatres - swimming pools; of that indoor pools - playing fields - stadiums incl. indoor stadiums;(each kind of stadium e.g. Czech Republic ice stadiums)
explanation	<p>The indicator provides an overview of youth-relevant facilities in the socio-cultural infrastructure in the administrative district/region.</p>
required data	<p>Number of the facilities in the administrative district/region (NUTS-III-level) at the current moment.</p>
possible data source	<p>district administration, local government</p>
remarks	<p>-</p>

The Situation in Hungary

The number of community libraries – both municipality and workplace – is decreasing continuously since 1990. Mostly those owned by workplaces and labor union units. Presently 9348 libraries operate in the country, with a total staff of 156,000; this number consists of 25 national specialized libraries, 3209 municipality-run, 190 workplace-owned, 4521 school libraries and 1383 other. Most of them offer audio-visual material and computer use, and apart from that they offer various programmes, exhibitions and clubs. One third of specialised libraries belong to a higher educational institution. These have the greatest numbers of copies and funds to extend their stock.

The customs of cinema going were influenced by institutional factors. In the '70s and 80s it was suppressed by television, then the transformation of

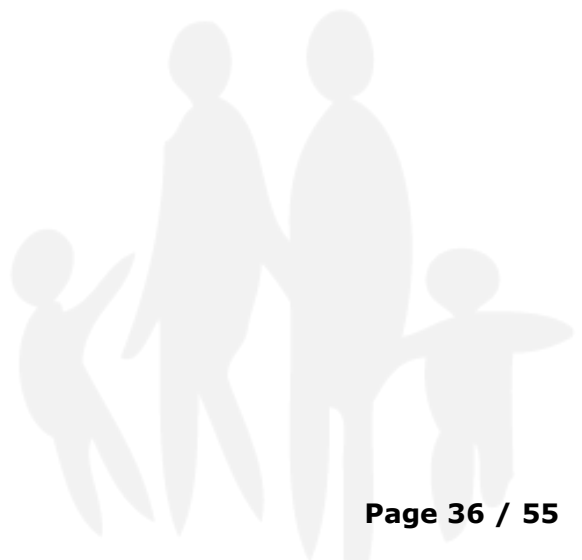
cinemas in the '90s (into multiplexes) opened new horizons for it. The number of visitors after 1990 (as an effect of television) drew back, but after 1996 it began growing again. In Budapest in 1996 there were 74 cinemas in operation, which number has almost doubled by today. In cities it grew from 260 to 500 in this period. Only villages lost on the transformation. Between 1990 and 1996 1200 village cinemas went out of business, which leaves only 125 in operation today.

By the turn of the millennium the population could spend only 10% of their spare-time in classic cultural institutions. The number of theatre visitors prior to 1990 was more than 5 million people a year, after 1990 this number began to drop. After 1996 it started to rise again, and it continues to do so, currently being around 4 million. New theatres were established (German, Croatian and Serbian), new opera and dancing branches, puppet theaters and open stage theaters emerged. Only the county towns and the capitals can be proud of a stone theater, the rest of the municipalities and towns hold performances in community centers. The number of museums is around 800, and the number of visitors is around 9.7-10 million for decades now. The attendance of museums in Budapest shows a rising tendency, while that of the country is falling. There is a museum in almost every city, and one tenth of the municipalities have one, however their number in the past years is decreasing. More than half of the museums are local museums, one tenth of them are national. The number of trade museums is more than 30, 12% of them belong to the church, 8% of them are private. The quantity of items in the inventories grew by 3 million in the past period; this makes today's number 14.5 million in total. Museum attendance is concentrating. The proportion of the attendees in the 30 museums highest in tourist traffic is close to 60% of the overall number of visitors. That of the 10 museums located in the capital is almost 70%. There are other museums of the same importance (Dunakanyar, Balaton, Eger, Pécs, Ópusztaszer, Gödöllő, Miskolc and Pannonhalma).

The role of community centers today is to provide a wide range of the population with an opportunity to experience on the one hand the culture, mostly communal culture, and on the other hand to experience the joy of social interaction.

The Northern Great Plains Region

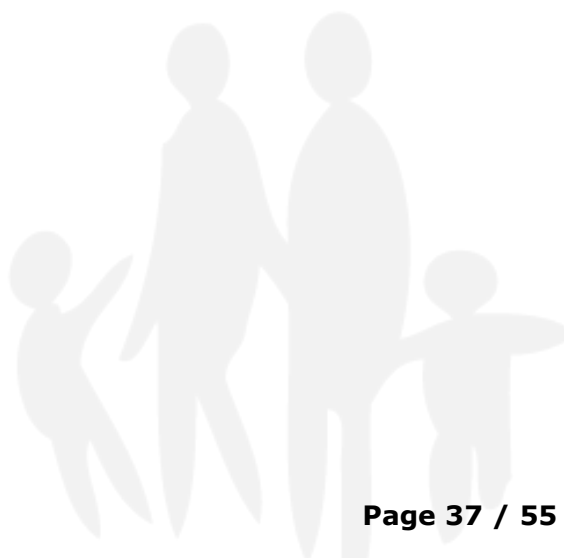
In The Northern Great Plains region, there is a bigger number of small communities and municipalities, which rarely have cinemas, cafés or restaurants, or don't have them at all. A big sample regional analysis done by the "Ifjúság" shows that the youth of our region attend the stages of higher culture less frequently. The most popular scenes for unwinding and spending leisure-time are multiplex cinemas and bookstores. The least frequently visited are the opera, classical concerts and the art cinema.



Equipment with socio-cultural location factors

	Hajdú-Bihar county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	North-Great Plain region
Cinema	8	4	4	16
Library	142	143	215	500
Museum	26	23	22	71
Theatre	2	1	1	5
Swimming pool	10	7	6	23
Playground	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Stadium, saktig-rink	3	2	1	6

Source: personal data collection



indicator (proposal)	School leavers divided by type of school and gender
definition	<p>The indicator evaluates the number and – as far as divided between types of school – school-leaving qualification of the school leavers, distinguished by gender. The indicator need to be divided into sub-indicators according to the different school types.</p> <p>a) school leavers divided by types of schools*</p> <p>b) school leavers divided by school-leaving qualification/degree**</p> <p>* e.g. Germany: secondary school graduates, graduates with an A-level degree, special school graduates, graduates without degree(= early school leavers)</p> <p>**e.g. Germany: secondary school degree, A-level degree, without degree</p>
explanation	<p>The indicator respectively the sub-indicators provide an overview of the number of pupils in the administrative district/region and thus the expected number of apprentice and young skilled workers (if no emigration takes place). Furthermore, the relation between the number of pupils is an important interest in terms of adjusting education policy and company policy for a supply with skilled workers in the future.</p>
required data	<p>School leavers distinguished by school-leaving qualification and gender in the administrative district/region (NUTS-III-level)</p> <p>timeline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - data starting from the year 2005 (mandatory) - data starting from the year 2000 (optional)
possible data sources	statistical state offices, district education authorities
remarks	<p>The indicator corresponds with 5th cohesion report. The report evaluates the percentage of early school leavers in the age group 18-24 which are not integrated to further education or vocational training measures.</p> <p>“Second-chance education” school leavers and people with a degree from outside the regularly school system are not recorded.</p>

School leavers divided by types of schools

School leavers from the elementary school (ppl)

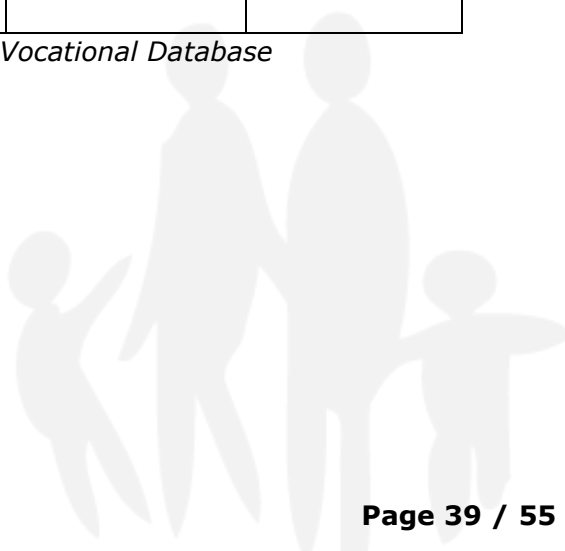
Year	North-Great Plain	Hajdú-Bihar county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county
2005.	20336	7294	7838	5204
2006.	19872	6918	7673	5281
2007.	18970	6753	7368	4849
2008.	18761	6753	7182	4826
2009.	18304	6596	7256	4452

Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database

Shcool leavers from the Vocational Schools (ppl)

Year	North-Great Plain	Hajdú-Bihar county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county
2005.	4617	1605	1721	1291
2006.	4707	1375	1813	1519
2007.	3197	1168	1155	874
2008.	3920	1394	1293	1233
2009.	4154	1429	1603	1122

Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database



Graduated youngsters from the Secondary Technical Schools (ppl)

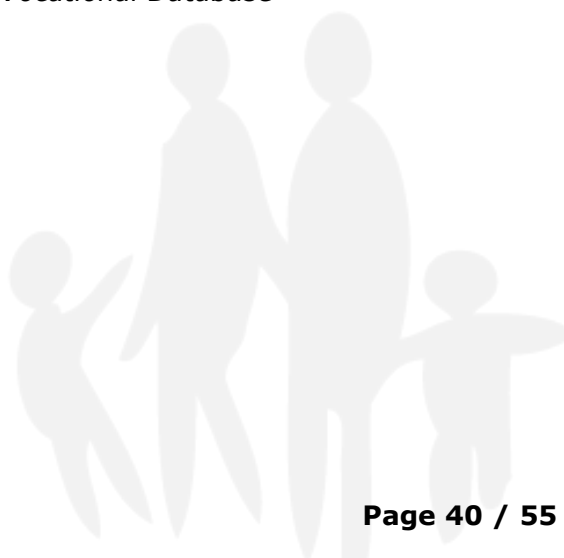
Year	North-Great Plain	Hajdú-Bihar county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county
2005.	4628	2075	1471	1082
2006.	4361	1915	1321	1125
2007.	4450	1780	1526	1144
2008.	4410	1816	1464	1130
2009.	4503	1937	1496	1070

Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database

Graduated youngsters from the Grammar Schools (ppl)

Year	North-Great Plain	Hajdú-Bihar county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county
2005.	14779	5295	5677	3807
2006.	14984	5497	5700	3787
2007.	15054	5670	5691	3693
2008.	13900	5338	5187	3375
2009.	15290	5954	5912	3424

Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database



sub-indicator (proposal)	Remain of school leavers distinguished by school-leaving qualification
definition	<p>The indicator evaluates the number and structure on how school leavers remain in the different types of training distinguished by school-leaving qualification. The indicator need to be divided into sub-indicators.</p> <p>e.g. Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new vocational training contracts - training in vocational schools and similar facilities (e.g. heath care occupations) - pre-vocational training activities (e.g. pre-vocational training year)
explanation	<p>The indicator respectively sub-indicator provides an overview on how successful the transfer from school education to vocational training in the administrative district/region (NUTS-III-level) is. Moreover, it indicates the future number of apprentice and young skilled workers (if no emigration takes place)</p>
required data	<p>a) new vocational training contracts distinguished by occupation groups in the dual system on NUTS-III-level</p> <p>b) admission to vocational training in vocational schools/cross-company, school-based vocational training on NUTS-III-level</p> <p>c) admission to publicly funded pre-vocational measures on NUTS-III-level</p> <p>timeline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - data starting from the year 2005 (mandatory) - data starting from the year 2000 (optional) <p>data availability on regional level need to be checked</p>
possible data sources	statistical state offices, employment agencies
remarks	<p>The evaluation of success of vocational orientation and vocational placement is difficult at the moment due to the large scale of repeat/old applicants. Repeat/old applicants are young people which did not found a vocational training place in the same year they left school and applied again in the following year. Since this is a potentially regionally specific problem, the indicator "number and proportion of repeat/old applicants" was added to the regional specific indicators.</p> <p>The indicator corresponds with 5th cohesion report. The</p>

	<p>report evaluates the percentage of early school leavers in the age group 18-24 which are not integrated to further education or vocational training measures.</p> <p>“Second-chance education” school leavers and people with a degree from outside the regularly school system are not recorded. Perhaps in this case region-specific indicators are appropriate.</p>
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Number of students after graduation

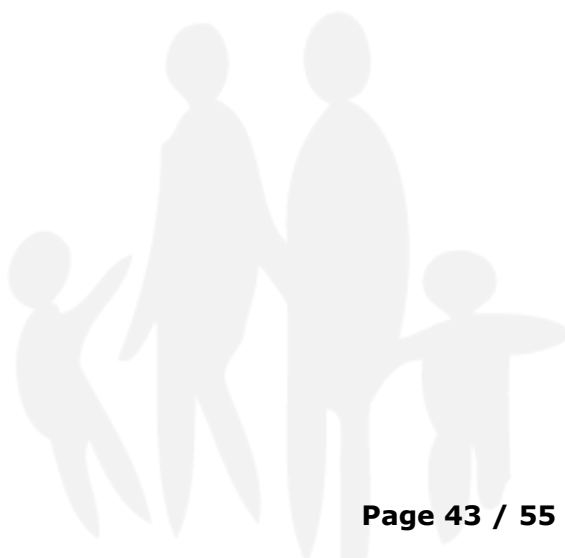
Graduated student from the elementary schools (person)					High School enrollment (person)				
Year	North-Grea Plain	Hajdú-Bihar county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county	Year	North-Grea Plain	Hajdú-Bihar county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county
2005.	20336	7294	7838	5204	2005.	9 416	3 510	3 775	2 131
2006.	19872	6918	7673	5281	2006.	8 999	3 430	3 605	1 964
2007.	18970	6753	7368	4849	2007.	8 268	3 240	3 173	1 855
2008.	18761	6753	7182	4826	2008.	7 978	3 005	3 130	1 843
2009.	18304	6596	7256	4452	2009.	8 163	3 019	3 369	1 775
					2010.	8 489	3 319	3 311	1 859
Vocational Schools Number of students who done the final exams (person)					Vocational school enrollment (person)				
Year	North-Grea Plain	Hajdú-Bihar county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county	Year	North-Grea Plain	Hajdú-Bihar county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county
2005.	4617	1605	1721	1291	2005.	6 335	2 118	2 409	1 808
2006.	4707	1375	1813	1519	2006.	6 307	2 012	2 436	1 859
2007.	3197	1168	1155	874	2007.	6 078	1 858	2 497	1 723
2008.	3920	1394	1293	1233	2008.	6 530	2 118	2 543	1 869
2009.	4154	1429	1603	1122	2009.	6 779	2 026	2 704	2 049
					2010.	7 030	2 041	2 996	1 993

Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database



Technical School Number of students who done the final exams (person)					Secondary school enrollment (person)				
Year	North -Grea Plain	Hajdú -Bihar county	Szabolcs - Szatmár-Bereg county	Jász-Nagykun -Szolnok county	Year	North -Grea Plain	Hajdú -Bihar county	Szabolcs - Szatmár-Bereg county	Jász-Nagykun -Szolnok county
2005.	4628	2075	1471	1082	2005.	8 159	3 217	2 753	2 189
2006.	4361	1915	1321	1125	2006.	7 941	2 962	2 733	2 246
2007.	4450	1780	1526	1144	2007.	7 646	2 850	2 663	2 133
2008.	4410	1816	1464	1130	2008.	7 415	2 833	2 489	2 093
2009.	4503	1937	1496	1070	2009.	7 171	2 792	2 481	1 898
					2010.	7 440	2 827	2 642	1 971
Number of students graduated (person)					Number of students entering higher education (person)				
Year	North -Grea Plain	Hajdú -Bihar county	Szabolcs - Szatmár-Bereg county	Jász-Nagykun -Szolnok county	Year	North -Grea Plain	Hajdú -Bihar county	Szabolcs - Szatmár-Bereg county	Jász-Nagykun -Szolnok county
2005.	14779	5295	5677	3807	2005.	12315	6879	4035	1401
2006.	14984	5497	5700	3787	2006.	11882	7292	3268	1322
2007.	15054	5670	5691	3693	2007.	10963	7149	2799	1015
2008.	13900	5338	5187	3375	2008.	9760	6763	2044	953
2009.	15290	5954	5912	3424	2009.	11198	7916	2384	898
					2010.	10073	7141	2194	738

Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database



sub-indicator (Proposal)	Entry of school leavers into vocational training
definition	The indicator evaluates the entry into vocational training by means of new signed vocational training contracts. The indicator could be divided into occupational groups. The EU-classification ISCO 08 should be used.
explanation	The indicator provides an overview on new signed vocational training contracts in the administrative district/region (NUTS-III-level) is. Moreover, it indicates the future number of young skilled workers (if no emigration takes place and vocational training is completed successfully)
required data	Entry rate distinguished by occupational groups and gender on state level (NUTS-I-level), if applicable on NUTS-III-level. timeline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - data starting from the year 2009 (mandatory) - data starting from the year 2005 (need to reviewed on NUTS-III-level)
possible data sources	employment agencies, statistical state offices
remarks	A matching with data on offered vocational training places divided by occupational groups is possible. Thereof data on level of the employment agency are available. A direct comparison between school leavers and admissions is being aggravated by the high number of previous applicants. The adaptability of the EU and national classification has not yet been checked

Year	ISCO 08	Hungary	North-Great Plain
2009.	1 Managers, senior officials and legislators		
	2 Professionals		
	3 Technicians and associate professionals		
	4 Clerks		
	5 Service and sales workers		
	6 Skilled agricultural, fishery, and forestry workers		
	7 Craft and related trades workers		
	8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers		

	9 Elementary occupations			
	0 Armed forces occupations			
	Summary	348426	39074	
2010.	1 Managers, senior officials and legislators	3136	0	
	2 Professionals	13161	202	
	3 Technicians and associate professionals	10837	752	
	4 Clerks	33477	651	
	5 Service and sales workers	53512	1990	
	6 Skilled agricultural, fishery, and forestry workers	5136	920	
	7 Craft and related trades workers	3691	581	
	8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	328733	24863	
	9 Elementary occupations	199245	22515	
	0 Armed forces occupations	1672	0	
	Summary	652590	52474	
	2011.	1 Managers, senior officials and legislators	3174	0
		2 Professionals	6980	440
3 Technicians and associate professionals		13867	1292	
4 Clerks		16081	440	
5 Service and sales workers		66785	2578	
6 Skilled agricultural, fishery, and forestry workers		4530	407	
7 Craft and related trades workers		10257	1007	
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers		214266	21655	
9 Elementary occupations		25343	3165	
0 Armed forces occupations		2009	20	
Summary		363292	31015	

Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database



sub-indicator	Other remaining after school leaving
definition	The sub-indicators summarises those young people which, after leaving school, started: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to study at a university or similar - to serve in a social service (e.g. community service, voluntary service)
explanation	The indicator provides an overview on other forms of remaining after leaving school beyond unemployment.
required data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) number of first-year students on NUTS-I-level if applicable on NUTS-III-level b) number of admissions to social services on NUTS-I-level if applicable on NUTS-III-level
possible data sources	employment agencies, statistical state offices
remarks	-

The Situation in Hungary

The system of higher education in Hungary has gone through radical changes in the past two decades. Now – alongside the aging-out system of university and college trainings – students can take part in Bachelor’s (Ba/Bsc) and Master’s (Ma/Msc) education, undivided training and doctor’s (PHD and DLA) programs, which are supplemented by vocational and professional trainings.

Because of this expansion, the chances of getting into higher education grew significantly: while in 1990 only 36 % of applicants were admitted, in 2010 – with a continuously growing number of applicants – this number reached 66% in Bachelor’s program, 62% in Master’s with 65% in total. The most popular branches that applicants assigned for last year – in decreasing proportions – continue to be economics (21%), then technical studies (15%), followed by arts (12%).

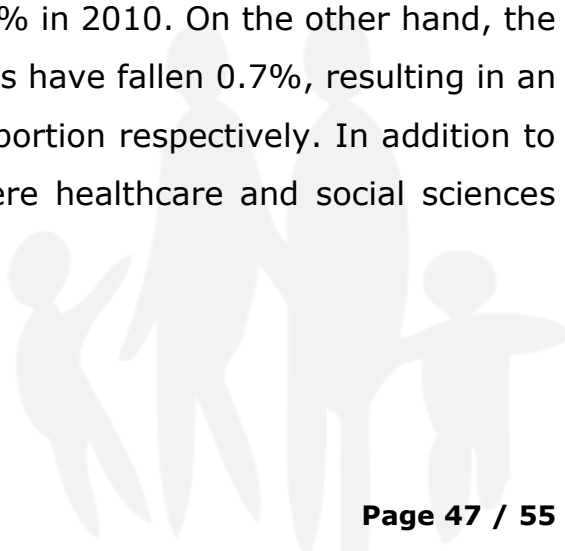
The increase in the absolute number of students in the last three terms has come to a stop. There were 2000 less applicants enrolling for the full-time

programs of the institutes in the 2010/2011 term, a total number of 241.000. In the Bachelor's and Master's programs there are 198.000, while in the ending undivided programs there are 20.000 students in universities and colleges. Beyond this fact, there are almost 17.000 students taking part in vocational trainings, and more than 5.500 students in professional trainings and doctor's programs.

In an international comparison, significant differences appear: The ratio of university and college students in Hungary – despite the growing numbers – is continuing to be really low, while the overall proportion of university and college students is higher than in other member countries of the European Union.

In contrast with the mostly free of charge and compulsory common education, higher education is resource-demanding for students and there are a growing number of programs subject to allowance fees. While the government covers the education expenses of 74% of the full-time students (however this proportion is continuously decreasing), the ratio in the case of part-time students is 25-30%, and in distance education this solution is unavailable.

The branch-choice tendencies of the period since the second half of the 1990s – that, in the full-time higher education showed significant growth in numbers in the fields of arts, economics, and manager trainings – has changed. The reputation of technical fields began to rise along with their share of students. It's share of 18.5% in 2009 rose to almost 20% in 2010. On the other hand, the economics branch has fallen 0.6% and the arts have fallen 0.7%, resulting in an overall 18% and 19% of student number proportion respectively. In addition to this, the significant educational programs were healthcare and social sciences (around 11%).



38.000 university and college students received a degree in 2010, in bigger numbers and proportion, than ever before. In the turn of the millennium, the 18% of the 22-years-old group (30.000 people) has finished their university and college studies, while this number in 2010 was 30%.

Northern Great Plains

Regarding higher education, the proportion of people taking part in higher education is bigger and bigger in this region as well, following national tendencies. The proportion of those taking part in the programs is in accordance with values in the other regions. Significant deviance from the national tendencies can be seen in two instances: the ratio of students taking part in professional trainings is smaller than those in college programs. Here, there are headquarters of are three governmental institutes of higher education in the region, and three non-governmental (i.e. church-run) respectively (university of Debrecen, College of Nyíregyháza, College of Szolnok and The Greek Catholic Theological College, The Reformed Theological University of Debrecen and the Kölcsey Ferenc Reformed Training College – the two latter institutes are currently merging). In addition to these, there is the training institute in Jászberény that has integrated into the Szent István University, that carries out a higher education program. Most of the trainings are available in the county towns, apart from the before mentioned institute in Jászberény, there is only one institute office available in Hajdúböszörmény

The regional character of the institutes is significant, since more than half of the students are from the region.

Number of entrants to higher education (ppl)

Year	Total in Hungary	North-Great Plain	Hajdú-Bihar county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county
2005.	98377	12315	6879	4035	1401
2006.	91958	11882	7292	3268	1322
2007.	82915	10963	7149	2799	1015
2008.	79075	9760	6763	2044	953
2009.	83202	11198	7916	2384	898
2010.	80747	10073	7141	2194	738

Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database



indicator (proposal)	Youth unemployment
definition	The indicator evaluates the number of youngsters which are receiving unemployment benefits by means of the total number of youngsters in the age group 15 to 24.
explanation	The indicator provides an overview on the number of youngsters which neither have an employment activity nor being integrated into vocational training or pre-vocational training activities.
required data	Youth unemployment rate on NUTS-III-level timeline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - data starting from the year 2005 (mandatory) - data starting from the year 2000 (optional)
possible data sources	employment agencies
remarks	The indicator corresponds with 5th cohesion report.

The Situation in Hungary

The rising unemployment that accompanies the stagnating employment rates can be traced back to several factors:

- the gradual increase of the retirement age has had an effect on the supply side of the labor market, while on the demand side, there has not been a real rise yet
- the refashioning of the unemployment benefit system requires a more active presence on the labor market from a portion of those considered formerly inactive as well
- those who have lost their jobs are less and less accepted by the social insurance system, who then remain permanently unemployed

Data from the first half of the year 2010 show that the number of unemployed and the rate of unemployment has exceeded the data of same period of the preceding year in the whole European Union, which makes the Hungarian trend unexceptional. In 2010, the yearly average number of males considered

unemployed was 264.5 thousand, while the number of females was 210.3 thousand. The rate of unemployment per gender has changed to 11.6% and 10.7% respectively. This means a 1.3% growth in the case of males and 1.0% growth in the case of females.

People between ages 15 to 24 had the highest rate of unemployment (26.6%). The explanation to this is that the participation on the labor market of this group is low from the first – three quarters of them are still considered inactive – while those with low qualifications or who have prematurely left their education represent a high portion of labor force along with those who have no or negligible work experience; these people have difficulties finding a job because of this fact.

The Northern Great Plains Region

According to the records of the National Employment Service, in July 2010, the Northern Great Plains region had 119,649 registered unemployed. One eighth of them (13,257) were those starting out their careers and looking for a job. The biggest proportion of entrants is made of young people without qualification, 37% of their total number had only eight years of elementary school in education, a further 8% had even less. The actual number of entrants is even bigger than that. According to the information of "Ifjuság 2008", barely 20% of the unemployed young population registered in the employment centers, mostly those, who do not have a high-school degree. The most unemployment-stricken parts of the country are the small villages. Young people living in the Northern Great Plains region have a far worse opinion on possibilities of finding a job (concerning their place of residence) than their fellow youngsters living in another part of the country.

15-24 years old unemployment youngsters who beneficiary unemployment fee

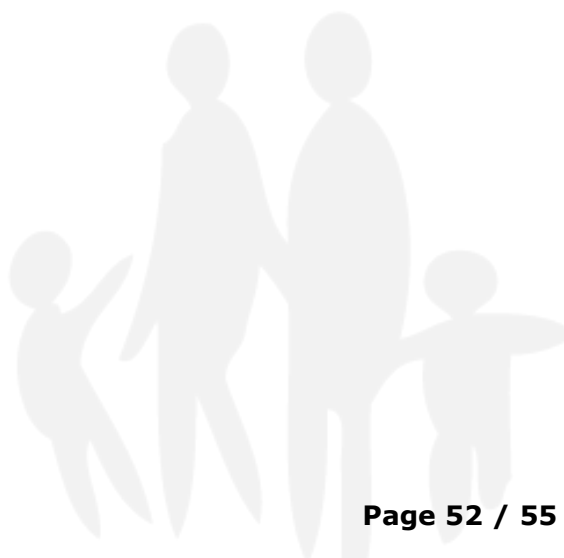
	Hajdú-Bihar county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Jász-Nagykun Szolnok county	North-Great Plain
2005	6 209	10 228	4 269	20 706
2006	6200	10408	3779	20 387
2007	7242	11543	3917	22 702
2008	7422	11808	4118	23 348
2009	7471	11242	4623	23 336
2010	7646	10738	4804	23 188

Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database

Total number of 15-24 years old people

	Hajdú-Bihar megye	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye	Jász-Nagykun Szolnok megye	Észak-alföldi régió
2005	78 046	85 390	55 236	218 672
2006	77195	84445	54036	215 676
2007	76571	83749	53700	214 020
2008	76276	82839	52417	211 532
2009	75834	81140	51376	208 350
2010	76022	80074	50593	206 689

Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database



indicator (proposal)	Number of granted stipends in the framework of scholarship programmes for gifted pupils
definition	Number of granted stipends in the framework of scholarship programmes for gifted pupils
explanation	In addition to supporting disadvantaged young people the support of gifted students will gain increasing importance, particularly to secure the highly qualified young professionals.
required data	Number of granted stipends in the framework of scholarship programmes for gifted pupils
possible data source	scholarship providers, local authorities
remarks	scholarship providers and number of granted scholarships are mostly known to local authorities

The Situation in Hungary

In our country, there is a wide range of scholarship possibilities available to the talented young people. Among the sponsors there is the Government of Hungary, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and even enterprises. There is no comprehensive data pertaining all the scholarships on the national or institutional levels, so we will list only the best known ones below.

The Bursa Hungarica Higher Education Municipality Scholarship System is aimed at creating better possibilities for the socially indigent youngsters for taking part in higher education. The Bursa Hungarica is a multi-level support system which has three sources as its financial funds: financial support from the municipalities, financial support from the county councils, and the support from higher education institutions

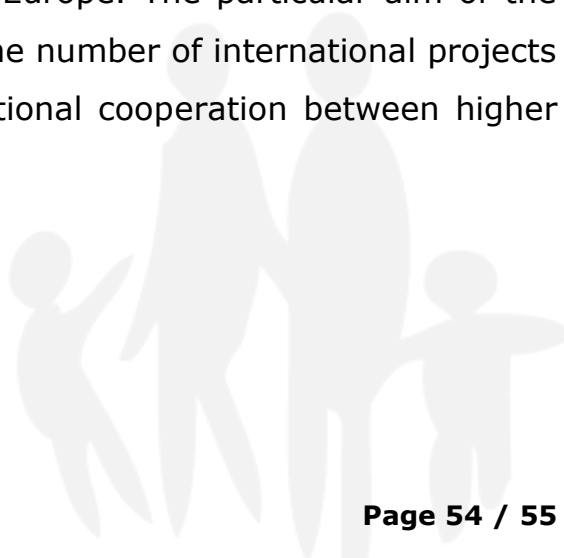
The DAAD scholarship grants support for taking part in educational, research or training programs in national (or nationally recognized) German universities or colleges.

The Scholarship Committee of Hungary is the managing organization of several national scholarships. It grants sources for bilateral international educational, scientific and cultural projects, and agreement-granted university part-time programs, full-time programs and long and short field trips or participation in summer schools.

It cooperates with the Collegium Hungaricum based in Vienna in supporting researchers with university or college degrees.

The multicultural agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the republic of Austria has founded the **Austria-Hungary Scientific and Educational Cooperation Action Program**, which serves as a means to deepen the connection of scientific life and higher education between Austria and Hungary. The list of supported activities include the arrangement of mutual research, educational and training processes as exchange programs, supporting researchers researching mutual Austro-Hungarian dissertation topics, supporting residence with mutual research and educational purposes, the distribution of education materials, summer language courses in Hungarian and German and the preparation and distribution of publications about activities and results made possible with the support of the action.

The Erasmus program is one of the best-known and most successful programs of the European Committee, which up until now has promoted the mobility of more than 2.3 million university students in Europe. The particular aim of the program is to increase student mobility and the number of international projects in both quantity and quality and the international cooperation between higher education institutes and enterprises.



The Northern Great Plains Region

The available statistics show that young people living or studying in the region participate in international scholarship programs in smaller numbers than their total numeral proportion in the population. On the other hand, in the Bursa Hungarica program, that has a social dimension, the region is overrepresented.

Scholarship name	Scholarship winners in national level	Scholarship winners in North-Great Plain
Foreign Scholarship	160	14
Hungarian State Eötvös Scholarship	78	4
Collegium Hungaricum	41	3
DAAD	134	N.A.
Austro-Hungarian Action Program	48	4
Erasmus	4140	373
Bursa Hungarica	38957	7374

Source: OSAP Database, National Vocational Database

