

Central Statistical Office
Demographic Research Institute
H-1119 Budapest Andor utca 47-49.
Telefon: (36-1) 229-8413 • Fax: (36-1) 229-8552
www.demografia.hu

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FOREIGNERS IN HUNGARY: MIGRATION FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

By
Sándor Illés

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CONTENTS

1. Introduction	7
Hungary as a Receiving and Transit Country	7
East to West and West to East	7
Counter-flow	8
2. A Short History of Migration Policy in the European Community	8
Workers	8
Persons	8
Third Country Nationals	9
New Epoch	9
3. The Employment of Foreign Citizens in Hungary	10
Legal Regulation	10
Exemptions	10
Migrant Workers	11
Geographical Origin	13
Workers from EU	14
Manuals and Non-manuals	14
Occupational Characteristics	16
Beyond the Scope of Permit System	18
4. Immigrants Residing in Hungary	18
Active Immigrants	18
Research Questions	19
Immigrants from EU	19
Age and Sex Composition	20
5. Conclusion	21
References	22
Appendix	27
List of Tables	
1.a Foreign Citizens with Labour Permit in Hungary, by Countries, 1995–2000 .	11
1.b Foreign Citizens with Labour Permit in Hungary by Countries, 2001–2003 ..	12
2. Number and Proportion of Manual and Non-manual Foreign Workers in Hungary, 1995, 1999 and 2000	15
3. Number and Proportion of the Foreign Workers by Occupational Sectors in Hungary in 1995, 1999 and 2000	16
4. Foreign Workers by Occupational Sectors and Group of Countries, 2001, 2002 and 2003	17
5. Long-term Immigrants with Active Ages (15–59 year-old) in Hungary, 1995–1999	18

List of Figures

1. Foreign Citizens with Labour Permit from the EU Member-states in Hungary, 1995, 1999 and 2002 (number)	13
2. Long-term Immigrants from the EU member-states in Hungary, 1995, 1999 and 2002 (number)	19

List of Appendix

Tables

A1.a Foreign Workers by Occupational Sectors and Citizenships, 31 st December 2001	29
A1.b Foreign Workers by Occupational Sectors and Citizenships, 31 st December 2002	30
A1.c Foreign Workers by Occupational Sectors and Citizenships, 30 th June 2003	31
A2 Number of Long-term Immigrants in Hungary by Gender, Age-group and Country of Nationality on 31 st December 1995 (Males)	32
Number of Long-term Immigrants in Hungary by Gender, Age-group and Country of Nationality on 31 st December 1995 (Females)	33
Number of Long-term Immigrants in Hungary by Gender, Age-group and Country of Nationality on 31 st December 1995 (Males and Females)	34
A3 Number of Long-term Immigrants in Hungary by Gender, Age-group and Citizenship on 31 st December 1999 (Males)	35
Number of Long-term Immigrants in Hungary by Gender, Age-group and Citizenship on 31 st December 1999 (Females)	36
Number of Long-term Immigrants in Hungary by Gender, Age-group and Citizenship on 31 st December 1999 (Males and Females)	37
A4 Number of Long-term Immigrants in Hungary by Gender, Age-group and Citizenship on 31 st December 2002 (Males)	38
Number of Long-term Immigrants in Hungary by Gender, Age-group and Citizenship on 31 st December 2002 (Females)	40
Number of Long-term Immigrants in Hungary by Gender, Age-group and Citizenship on 31 st December 2002 (Males and Females)	42
A5 Non-EU Citizens Living in EU Country by Country of Residence and Country of Citizenship 2000	44

Figure

A1 Hungarian Citizens Living in the EU, 2000	45
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1. Introduction¹

Quantitative and qualitative changes began in 1988 after four decades of a controlled and restrictive migration system in Hungary. Due to the political transformation process in East Central Europe, there was also a transformation in international migration flows. Hungary became integrated into the international migration system in a new way. There was a significant growth of migration flows in Hungary which became a receiving and a transit country after a long period of being a sending area. This progress was strongly related to the collapse of the People's Democratic Republic of Germany (GDR), the last phase of Ceausescu's rule in Romania, and the civil war in the former Yugoslavia (Dövényi–Vukovich 1994; Tóth 1996; Juhász 1997). In 1990–1991 the number of immigrants to Hungary reached a peak and thereafter fell steeply till the mid-1990s when it started to rise again. The annual absolute number of foreign immigrants stabilised around 15,000 and the number of emigrating foreign citizens stabilised at the level of 2,000 per year. In the second half of the 1990's the annual numbers increased to 20,000 immigrants and there was no change in the emigration flow. As a result of the continuous inflows and moderate outflows, the number of foreign citizens staying in Hungary rose steadily. At the end of 1999 more than 150,000 long-term immigrants were living in Hungary, so their share within the total population rose above 1.5%. It is worth mentioning that this is a low rate from a European perspective. In spite of continuing processes the total number of foreign immigrants decreased radically from one year to another (110,000 at the end of 2000) and since then the number has been moving in a hectic manner.

Hungary as a Receiving and Transit Country

The accession negotiations with the European Union regarding the Chapter on the Free Movement of Persons were put into motion in April 1999 and was temporarily closed in June 2001. Having completed the requirement of the *acquis screening* Hungary did not request a transition period, the EU itself did, however, stating: "The political and practical importance of this area ... and the sensitivities and uncertainties surrounding mobility of workers led the EU to propose a transitional measure..."² As had been predicted by relevant authors (Breuss 1998; Kussbach 1999) this chapter was among the last ones to be agreed upon. The EU made it clear that the emphasis was put on the flows of labour from East to West – hence its complexity is well-known – while other migration processes (the flows of children, students, pensioners) have been rather neglected. In reality, citizens of the candidate countries were not in the position to benefit from labour migration to the West in the last 55 years. Before the period of transformation this was because they belonged to the Eastern block and during the transformation it was due to the introduction of a restrictive immigration policy of the potential receiving countries (Portes–Böröcz 1989; Kupiszewski 1996; Okólski 1998; Münz-Seifert 1999; Mrs. Langer 1999; Stalker 2000; Sik 2001; Bonifazi 2003; Boswell 2003). It is true that differences in wages and in quality of life indicate and enhance migratory movements. However, at present and with regard to Hungary it

East to West and West to East

¹ Special thanks to Prof. Dr. Elwood Carlson, Dean of the International Max Planck Research School for Demography, Rostock, for his comments. The preliminary versions of the paper were discussed at the EAPS Population Conference 2001, Helsinki, Finland and the International Conference of Critical Geography 2002, Békéscsaba, Hungary.

²<http://europe.eu.int/comm/enlargement/negotiations/chapters/chap2/index.htm> 2002.06.03.

would be mistaken to qualify these movements as a mass phenomenon (see Table A5 and Figure A1 in the Appendix). Fears of large-scale flows, as well as other controversial views, played a very important role in these negotiations.³ Probably no new emigration wave will start from the eastern part of Europe, because potential migrants remain in their country of origin.

Counter-flow

Interestingly, it has not even been mentioned that the migration relations between the EU member-states and the aspirants are not unidirectional, and that a significant number of EU citizens stay in Central and East European countries, including Hungary (Rudolph–Hillman 1997, Bürkner 2000; Salt 2001). The main purpose of this paper is to show the other side of the coin which may be less bright. Referring to the “laws” formulated by *Ravenstein* as early as the end of the 19th century and often cited since, we can argue that the mass migration processes are seldom unidirectional and the stable flow of one direction produces its counterpart, the counter-flow (Lee 1966; Todaro 1976; Lévai 1993; Hableicsek–Tóth 2000; Laky 2000).

2. A Short History of Migration Policy in the European Community

Workers

One of the main objectives of the Treaty of Rome was to guarantee the four basic freedoms including the free movement of persons within the Community. This rather general principle, which can be very widely interpreted, was specified in the secondary law enacted by community institutions and it developed in a particular way. The gradual amendments aimed at extending the scope of the legislation. After the introduction of the general principle, the free movement of workers, i.e. of natural persons who engaged in or wanted to engage in an economic activity, was guaranteed. This group included employees as well as the self-employed and their family members. The granting of the possibility of free movement goes hand in hand with the freedom of residence not only of the natural persons but also of legal entities, through the establishment of subsidiaries and affiliated firms (Hovy–Zlotnik 1994; Fóti 1999; Lukács 2002).

Persons

The free labour flow was ensured gradually through the elimination of the impeding administrative and other obstacles. The principle of free movement of persons originally covered people who were employed or self-employed, and their family members, but did not cover all citizens of the Community. It permitted free movement only to the employees and individual contractors (self-employed, service workers), as well as to their family members. A very important step was taken in 1990 when they extended the right of entering and residing to other inactive groups such as students, persons with independent means of living and retired persons (Cairns 1999; Jakubovics 2000). Thus the scope of the principle was

³ After the extension of the Union there might be a growth in unemployment in the former member states which might be attributed to the immigration of labour from the new member states. According to pessimistic scenarios the decrease in wealth will start chain-reactions of conflicts. Nonetheless, the significance of the improvement in competitiveness is underestimated in the global competition with the other action centres of the world. This latter possibility as well as the effect of the acting capital flows on the labour market and indirectly on international migration have only appeared in the arguments of acceding countries (von Breska 1998; Antalóczy-Sass 2000).

extended practically to everybody and the free movement became a universal right within the Union. Indeed, the original idea of free movement of workers and self-employed enshrined in the Treaty of Rome and its further extensions led to the present legislative framework encompassing both economically active and inactive groups (Hárs 1999; Lukács 1999; Tóth 1999).

It is worth mentioning that the basic principle of the free movement does not refer to the civil servants working for the public service of the individual member-states. For public interest and as an exception, the free movement may be limited with regard to certain persons within the framework of national competence to ensure public order, public security and public health.

The paragraphs mentioned above refer only to the citizens of the Union. A further possibility regarding the extension of the application of the basic principle is to cover also the citizens of countries which are not members of the Union (third countries). Considering the principle of equal treatment and the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of nationality, citizens who stay and reside legally in one of the Member States should come under the protection of the same rights as other nationals of that state. The initial steps are presently being taken concerning this subject, too. According to a resolution formulated in the middle of the 1990s, the citizens of third countries staying in the Union might have the rights of free movement between the member-states (Laky 1999; Gyulavári-Könczei 2000; Lukács-Király 2001; Fóti-Németh 2002).

Third Country Nationals

As a general statement especially relevant for the subject of migration, we can argue that Hungary should be integrated into the community while carrying out continuous internal reforms. With the implementation of the Amsterdam Treaty (1 May 1999), and the incorporation of the Schengen acquis into Community law opened a new epoch in the legal status of migration. The migration which belonged to the third pillar (intergovernmental co-operation between the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice) up to that date was transferred to the first pillar, i.e. from the field of the intergovernmental co-operation to the competence of the community institutions where such mechanisms of decision making prevail which express the interests of the community. Pursuant to the provisions of the Amsterdam Treaty the Council is to pass secondary law unanimously in the field of migration within five years of the implementation of the Amsterdam Treaty.⁴ The Treaty declares that the entering new members are obliged to accept fully the agreement regarding the free flow of persons (Horváth, L. 1999; Horváth, Z. 1999; Mrs. Simon 2000; Tóth 2000).

New Epoch

⁴ To realise the obligation of legislation indicated in the Amsterdam Treaty the meeting of the state Presidents and Prime Ministers organised in Vienna in December 1998 adopted a program of legislation of two years in which the regulation of the migration phenomena got a priority.

3. The Employment of Foreign Citizens in Hungary⁵

Legal Regulation

At present, foreign citizens are entitled to take up work in Hungary pursuant to the rules of Decree 8/1999 (XI. 10.) of the Ministry of Social and Family Affairs. Following from the rules of the Decree, foreigners are obliged to obtain an express authorisation in the form of a work permit. The Hungarian employer has to initiate the authorisation at the competent local Labour Centre. In general cases concerning the same activity, a demand on labour must be declared at least 30 days before the presentation of request regarding the authorisation. This regulation protects the Hungarian labour market because the Labour Centre uses this month to attempt to find Hungarian unemployed persons to fill the post.

In some cases employers find that the process to obtain the permit is long and bureaucratic, especially in cases when it is obvious that the foreign applicant cannot be substituted with a Hungarian employee. Despite criticisms, on the whole it is possible to say that the process is definitely not more complicated than in most Member States of the EU.

Exemptions

It is not necessary to declare previously the demand on labour in cases when the law permits the simplified procedure, in fact in the spheres absorbing most of the workers arriving from EU Member States. This procedure is applied, for example, when the foreign citizen belongs to the key personnel of a foreign owned enterprise, when he/she is a foreign language teacher at an educational institution, or a sportsperson concluding an agreement with a Hungarian club. Beside this, the law indicates several conditions when it is not necessary at all to get a work permit for working in Hungary; an exemption is granted to the following foreign citizens:

- Leaders of the branches of the foreign companies,
- Staff of diplomatic missions,
- A foreign citizen delegated by parties participating in international organisations or body created by international contract,
- Workers who are commissioned to service machinery and do warranty work, as long as the duration of the job does not exceed fifteen working days,
- Leading officials and supervisory board members of foreign owned companies,
- Students participating in the field of work of foreign higher educational institutions,
- Pupils, students of a Hungarian secondary school or institution of tertiary education,
- Foreigners working for Hungarian ecclesiastical institutions.

The National Labour Research and Methodological Centre (NLRMC) collects statistical data on work permits issued to foreign citizens. Due to the regulations on exemptions, a large group of foreign citizens working legally in our country remain outside the horizon of these statistics. Consequently, the following data and statements do not refer to all migrant workers in Hungary but only to those who have a work permit. A work permit is valid at most for 12 months and may be prolonged almost under the same conditions as the issue of a new permit. Among the permits

⁵ For their unselfish help rendered during the preparation of the sub-chapter I express my gratitude to *Éva Derzsi and György Lázár*, of the National Labour Research and Methodological Centre (NLRMC).

issued yearly, the number of the permits requested for a longer period grows from year to year. In 2002 95% of the permits were granted with a validity ranging between 6 to 12 months, while in 1995 the rate of such permits was 86%. Permits issued for shorter periods are characteristic of seasonal work.

Table 1.a
Foreign Citizens with Labour Permit in Hungary by Countries, 1995–2000

Country of citizenship	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	31 st December					
EU member-states						
Germany	452	252	547	611	615	605
UK	654	320	611	623	616	561
France	293	279	192	309	413	402
Austria	199	153	217	275	284	184
Finland	42	37	46	61	163	138
the Netherlands	136	102	148	175	149	110
Italy	105	113	154	197	181	104
Belgium	50	31	51	51	71	71
Sweden	77	28	74	81	59	62
Ireland	50	17	55	53	49	56
Denmark	24	3	17	25	21	32
Spain	16	22	19	23	28	23
Greece	17	5	20	20	18	20
Portugal	9	1	8	7	6	5
Luxembourg		1	3	3	1	1
Together	2 124	1 364	2 162	2 514	2 674	2 374
%	10.1	7.3	10.6	11.2	9.4	6.8
1. Group („first round“)						
Poland	1 380	956	1 051	989	544	294
Slovenia	33	8	17	9	16	82
Czech Republic	18	8	26	21	34	56
Estonia	4	3	10	2	4	10
Cyprus	1	1	4	2	11	6
Together	1 436	976	1 108	1 023	609	448
%	6.8	5.2	5.4	4.6	2.1	1.3
2. Group („second round“)						
Romania	9 808	8 526	9 478	10 610	14 132	17 235
Ukraine	2 221	1 912	2 471	2 444	3 524	4 567
Slovakia	662	428	425	469	972	2 856
Russia	326	243	580	311	345	424
Bulgaria	66	11	62	89	108	114
Moldova	21	5	14	14	45	61
Belarus	25	9	16	25	29	23
Lithuania	13	8	12	16	18	11
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	1	4	0	0	1	0
Together	13 143	11 146	13 058	13 978	19 174	25 291
%	62.6	59.4	64.1	62.2	67.4	72.2
Non European						
USA	711	448	587	637	565	459
Japan	97	99	137	143	242	203
Canada	105	44	108	88	89	93
Australia	37	38	52	63	47	44
Together	950	629	884	931	943	799
%	4.5	3.4	4.3	4.1	3.3	2.3
Others	3 356	4 648	3 170	4 020	5 069	6 102
%	16	24.8	15.6	17.9	17.8	17.4
Total	21 009	18 763	20 382	22 466	28 469	35 014
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NLRMC.

Table 1a and 1b present the number of foreign citizens having worked with a permit in Hungary during the past eight years, on the basis of the number of the labour permits valid on 31st December of each year. The number of foreign workers grew continuously in the past years, in 1995 it was 21,009, in 1999 it was 28,469, while in 2002 it was already 42,700.

**Migrant
Workers**

Table 1.b
Foreign Citizens with Labour Permit in Hungary by Countries, 2001–2003

Country of citizenship	31 st December 2001			31 st December 2002			30 th June 2003		
	Number	%	%	Number	%	%	Number	%	%
<i>EU member-states</i>									
Germany	600	23.6	1.6	568	24.7	1.3	582	25.8	1.3
UK	496	19.5	1.3	439	19.1	1.0	409	18.2	0.9
France	474	18.7	1.2	388	16.9	0.9	386	17.1	0.9
Austria	284	11.2	0.7	246	10.7	0.6	263	11.7	0.6
Italy	180	7.1	0.5	204	8.9	0.5	180	8.0	0.4
the Netherlands	108	4.3	0.3	113	4.9	0.3	110	4.9	0.2
Belgium	68	2.7	0.2	65	2.8	0.2	71	3.2	0.2
Sweden	58	2.3	0.2	51	2.2	0.1	65	2.9	0.1
Finland	128	5.0	0.3	80	3.5	0.2	64	2.8	0.1
Ireland	48	1.9	0.1	53	2.3	0.1	52	2.3	0.1
Greece	14	0.6	0.0	25	1.1	0.1	22	1.0	0.0
Spain	32	1.3	0.1	23	1.0	0.1	22	1.0	0.0
Denmark	40	1.6	0.1	34	1.5	0.1	16	0.7	0.0
Portugal	11	0.4	0.0	9	0.4	0.0	11	0.5	0.0
Luxembourg	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Together	2 541	100.0	6.6	2 298	100.0	5.4	2 253	100.0	5.1
<i>1. Group („Access 2004”)</i>									
Slovakia	1 788	81.8	4.6	2 759	86.0	6.5	2 404	82.7	5.4
Poland	254	11.6	0.7	255	8.0	0.6	336	11.6	0.8
Czech Republik	79	3.6	0.2	124	3.9	0.3	112	3.9	0.3
Slovenia	28	1.3	0.1	27	0.8	0.1	20	0.7	0.0
Lithuania	14	0.6	0.0	16	0.5	0.0	14	0.5	0.0
Estonia	12	0.5	0.0	9	0.3	0.0	8	0.3	0.0
Cyprus	10	0.5	0.0	12	0.4	0.0	7	0.2	0.0
Latvia	2	0.1	0.0	5	0.2	0.0	5	0.2	0.0
Malta	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Together	2 187	100.0	5.7	3 207	100.0	7.5	2 906	100.0	6.6
<i>2. Group („Neighbours”)</i>									
Romania	22 039	75.6	57.1	25 836	78.8	60.5	26 912	77.4	61.0
Ukraine	5 932	20.3	15.4	5 925	18.1	13.9	6 752	19.4	15.3
Yugoslavia	1 020	3.5	2.6	914	2.8	2.1	956	2.8	2.2
Croatia	159	0.5	0.4	128	0.4	0.3	128	0.4	0.3
Together	29 150	100.0	75.5	32 803	100.0	76.8	34 748	100.0	78.8
<i>3. Group („Non-neighbours”)</i>									
Russia	324	40.5	0.8	277	38.8	0.6	300	43.6	0.7
Turkey	140	17.5	0.4	133	18.7	0.3	127	18.5	0.3
Bulgaria	115	14.4	0.3	105	14.7	0.2	99	14.4	0.2
Moldova	152	19.0	0.4	121	17.0	0.3	88	12.8	0.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30	3.8	0.1	34	4.8	0.1	32	4.7	0.1
Belarus	24	3.0	0.1	26	3.6	0.1	22	3.2	0.0
Macedonia	15	1.9	0.0	17	2.4	0.0	20	2.9	0.0
Together	800	100.0	2.1	713	100.0	1.7	688	100.0	1.6
Other European	46		0.1	40		0.1	58		0.1
Europe together	32 183		83.3	36 763		86.1	38 400		87.0
<i>Asia</i>									
China	1 146	38.5	3.0	1 045	36.2	2.4	1 003	36.1	2.3
Mongolia	756	25.4	2.0	733	25.4	1.7	712	25.6	1.6
Vietnam	441	14.8	1.1	322	11.2	0.8	288	10.4	0.7
Japan	238	8.0	0.6	272	9.4	0.6	195	7.0	0.4
Other Asian	394	13.2	1.0	514	17.8	1.2	579	20.8	1.3
Together	2 975	100.0	7.7	2 886	100.0	6.8	2 777	100.0	6.3
<i>Oversea-countries</i>									
USA	406	61.6	1.1	385	66.2	0.9	363	66.2	0.8
Canada	78	11.8	0.2	69	11.9	0.2	59	10.8	0.1
Other American	128	19.4	0.3	90	15.5	0.2	87	15.9	0.2
Australia and Oceania	47	7.1	0.1	38	6.5	0.1	39	7.1	0.1
Together	659	100.0	1.7	582	100.0	1.4	548	100.0	1.2
<i>Others</i>	265		0.7	171		0.4	141		0.3
Total	38 623		100.0	42 700		100.0	44 119		100.0

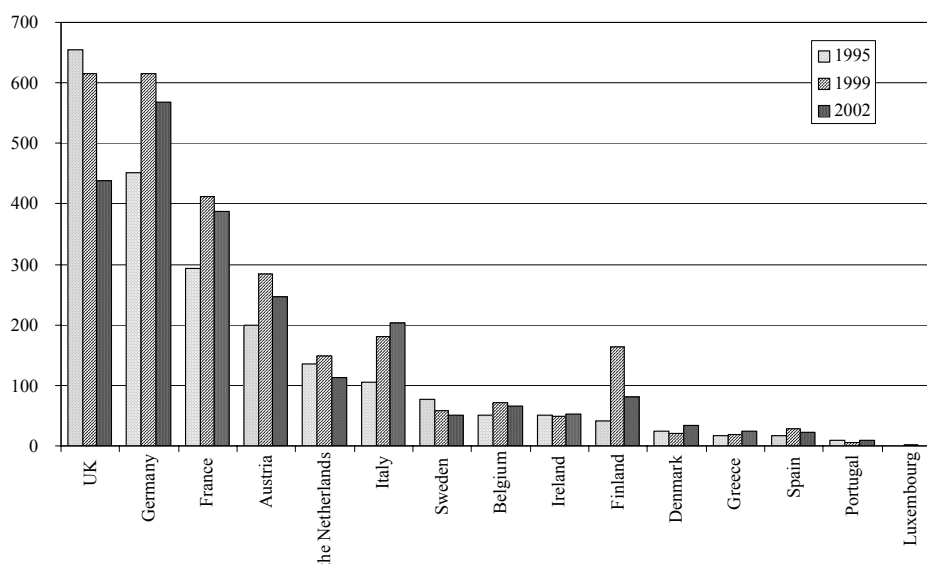
Source: NLRMC.

Geographical Origin

The largest group of foreign workers in Hungary consists of those arriving from the previously so-called “2 group” of countries accessing EU (see Table 1.a). This group covers particularly Romania and the Ukraine, whose citizens’ between them account for more than 60% of labour permit holders in Hungary. Most of the workers are ethnic Hungarians who are

partially driven by the aim of also settling in Hungary at some stage. After a period of rather chilled diplomatic relations in the second half of the 1990s, in 2000 already six times as many work permits were requested for Slovakian citizens. This level stabilised in the following years. In contrast, the share of workers from the so-called “1 group” countries is low and shows a declining tendency. In 1995 their proportion was still 6.8 per cent, by 2000 it fell below one third, to 1.3 per cent. In this group Polish citizens provided the highest number, in the early 1990s their great majority had a wide opportunity to find a job in mining but due to the collapse of this industry this possibility almost vanished. According to the new political situation, Slovakia will become one of the new members of the European Union (see Table 1.b). During the period covered by this paper, Slovakia moved from the “2 group” to the first one. The share of the “1 group” grew to 7.5% in 2002. In the records the number of workers coming from the EU member-states is not too high (in 1995 it was 2,124, in 2000 2,374, in 2002 2,298 workers) and it did not grow nearly as dynamically as in the case of workers of Romanian, Ukrainian and Slovakian citizenship. With this group, however, we have to take into consideration that the exemptions ensured by the legislation on the employment of foreigners mainly concern workers coming from the EU member-states and from overseas. The largest group of workers coming from overseas are those who arrive from the main areas of the two other poles of the world economy competing with the European Union – from the USA (Juhász 2001) and Japan.

Figure 1
Foreign Citizens with Labour Permit from the EU Member-states
in Hungary, 1995, 1999 and 2002 (number)



Source: NLRMC.

Workers from EU

The citizens of United Kingdom are represented in the greatest number among the EU Member States every year till 1999. Their dominance is due to the fact that among persons learning foreign languages English is the most popular, and this demand is met by teachers coming from the British Isles with or without language teaching qualifications. In 1999 the number of workers arriving from Germany reached that of British citizens and then exceeded it. Among German citizens the share of teachers is much lower than in the case of the British work permit holders and those arriving from Germany do not take a job in education but in other branches of the economy. In recent years the third largest group of EU nationals is represented by the French, followed by the Austrians. The number of Italian workers has been growing since 1995 due to the opening of Italian restaurants. At the end of 1998 the number of Finnish workers was 61. By 31 December 1999 this number grew to 163, i.e. to a value two and a half times as high, mainly due the direct investment made in Hungary by Nokia. Since 1995 the number of Dutch employees has not increased considerably, so this quantity can be considered more or less stable.

Before setting out on an in-depth analysis of the situation, it ought to be mentioned that the data collected by NLRMC do not allow for more detailed grouping than indicated in the previous section before 2000. This is based on the fact that the administrative registration of work permits classifies people only according to citizenship. These restrictions ought to be borne in mind when interpreting the Table 2.

Manuals and Non-manuals

In Table 2 we presented the numbers and proportions of foreign manual and non-manual workers, respectively on the basis of the data from 1995, 1999 and 2000. Within the total number of foreign workers a significant growth in the number and proportion of the manual occupation could be stated. Within this category, however, the share of the skilled workers decreased. This change shows that the groups of foreign workers are coming to occupy increasingly the lower segment of the labour market where it is hard to find Hungarian persons, whether employed or unemployed, for a job offering low prestige and, more importantly, low pay. Seeing this it might be argued that at the end of the 1990s we are witnessing the development of a system in Hungary similar to that of guest workers of Western Europe. Among non-manual workers the ratio of graduates has also decreased. In the category of "Other countries" containing the EU member-states and oversea-countries it is also possible to observe the same general tendencies: the ratio of manual workers growing and that of the non-manual workers decreasing. This is the only group of countries in which the number and share of non-manual workers was higher than that of the manual workers. It can also be observed that here the ratio of graduates was 81.2% among the non-manuals in 1995 which declined by 2000 to 40.7 per cent. Restricting our study only to persons with a higher education degree – supposing that the above tendencies stabilise – we can risk the hypothesis that Hungarian citizens are gradually taking over the place of highly qualified persons arriving from the "west." At the same time the qualified workers arriving from the "East" replace the Hungarian citizens missing in some segments of the labour market. Maybe, it is not superfluous to mention that this hypothesis fits in with the traditional explanatory models emphasising the intermediate position of Hungary.

Table 2
Number and Proportion of Manual and Non-manual Foreign Workers
in Hungary, 1995, 1999 and 2000

Groups of citizenship	Manual workers		Non-manual workers		Total
	Together	of which: professionals	Together	of which: graduates	
31 st December 1995					
Czech Republic and Poland	1 303	1 281	95	47	1 398
%	93.2	98.3	6.8	49.5	100.0
Romania, Slovakia and successor states of Soviet Union	10 548	7 642	2 559	1 021	13 107
%	80.5	72.4	19.5	39.9	100.0
Former states of Yugoslavia	624	416	819	416	1 443
%	43.2	66.7	56.8	50.8	100.0
China and Vietnam	541	509	542	214	1 083
%	50.0	94.1	50.0	39.5	100.0
Other countries	882	756	3 096	2 515	3 978
%	22.2	85.7	77.8	81.2	100.0
Total	13 898	10 604	7 111	4 213	21 009
%	66.2	76.3	33.8	59.2	100.0
31 st December 1999					
Czech Republic and Poland	451	413	127	86	578
%	78.0	91.6	22.0	67.7	100.0
Romania, Slovakia and successor states of Soviet Union	16 400	9 379	2 732	1 518	19 132
%	85.7	57.2	14.3	55.6	100.0
Former states of Yugoslavia	836	638	402	199	1 238
%	67.5	76.3	32.5	49.5	100.0
China and Vietnam	1 477	815	355	171	1 832
%	80.6	55.2	19.4	48.2	100.0
Other countries	2 559	1 818	3 130	1 797	5 689
%	45.0	71.0	55.0	57.4	100.0
Total	21 723	13 063	6 746	3 771	28 469
%	76.3	60.1	23.7	55.9	100.0
31 st December 2000					
Czech Republic and Poland	245	201	105	47	350
%	70.0	57.4	30.0	13.4	100.0
Romania, Slovakia and successor states of Soviet Union	19 217	10 934	6 031	3 161	25 248
%	76.1	43.3	23.9	12.5	100.0
Former states of Yugoslavia	898	531	502	232	1 400
%	64.1	37.9	35.9	16.6	100.0
China and Vietnam	2 254	1 336	526	182	2 780
%	81.1	48.1	18.9	6.5	100.0
Other countries	2 469	1 678	2 767	2 129	5 236
%	47.2	32.0	52.8	40.7	100.0
Total	25 083	14 680	9 931	5 751	35 014
%	71.6	41.9	28.4	16.4	100.0

Source: NLRMC.

Table A2 (count.) *Number of long-term immigrants in Hungary by gender, age-group and country of nationality on 31st December 1995 (Females)*

Country of citizenship	To- gether	Age-goups																				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-	0-14	15-59	60-x
EU member-states																						
UK	305	3	4	2	7	18	63	51	33	27	28	28	19	7	5	3	3	1	3	9	274	22
Austria	195	5	1	2	4		8	28	27	23	18	20	10	13	7	7	5	4	13	8	138	49
Belgium	55	1	1			3	8	10	13	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	40	13
Denmark	25	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	5	3	3	2							3	22		
Finland	74	1			2	7	14	9	12	8	9	3	5	3			1		1	69	4	
France	183			1	1	11	28	28	20	22	22	15	10	7	7	3		3	5	1	157	25
Greece	594	2	1		45	351	60	8	18	33	8	5	15	25	12	6	2	2	1	3	543	48
the Netherlands	89				3	3	9	17	23	4	8	10	3	2		2	1	4			80	9
Ireland	12						2	2	3	1	2		1	1						11	1	
Luxembourg	3						1				1			1						2	1	
Germany	5 081	12	60	177	380	450	400	507	1 008	1 163	407	191	117	76	49	34	12	9	29	249	4 623	209
Italy	168	1	1		7	11	16	14	14	18	18	16	8	6	13	7	9	5	4	2	122	44
Portugal	14		1	1	1		3		3	1	1	1		1				1		2	10	2
Spain	32					2	10	4	1		2	4	2	3			1	3			25	7
Sweden	163		1	1	3	47	24	11	11	6	15	16	9	5	6	1	5	2		2	142	19
Together	6 993	26	71	185	454	906	648	692	1 191	1 311	543	313	200	153	102	65	41	36	56	282	6 258	453
1. Group („first round”)																						
Cyprus	56				14	30	6	2	1	3											56	
Czech Republic																						
Poland	1 878	9	29	64	97	96	129	165	390	372	236	98	68	34	22	35	16	15	3	102	1 651	125
Estonia	4							2			1				1					3	1	
Slovenia	33				9	13	4	1		3	1	1					1			32	1	
Together	1 971	9	29	64	120	139	139	170	391	378	238	99	68	34	23	35	17	15	3	102	1 742	127
2. Group („second round”)																						
Bulgaria	742	1	8	11	30	27	41	43	53	91	80	79	34	32	50	69	52	28	13	20	478	244
Slovakia																						
Romania	30 056	671	1 601	1 511	1 899	4 686	6 385	2 845	2 450	2 171	1 501	1 200	838	693	538	447	224	184	212	3 783	23 975	2 298
Malta																						
Belarus	18		3			3	2	4	5		1									3	15	
Latvia	6	1		1		2		2												2	4	
Lithuania	6					1	2	2	1												6	
Moldova	8	1			1	1	3	1		1										1	7	
Ukraine	1 158	29	45	78	104	259	146	103	74	71	51	36	46	41	33	23	7	6	6	152	890	116
Russia	498	12	16	14	38	53	84	71	65	44	40	14	9	8	8	10	5	6	1	42	418	38
Together	32 492	715	1 673	1 615	2 072	5 032	6 663	3 071	2 648	2 378	1 673	1 329	927	774	629	549	288	224	232	4 003	25 793	2 696
3. Group																						
Albania	33		3	2	2	9	4	7	2	1	1	1	1							5	28	
Norvway	83				2	58	10	6		1	3	3									83	
Switzerland	114		2	4	2	3	10	10	17	9	13	13	10	9		5	5		2	6	87	21
Turkey	85		3	1	1	6	20	24	13	4	4	2		1	3		2		1	4	74	7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	14	1				4	3	2	2	1		1								1	13	
Croatia	147	5	7	7	3	21	14	16	17	18	19	5	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	19	118	10
Macedonia (FYROM)																						
Together	476	6	15	14	10	101	61	65	51	34	40	25	16	13	5	7	8	1	4	35	403	38
Others	20 929	492	830	877	1 123	2 108	2 840	2 874	2 678	2 098	1 371	910	722	601	527	349	172	154	203	2 199	16 724	2 006
Czechoslovakia	2 711	21	51	57	176	278	245	330	446	469	297	116	40	26	22	25	21	25	66	129	2 397	185
Total	65 572	1 269	2 669	2 812	3 955	8 564	10 596	7 202	7 405	6 668	4 162	2 792	1 973	1 601	1 308	1 030	547	455	564	6 750	53 317	5 505

Source: HCSO.

Table 3
Number and Proportion of the Foreign Workers by Occupational Sectors in Hungary in 1995, 1999 and 2000

Groups of citizenship	I.	II.	III.	Together
	sector			
31 st December 1995				
Czech Republic and Poland		1 292	106	1 398
%		92.4	7.6	100.0
Romania, Slovakia and successor states of Soviet Union	602	7 295	5 210	13 107
%	4.6	55.7	39.7	100.0
Former states of Yugoslavia	50	392	1 001	1 443
%	3.5	27.2	69.4	100.0
China and Vietnam	4	66	1 013	1 083
%	0.4	6.1	93.5	100.0
Other countries	27	1 131	2 820	3 978
%	0.7	28.4	70.9	100.0
Total	683	10 176	10 150	21 009
%	3.3	48.4	48.3	100.0
31 st December 1999				
Czech Republic and Poland		363	215	578
%		62.8	37.2	100.0
Romania, Slovakia and successor states of Soviet Union	1 960	9 936	7 236	19 132
%	10.2	51.9	37.8	100.0
Former states of Yugoslavia	44	337	857	1 238
%	3.6	27.2	69.2	100.0
China and Vietnam	1	23	1 808	1 832
%	0.1	1.3	98.7	100.0
Other countries	28	1 536	4 125	5 689
%	0.5	27.0	72.5	100.0
Total	2 033	12 195	14 241	28 469
%	7.1	42.8	50.0	100.0
31 st December 2000				
Czech Republic and Poland		183	167	350
%		52.3	47.7	100.0
Romania, Slovakia and successor states of Soviet Union	1 763	16 325	7 160	25 248
%	7.0	64.7	28.4	100.0
Former states of Yugoslavia	47	435	918	1 400
%	3.4	31.1	65.6	100.0
China and Vietnam	5	60	2 715	2 780
%	0.2	2.2	97.7	100.0
Other countries	28	1 646	3 562	5 236
%	0.5	31.4	68.0	100.0
Total	1 843	18 649	14 522	35 014
%	5.3	53.3	41.5	100.0

Source: NLRMC.

Occupational Characteristics

Similarly to Table 2, Table 3 presents the number and share of foreign citizens employed in agriculture (sector I.), industry (sector II) and services (sector III), respectively, on basis of the 1995, 1999 and 2000 data. The overwhelming majority of the foreign workers can be found in industry and services. In 1995 the number and proportion of guest workers were still equal in the second and third sectors but within a five-year period ending in 2000 a growth took place in the number and the share of those employed in industrial sectors. Another and more significant factor is the dynamic growth in the number and share of those taking a job in agriculture who complete and substitute the Hungarian workers whose number is declining at an increasing rate, and whose age structure is older than the national age composition. It was possible to observe the predominance of the service sector in the category of “Other countries”. The workers coming from the accessing countries, however, found employment mostly in industry. It is to be stressed that the number of foreign workers coming from Romania,

Slovakia and the Soviet successor states and mainly employed in the first sector has grown. An additional characteristic in the employment of foreign citizens in Hungary is that workers coming from China and Vietnam tend to seek and find jobs only in the third sector. Altogether we can argue that ignoring those arriving from Southeast Asia, the citizens of the neighbouring countries preferred the secondary and primary sectors and the citizens of Western countries the third sector within the Hungarian economy.

Table 4.
Foreign Workers by Occupational Sectors and Group of Countries,
2002, 2003

Group of countries	I. sector	II. sector	III. sector	Together
<i>31st December 2002</i>				
EU member-states	22	835	1 441	2 298
%	1.0	36.3	62.7	100.0
1. Group („Access 2004”)	9	2 186	1 012	3 207
%	0.3	68.2	31.6	100.0
2. Group („Neighbours”)	2 347	19 353	11 103	32 803
%	7.2	59.0	33.8	100.0
3. Group („Non-neighbours”)	49	111	553	713
%	6.9	15.6	77.6	100.0
Other European	1	10	29	40
%	2.5	25.0	72.5	100.0
Europe together	2 406	21 660	12 697	36 763
%	6.5	58.9	34.5	100.0
Asia	9	855	2 022	2 886
%	0.3	29.6	70.1	100.0
Oversea-countries		81	501	582
%	0.0	13.9	86.1	100.0
Others		23	148	171
%	0.0	13.5	86.5	100.0
Total	2 437	23 454	16 809	42 700
%	5.7	54.9	39.4	100.0
<i>30th June 2003</i>				
EU member-states	21	836	1 396	2 253
%	0.9	37.1	62.0	100.0
1. Group („Access 2004”)	6	1 937	963	2 906
%	0.2	66.7	33.1	100.0
2. Group („Neighbours”)	2 214	20 725	11 809	34 748
%	6.4	59.6	34.0	100.0
3. Group („Non-neighbours”)	20	111	557	688
%	2.9	16.1	81.0	100.0
Other European	1	16	41	58
%	1.7	27.6	70.7	100.0
Europe together	2 241	22 789	13 370	38 400
%	5.8	59.3	34.8	100.0
Asia	3	781	1 993	2 777
%	0.1	28.1	71.8	100.0
Oversea-countries	1	79	468	548
%	0.2	14.4	85.4	100.0
Others	1	20	120	141
%	0.7	14.2	85.1	100.0
Total	2 267	24 505	17 347	44 119
%	5.1	55.5	39.3	100.0

Table 4 reflects the most recent distribution of work permits by occupational sectors and familiar group of countries in Hungary. The workers coming from the EU Member States preferred the third sector for their work in which the role of trade, education, culture and sports was dominant. Interestingly, only one per cent of the EU workers were employed in medicine, as opposed to the financial sector which employed

5.5% of EU work permit holding citizens at the end of the 2002 (see Tables A1.a, A1.b, A1.c in the Appendix).

Beyond the Scope of Permit System

There is another additional aspect which we have to stress with regard to the economic activity of foreign citizens. As we have already indicated the number of foreign citizens holding a labour permit is not equal with the total number of foreign citizens working legally in Hungary. The most important group working legally in the country but not holding a work permit is the one which is in the top management of the companies in foreign ownership. The number of such entities has increased dramatically during the 1990s. In 1990 the total number of exclusively foreign owned companies was 231, in 1999 it was 15,541, while by 2002 it increased to 16,849. The number of companies in mixed ownership in 1990 was 5,462, in 1999 it was 10,892, while it decreased to 8,844 by the year 2002. (HCSO, Statistical Yearbooks of the relevant years). Thus we can suggest that there is a considerably large population which works in the country legally, but due to the legislation they are not obliged to apply for a work permit.

4. Immigrants Residing in Hungary

Active Immigrants

In the following section we study the development of the number of foreign citizens considered as immigrants on basis of data from Hungary in Central Statistical Office (HCSO) originally collected by the Ministry of Interior. Immigrants are people who have a long-term residence permit or immigration permit up to January 1, 2002, when legislation on immigration changed. Compared to the labour permit holders the database of HCSO covers a much wider range of people. For the sake of comparing the results deriving from two sources, we concentrated on the age groups of productive age, while the reference dates and types of data were identical.⁶ Making use of this source we could also study the distribution by sex and five-year age groups on the basis of which we could establish correlation and some remarkable facts too.

Table 5
Long-term Immigrants with Active Ages (15–59 year-old) in Hungary, 1995–2002

Actives	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	31 st December							
Together	116 638	119 548	124 759	123 696	124 975	89 048	94 295	91 207
of which:								
EU member-states (number)	11 446	12 935	14 412	15 056	15 489	9 759	9 897	9 130
EU member-states (%)	9.81	10.82	11.55	12.17	12.39	10.96	10.50	10.01
Other states (number)	105 192	106 613	110 347	108 640	109 486	79 289	84 398	82 077
Other states (%)	90.19	89.18	88.45	87.83	87.61	89.04	89.50	89.99

Source: HCSO.

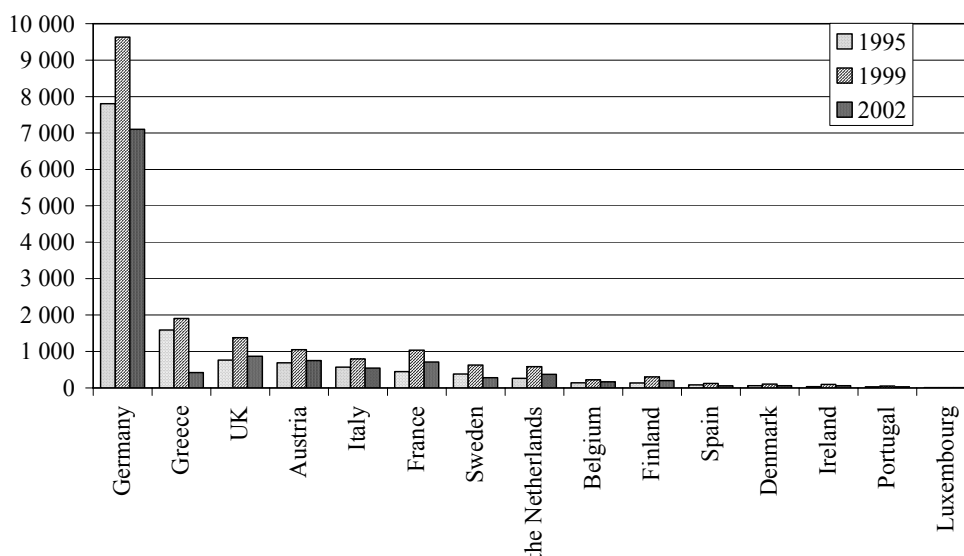
⁶ We are aware of the fact that to consider the age group of 15–19 years as active is problematic. The 15–24 age group includes a great number of students. Nor is everybody a pensioner in the 60 and over age group. We assumed that the negative impact of the first factor decreases and that of the second one increases the number of active people, which opposite tendencies equalize each other or the difference may be so low that the bias does not influence the validity of our conclusions.

Firstly tendencies similar to the above ones can be found with regard to immigrants of productive age. In 1995 the number of immigrants of active ages arriving from the EU member-states was 11,446, at an even rate of growth by the end of 1999 this number increased to 15,489. In 2002 this absolute number fell to 9,130. The above change in number demonstrates that Hungary has become a target country. According to the data of 1995 nearly 10 per cent of foreign residents were citizens from the European Union. This proportion grew to 12.4 per cent in 1999, and then it decreased to precisely 10 per cent. From the above figures the conclusion can be drawn that before 1999 EU citizens of active ages chose Hungary as a target of work and residence in increasing numbers and to a growing extent. In general, we can suppose that parallel to the flow of Hungarians also a counter-flow of a similar extent can be observed. Afterwards, with the announcement of EU accession a new epoch ensued.

We can pose the question whether Hungary can be a target country for citizens of countries more prosperous than Hungary? Do persons arriving here come from the same countries to which, according to the present information which is far from being satisfactory, Hungarians migrate? Do the neighbourhood, the geographic distance and the intensity of economic relations play a role? (Nemes Nagy 1998) These questions might be answered only by extending our research to the whole immigrant population. The following figure and tables refer to the number of migrants staying in Hungary in the period under investigation.

Research Questions

Figure 2
Long-term immigrants from the EU member-states
in Hungary, 1995, 1999 and 2002 (number)



Source: HCSO.

From the above figure we can see that nearness to our Western neighbours plays a very small role in the number of immigrants. Compared to the neighbouring Austria more people come from Germany and surprisingly, from the United Kingdom to reside in Hungary for a longer period (over one year). The number of French and Italian citizens is almost the same as that of Austrians. The common history of centuries (the

Immigrants from EU

existence of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy) and the active economic relations are not reflected in the above figures (Faragó 1999). Nonetheless this fact should not be surprising because the history of migration between these two countries has not been characterised by long term migration, but by the daily or intermittent movements over shorter time periods, not necessarily related directly to work⁷ (Csapó 1999). The significant role of Germany appears in the fact that six in every ten citizens arriving from the EU are German. This order of magnitude can be attributed to the fact that Germany is the first economic partner of Hungary with bilateral labour relations having existed for nearly twenty years (Nagy 1994; Marton 2000; Nagy 2001). Additionally, we should bear in mind the role of ethnic relations and family-related reasons (Melegh 2002).⁸ Swedish and Dutch citizens live in Hungary in a relatively large number. In rank they are followed by the Finnish – having a cognate language with Hungarians – then by Belgian citizens. There are also a few resident citizens from Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Denmark and the tiny country of Luxembourg.

Age and Sex Composition

Let us now see in detail the data from the end of 1999 (see Table A1 in the Appendix). A balanced sex ratio (50–50 per cent) is characteristic of the EU citizens staying in Hungary, which differs somewhat from the sex composition of the total immigrant population. The ratio of males was 52% and that of the females 48% in 1999 which ratio has been stable throughout the 1990s. Every second immigrant is a German citizen, so the 60 per cent ratio of females arriving from Germany is balanced by the male dominance characteristic of citizens coming from other European Union countries. The female surplus among residing German citizens is created by the age group of 30–54 years in which, for instance, there are five times as many women of 40–44 years staying in Hungary as there are men. In the age group of 0–14 years the sex ratio is equalised and it is interesting that among those over 55 years – despite their shorter life expectancy – there is a significant male surplus. We find an extreme male surplus among immigrants from Austria and Italy. The Austrian male surplus is caused by the higher ratio of men in the age group of 25–29 years, this being the dominant group of immigrants from this country. It is interesting to note that while men outnumber women by three times overall, this predominance is much higher than average among Italians of 40–64. In the 40–64 age group there were six times as many Italian immigrant males resident in Hungary at the end of the 1990s as Italian females.

In general, migrants of 20–34 years play the most intensive role in this migration process. In the stock of immigrants the share of the age group of 35–49 years is similar to the proportion of those aged 20–34 years. It is easy to understand the shift in age because in the migrant stock studied by us, illustrating the status quo at a particular point in time, we can find immigrants of the previous years as well as those of the previous decades.

⁷ The conclusion of the inter-governmental treaty between Hungary and Austria on the employment in the frontier regions signed on 26 March 1997 opened a new period in Hungarian-Austrian co-operation regarding the labour market. The 1998 limit of 550 persons, the 1999 limit of 650 persons and the 2003 limit of 1,700 persons was made use of by Hungarians. Austrian citizens show little interest in working near the border – this is predictable from the significant differences in wages.

⁸ According to the Federal Statistical Office of Germany in 2001 55,978, one year later 55,953 Hungarian citizens stayed for more than one year in Germany as immigrants (Haug 2002).

As compared to 1995 (see Table A2 in the Appendix), the age structure of the stock at 1999 immigrants residing in Hungary is definitely older. The database of HCSO contains records of persons who have not migrated back to the sending country, have not emigrated to a third country, have not died and have not obtained a Hungarian citizenship. Among persons coming from the European Union the number of 20–24 year and 25–29-year-old people is the highest. This is due to the young overall age of German, Greek and Swedish immigrants who make up for the majority of the EU immigrants who have an older age structure.⁹

Looking at the end of the active period we found a local maximum in the case of those six sending countries. The number of 50–54 year-old citizens from Austria, Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Spain and Italy is higher compared to the neighbouring age groups for each country. Because of the low absolute figures the result should be interpreted only very cautiously, nevertheless a significant relation can be found for each country between the greater share of those aged 50–54 years and their composition by sex. Except for Germany the number of males belonging to this age group was at least one and a half times as high as that of the females. In the case of the Italian males the difference is four times higher.

5. Conclusion

By studying the statistical data derived from various sources (NLRMC and HCSO) we find similarities in trends between EU citizens working in Hungary and those residing in the country for a longer period, with an immigration permit or a residence permit valid for longer than one year. We found identical proportions and dynamics pointing toward the same direction up until 1999. The basic tendency of the second half of the 1990s was a continuous growth in the quantity of workers and citizens coming from the European Union to Hungary. Parallel to this increase, the number of workers and migrants coming from other sending countries grew as well. Since 2000 we have been witnessing conflicting tendencies. The number of workers has been increasing while the number of immigrants has been decreasing. The explanation of this phenomenon should be in the focus of future research on international migration related to European Union integration.

The proportion of Union citizens working in Hungary with a work permit amounted to approximately 10% of the total foreign workforce in the second half of the 1990's. Then it decreased to 5.4% by the end of 2002. The educational level of the workers from EU countries is higher than the average of the employees having a work permit, and they preferred the third sector for their work in Hungary.

The proportion of immigrants of active ages coming from the European Union and residing in Hungary, however, rose continuously among the foreign citizens and from the approximately 10% found for 1995 by the end of 1999 it increased to 12.4% then fell to 10% again.

As to the number of immigrants, the role of neighbourhood and closeness to the Western part of Europe is rather small. There are more Germans, and

⁹ On 31 December 1999 of the 1903 Greek citizens staying in Hungary 816 persons belonged to the age group of 20–24 years and 567 to the age group of 25–29 years. So over 70% of those coming from Greece are 20–29 years old.

Britons staying in Hungary for a longer period (over one year) than there are Austrians. The balanced gender composition of the immigrants coming from the European Union moderates the female dominance observed in Hungary and their age structures rejuvenates the Hungarian population, though only to a small extent.

In the above analysis on the migration system between the European Union and Hungary we could present the existence of migration processes from the European Union to Hungary. The flow from Hungary to the West is not unidirectional because in parallel there is also a counter-flow of a similar size. However, there is a significant difference in the proportion of EU citizens in Hungary and Hungarians in the EU. While Hungarian persons staying or working in EU Member States disappear among other migrants – amounting approximately 0.33% of all migrants –, EU citizens represent a much bigger share among migrants in Hungary. Overall one in twenty foreign workers and one in ten immigrants is an EU citizen.

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Appendix

Table A1.a *Foreign Workers by Occupational Sectors and Citizenships, 31st December 2001*

Country of citizenship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
	I. sector	II. sector				II. sector together	III. sector						III. sector together	
	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Energies	Construction		Trade	Transport and telecommunication	Finances	Education	Health and social service	Sports, culture and other services		
EU member-states														
Germany	2	1	208	2	5	216	17	5	22	42	4	8	98	316
UK	8		28			28	16	2	8	53	1	15	95	131
France	3		51	19	3	73	81	13	9	41		6	150	226
Austria	5	2	143	2	3	150	12	3	8	18	1	3	45	200
Italy	5		87	2		89	8	1		11	2	2	24	118
the Netherlands	1		29			29	3	1	1	4		2	11	41
Belgium			9			9	5		1	8			14	23
Sweden			8	2		10	3						3	13
Finland	1	34	1	1	2	38	1	3		2		2	8	47
Ireland			3			3			2	5	1		8	11
Greece			3			3						2	2	5
Spain			8			8	1			6		1	8	16
Denmark			14			14	13						13	27
Portugal			1			1		1		2			3	4
Luxembourg														
Together	25	37	593	28	13	671	160	29	51	192	9	41	482	1 178
1. Group ("Access 2004")														
Slovakia	8		1 190	65	56	1 311	135	19	32	99	70	114	469	1 788
Poland			105		32	137	82		5	7		23	117	254
Czech Republik			15		3	18	37	1	6	7	2	8	61	79
Slovenia			11			11	1		2	1	2		6	17
Lithuania			1			1	1					3	4	5
Estonia			3			3			2				2	5
Cyprus								2		1	1		4	4
Latvia							1			1			2	2
Malta														0
Together	8		1 325	65	91	1 481	257	22	47	116	75	148	665	2 154
2. Group ("Neighbours")														
Romania	1 901	114	4 371	355	7 745	12 585	4 389	192	299	358	629	1 686	7 553	22 039
Ukraine	52	8	932	5	3 600	4 545	821	46	88	191	144	45	1 335	5 932
Yugoslavia	47	2	106	27	164	299	275	21	40	112	47	179	674	1 020
Croatia	4		35		10	45	49	2	3	2	2	12	70	119
Together	2 004	124	5 444	387	11 519	17 474	5 534	261	430	663	822	1 922	9 632	29 110
3. Group ("Non-neighbours")														
Russia	2		21		2	23	14	3	4	3	3	11	38	63
Turkey			3	1		4	25	3	1		2		31	35
Bulgaria	2		12			12	3		1	1			5	19
Moldova	33		72			72	7		1			1	9	114
Bosnia and Herzegovina			4			4	12		1			10	23	27
Belarus					4	4						1	1	5
Macedonia	3		2		1	3	6						6	12
Together	40		114	1	7	122	67	6	8	4	5	23	113	275
Other European														
Europe together	2 052	124	6 883	453	11 617	19 077	5 858	289	485	783	902	2 093	10 410	31 539
Asia														
China			8		2	10	1 120	1	2	3	2	8	1 136	1 146
Mongolia		1	338		1	340	9		19		2	2	32	372
Vietnam	1		1			1	431		3	2		3	439	441
Japan	1		140		1	141	2	8	8	5			23	165
Other Asian	3		70	1	1	72	11		8	7	49		75	150
Together	5	1	557	1	5	564	1 573	9	40	17	53	13	1 705	2 274
Oversea-countries														
USA	1		21	1		22		1	18	52	1	29	101	124
Canada			10	1		11		1	4	5	1		11	22
Other American	1		12			12	8		4	2	1	17	32	45
Australia and Oceania			2			2		1	2		3	5	11	13
Together	2		45	2		47	8	3	28	59	6	51	155	204
Others	12	3	428	25	1 040	1 496	508	69	178	392	54	719	1 920	3 428
Total	2 096	165	8 506	509	12 675	21 855	8 107	399	782	1 443	1 024	2 917	14 672	38 623

Source: NLRMC.

Table A1.b *Foreign Workers by Occupational Sectors and Citizenships, 31st*
December 2002

Country of citizenship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total	
	I. sector	II. sector				II. sector to-gether	III. sector						III. sector to-gether		
	Agricul- ture	Mi- ning	Manu- facturi ng	Ener- getics	Con- struc- tion		Trade	Trans- port and tele- commu- nication	Finan- ces	Edu- cation	Health and social service	Sports, culture and other services			
EU member-states															
Germany	9	1	253	10	8	272	81	19	34	43	9	101	287	568	
UK	6		40	2	3	45	60	13	24	136	1	154	388	439	
France			69	15	17	101	133	4	18	22	4	106	287	388	
Austria	2		132	1	20	153	27	4	15	16	3	26	91	246	
Italy	5		106	3	13	122	24	6	10	11	3	23	77	204	
the Netherlands			34			34	24	8	10	6	2	29	79	113	
Belgium			16	1	10	27	13	1	6	3	1	14	38	65	
Sweden			15	1	3	19	16	4		1	1	10	32	51	
Finland			24		3	27	14	18	1	5		15	53	80	
Ireland			6			6	11	6	6	6		18	47	53	
Greece			4			4	5	1		4		11	21	25	
Spain			8			8	3		1	4		7	15	23	
Denmark			12		1	13	13	2		1		5	21	34	
Portugal			3		1	4	3		1			1	5	9	
Luxembourg															
Together	22	1	722	33	79	835	427	86	126	258	24	520	1 441	2 298	
1. Group ("Access 2004")															
Slovakia	8	1	1 761	110	116	1 988	310	14	20	87	144	188	763	2 759	
Poland	1		58		77	135	69		3	6		41	119	255	
Czech Republik			34	9	9	52	27	1	7	4		33	72	124	
Slovenia			2		3	5	9	2	2		1	8	22	27	
Lithuania							1			3		12	16	16	
Estonia			5			5				1		3	4	9	
Cyprus			1			1	1		2		1	7	11	12	
Latvia							2					3	5	5	
Malta														0	
Together	9	1	1 861	119	205	2 186	419	17	34	101	146	295	1 012	3 207	
2. Group ("Neighbours")															
Romania	2 189	207	4 771	342	9 417	14 737	4 180	198	345	371	742	3 074	8 910	25 836	
Ukraine	87	2	1 037	3	3 261	4 303	600	171	111	144	161	348	1 535	5 925	
Yugoslavia	65		144	14	132	290	209	25	24	56	48	197	559	914	
Croatia	6		21		2	23	53	1	4	8	2	31	99	128	
Together	2 347	209	5 973	359	12 812	19 353	5 042	395	484	579	953	3 650	11 103	32 803	
3. Group ("Non-neighbours")															
Russia		1	30		12	43	90	6	13	14	6	105	234	277	
Turkey			4		7	11	21	22	7	2		70	122	133	
Bulgaria	7		10			10	32	2	1	11		42	88	105	
Moldova	42		33		2	35	17	11	1	2		13	44	121	
Bosnia and Herzegovina			5		1	6	10		1	1		16	28	34	
Belarus			1		2	3	6			4		13	23	26	
Macedonia			1		2	3	9	1		1		3	14	17	
Together	49	1	84		26	111	185	42	23	35	6	262	553	713	
Other European	1		8		2	10	14				2	13	29	40	
Europe together	2 406	211	7 926	478	13 045	21 660	5 660	454	541	715	1 107	4 220	12 697	36 763	
Asia															
China			14		5	19	454		3	12	2	555	1 026	1 045	
Mongolia		1	520		5	526	156		19		3	29	207	733	
Vietnam			1		2	3	294		1	3		21	319	322	
Japan	1		189	1	2	192	22	12	4	7		34	79	272	
Other Asian	8		103	1	11	115	123	11	16	21	64	156	391	514	
Together	9	1	827	2	25	855	1 049	23	43	43	69	795	2 022	2 886	
Oversea-countries															
USA			39	4	2	45	39	3	25	127	2	144	340	385	
Canada			14		1	15	9	2	3	14	1	25	54	69	
Other American			17		1	18	7	1	5	9	1	49	72	90	
Australia and Oceania			3			3	6	1	4	8		16	35	38	
Together			73	4	4	81	61	7	37	158	4	234	501	582	
Others			18		5	23	41	4	2	25	20	56	148	171	
Total	2 437	213	9 566	517	13 158	23 454	7 238	574	749	1 199	1 224	5 825	16 809	42 700	

Source: NLRMC.

Table A1.c *Foreign Workers by Occupational Sectors and Citizenships, 30th June 2003*

Country of citizenship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
	I. sector	II. sector				II. sector together	III. sector						III. sector together	
	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Energetics	Construction		Trade	Transport and telecommunication	Finances	Education	Health and social service	Sports, culture and other services		
EU member-states														
Germany	5	1	275	6	7	289	92	26	27	39	9	95	288	582
UK	4		46	2	2	50	61	10	31	122	3	128	355	409
France	1		80	10	16	106	140	4	14	18	5	98	279	386
Austria	4		138	1	18	157	39	4	12	11	6	30	102	263
Italy	7		95	3	4	102	22	6	7	10		26	71	180
the Netherlands			29		5	34	30	10	7	6	2	21	76	110
Belgium			17	1	13	31	14	1	7	2	1	15	40	71
Sweden			21	2	1	24	17	6	1		2	15	41	65
Finland			12		2	14	20	14		4		12	50	64
Ireland			11			11	9	7	4	3	2	16	41	52
Greece					1	1	7	1		5		8	21	22
Spain			7			7	3		1	4		7	15	22
Denmark			5			5	3	3	1	2		2	11	16
Portugal			4		1	5	5		1				6	11
Luxembourg														
Together	21	1	740	25	70	836	462	92	113	226	30	473	1 396	2 253
1. Group ("Access 2004")														
Slovakia	6	1	1 581	8	62	1 652	357	16	23	75	101	174	746	2 404
Poland			137		90	227	70		4	6		29	109	336
Czech Republik			34	7	8	49	32	1	6	4		20	63	112
Slovenia			3		1	4	7	2			1	6	16	20
Lithuania							2			6		6	14	14
Estonia			4			4				2		2	4	8
Cyprus			1			1	1		1			4	6	7
Latvia							2					3	5	5
Malta														0
Together	6	1	1 760	15	161	1 937	471	19	34	93	102	244	963	2 906
2. Group ("Neighbours")														
Romania	2 099	37	5 190	392	9 640	15 259	4 779	187	423	412	866	2 887	9 554	26 912
Ukraine	71	4	1 178	6	3 880	5 068	670	180	116	141	173	333	1 613	6 752
Yugoslavia	37		270	2	90	362	230	22	21	55	40	189	557	956
Croatia	7		32		4	36	44	1	3	10	1	26	85	128
Together	2 214	41	6 670	400	13 614	20 725	5 723	390	563	618	1 080	3 435	11 809	34 748
3. Group ("Non-neighbours")														
Russia		1	29	1	11	42	88	8	14	12	5	131	258	300
Turkey			5		5	10	41	5	7	1		63	117	127
Bulgaria	6		5			5	32	5	1	11		39	88	99
Moldova	12		38		4	42	13	6	1	2		12	34	88
Bosnia and Herzegovina			6		2	8	12			1		11	24	32
Belarus			1		1	2	8			4		8	20	22
Macedonia	2		1		1	2	11			1		4	16	20
Together	20	1	85	1	24	111	205	24	23	32	5	268	557	688
Other European	1		16			16	14	3	2	1	2	19	41	58
Europe together	2 241	43	8 531	416	13 799	22 789	6 413	436	622	744	1 189	3 966	13 370	38 400
Asia														
China			13		6	19	427		4		1	552	984	1 003
Mongolia	1		512		4	516	140		32		4	19	195	712
Vietnam			1		3	4	264		1			19	284	288
Japan			116	1	1	118	19	12	5	7		34	77	195
Other Asian	2		110		14	124	149	11	20	19	65	189	453	579
Together	3		752	1	28	781	999	23	62	26	70	813	1 993	2 777
Oversea-countries														
USA			41	2	2	45	46	3	26	119	2	122	318	363
Canada			9		1	10	9	2	2	12	2	22	49	59
Other American	1		20		2	22	10	1	6	6	1	40	64	87
Australia and Oceania			1		1	2	6	1	3	8	1	18	37	39
Together	1		71	2	6	79	71	7	37	145	6	202	468	548
Others	1		13		7	20	44	4	1	7	8	56	120	141
Total	2 267	44	10 107	444	13 910	24 505	7 989	562	835	1 148	1 303	5 510	17 347	44 119

Source: NLRMC.

Table A2 *Number of Long-term Immigrants in Hungary by Gender, Age-group and Country of Nationality on 31st December 1995 (Males)*

Country of citizenship	To- gether	Age-groups																				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-	0-14	15-59	60-x
EU member-states																						
UK	457		1	3	5	18	62	96	83	50	44	34	31	15	3	7	1	3	1	4	423	30
Austria	495		1	3	2	15	24	53	73	61	69	68	45	38	16	6	13	2	6	4	410	81
Belgium	87					3	11	16	13	13	7	6	6	4	2	2	2	1	1		75	12
Denmark	37			2	2	3		6	5	6	7	3	1	2						2	33	2
Finland	60	1				2	7	12	7	5	13	7	3	1	1		1			1	56	3
France	262	2	1		6	8	45	48	39	31	32	19	11	3	7	4	2	4		3	239	20
Greece	997	2	3	5	88	562	116	32	33	54	12	13	27	12	13	15	5	5		10	937	50
the Netherlands	170					4	17	33	37	21	16	17	11	8	1	3		1	1		156	14
Ireland	24						3	5	6	3	1	1	4			1					23	1
Luxembourg	2		1												1					1		1
Germany	2 721	14	57	180	407	436	396	182	165	183	170	177	129	85	55	41	27	9	8	251	2 245	225
Italy	400		1	2	2	11	29	42	48	54	77	50	40	23	4	8	2	5	2	3	353	44
Portugal	16					1	3	2	5		1	2	1			1					15	1
Spain	49		1		1	4	11	6	6	3	6	1	4	2		1		3		1	42	6
Sweden	217	2	1	3	7	30	36	12	14	20	18	26	18	15	6	6	1	2	6	181	30	
Together	5 994	21	67	198	520	1 097	760	545	534	504	473	424	331	208	109	95	54	33	21	286	5 188	520
1. Group („first round”)																						
Cyprus	107				2	57	33	9	2	2		1			1						106	1
Czech Republic																						
Poland	2 647	7	40	79	116	123	148	250	475	509	432	217	121	50	24	10	21	19	6	126	2 391	130
Estonia	5			2		1			1						1					2	2	1
Slovenia	34			1	1	10	2	2	6	3	5	2	1	1						1	32	1
Together	2 793	7	40	82	119	191	183	261	484	514	437	220	122	51	26	10	21	19	6	129	2 531	133
2. Group („second round”)																						
Bulgaria	880	3	8	18	37	43	95	83	62	85	88	86	50	51	32	58	23	37	21	29	629	222
Slovakia																						
Romania	35 686	702	1 663	1 613	1 946	4 235	8 270	4 327	3 844	3 032	2 010	1 579	905	599	411	268	113	87	82	3 978	30 148	1 560
Malta																						
Belarus	9						2	1	3	1	1	1									9	
Latvia	1					1															1	
Lithuania	7						2	3		1	1										7	
Moldova	3					1	1		1												3	
Ukraine	1 086	33	58	67	102	171	137	113	122	74	62	34	36	30	19	14	9	4	1	158	851	77
Russia	377	9	18	17	29	30	52	49	49	44	37	19	9	9		4		2		44	318	15
Together	38 049	747	1 747	1 715	2 114	4 481	8 559	4 576	4 081	3 237	2 199	1 719	1 000	689	462	344	145	130	104	4 209	31 966	1 874
3. Group																						
Albania	41		2			7	15	5	3	5			1	1	2					2	36	3
Norvway	90				5	55	15	2	1	1	1	1	5	1		2		1			86	4
Switzerland	96	3	3	1		1	12	11	8	9	6	8	10	11	6	3	3		1	7	65	24
Turkey	473	3	1	2	7	74	112	127	70	35	16	15	4	1	4		1			6	460	7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	65	2	1	2	2	4	8	8	15	6	10	3	2	2						5	58	2
Croatia	251	5	4	5	10	23	35	30	33	35	29	16	9	7	7	3				14	220	17
Macedonia (FYROM)	4						1	1	2												4	
Together	1 020	13	11	10	24	164	198	184	132	91	62	43	31	23	19	8	4	2	1	34	929	57
Others	25 400	515	901	828	1 254	2 693	4 194	4 121	3 504	2 625	1 732	1 060	611	440	393	232	124	76	97	2 244	21 794	1 362
Czechoslovakia	1 126	18	31	74	119	166	135	117	92	99	95	56	34	25	16	13	9	7	20	123	913	90
Total	74 382	1 321	2 797	2 907	4 150	8 792	14 029	9 804	8 827	7 070	4 998	3 522	2 129	1 436	1 025	702	357	267	249	7 025	63 321	4 030

Source: HCSO.

Table A2 (count.) *Number of long-term immigrants in Hungary by gender, age-group and country of nationality on 31st December 1995 (Females)*

Country of citizenship	To- gether	Age-goups																				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-	0-14	15-59	60-x
EU member-states																						
UK	305	3	4	2	7	18	63	51	33	27	28	28	19	7	5	3	3	1	3	9	274	22
Austria	195	5	1	2	4		8	28	27	23	18	20	10	13	7	7	5	4	13	8	138	49
Belgium	55	1	1			3	8	10	13	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	40	13
Denmark	25	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	5	3	3	2							3	22		
Finland	74	1			2	7	14	9	12	8	9	3	5	3			1		1	69	4	
France	183			1	1	11	28	28	20	22	22	15	10	7	7	3		3	5	1	157	25
Greece	594	2	1		45	351	60	8	18	33	8	5	15	25	12	6	2	2	1	3	543	48
the Netherlands	89				3	3	9	17	23	4	8	10	3	2		2	1	4			80	9
Ireland	12						2	2	3	1	2		1	1						11	1	
Luxembourg	3						1				1			1						2	1	
Germany	5 081	12	60	177	380	450	400	507	1 008	1 163	407	191	117	76	49	34	12	9	29	249	4 623	209
Italy	168	1	1		7	11	16	14	14	18	18	16	8	6	13	7	9	5	4	2	122	44
Portugal	14		1	1	1		3		3	1	1	1		1				1		2	10	2
Spain	32					2	10	4	1		2	4	2	3			1	3			25	7
Sweden	163		1	1	3	47	24	11	11	6	15	16	9	5	6	1	5	2		2	142	19
Together	6 993	26	71	185	454	906	648	692	1 191	1 311	543	313	200	153	102	65	41	36	56	282	6 258	453
1. Group („first round”)																						
Cyprus	56				14	30	6	2	1	3											56	
Czech Republic																						
Poland	1 878	9	29	64	97	96	129	165	390	372	236	98	68	34	22	35	16	15	3	102	1 651	125
Estonia	4							2			1				1						3	1
Slovenia	33				9	13	4	1		3	1	1					1				32	1
Together	1 971	9	29	64	120	139	139	170	391	378	238	99	68	34	23	35	17	15	3	102	1 742	127
2. Group („second round”)																						
Bulgaria	742	1	8	11	30	27	41	43	53	91	80	79	34	32	50	69	52	28	13	20	478	244
Slovakia																						
Romania	30 056	671	1 601	1 511	1 899	4 686	6 385	2 845	2 450	2 171	1 501	1 200	838	693	538	447	224	184	212	3 783	23 975	2 298
Malta																						
Belarus	18		3			3	2	4	5		1									3	15	
Latvia	6	1		1		2		2												2	4	
Lithuania	6					1	2	2	1												6	
Moldova	8	1			1	1	3	1		1										1	7	
Ukraine	1 158	29	45	78	104	259	146	103	74	71	51	36	46	41	33	23	7	6	6	152	890	116
Russia	498	12	16	14	38	53	84	71	65	44	40	14	9	8	8	10	5	6	1	42	418	38
Together	32 492	715	1 673	1 615	2 072	5 032	6 663	3 071	2 648	2 378	1 673	1 329	927	774	629	549	288	224	232	4 003	25 793	2 696
3. Group																						
Albania	33		3	2	2	9	4	7	2	1	1	1	1							5	28	
Norrvay	83				2	58	10	6		1	3	3									83	
Switzerland	114		2	4	2	3	10	10	17	9	13	13	10	9		5	5		2	6	87	21
Turkey	85		3	1	1	6	20	24	13	4	4	2		1	3		2		1	4	74	7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	14	1				4	3	2	2	1		1								1	13	
Croatia	147	5	7	7	3	21	14	16	17	18	19	5	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	19	118	10
Macedonia (FYROM)																						
Together	476	6	15	14	10	101	61	65	51	34	40	25	16	13	5	7	8	1	4	35	403	38
Others	20 929	492	830	877	1 123	2 108	2 840	2 874	2 678	2 098	1 371	910	722	601	527	349	172	154	203	2 199	16 724	2 006
Czechoslovakia	2 711	21	51	57	176	278	245	330	446	469	297	116	40	26	22	25	21	25	66	129	2 397	185
Total	65 572	1 269	2 669	2 812	3 955	8 564	10 596	7 202	7 405	6 668	4 162	2 792	1 973	1 601	1 308	1 030	547	455	564	6 750	53 317	5 505

Source: HCSO.

Table A2 (count.) *Number of Long-term Immigrants in Hungary by Gender, Age-group and Country of Nationality on 31st December 1995* (Males and females)

Country of citizenship	To- gether	Age-goups																				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-	0-14	15-59	60-x
EU member-states																						
UK	762	3	5	5	12	36	125	147	116	77	72	62	50	22	8	10	4	4	4	13	697	52
Austria	690	5	2	5	6	15	32	81	100	84	87	88	55	51	23	13	18	6	19	12	548	130
Belgium	142	1	1			6	19	26	26	15	8	8	7	7	5	4	4	3	2	2	115	25
Denmark	62	1	1	3	3	6	2	9	10	9	10	5	1	2						5	55	2
Finland	134	2			2	9	21	21	19	13	22	10	8	4	1		2			2	125	7
France	445	2	1	1	7	19	73	76	59	53	54	34	21	10	14	7	2	7	5	4	396	45
Greece	1 591	4	4	5	133	913	176	40	51	87	20	18	42	37	25	21	7	7	1	13	1 480	98
the Netherlands	259				3	7	26	50	60	25	24	27	14	10	1	5	1	5	1		236	23
Ireland	36						5	7	9	4	3	1	5	1		1					34	2
Luxembourg	5		1				1				1			1	1					1	2	2
Germany	7 802	26	117	357	787	886	796	689	1 173	1 346	577	368	246	161	104	75	39	18	37	500	6 868	434
Italy	568	1	2	2	9	22	45	56	62	72	95	66	48	29	17	15	11	10	6	5	475	88
Portugal	30		1	1	1	1	6	2	8	1	2	3	1	1		1		1		2	25	3
Spain	81		1		1	6	21	10	7	3	8	5	6	5		1	1	6		1	67	13
Sweden	380	2	2	4	10	77	60	23	25	26	33	42	27	20	12	7	6	2	2	8	323	49
Together	12 987	47	138	383	974	2 003	1 408	1 237	1 725	1 815	1 016	737	531	361	211	160	95	69	77	568	11 446	973
1. Group („first round”)																						
Cyprus	163				16	87	39	11	3	5		1			1						162	1
Czech Republic																						
Poland	4 525	16	69	143	213	219	277	415	865	881	668	315	189	84	46	45	37	34	9	228	4 042	255
Estonia	9			2		1		2	1		1				2					2	5	2
Slovenia	67			1	10	23	6	3	6	6	6	3	1	1			1			1	64	2
Together	4 764	16	69	146	239	330	322	431	875	892	675	319	190	85	49	45	38	34	9	231	4 273	260
2. Group („second round”)																						
Bulgaria	1 622	4	16	29	67	70	136	126	115	176	168	165	84	83	82	127	75	65	34	49	1 107	466
Slovakia																						
Romania	65 742	1 373	3 264	3 124	3 845	8 921	14 655	7 172	6 294	5 203	3 511	2 779	1 743	1 292	949	715	337	271	294	7 761	54 123	3 858
Malta																						
Belarus	27		3			3	4	5	8	1	2	1								3	24	
Latvia	7	1		1		3		2												2	5	
Lithuania	13					1	4	5	1	1	1										13	
Moldova	11	1			1	2	4	1	1	1										1	10	
Ukraine	2 244	62	103	145	206	430	283	216	196	145	113	70	82	71	52	37	16	10	7	310	1 741	193
Russia	875	21	34	31	67	83	136	120	114	88	77	33	18	17	8	14	5	8	1	86	736	53
Together	70 541	1 462	3 420	3 330	4 186	9 513	15 222	7 647	6 729	5 615	3 872	3 048	1 927	1 463	1 091	893	433	354	336	8 212	57 759	4 570
3. Group																						
Albania	74		5	2	2	16	19	12	5	6	1	1	2	1	2					7	64	3
Norrvay	173				7	113	25	8	1	2	4	4	5	1		2		1			169	4
Switzerland	210	3	5	5	2	4	22	21	25	18	19	21	20	20	6	8			3	13	152	45
Turkey	558	3	4	3	8	80	132	151	83	39	20	17	4	2	7			3	1	10	534	14
Bosnia-Herzegovina	79	3	1	2	2	8	11	10	17	7	10	4	2	2						6	71	2
Croatia	398	10	11	12	13	44	49	46	50	53	48	21	14	10	9	5	1	1	1	33	338	27
Macedonia (FYROM)	4						1	1	2												4	
Together	1 496	19	26	24	34	265	259	249	183	125	102	68	47	36	24	15	12	3	5	69	1 332	95
Others	46 329	1 007	1 731	1 705	2 377	4 801	7 034	6 995	6 182	4 723	3 103	1 970	1 333	1 041	920	581	296	230	300	4 443	38 518	3 368
Czechoslovakia	3 837	39	82	131	295	444	380	447	538	568	392	172	74	51	38	38	30	32	86	252	3 310	275
Total	139 954	2 590	5 466	5 719	8 105	17 356	24 625	17 006	16 232	13 738	9 160	6 314	4 102	3 037	2 333	1 732	904	722	813	13 775	116 638	9 541

Source: HCSO.

Table A3 *Number of Long-term Immigrants in Hungary by Gender, Age-group and Citizenship on 31st December 1999 (Males)*

Country of citizenship	To- gether	Age-groups																				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-	0-14	15-59	60-x
EU member-states																						
UK	844	12	16	16	11	22	86	164	165	121	65	64	49	33	5	5	2	3	5	44	747	53
Austria	697	15	15	12	11	14	41	76	111	85	73	77	72	39	21	10	8	7	10	42	560	95
Belgium	137		5				1	15	20	23	20	17	13	9	3	6	2	1	2	5	118	14
Denmark	65	1		2			4	7	8	15	7	9	5	2	3	1	1			3	57	5
Finland	138	4	3	3	5	4	14	23	25	18	12	18	2	3	2	1		1		10	121	7
France	617	9	18	16	14	15	97	103	99	75	65	53	23	12	4	6	2	4	2	43	544	30
Greece	1 159	1	3	1	74	500	341	43	33	50	32	13	14	21	7	13	9	2	2	5	1 100	54
the Netherlands	384	8	15	5	2	2	38	75	74	47	32	36	24	15	3	4	2	1	1	28	330	26
Ireland	61	1	2				12	14	7	12	3	2	4	3		1				3	54	4
Luxembourg	3			1							1				1				1	1	1	1
Germany	3 801	32	40	111	309	555	508	371	263	241	295	240	313	213	150	68	49	26	17	183	3 095	523
Italy	592		2	6	2	13	47	91	66	78	72	84	61	34	18	8	6	1	3	8	514	70
Portugal	30			1		1	2	7	5	8		2	2	1		1				1	27	2
Spain	68				1	4	16	14	9	6	3	5	5	2	2				1		63	5
Sweden	367	4	12	5	13	35	57	42	35	29	25	30	32	19	18	4	5		2	21	298	48
Together	8 963	87	131	179	442	1 170	1 281	1 051	930	797	704	642	612	401	238	122	85	46	45	397	7 629	937
1. Group („first round”)																						
Cyprus	216				8	119	59	18	6	1	2		2			1					215	1
Czech Republic	23		3	1	1	2	3	4	1	4	1	2			1					4	18	1
Poland	2 363	8	28	55	86	124	134	123	275	480	415	310	165	75	40	10	10	18	7	91	2 112	160
Estonia	12		1	3			1	1	4		1					1				4	7	1
Slovenia	71	7	3	3	10	9	6	2	10	10	5	4		1			1			13	56	2
Together	2 685	15	35	62	105	254	203	148	296	495	424	316	167	76	41	12	11	18	7	112	2 408	165
2. Group („second round”)																						
Bulgaria	784	13	7	13	26	40	71	101	58	63	68	85	50	36	36	36	39	19	23	33	562	189
Slovakia	716	12	19	57	190	197	89	59	28	21	12	11	9	4	3	3	2			88	616	12
Romania	28 700	724	979	1 349	1 543	2 927	5 754	4 191	2 408	2 275	1 831	1 247	1 078	876	722	379	228	86	103	3 052	23 254	2 394
Malta	1					1														1		
Belarus	54	3	2	3	3	7	7	6	5	5	6	2	2	1	1	1				8	43	3
Latvia	10	1		2	1			2	1	1				1	1					3	5	2
Lithuania	28	1				2	5	7	5	5	2	1								1	27	
Moldova	29	2	1	1	3	2	5	6	3	1	5									4	25	
Ukraine	4 951	173	264	403	581	543	543	426	436	377	279	219	170	193	162	103	51	15	13	840	3 574	537
Russia	1 374	37	68	84	117	160	103	160	177	157	118	86	36	33	15	6	10	3	4	189	1 114	71
Together	36 647	966	1 340	1 912	2 464	3 879	6 577	4 958	3 121	2 905	2 321	1 651	1 345	1 144	940	528	330	123	143	4 218	29 221	3 208
3. Group																						
Albania	46	1			2	10	6	6	2	8	1	3		4	3					1	38	7
Norvway	292	2	2		24	151	71	9	11	5	2	4	5	2	1	1	1	1		4	282	6
Switzerland	207	2	5	3	1	3	12	22	20	16	14	22	21	26	21	7	9	1	2	10	131	66
Turkey	706	6	3	5	23	97	176	170	83	68	28	26	11	4	2	2	1		1	14	682	10
Bosnia-Herzegovina	243	8	9	15	18	21	25	34	23	33	26	13	6	10	1		1			32	199	12
Croatia	719	42	24	19	39	67	76	101	89	78	70	37	25	24	13	9	4	1	1	85	582	52
Macedonia (FYROM)	32	1	1		4	3	5	10	3	2		1	1		1					2	29	1
Together	2 245	62	44	42	111	352	371	352	231	210	141	106	69	70	42	19	16	3	4	148	1 943	154
Others	28 561	852	803	887	1 352	2 762	4 234	4 460	3 952	3 184	2 211	1 359	910	564	411	267	189	58	106	2 542	24 424	1 595
Total	79 101	1 982	2 353	3 082	4 474	8 417	12 666	10 969	8 530	7 591	5 801	4 074	3 103	2 255	1 672	948	631	248	305	7 417	65 625	6 059

Source: HCSO.

Table A3 (count.) *Number of long-term immigrants in Hungary by gender, age-group and citizenship on 31st December 1999 (Females)*

Country of citizenship	To- gether	Age-goups																				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-	0-14	15-59	60-x
EU member-states																						
UK	534	9	18	13	11	16	83	104	78	72	38	24	35	15	4	5	3	2	4	40	461	33
Austria	356	12	12	10	11	12	25	34	46	37	28	35	25	21	17	10	11	1	9	34	253	69
Belgium	84	2	3	1	1	4	8	18	16	11	3	4	1	6	1	1	3		1	6	66	12
Denmark	39	1	2	3	1	4	5	5	2	6	5	2	2		1					6	32	1
Finland	165	5	14	5	6	13	28	22	23	21	8	9	3	6	1		1			24	133	8
France	419	14	21	24	8	11	51	68	52	51	37	31	21	9	5	5	3	1	7	59	330	30
Greece	744	1	1	1	57	316	226	18	12	23	19	9	7	17	15	14	4	2	2	3	687	54
the Netherlands	201	9	6	3	5	6	17	34	38	26	17	17	7	6	2	2	2	3	1	18	167	16
Ireland	36					1	14	8	2	5	3	1		1	1					34	2	
Luxembourg	4						2				1				1					3	1	
Germany	5 830	36	34	103	321	634	483	414	773	1 158	953	284	252	155	84	77	33	12	24	173	5 272	385
Italy	201		4	1		9	19	28	27	12	21	21	12	8	5	13	8	7	6	5	149	47
Portugal	20	1			1	2	1	2	4	3	1	2	1	1					1	1	17	2
Spain	51	2	1			5	7	17	6			4	1	4	1	1		2		3	40	8
Sweden	260	6	10	7	11	33	58	28	17	19	13	23	14	7	3	6	1	2	2	23	216	21
Together	8 944	98	126	171	433	1 066	1 027	800	1 096	1 444	1 147	466	381	256	141	134	69	32	57	395	7 860	689
1. Group („first round”)																						
Cyprus	137			1	45	59	24	3	1	2	2									1	136	
Czech Republic	51		2	5		8	8	11	6	3	4		1	1			1	1		7	41	3
Poland	1 781	8	17	51	82	101	97	148	197	414	285	157	66	58	29	24	24	10	13	76	1 547	158
Estonia	19				1	4	2	4	2	1	1	1		1		2					16	3
Slovenia	59	5	4	1	5	15	11	8	5		3	1					1			10	48	1
Together	2 047	13	23	58	133	187	142	174	211	420	295	159	67	60	29	26	26	11	13	94	1 788	165
2. Group („second round”)																						
Bulgaria	715	15	12	12	22	42	46	58	43	60	63	72	55	29	34	50	54	30	18	39	461	215
Slovakia	1 001	11	13	58	226	332	169	69	33	33	16	7	10	4	3	7	3	3	4	82	895	24
Romania	28 643	610	1 023	1 287	1 525	3 995	5 899	3 484	1 789	1 772	1 414	1 142	1 314	1 076	854	604	434	161	260	2 920	22 334	3 389
Malta																						
Belarus	55		1	5		3	10	11	9	8		1	3	2	1				1	6	45	4
Latvia	20	2		3		3	2	5	1				1	2						5	12	3
Lithuania	24	1	2	3	1	1	6	2	2	4	1	1								6	18	
Moldova	37	1	3		1	7	9	5	6	2	1	1		1						4	32	1
Ukraine	6 065	154	253	378	566	791	814	569	461	384	274	248	311	322	237	146	94	32	31	785	4 418	862
Russia	1 628	30	53	88	129	165	226	204	205	154	105	64	46	42	32	40	18	12	15	171	1 298	159
Together	38 188	824	1 360	1 834	2 470	5 339	7 181	4 407	2 549	2 417	1 874	1 536	1 740	1 478	1 161	847	604	238	329	4 018	29 513	4 657
3. Group																						
Albania	68	3	2	4	9	16	8	6	9	4	4	1	1	1						9	58	1
Norrvay	281	1	1	1	26	171	55	9	6	2	3	2	4							3	278	
Switzerland	215	2	7	4	2	3	8	12	24	18	20	29	31	25	14	4	9	1	2	13	147	55
Turkey	114	4	4	7	5	14	23	21	11	5	5	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	15	90	9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	158	11	10	13	8	15	15	11	21	20	11	9	4	4	3		2	1		34	114	10
Croatia	443	29	28	25	32	56	41	56	43	30	28	18	23	6	11	5	5	2	5	82	327	34
Macedonia (FYROM)	11	2				3	1	1	1		1	1	1	1						2	8	1
Together	1 290	52	52	54	82	278	151	116	115	79	72	64	65	39	30	11	17	5	8	158	1 022	110
Others	23 555	684	710	879	1 247	2 259	3 072	3 096	3 007	2 621	1 864	1 211	790	627	509	357	278	104	240	2 273	19 167	2 115
Total	74 024	1 671	2 271	2 996	4 365	9 129	11 573	8 593	6 978	6 981	5 252	3 436	3 043	2 460	1 870	1 375	994	390	647	6 938	59 350	7 736

Source: HCSO.

Table A3 (count.) *Number of Long-term Immigrants in Hungary by Gender, Age-group and Citizenship on 31st December 1999* (Males and females)

Country of citizenship	To- gether	Age-goups																				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-	0-14	15-59	60-x
EU member-states																						
UK	1 378	21	34	29	22	38	169	268	243	193	103	88	84	48	9	10	5	5	9	84	1 208	86
Austria	1 053	27	27	22	22	26	66	110	157	122	101	112	97	60	38	20	19	8	19	76	813	164
Belgium	221	2	8	1	1	5	23	38	39	31	20	17	10	9	7	1	5	1	3	11	184	26
Denmark	104	2	2	5	1	8	12	13	17	13	14	7	4	3	2	1				9	89	6
Finland	303	9	17	8	11	17	42	45	48	39	20	27	5	9	3	1	1	1		34	254	15
France	1 036	23	39	40	22	26	148	171	151	126	102	84	44	21	9	11	5	5	9	102	874	60
Greece	1 903	2	4	2	131	816	567	61	45	73	51	22	21	38	22	27	13	4	4	8	1 787	108
the Netherlands	585	17	21	8	7	8	55	109	112	73	49	53	31	21	5	6	4	4	2	46	497	42
Ireland	97	1	2			1	26	22	9	17	6	3	4	4	1	1				3	88	6
Luxembourg	7			1			2				2				2					1	4	2
Germany	9 631	68	74	214	630	1 189	991	785	1 036	1 399	1 248	524	565	368	234	145	82	38	41	356	8 367	908
Italy	793		6	7	2	22	66	119	93	90	93	105	73	42	23	21	14	8	9	13	663	117
Portugal	50	1		1	1	3	3	9	9	11	1	4	3	2		1			1	2	44	4
Spain	119	2	1		1	9	23	31	15	6	3	9	6	6	3	1		2	1	3	103	13
Sweden	627	10	22	12	24	68	115	70	52	48	38	53	46	26	21	10	6	2	4	44	514	69
Together	17 907	185	257	350	875	2 236	2 308	1 851	2 026	2 241	1 851	1 108	993	657	379	256	154	78	102	792	15 489	1 626
1. Group („first round”)																						
Cyprus	353			1	53	178	83	21	7	3	4		2			1				1	351	1
Czech Republic	74		5	6	1	10	11	15	7	7	5	2	1	1	1		1	1		11	59	4
Poland	4 144	16	45	106	168	225	231	271	472	894	700	467	231	133	69	34	34	28	20	167	3 659	318
Estonia	31		1	3	1	4	3	5	6	1	2	1		1		3				4	23	4
Slovenia	130	12	7	4	15	24	17	10	15	10	8	5		1			2			23	104	3
Together	4 732	28	58	120	238	441	345	322	507	915	719	475	234	136	70	38	37	29	20	206	4 196	330
2. Group („second round”)																						
Bulgaria	1 499	28	19	25	48	82	117	159	101	123	131	157	105	65	70	86	93	49	41	72	1 023	404
Slovakia	1 717	23	32	115	416	529	258	128	61	54	28	18	19	8	6	10	5	3	4	170	1 511	36
Romania	57 343	1 334	2 002	2 636	3 068	6 922	11 653	7 675	4 197	4 047	3 245	2 389	2 392	1 952	1 576	983	662	247	363	5 972	45 588	5 783
Malta	1					1															1	
Belarus	109	3	3	8	3	10	17	17	14	13	6	3	5	3	2	1			1	14	88	7
Latvia	30	3		5	1	3	2	7	2	1			1	3	1					8	17	5
Lithuania	52	2	2	3	1	3	11	9	7	9	3	2								7	45	
Moldova	66	3	4	1	4	9	14	11	9	3	6	1		1						8	57	1
Ukraine	11 016	327	517	781	1 147	1 334	1 357	995	897	761	553	467	481	515	399	249	145	47	44	1 625	7 992	1 399
Russia	3 002	67	121	172	246	325	329	364	382	311	223	150	82	75	47	46	28	15	19	360	2 412	230
Together	74 835	1 790	2 700	3 746	4 934	9 218	13 758	9 365	5 670	5 322	4 195	3 187	3 085	2 622	2 101	1 375	934	361	472	8 236	58 734	7 865
3. Group																						
Albania	114	4	2	4	11	26	14	12	11	12	5	4	1	5	3					10	96	8
Norrvay	573	3	3	1	50	322	126	18	17	7	5	6	9	2	1	1	1	1		7	560	6
Switzerland	422	4	12	7	3	6	20	34	44	34	34	51	52	51	35	11	18	2	4	23	278	121
Turkey	820	10	7	12	28	111	199	191	94	73	33	31	12	6	4	4	2	1	2	29	772	19
Bosnia-Herzegovina	401	19	19	28	26	36	40	45	44	53	37	22	10	14	4		3	1		66	313	22
Croatia	1 162	71	52	44	71	123	117	157	132	108	98	55	48	30	24	14	9	3	6	167	909	86
Macedonia (FYROM)	43	3	1		4	6	6	11	4	2	1	1	2	1	1					4	37	2
Together	3 535	114	96	96	193	630	522	468	346	289	213	170	134	109	72	30	33	8	12	306	2 965	264
Others	52 116	1 536	1 513	1 766	2 599	5 021	7 306	7 556	6 959	5 805	4 075	2 570	1 700	1 191	920	624	467	162	346	4 815	43 591	3 710
Total	153 125	3 653	4 624	6 078	8 839	17 546	24 239	19 562	15 508	14 572	11 053	7 510	6 146	4 715	3 542	2 323	1 625	638	952	14 355	124 975	13 795

Source: HCSO.

Table A4 *Number of long-term immigrants in Hungary by gender, age-group and citizenship on 31st December 2002 (Males)*

Country of citizenship	To- gether	Age-groups																				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-	0-14	15-59	60-x
EU member-states																						
Germany	2 780	37	25	51	84	359	319	268	182	166	194	209	234	51	25	13	275	179	109	113	2 015	652
UK	589	36	20	7	9	15	25	105	113	77	64	40	36	3	1	2	21	12	3	63	484	42
France	418	25	24	22	12	6	45	79	64	41	29	25	21	2	3	2	13	3	2	71	322	25
Austria	504	8	6	11	5	8	10	42	68	65	46	61	64	7	4	2	53	24	20	25	369	110
Italy	402	2	5	5	2	5	10	50	77	53	55	45	40	2	1		23	18	9	12	337	53
the Netherlands	247	12	15	2	4	2	2	42	44	36	19	23	19	3	1		10	11	2	29	191	27
Belgium	101	3	4	5	1	2	7	17	16	11	10	5	8		2	2		2	2	12	77	12
Sweden	162	2	6	9	7	19	15	6	11	13	16	7	14	2			18	8	9	17	108	37
Finland	102	9	9	5	1		6	15	19	8	8	4	13	1			3	1		23	74	5
Ireland	40	2	2	1		1	3	9	7	6	2	4	1				1	1		5	33	2
Greece	260			2	2		23	15	18	28	37	15	12	4	1	2	11	9	5	2	226	32
Spain	35	1	1			1	7	6	6	4	2	3	2					1	1	2	31	2
Denmark	38	1	3			1	2	3	10	5	1	3	2	1			4	1	1	4	27	7
Portugal	14				1	1			3	2	4		1				2				12	2
Luxembourg	3					1											2				1	2
Together	5 695	138	120	120	128	497	474	657	638	515	487	444	467	76	38	23	440	270	163	378	4 307	1 010
1. Group („Access 2004”)																						
Slovakia	572	7	7	19	124	160	96	69	38	12	16	6	4	3	1		6	3	1	33	525	14
Poland	734	6	9	26	39	89	82	49	59	60	121	91	46	2	7	13	21	6	8	41	636	57
Czech Republik	29			1	1	5	6	9	3	2			1						1	1	27	1
Slovenia	35	1	4	2	1	4	7	1	2	6	4	1	1		1					7	27	1
Lithuania	22				1	1	3	3	5	3	2	4									22	
Estonia	11			3	1			1	1	4				1						3	7	1
Cyprus	153				1	98	41	4	3	3	1	1	1								153	
Latvia	3				2					1											3	
Malta	0																					
Together	1 559	14	20	51	170	357	235	136	111	91	144	103	53	6	9	13	27	9	10	85	1 400	74
2. Group („Neighbours”)																						
Romania	23 002	536	720	957	1 215	2 057	3 403	4 679	2 468	1 671	1 609	962	654	212	113	67	677	560	442	2 213	18 718	2 071
Ukraine	4 481	109	170	239	456	609	542	448	378	361	326	232	131	48	24	10	148	145	105	518	3 483	480
Yugoslavia	4 028	111	213	220	304	425	494	470	392	321	310	223	152	39	20	7	127	120	80	544	3 091	393
Croatia	434	18	33	22	24	34	29	52	52	38	27	33	19	4	3		21	12	13	73	308	53
Together	31 945	774	1 136	1 438	1 999	3 125	4 468	5 649	3 290	2 391	2 272	1 450	956	303	160	84	973	837	640	3 348	25 600	2 997

Country of citizenship	To- gether	Age-goups																				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-	0-14	15-59	60-x
3. Group („Non-neighbours”)																						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	189	4	8	13	11	14	20	20	26	10	29	10	5	1			9	7	2	25	145	19
Norway	209	2			2	97	69	21	8	1	2	2	1	1	1		1	1		2	203	4
Switzerland	179		3	6	3		4	10	12	15	8	19	25	2	5	3	28	23	13	9	96	74
Turkey	398	6	5	1	9	56	63	87	75	39	34	8	8		1		4	2		12	379	7
Bulgaria	545	6	9	6	12	29	24	47	65	34	52	50	63	29		23	25	22	26	21	376	148
Belarus	38	3	3		4	4	2	6	3	4	2		5				1	1		6	30	2
Moldova	33		1	1	1	4	8	4	7	4	1	1		1						2	30	1
Russia	729	19	29	53	68	83	48	60	90	80	72	50	22	4	4	4	18	18	7	101	573	55
Macedonia	21						6	5	5	2		1	1					1			20	1
Albania	32	1			1	12	3	4	3	1	3	1						2	1	1	28	3
Together	2 373	41	58	80	111	299	247	264	294	190	203	142	130	38	34	30	86	77	49	179	1 880	314
Other European	4 832		110	187	319	326	483	625	564	556	470	374	250	66	33	18	159	112	83	394	3 967	471
Europe together	40 709	926	1 324	1 756	2 599	4 107	5 433	6 674	4 259	3 228	3 089	2 069	1 389	413	236	145	1 245	1 035	782	4 006	32 847	3 856
China	3 569	242	184	127	180	214	318	466	528	541	423	203	63	4	3	2	27	30	14	553	2 936	80
Vietnam	1 143	87	132	60	55	89	106	170	184	116	79	38	17				3	4	3	279	854	10
Mongolia	218	9	13	23	20	32	34	29	21	18	13	1	4					1		45	172	1
Japan	284	13	10	19	4	4	24	36	41	40	31	31	20				8		1	42	231	11
Other Asian	2 439	56	89	61	77	242		421	431		153	91	47	6	9	3	30	23	19	206	2 143	90
Together	7 653			290	336	581			1 205	968	699	364	151	10	12	5	68	60	37	1 125	6 336	192
Oversea-countries																						
USA	915	53		49	45	109			81	101	64	55	42	13	12	11	29	27	27	152	644	119
Canada	135	4	5	7	4	11			14	10	10	13	9	3	1		4	3	2	16	106	13
Other American	298	5	5	9	7	17			59	35	25	29	10	1	1	2	8	5	2	19	260	19
Afrika	1 002	30	16	18	16	50			243	187	79	50	27	1			9	4	3	64	921	17
Australia and Oceania	103	5	5	4	5	3			16	10	6	9	5	6	3		5	1	3	14	71	18
Together	2 453	97		87	77	190			413	343	184	156	93	24	17	13	55	40	37	265	2 002	186
Others	140	1	3	5	11	6			12	18	12	8	7	2	4	4	10	1	2	9	108	23
Total	56 650	1 569		2 258	3 151	5 381			6 527	5 072	4 471	3 041	2 107	525	307	190	1 818	1 406	1 021	5 783	45 600	5 267

Source: HCSO.

Table A4 (count.) *Number of long-term immigrants in Hungary by gender, age-group and citizenship on 31st December 2002* (Females)

Country of citizenship	To- gether	Age-groups																				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34		40-44	45-49		55-59		65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-		15-59	60-x
EU member-states																						
Germany	4 320		38	38	98	348	293	205	289	632	940	662	239	50	17	17	252	119	63	96	3 706	518
UK	283	20	13	18	8	9	11	47	33	29	24	14	14	3	1	6	18	12	3	51	189	43
France	293	21	28	30	11	4	19	39	41	28	16	18	14	3		4	9	5	3	79	190	24
Austria	246	4	11	10	7	6	6	16	25	18	23	20	35	7	5	3	25	12	13	25	156	65
Italy	143	3	4	6	1		8	10	19	24	10	12	11	8	8	5	6	5	3	13	95	35
the Netherlands	126	10	6	3	3	4	5	12	18	14	12	13	12	1	2	3	3	2	3	19	93	14
Belgium	64	5	6	8	1		4	4	8	10	5	1	2		1	1	4	3	1	19	35	10
Sweden	122	4	2	4	3	18	20	11	7	6	11	8	11	3		1	6	4	3	10	95	17
Finland	98	5	6	4	2	3	9	14	23	6	7	4	8		1		3	3		15	76	7
Ireland	20	1	1	1		1	3	6	2	2	2		1							3	17	
Greece	164		1	2	3	49	23	6	5	10	19	9	4	4	2	1	6	12	8	3	128	33
Spain	22						2	7	5	1			1			1	1	4			16	6
Denmark	21		3		1		2	3	5	1		2	2					1		4	16	1
Portugal	9					2	1		1		2	2	1								9	
Luxembourg	3											1	1			1					2	1
Together	5 934	94	119		138	444	406	380	481	781	1 071	766		79	37	43	333	182	100		4 823	
1. Group („Access 2004”)																						
Slovakia	964		11	18		255	217	109	58	34	24	18		3		5	4		3	38		19
Poland	1 211	4	5	18	36	68	70	61	86	174	297	175	88	19	11	11	44	31	13	27	1 055	129
Czech Republik	59			4	3	5	15	13	8	4	2	3		1			1			4	53	2
Slovenia	30	1	3	1	2	4	3	6	3	3	1	2			1					5	24	1
Lithuania	24			3	2	5	4	1	2	2	4		1							3	21	
Estonia	24			3	2	1	5	4	4	1	2	1		1						3	20	1
Cyprus	61	1	1		8	39	5	1	2		2	2								2	59	
Latvia	21		1		4	2	4	3		1					1		3			1	16	4
Malta	1								1												1	
Together	2 395	15		47	243	379	323	198	164	219	333	201	96	24	13	16	52	35	16	83	2 156	156
2. Group („Neighbours”)																						
Romania	24 279	504	670	1 035	1 213	2 410	4 318	4 429	2 074	1 287	1 178	869	930	437	263	198	1 066	784	614	2 209	18 708	3 362
Ukraine	5 372	95	153	227	508	632	738	574	430	381	291	257	237	109	38	33	290	224	155	475	4 048	849
Yugoslavia	3 892	108	201	204	358		509	413	350	276	214	185	173	61	26	14	140	133	81	513	2 924	455
Croatia	366	18	28	24	30	35	36	33	27	20	25	19	23	5	2	5	20	6	10	70	248	48
Together	33 909	725	1 052	1 490	2 109	3 523	5 601	5 449	2 881	1 964	1 708	1 330	1 363	612	329	250	1 516	1 147	860	3 267	25 928	4 714

Country of citizenship	To- gether	Age-goups																				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-	0-14	15-59	60-x
3. Group („Non-neighbours”)																						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	136	3	8	9	17	3	13	14	10	16	14	11	8	1			4	3	2	20	106	10
Norway	314	1	1		4	197	90	14	1	1	1		2				2			2	310	2
Switzerland	223	7	5	5	4	2	2	8	15	12	18	28	39	3	7	1	32	28	7	17	128	78
Turkey	71	9	7	2	2	8	11	9	5	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	18	46	7
Bulgaria	540	9	14	6	13	24	33	41	27	30	45	37	56	45	45	23	42	20	30	29	306	205
Belarus	44			3	4	4	7	7	8	2	2	3	2				2			3	39	2
Moldova	69		1	2	3	14	16	9	7	8	7	1		1						3	65	1
Russia	1 065	20	26	47	70	106	93	140	140	112	75	41	33	33	16	12	35	31	35	93		162
Macedonia	11	1				2	2	3				1					2			1	8	2
Albania	50	3		1	5		3	1		5		2	2					1		4	45	1
Together	2 523	53	62	75	122	384	270	246	216		166	127		84	69	37	121	84	75	190	1 863	470
Other European	7 065	106	97	203	321	421	544	661	680	930	832	727	438	152	108	98	271	255	221	406	5 554	1 105
Europe together	45 892	899	1 232	1 815	2 795	4 707	6 738	6 554	3 941	3 303	3 039	2 385	2 039	872	519	401	1 960	1 521	1 172	3 946	35 501	6 445
China	2 851	188	119	91	180	199	263	404	473	410	314	90	48	6	3	1	26	23	13	398	2 381	72
Vietnam	912	78	61	42	36	70	79	159	130	112	80	30	7	2			16	7	3	181	703	28
Mongolia	485	9	10	20	29	56	104	96	83	39	20	11	4				4			39	442	4
Japan	248	8	10	12	9	17	50	44	30	22	18	11	11	1			2	3		30	212	6
Other Asian	1 331	78	60	66	58	229	262	161	161	87	52	38	19	9	5	3	15	16	12	204	1 067	60
Together	5 827	361	260	231	312	571	758	864	877	670	484	180	89	18	8	4	63	49	28	852	4 805	170
Oversea-countries																						
USA	699	42	40	43	44	51	50	61	63	69	58	49	48	10	4	11	25	20	11	125	493	81
Canada	93	1	4	2	3	10	11	12	5	5	11	7	7	4		1	5	4	1	7	71	15
Other American	294	8	5	12	9	9	23	37	77	41	23	19	10	3		1	12	3	2	25	248	21
Afrika	279	34	21	12	20	44	46	40	25	12	10	7	4			1	1	1	1	67	208	4
Australia and Oceania	71	2	1	1	5	4	3	7	3	8	8	1	6	4	4	3	3	2	6	4	45	22
Together	1 436	87	71	70	81	118	133	157	173	135	110	83	75	21	8	17	46	30	21	228	1 065	143
Others	149	1	2	8	8	11	5	16	9	18	20	14	12	4	1	3	7	4	6	11	113	25
Total	59 238	1 442	1 684	2 248	3 334	5 851	8 040	7 971	5 481	4 907	4 724	3 428	2 571	994	573	468	2 409	1 786	1 327	5 374	46 307	7 557

Source: HCSO.

Table A4 (count.) *Number of long-term immigrants in Hungary by gender, age-group and citizenship on 31st December 2002* (Males and females)

Country of citizenship	To- gether	Age-goups																				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-	0-14	15-19	60-x
EU member-states																						
Germany	7 100	57	63	89	182	707	612	473	471	798	1 134	871	473	101	42	30	527	298	172	209	5 721	1 170
UK	872	56	33	25	17	24	36	152	146	106	88	54	50	6	2	8	39	24	6	114	673	85
France	711	46	52	52	23	10	64	118	105	69	45	43	35	5		6	22	8	5	150	512	49
Austria	750	12	17	21	12	14	16	58	93	83	69	81	99	14	9	5	78	36	33	50	525	175
Italy	545	5	9	11	3		18	60	96	77	65	57	51	10	9	5	29	23	12	25	432	88
the Netherlands	373	22	21	5	7	6	7	54	62	50	31	36	31	4	3	3	13	13	5	48	284	41
Belgium	165	8	10	13	2		11	21	24	21	15	6	10		3	3	8	5	3	31	112	22
Sweden	284	6	8	13	10	37	35	17	18	19	27	15	25	5		1	24	12	12	27	203	54
Finland	200	14	15	9	3		15	29	42	14	15	8	21				6	4		38	150	12
Ireland	60	3	3	2		2	6	15	9	8	4		2							8	50	2
Greece	424			4	5	125	46	21	23	38	56	24	16	8	3	3	17	21	13	5	354	65
Spain	57						9	13	11	5			3			1		5		2	47	8
Denmark	59	2	6				4	6	15	6		5	4					2		8	43	8
Portugal	23					3			4		6		2								21	2
Luxembourg	6															1					3	3
Together	11 629	232	239	244	266		880	1 037	1 119	1 296	1 558	1 210	823	155	75	66	773	452	263	715	9 130	1 784
1. Group („Access 2004”)																						
Slovakia	1 536	16	18	37	310	415	313	178	96	46	40	24	10	6		5	10	7	4	71	1 432	33
Poland	1 945	10	14	44	75	157	152	110	145	234	418	266	134	21	18	24	65	37	21	68	1 691	186
Czech Republik	88			5	4	10	21	22	11	6										5	80	3
Slovenia	65	2	7	3	3	8	10	7	5	9	5	3			2					12	51	2
Lithuania	46				3	6	7	4	7	5	6									3	43	
Estonia	35			6	3			5	5	5				2						6	27	2
Cyprus	214				9	137	46		5		3	3								2	212	
Latvia	24				6					2										1	19	4
Malta	1								1												1	
Together	3 954	29	41	98	413	736	558	334	275	310	477	304	149	30	22	29	79	44	26	168	3 556	230
2. Group („Neighbours”)																						
Romania	47 281	1 040	1 390	1 992	2 428	4 467	7 721	9 108	4 542	2 958	2 787	1 831	1 584	649	376	265	1 743	1 344	1 056	4 422	37 426	5 433
Ukraine	9 853	204	323	466	964	1 241	1 280	1 022	808	742	617	489	368	157	62	43	438	369	260	993	7 531	1 329
Yugoslavia	7 920	219	414	424	662	871	1 003		742	597	524	408	325	100	46	21	267	253	161	1 057	6 015	848
Croatia	800	36	61	46	54	69	65	85	79	58	52	52	42	9	5	5	41	18	23	143	556	101
Together	65 854	1 499	2 188	2 928	4 108	6 648	10 069		6 171	4 355	3 980	2 780	2 319	915	489	334	2 489	1 984	1 500	6 615	51 528	7 711

Country of citizenship	To- gether	Age-goups																				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19		25-29	30-34		40-44		50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-	0-14	15-19	60-x
3. Group („Non-neighbours”)																						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	325	7	16	22	28	17	33	34	36			21	13	2			13	10	4	45	251	29
Norway	523	3			6	294	159	35	9				3				3			4	513	6
Switzerland	402		8	11	7		6	18	27			47	64	5	12	4	60	51	20	26	224	152
Turkey	469	15	12	3	11	64	74	96	80			11	10		2	1	6	3		30	425	14
Bulgaria	1 085	15	23	12	25	53	57	88	92			87	119	74	68	46	67	42	56	50	682	353
Belarus	82				8	8	9	13	11				7				3			9	69	4
Moldova	102		2	3	4	18	24	13	14			2		2						5	95	2
Russia	1 794	39	55	100	138	189	141	200	230			91	55	37	20	16	53	49	42	194	1 383	217
Macedonia	32						8	8				2								1	28	3
Albania	82	4			6	36	6	5	6			3						3		5	73	4
Together	4 896	94	120	155	233	683	517	510	510			269		122	103	67	207	161	124	369	3 743	784
Other European	11 897	203	207	390	640	747	1 027	1 286	1 244			1 101		218	141	116	430	367	304	800	9 521	1 576
Europe together	86 601	1 825	2 556	3 571	5 394	8 814	12 171	13 228	8 200			4 454	3 428	1 285	755	546	3 205	2 556	1 954	7 952	68 348	10 301
China	6 420	430	303	218	360	413	581	870	1 001			293	111	10	6	3	53	53	27	951	5 317	152
Vietnam	2 055	165	193	102	91	159	185	329	314			68	24				19	11	6	460	1 557	38
Mongolia	703	18	23	43	49	88	138	125	104			12	8							84	614	5
Japan	532	21	20	31	13	21	74	80		49		42	31				10	5		72	443	17
Other Asian	3 770	134	149	127	135	471	690	582		205		129	66	15	14	6	45	39	31	410	3 210	150
Together	13 480	768	688	521	648	1 152	1 668	1 986		1 183		544	240	28	20	9	131	109	65	1 977	11 141	362
Oversea-countries																						
USA	1 614	95	90	92	89	160	114	144		122			90	23	16	22	54	47	38	277	1 137	200
Canada	228	5	9	9	7	21	32	26		21			16	7		1	9	7	3	23	177	28
Other American	592	13	10	21	16	26	52	86		48	48	20	4			3	20	8	4	44	508	40
Afrika	1 281	64	37	30	36	94	140	215		89	57	31				1	10	5	4	131	1 129	21
Australia and Oceania	174	7	6	5	10	7	8	19		14	10	11	10	7	3	8	3	9	18	116	40	
Together	3 889	184	152	157	158	308	346	490		294	239	168	45	25	30	101	70	58	493	3 067	329	
Others	289	2	5	13	19	17	13	42		32	22	19	6	5	7	17	5	8	20	221	48	
Total	115 888	3 011	3 640	4 506	6 485	11 232	15 078	16 783		9 195	6 469	4 678	1 519	880	658	4 227	3 192	2 348	11 157	91 907	12 824	

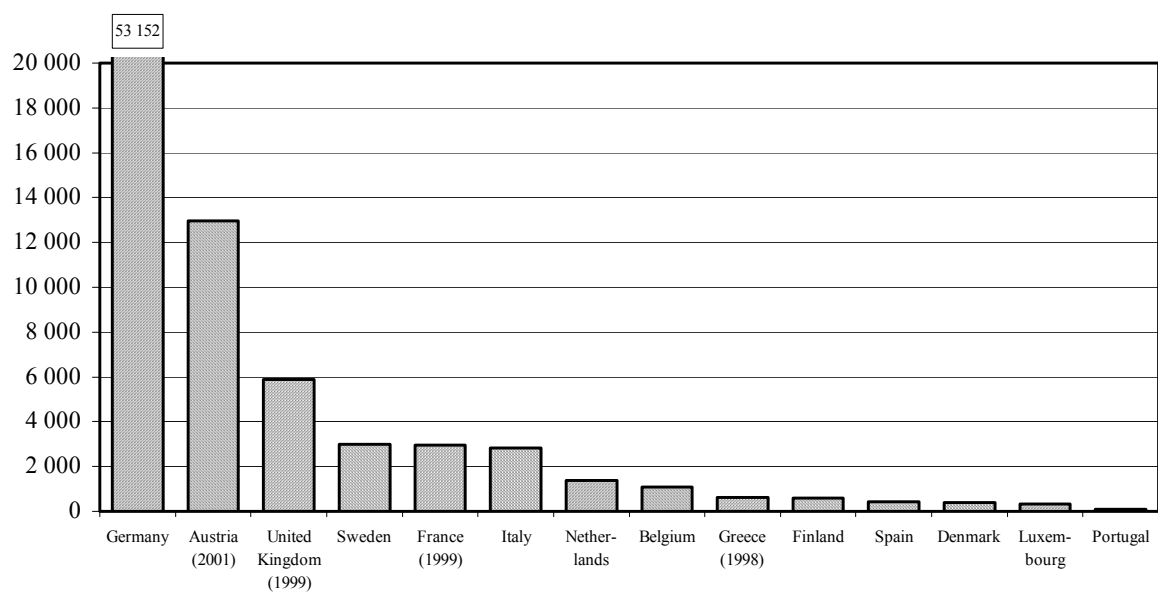
Source: HCSO.

Table A5 Non-EU citizens Living in EU Country by Country of Residence and Country of Citizenship 2000

Country of citizenship	Country of residence															
	Belgium	Germany	Denmark	Spain	Finland	France (1999)	Greece (1998)	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria (2001)	Portugal	Sweden	United Kingdom (1999)	Total
<i>Most important EU candidate countries</i>																
Bulgaria	929	32 290	394	3 013	317	3 360	7 043	no data	5 637	172	713	4 427	343	1 065	1 451	61 154
Czech Republic	423	22 038	197	856	155	1 694	712	no data	3 038	157	1 014	7 425	96	371	no data	38 176
Estonia	81	3 429	395	30	10 652	224	39	no data	179	118	111	58	1	1 350	no data	16 667
Hungary	1 089	53 152	406	424	597	2 961	609	no data	2 817	337	1 385	12 950	112	2 992	5 879	85 710
Latvia	109	7 446	558	55	201	336	71	no data	258	32	146	172	7	582	no data	9 973
Lithuania	112	8 042	884	109	194	593	112	no data	275	18	338	202	14	469	no data	11 362
Poland	6 749	291 673	5 571	6 517	718	33 758	5 246	no data	24 723	788	5 645	22 597	205	16 345	27 964	448 499
Roumania	2 311	87 504	1 099	5 082	404	10 510	6 078	no data	41 587	574	1 397	18 374	223	2 981	2 832	180 956
Slovak Republic	317	12 097	111	361	40	1 159	361	no data	1 212	80	579	7 428	9	284	no data	24 038
Slovenia	180	18 648	40	87	8	786	29	no data	1 819	71	144	6 374	8	600	no data	28 794
<i>Other European countries</i>																
Other ex Yu. republics	10 466	1 168 268	34 416	3 665	5 167	49 757	6 697	no data	105 891	no data	15 421	334 125	427	65 906	26 743	1 826 949
Russia	2 429	98 363	1 531	3 964	21 541	8 110	16 609	no data	8 498	no data	3 306	no data	750	5 062	27 000	197 163
Norway	1 239	7 550	12 597	4 580	536	2 148	614	no data	842	246	1 880	606	473	30 948	10 270	74 529
Switzerland	5 736	37 455	1 168	9 368	357	27 812	1 134	no data	11 514	541	1 944	6 328	1 304	2 273	4 864	111 798
<i>Most important non-European countries</i>																
Brazil	1 621	22 390	919	8 120	172	7 234	719	no data	17 307	347	2 597	1 419	20 887	1 430	6 048	91 210
Canada	2 152	11 594	1 236	1 451	593	8 800	1 037	no data	2 584	301	2 892	1 155	2 012	1 615	30 464	67 886
China	3 891	42 925	2 513	24 693	1 677	27 826	669	no data	48 650	no data	8 188	4 685	3 033	4 322	20 983	194 055
Chile	1 258	6 408	567	5 927	112	4 206	323	no data	3 138	77	939	249	181	10 762	1 342	35 489
Cote d'Ivoire	592	552	260	2 628	0	9 451	18	no data	4 611	20	1 567	58	43 797	191	no data	63 745
Algerie	8 313	17 186	435	9 943	220	477 482	216	no data	11 435	126	917	346	91	495	13 598	540 803
India	3 309	34 328	1 252	8 515	647	7 186	1 272	no data	24 342	236	3 234	5 127	1 193	1 578	152 984	245 203
Iraq	no data	51 211	12 687	702	2 960	2 864	3 887	no data	1 301	15	10 025	1 392	157	30 205	26 049	143 455
Iran	962	116 446	5 702	1 959	1 868	10 525	1 316	no data	8 371	347	3 892	6 480	574	16 129	15 098	189 669
Japan	3 704	29 980	883	3 478	500	13 169	711	no data	6 646	459	5 507	1 834	778	1 754	17 182	86 585
Lebanon	1 020	54 063	3 418	1 093	90	10 724	2 465	no data	3 729	56	338	425	191	3 486	6 280	87 378
Sri Lanka	no data	55 085	4 851	195	209	23 052	865	no data	31 135	24	1 549	423	17	942	34 905	153 252
Marocco	121 984	81 450	3 573	161 870	520	504 096	444	no data	170 905	300	119 726	526	330	1 246	12 758	1 179 728
Philippines	3 074	24 672	2 145	13 765	505	4 789	5 299	no data	64 919	259	2 351	3 494	257	1 831	14 496	141 856
Pakistan	2 075	38 257	7 115	5 126	254	10 854	1 628	no data	13 655	42	2 882	1 724	908	825	101 684	187 029
Somalia	no data	8 350	14 265	99	4 410	1 003	53	no data	12 174	3	5 296	114	1	13 467	41 016	100 251
Thailand	1 761	34 875	4 092	343	1 194	3 168	291	no data	2 137	202	2 520	1 982	53	5 485	no data	58 103
Tunisia	4 159	24 260	507	590	148	154 356	336	no data	55 213	156	1 312	1 243	27	834	2 152	245 293
Turkey	69 183	2 053 564	36 569	498	1 737	208 049	3 210	no data	5 810	299	100 688	130 081	89	16 412	41 930	2 668 119
USA	12 235	111 982	5 301	15 687	2 063	25 831	15 362	8 044	18 392	1 693	14 074	6 527	7 975	9 647	113 265	368 078
<i>Total non-EU citizens</i>	289 813	5 484 919	205 539	489 126	71 352	2 067 688	121 118	34 324	1 122 047	16 050	455 646	620 229	138 469	309 745	1 438 809	12 864 874
<i>Total EU citizens</i>	563 556	1 858 672	53 822	312 203	16 328	1 195 498	44 410	92 209	148 506	143 350	195 886	110 010	52 429	177 430	859 138	5 823 447
<i>All foreigners</i>	853 369	7 343 591	259 361	801 329	87 680	3 263 186	165 528	126 533	1 270 553	159 400	651 532	730 239	190 898	487 175	2 297 947	18 688 321
<i>Total population</i>	10 239 085	82 163 475	5 330 020	39 441 679	5 171 302	58 973 183	10 510 965	3 786 931	57 679 895	435 700	15 863 950	8 065 465	9 997 590	8 861 426	59 623 400	376 144 066

Source: Poulain (2002) 12. p.

Figure A1 Hungarian citizens living in the EU, 2000



Source: Poulain (2002) 12. p.

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