

**NATIONAL REPORT OF HUNGARY  
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BEIJING  
PLATFORM FOR ACTION**

**Submitted by the Hungarian Government to the UN Commission  
on the Status of Women at its forty-four session held at the  
United Nations, New York, in June 2000.**

**The government report was compiled with the contribution of the Ministries, experts from state organisations, written comments of civic organisation's and the government report based on the overview of several interest areas of the Office for Women Issues.**

**This national report covers the period between September 1995 and July 1999.**

**Budapest, July 1999**

## CONTENTS:

<b>I. Overview of the activities performed in the area of the advancement of women and concerning the promotion of equal opportunities.</b> .....	4
The Hungarian National Machinery and the changes introduced in the period of 1995-1999.	
<b>Programme for Action, 1997, The Implementation of Resolutions Women's World Conference, Beijing Platform for Action</b> .....	6
The Detailed Discussion of the Implementation of the Items of The National Programme for Action	
1. The Advancement of Women's Rights as Human Rights	
2. Measures for the implementation of equal opportunity for men and women	
3. Removing disadvantages of women and the advancement of women's social status	
4. Reducing gender bias in education and training:	
5. Preventing violence against women	
6. Co-ordination of the Programme for Action	
7. Collection and dissemination of information and publications	
<b>The Activities of the Office for Women Issues, January 1 - June 30, 1999, with special reference to those items of the National Programme for Action, which have not been accomplished</b> .....	10
<b>II. Financial Data</b> .....	12
<b>III. The Overview of Special Areas Indicated in the Beijing Platform for Action</b> .....	13
<b>EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF WOMEN</b> .....	13
Women's qualifications since 1995	
The Contents and Structure of Public Education	
<b>WOMEN AND HEALTH</b> .....	16
Nutrition and Lifestyle	
Harmful Addictions	
The most common diseases and prevention programmes	
<b>VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN</b> .....	18
Legal Regulations	
The Status of the Victims in Criminal Procedures, the Protection of Victims	
Harassment in the Workplace	
Researches	
Conferences	
Publications	
Steps to be taken are the following:	
<b>WOMEN AND ARMED CONFLICT</b> .....	21
<b>WOMEN AND THE MEDIA</b> .....	23
<b>WOMEN AND ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT; WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AND POLITICAL LIFE</b> .....	27
<b>IV. APPENDIX</b> .....	30

## **I. OVERVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN THE AREA OF THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN AND CONCERNING THE PROMOTION OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES.**

### **The Hungarian National Machinery and the changes introduced in the period of 1995-1999.**

The Hungarian National Machinery was introduced in 1994, in the form of a Government Resolution with the purpose of ensuring Women's Equal Status.

The administrative body the task of which was the implementation of the National Machinery started its activities in 1996 under the name of the Office for Women's Policies, within the Ministry of Labour, and its name was later altered into the Office of Equal Opportunities.

The Office of Equal Opportunities was the only existing government body responsible for the advancement of women in Hungary. The Office of Equal Opportunities was not represented at regional and/or local levels of state administration. In the course of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and inter-ministerial committee was formed, which had two sessions during the given period of time. The objectives of the committee was defined as the co-ordination of government administrative measures taken to ensure women's equal opportunities in society.

In 1998, after the general elections, the new government cancelled the Ministry of Labour and established the Ministry of Social and Family Affairs.

The Office of Equal Opportunities was re-organised and had been affiliated to the Social Community Relations Department within the Ministry of Social and Family Affairs.

The Hungarian Government issued the 1059/1999. (V. 28.) resolution on the setting up of the Council for Women's Issues on May 28, 1999. This council is formed within the framework of the reforms in the administrative structures for the representation of various social and public interests. The 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Committee probably will be in September.

#### **The responsibilities of the Council for Women's Issues:**

1. To advice on the programme for action in the matter of legislation which are concerned with gender equality, to initiate new programmes and adjustments to legislation for the enhancement of equal opportunities.
2. To contribute/take part implementation of the programmes sponsored by intentional and national resources, in the development and announcement of research and action programme funds and the requirements for participation.
3. To review the reports and information documents concerning women's equal opportunities.

**The Council consists of the following representatives:**

**The inter-ministerial committee has been cancelled and a new committee has been formed with member in the ranks of Head of department from each of the Ministries, and the Prime Minister's Office.**

**Six members of the Council have been delegated by civic organisations with a nation-wide scope of activities, the six representatives are appointed as members by the Minister of Social and Family Affairs.**

**Five members of the Council are appointed by the Minister of Social and Family Affairs from among experts who have shown outstanding results in their research and theoretical and practical work concerning the gender question.**

**Three members are appointed by the Minister of Social and Family Affairs from among representatives of civic organisations which have distinguished themselves by working for equal opportunities for men and women.**

**The Government calls on the ministers, directors of state institutions that the Council shall be given the opportunity to overview and give their recommendations in the course of the preparation of action programmes and legal legislation proposals. The final government proposal in the matters of equal opportunities shall include the Council's report and its supporting arguments.**

**The governmental side of the Council for Women's Issues functions as a inter-ministerial committee as well, its objectives are to outline and initiate the proposals for decision making in the matters of women's advancement, and to monitor and co-ordinate their implementation.**

## **Programme for Action, 1997, The Implementation of Resolutions Women's World Conference, Beijing Platform for Action**

Since 1995 – presumably as a result of the national programme initiated on the basis of the adopted resolutions of the Beijing Conference, and the preparatory process for joining the EU – the measures taken by the government and the activities initiated by NGOs with the purpose of developing the status of women have increased in number and have strengthened in influence.

The seminar of the Council of Europe with the title 'Equal Opportunities of Women and Men in Central and Eastern Europe' and the I. World Conference of Hungarian Women took place in Budapest in October 1996. The training of the ILO concerning the rights of women in employment was organised in November 1996.

In May 1997 the Parliament held an 'open day' for the discussion of the status of women. The Government issued the 2174/1997 (VI,26) resolution for the implementation of the resolutions drawn up in the Beijing Platform for Action. In Warsaw, a seminar was organised titled 'The Development of Women's Roles in Society' in October, 1997. Government delegates, and delegates of governmental organisations took part.

In November 1998, a conference was held with titled 'WOMEN'98 – Women in Business'.

A former government body called Office of Equal Opportunities, whose objective was to improve women's status in society started a media campaign in 1997/1998. The main message of this campaign was that women can be successful in different areas of life, not only victims or supporters of men's successes.

A museum exhibition may also become a means of gaining publicity. An exhibition was organised titled „Women's Lives" by the Office of Equal Opportunities, in 1997. It covered the one hundred years of women's emancipation in Hungary.

Those items of the Programme for Action were realised the earliest, for which the Ministry of Labour carried the responsibility entirely or partially. It is of crucial importance to revise the methods of involvement into the national programme for Action of the inter-ministerial committee. The responsibilities of the ministers should also be more clearly identified.

In the future the Council for Women's Issues' work may be made more effective regarding the assignment, implementation and the evaluation/assessment of the programmes.

The most successful sections of the National Programme for Action were the ones dealing with women's rights as human rights. The studies carried out and the publication of the European examples of legislation in Hungarian were the most determining factors in the representation of women's rights in Hungary. The launching of a telephone hot-line on women's legal matters, which was in service once a week, did not only support the implementation of the already existing legislation, but also served as a means of informing the public opinion.

Several important steps were taken in order to implement the Beijing Platform for Action when the co-operation between the non-governmental women's organisation and the inter-ministerial committee were initiated. These initiatives further ensured the introduction of women's perspectives into the preparation processes of government decisions. This existing co-operation between the NGOs, and the setting up of the inter-ministerial committee provided the participants with valuable administrative experiences in the treatment of the issues of gender equality. In the future, these experiences will serve as useful and reliable sources in the work and activities of the Office for Women's Issues.

"*Changing Roles*" - A report on the Status of Women, 1997 was published in co-operation with the TARKI (Institute for Social Research) and the Ministry of Labour, this publication will be developed into a series of reports published yearly, to follow up the changes in women's status in Hungary.

### **The Detailed Discussion of the Implementation of the Items of The National Programme for Action**

The deadline for implementation of The National Programme for Action was April 30, 1998, - which date coincided with the stepping down of the former government.

#### **1. The Advancement of Women's Rights as Human Rights**

##### *Measures Planned:*

- a) *To carry out studies over-viewing and evaluating the current legislation and the administration of legislation by using comparative methods with the view of the harmonisation processes towards the joining of EU.*
- b) *To set up of an assistance service for women, in legal matter, especially in employment matters and legal issue concerning the family.*
- c) *Publication of information booklet on women's rights with special attention to the international and EU examples and best practices.*
- d) *Training programmes for those working in public administration on gender issues and the methods of implementation of the gender perspective in their work.*

A number of studies have been carried out, and proposals for legislative reforms have been drafted. A telephone hot-line was established which was in service once a week. The practical guide book has not been produced. Basic information on the status of women and men in all sectors of social policy, and the principles of gender equality were not disseminated among the administrative staff and decision makers of public administration.

#### **2. Measures for the implementation of equal opportunity for men and women**

##### *Measures Planned:*

- a) *Investigation into the implementation of administrative measures ensuring equal opportunities in employment, drafting recommendation for further administrative steps to be taken.*
- b) *Developing co-operation with the Council for the representation of Interests of Employers and Employees in order to discuss the ways of ensuring equal opportunities for women employees within the frameworks of „collective contracts“.*

- c) *Training programmes and re-training programmes for the reintegration of women into the labour market should be offered considering the special needs of these women.*
- d) *Training programmes will be developed for women intending to take on public roles, participation in political decision making.*

Legislation on the equal opportunity in employment (combating discrimination against women) was not followed by the proposal and the introduction of guarantees and administrative measures to safeguard the new legislation. The first so called 'pilot' law-suit concerning discrimination in employment (in a job advertisement) was won - the lawsuit received wide publicity.

Training programmes and re-training programmes were not designed and introduced in order to assist women in their efforts to re-enter the labour market. A written proposal for the implementation of a strategic plan for women's re-employment is available at the Office for Women Issues.

A training programme for women intending to enter public political sphere and exercise leadership was developed and administered by the Hungarian Women's Association (Women's Academy).

### **3. Removing disadvantages of women and the advancement of women's social status**

#### *Measures Planned:*

- a) *Assessment and evaluation of the social welfare system with special emphasis on the gains and losses of women belonging to different social groups.*
- b) *Assessment and evaluation of family allowances and the various methods for assisting both men and women in their family life.*
- c) *Recommendations will be prepared for the health related screening system for women, especially for those belonging to know risk group, teenagers, pregnant women, older women and those living in deprived social circumstances.*

The assessment and evaluation studies have not been accomplished.

### **4. Reducing gender bias in education and training:**

#### *Measures Planned:*

*Professional recommendation will be drawn up in order to disseminate information about the gender perspective in culture and society, in order to eliminate gender bias and introduce gender sensitive teaching materials and teaching methods*

Recommendations for the introduction and dissemination of the gender perspective and the promotion of equality issues for men and women at the various levels of the education system has not been requested, therefore there is no programme available for the introduction of the gender perspective in public education.

### **5. Preventing violence against women**

#### *Measures Planned:*

- a) *Drafting a proposal for development and implementation of effective methods for the elimination of domestic violence, also introducing reforms in legislation.*
- b) *Recommendation for programmes for the prevention of domestic violence within the system of public education.*

Some advances should be acknowledged in legislation, (see section Violence Against Women)

Recommendations for the prevention of violence and educational programmes about the issues of violence against women within public education has not been offered.

## **6. Co-ordination of the Programme for Action**

### *Measures Planned:*

a) *Setting up of inter-ministerial committee for the co-ordination of state administrative measures to be taken in order to promote gender equality.*

b) *Assistance will be provided for the co-ordination of the activities of NGOs in order to support their strengthening in structure and influence.*

The inter-ministerial committee has been established.

The Civil Forum has been formed, "Civil Forum" provides opportunity for discussion between the representatives of women's organisations, trade unions, political parties, organisations of employers and employees, etc.

The assist-programme servicing the needs of civic organisations in the matter of programme proposals was set up in 1998.

## **7. Collection and dissemination of information and publications**

### *Measures Planned:*

*In order for the better employment of the available data-bases for social research and statistics, the working strategies of the collecting statistics should be reviewed, and recommendations should be prepared in order to include more statistical data on women's status, as well as the analysis of the data available from a gender perspective is essential.*

"*Changing Roles*", A report on the Status of Women, 1997 was published in co-operation with TARKI (Institute for Social Research) and the Ministry of Labour. This publication was the first of its kind and was well received by both experts, civic activists and the wider public.



**The Activities of the Office for Women Issues,  
January 1 - June 30, 1999,  
with special reference to those items of the National Programme  
for Action, which have not been accomplished**

The "Civil Forum" provided the forum for the analysis of the most crucial areas of women's lives in Hungary: women's employment, domestic violence and sexual harassment in the workplace, prostitution, women's health and the environment, etc., and they have formulated proposals for government action and legislation. The members of the Civil Forum negotiated the issues concerned in working groups. With the assistance of the CEDAW series of questions for civic organisations the working groups identified the problem areas and formulated their recommendations for the government, as well as drew their own action plans in the areas of civic contribution. Based on the recommendations of these working groups calls for proposals have been formulated for the purpose of supporting the activities of non-governmental organisation: in 1999, financial support for the publication of information materials, implementation of self-help, public help programmes, implementation of piloting projects in professional areas of work.

The establishment of independent data-bases was one of the priorities during this period. The Office for Women Issues has developed a co-operation project together with the Central Office of Statistics. The inclusion of gender perspective in the collection and analysis of statistical data has become of a matter of vital importance in this co-operation. International experiences were also examined in introducing this perspective in the Hungarian Statistics. The next volume of the series on women's status will present statistics enriched by the gender perspective (the volume will be published towards the end of this year.)

Providing assistance in legal matters and the dissemination of information concerning the legal standing of women has been one of the most important activities of the Office. An all-day long telephone hot-line was provided for two months for those who experienced discrimination in the workplace and in employment. A comprehensive study will be written and media campaign will be launched to focus the public attention on these matters starting in September 1999. The objectives of these activities are the education of citizens in order to arm them with abilities to become a competent representative of their own affairs as well as the initiation of favourable changes in the legislation and administration of laws and regulations. An information booklet is under publication, titled: "Steps to be taken to prevent the employer's discriminatory treatment. Legal dispute between the employee and employer." Dissemination will occur in September.

The assistance service for NGOs in proposal matters has been broadened including international and European Union proposals as well.

The Office for Women Issues co-ordinated the process of the delegation and election of civic members for the Council of Women's Issues within the institutional structures of the Civil Forum. The methods of delegation and election have been carefully developed by the representatives of the Civil Forum and the process of election was organised on the basis of the recommendations from the women's organisations themselves. Six representatives have been elected. These members of the Council for Women's Issues will co-operate with a consultative body of 4 more NGO representatives. The representatives of women's organisations have made

it clear that they find the working method of the Civil Forum, - in working groups - useful for their purposes and a fertile ground for public discussions, for making a variety of interests visible.

A training programme for the recognition and promotion of gender equality will be held for those working in state administration. In September 1999, the programme called "Managing Equality" will be launched within the framework of an European co-operation programme as part of international programme,

The development of a re-integration programme has been planned for the support of those women wanting to return to the labour market. The training of multipliers/trainers will start in 2000. The development of the training material for this programme is included in the Programme for Action.

The report on National Social Security Legislation an EU Law on Equal Treatment of Men and Women in Hungary has been assessed and evaluated in co-operation with the PHARE Consensus Programme. The study has been launched in 1998 and the final report was drafted in May 1999.

## II. FINANCIAL DATA

Report of the Ministry of Social and Family Affairs, Department of Finances:

1. The finances allocated for equal opportunities and for the support of women's programmes:

1995	0
1996	0
1997	30 million HUF
1998	30 million HUF
1999	40 million HUF

2. The percentage of the above budget in the national budget

1997	1,8%
1998	2%
1999	2,6%

3. The finances allocated to the Implementation of the National Programme for Action:

1997	30 million HUF
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These finances have been deducted from the general reserve of the national budget for the year 1997.

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*See separately: the report of Central Office of Statistics in the Appendix.*

### **III. THE OVERVIEW OF SPECIAL AREAS INDICATED IN THE BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION**

#### **EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF WOMEN**

##### **Women's qualifications since 1995**

Education has a crucial role in defining women's status in society. It is very important to reach higher and higher levels of education in order to fulfil the domestic tasks and at the same time to be able to maintain their position in the labour market.

In the Hungarian educational scene similar tendencies can be seen to those of the more developed countries, concerning the level of qualifications and education.

Differences can be observed, however, in the timing of women's catching up with men (the process started in Hungary in the 1960s). Additionally, there are certain distinguishable differences in the distribution of professions.

Since 1995, the level of women's education has been rising. The majority of those who has received a secondary school diploma are women (56%), among these women 60% graduated from comprehensive schools and 51% took part in vocational training. This gender based distribution creates more opportunities for women, which process has been characteristic for a longer period of time. Further participation in higher education is largely dependent on the students' secondary school performance. On the other hand, however, those who are not able to get into higher education have to face a difficult situation in the labour market. This can be considered - with extreme caution, though - as a positive tendency, since the "missing women" will find their place in vocational education, where their proportion has increased slightly.

The segregation of professions according to gender is very strong in secondary vocational and trade schools, which phenomenon is similarly to the situation found in developed countries, as a result of earlier traditions. Some developments can however be identified; the proportion of female students seems to have increased slightly in technical and agricultural professions, which are considered to be typically male professions. There has not been enough feedback from the labour market yet to evaluate this phenomenon.

The number of participants in higher education has been rising since 1990. Women have taken the advantage of the expansion process in higher education. Their proportion within the whole of the higher education was 52,7% in the academic year 1994/95, 54,4% in the academic year 1997/98. It is especially favourable that the increase in the number of female students has been higher in universities than in colleges. (In universities their proportion has increased from 41,6% to 49,2%, while in colleges it seems to remain the same.) Women's participation in the various professional areas at higher educational level has significantly changed during the last three years. The proportion of women has risen in technical and agricultural majors and faculties, which are traditionally male professions. This can be explained in two ways. Courses and programmes in state administration and business management have been introduced in these faculties, which may be combined with the already existing courses. Women enrolled in these courses in a greater number. It is a well known fact, that women can enter those

professional areas more easily, which have been devalued by the processes of economy, which phenomenon is followed by the fact that male competition weakens. It is clearly a favourable change in women's' position that their proportion has increased in legal and state administrative areas, which play a very important role in the development of market economy and modern state administration, while women's proportion has decreased in the field of education, which is held to be the most feminised profession, even in international comparison.

Generally speaking, women in Hungary have realised that the changeover to market economy and the tensions in labour market competition makes it more and more crucial to acquire the requires qualifications. Consequently the younger generation makes efforts to maintain what's more to improve women's' participation in all levels of education. This tendency is a positive one when compared to international statistics.

### **The Contents and Structure of Public Education**

In educational theory and in theories of epistemology, the development of personality and production of values are almost completely based on the old centrally regulated traditions of education. Knowledge and the process of learning are assumed to be mainly pre-planned and this is averse to those educational theories which are based on co-operation and public participation. Teaching thinking which is based on the complexity of values and the multiplicity of viewpoints, subjectivity and "otherness" are considered to be alien notions to the current educational practices. The present Hungarian public education is still based on prescribed routines, conveying information and promoting rote learning as opposed to the acquisition of those skills which are necessary to participate and succeed in a modern democratic society. This may lead to serious conflicts in the international culture of globalisation and information age. The issues of school education and the forming of social and public ethical norms, moral questions, the issues of citizenship are almost "taboo" topics as yet.

The policy makers of public education also aspire to participate in the in the process of joining the European Union and they claim to comply with the respective decisions of UN and UNESCO – which means that educational policies should pay special attention to the fair representation of gender and gender roles – when designing/developing the National Core Curriculum, Local Curricula and teaching materials for schools. This is very important for the development of the student's well rounded identity and for assisting the students to acquire the skills needed to be able to participate actively in the forming of a democratic society.

The recent education theory and practice fails to call attention to the stereotypical thinking/views and attitudes which are predominant in the students' family background and the media. It does not recognise the different needs of the two genders in learning styles and strategies. The traditional, patriarchal treatment of the gender question (in fact, ignorance of the gender question in education) hinders the students' successful participation and contribution in the rapidly changing social institutions and structures and the students' ability to participate in decision making, the needs and methods of the development of autonomous life ambitions and courses.

According to the statistical data the deficiency of women's education has not posed a problem so far. Generally women's qualifications are higher than men's qualifications. However, we may foresee the dangers of the outdated educational structures and contents. The contents of public education fail to provide women with up-to-date knowledge needed in the rapidly

changing economic situation. These needs are met mostly by private schools. The organisation of flexible education has more and more financial and infrastructural requirements, which women - because of their less favourable, traditional social status - are less and less able to comply with.

Other deficiency of the structure of education is that it undervalues the importance of skills of citizenship, skills of self-expression and the skills of meaningful communication. Social illiteracy, which means the inability to practise the rights of citizens, inability to articulate personal and social needs, inability to identify problems, greatly contributes to the problems concerning women mainly remain invisible therefore unmanageable.

The deficiencies of public education have been alleviated to a certain extent by training programmes offered by several women's organisations, among which mainly training for participation in political life (Hungarian Women's Academy) leadership training (Hungarian Foundation for Women) and supporting women's participation in private enterprises were the most significant.

Although the structures of secondary and higher education have been continuously updated/reformed, they do not contain elements supporting more flexible education for women. Programmes for distant education are almost absent, though this is the type of education which could be adjusted to the different needs of women in different family situations and age-groups. Educational programmes which would assist women in increasing their opportunities for going back to work, after many years spent with child rearing and domestic work are not present yet in the Hungarian educational system.

The most urgent steps to be taken are the following:

- To examine and modify the textbooks and education materials used in public education, with the set purpose of ensuring equal opportunities for male and female students.
- To revise and correct the National Core Curriculum in order to include gender sensitivity and the gender perspective in all of the educational areas prescribed in the NCC.
- To design programme proposals for teacher training which should include, as an integral part, the gender perspective both in the curriculum contents and the teaching techniques.
- To work out practical training programmes for in-service teachers to promote conscious stereotype-free teachers' attitudes and gender sensitive teaching techniques.
- To develop distant education programmes in higher education in order to offer opportunities for further continuing education, to promote life-long learning (preferable in a modular structure).
- To introduce, support and co-ordinate gender studies programmes in all areas of higher education.

# WOMEN AND HEALTH

## Nutrition and Lifestyle

It is a widely known fact that eating habits are mainly formed by cultural traditions. Hungarian cuisine is tasty, but it uses a lot of fat, sugar and above all a lot of salt - all of which are known to have harmful effects on our health. The role of women is very important in spreading up-to-date nutrition habits, as they are the ones who form the eating habits of families. During the last two year two positive models have been presented for women's initiatives in this important health issue.

The programme called „Heartfriendly” was started in 1996 and was sponsored by the World Bank. Its objective was the reducing of heart and circulatory diseases. The programme aspires to promote healthy nutrition in Hungary. The programme intends to address women in the first place, who are believed to acquire healthy nutrition habits easier than men. It is typical that men prefer tradition meals.

Yet another important result of the conscientious work of nurses and health educators is the fact that breast feeding has become a „kind of fashion”. The number of 0-6 month old infants fed only by breast feeding has increased. (In 1997, 63,4% of the infants were fed by breast feeding, and this number has been rising ever since. According to a survey among pregnant women healthy lifestyle, healthy nutrition and keeping fit were thought to be the most important factors.)

A nation-wide programme was organised called „Women's Health Means Family's Health” by the Hungarian Association of Nurses, in 1997. This programme promoted the philosophy that women have a determining role in the forming of a family's harmonious lifestyle.

## Harmful Addictions

Among the students of secondary schools more female students *smoke* than male students. (44% of adult men and 27% of women smoke.) An Act of Protection of Non-Smokers was passed in 1999 by the Hungarian Parliament. An anti-smoking organisations' association was established by the National Public Health Policy Department, within the scope of „Policy Programme Against Smoking and Alcohol Use”.

Unfortunately, women „do not lag behind men” in *alcohol use*. The number deaths due to cirrhosis of liver among women has been increasing rapidly. This number was doubled between 1987-1993.

## The most common diseases and prevention programmes

International data show that many deaths could be easily avoided, in spite of this fact women in Hungary and in Bulgaria frequently die of these diseases.

In 1997, 50% of the diagnosed HIV patients were women (71 persons). Surveys show that among school girls anemophilia (error of reflection), spinal complaints and probation are the

leading health problem causes. Recent statistical data show that among the age group of 14-34 problems related to the deformation of backbone have risen.

Special exercises for improving healthy carriage are included in the syllabus of the University of Physical Education. Screenings are also introduced in order to prevent the occurrences of spinal complaints.

In the case of women older than 19 of age, registered at a family doctor, the leading cause of health problems is high blood pressure.

The Hungarian Menopause Society was founded in 1996, which supports and helps the several menopause clubs all over the country.

In case of women older than 65, 12-14% suffer from osteoporosis. To such an extent that osteoporosis had to be registered in the morbidity index.

On the basis of the national osteoporosis programme 93 osteoporosis centres have been created all over the country. Most of which are based at gynaecological screening centres. In case of women older than 75, heart diseases, diabetes mellitus and cerebrovascularis are the leading illnesses.

In Hungary, the most commonly occurring type cancer is breast cancer. Elderly women belong to the most endangered age group. Although one third of breast cancer is diagnosed with women younger than 50.

#### Summary:

The rate of diseases is worse with women, but the rate of death is worse with men. The explanation can be that women are more sensitive in judging their state of health than men. Additionally, the most common disease of women can be successfully cured. Women's way of life is heartier than men's. They lead a more regular and moderate life, consequently number of risks is lower for them than in the male population.



## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

In Hungary the number of crimes reported to police has continued growing in the second half of the 1990s (in 1996 466 000, in 1998 600 000). The percentage of female victims has been constant (32-33%). Though in certain types of crimes the percentage of women among victims has been higher. First of all violent sexual intercourse should be emphasised, where latency is extremely high. According to a countrywide representative survey in 1998 the 2.2% of the adult female population had experienced having been raped in her life, in addition 8% had hardly been able to escape from rape. The number of supporting organisations engaged in the helping of victims is low.

For women prostitution is another important type of crime they fall victim to. Prostitution suddenly has become visible and increased in large numbers after the changes of the political system - often "supplied" from the neighbouring countries - causes serious social tension. Hungary signed the 1950 New York Convention 'For the Suppression of the Trafficking in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others', in the spirit of this our legislation is seeking opportunities for regulating prostitution. Until 1993 the law considered prostitutes to be criminals. Since then the act of prostitution is qualified as offence. The new regulations, which became effective in 1999, have not declared that prostitution is a form of violent crime committed against women. As a consequence, prostitutes are not considered to be the victims of prostitution and the real perpetrators of this form of crime are not prosecuted. Moreover, the new law legalises prostitution in an ambivalent form. Negotiations on designating so called "tolerance zones", on providing health care for prostitutes and the possibilities of more effective actions taken by the authorities against those abusing them are under way. In recent years several NGO initiatives have been started with the purpose of helping prostitutes in their efforts to return to society.

The vast majority of violence against women happens in the family in Hungary. According to a 1998 survey made based on a countrywide representative sample, 14% of the adult female population had been physically assaulted by her husband/partner. Besides physical assault the occurrence of sexual violence is also very high: 8%. In spite of all these facts, there is very little done to raise awareness of the subject in the public opinion, in the media and in education. There are several organisations (shelters for mothers, emergency lines) where women who have fallen victim of domestic violence can get help, but significantly more help would be needed.

### Legal Regulations

#### Act 1997/LXXIII.

In respect to violent sexual intercourse the 197§ of the Penal Code has been modified, of which the most important feature is that the term 'out of matrimony' has been omitted from the facts of the case. As a result of this violent sexual intercourse committed by the husband within marriage is punishable since sexual intercourse cannot happen without the woman's consent as it would violate the woman's sexual freedom even within a marriage.

Aggravating circumstances are

- a.) the offended is under 12.
- b.) the offended is being brought up, looked after or medically treated by the perpetrator.
- c.) more persons practice sexual perversion with the offended at the same time being conscious of each other's actions.

The action is qualified more severe if the violent sexual intercourse is committed to the grievance of the offended under 12 and is aggravated by a) and b) too.

In respect to public act of indecency the 198§ of the Penal Code has been modified in the same way as the above.

The above acts protect the sexual freedom of women, and in case of crime committed against girl children, also considered as interfering with the independent sexual growth of a young person.

The 195/A§ of the Penal Code prohibits of the production of pornographic photos of children under age.

#### **1998/LXXXVII. Act about the modification of the Penal Code**

The Penal Code regulates the act of trafficking in persons among 'Crimes against freedom and human dignity': 175/B§(1). 'Those selling, purchasing somebody, handing, taking somebody over in recompense, exchanging or getting somebody for another person with this purpose are committing crime. ...' Besides the basic form of the crime it also regulates various aggravating circumstances. It decrees punishment of the action in the preparatory interval too.

#### **The Status of the Victims in Criminal Procedures, the Protection of Victims**

- A new Criminal Proceeding Law has been introduced which is to become effective 1 January 2000 and extends the rights of the offended of crime (additional private charge).
- The Minister of Interior has issued the 1999/4 order related to the constitutional duties of the ministry and the duties of the autonomous organisations belonging to the ministry in respect to the protection of victims. Its 3. and 4. points deal with the issue of the victims of sexual crimes and the offended children under age. In case the victim turns to the police she has to be treated the way not to suffer more psychic damages. The victim has to be informed of the financial, medical and psychological support she can get and the way she can apply for compensation. Under age offended parties, victims (and their relations) of sexual crimes and crimes committed against life, offended parties of enduring bodily harm, terrified and blackmailed persons have to be taken into special consideration. Press release about crime and criminal report must be issued with the attention not to offend the victim's private life, and human dignity. Special attention must be paid to the protection of private life and personal rights of under age offended parties, victims of sexual crimes and in cases of organised crimes of the blackmailed and terrified persons.
- The conception related to the protection of victims has been drawn up.

- The proposal related to reducing the damages of victims of violent crimes by the state has been drafted.

### **Harassment in the Workplace**

With respect to harassment in the workplace, in 1992 two Members of the Parliament presented a proposal, which was refused by the Parliament.

### **Researches**

- About domestic violence: Morvai, Krisztina
- Women in gaol: empirical research starting in September (OKKVI – Fehér, Lenke)

### **Conferences**

1996-*'East-West Conference on Prostitution and Trafficking in Women'*. Three-day training for women's NGOs, conference on the topic of prostitution, force for prostitution and trafficking in persons. Organisers: Kádár, Zsuzsa; Fehér, Lenke. Sponsors: GAATW (main sponsor), COLPI, IOM, and Autonomous Trades Unions' Association.

1997- FEDIP – Finding the Way out Together Conference 'For a Europe without Prostitution and Trafficking in Persons'. (80 foreigner and 250 Hungarian participants) Publications: 100 Questions and Answers about Prostitution, the documents of the conference are under printing)

1998- The conference of the Boarding school at Rákospalota. Sponsors: Ministry of Social and Family Affairs, Office for Women's Affairs

### **Publications**

- "Changing Roles" Report on the Status of Women 1997. TÁRKI – Ministry of Labour
- Women Organisations
- Handbook for those Working with Victims of Prostitution and Trafficking in Persons. Manuscript.

### **Steps to be taken are the following:**

- Drafting a proposal for development and implementation of effective methods for the elimination of domestic violence, also introducing reforms in legislation.
- Recommendation for programmes for the prevention of domestic violence within the system of public education.

## WOMEN AND ARMED CONFLICT

With the implementation of the law on refugees, 1st March 1998, the Hungarian government lifted the geographical restrictions which earlier ruled to accept refugees only from Europe. Consequently, Hungary is now open to accommodate refugees from outside Europe as well.

Between 1989-1998, 13 187 applications were handed in for the recognition of refugee status. (1 242 of the applicants who received the refugee status, in 1998 were women and 1 414 were children.)

In Hungary, applications for a refugee status are processed at the Office for Refugees and Immigration. Refugees are placed at refugee camps and community shelters. A certain amount of finances from the state budget and the budget of the Ministry of Interior is designated to provide for the refugees basic needs, (food and shelter). These finances cover the expenses of the Office for Refugees and Immigration and the maintenance of the community shelters.

Half of those people who apply for the refugee status in Hungary stay at the camps provided by the Office for Refugees and Immigration and the other half is placed in shelters provided by the military at the immigration checkpoints.

Strict - though differently regulated rules - have to be observed in the refugee camps and at the community and military shelters.

Those who are placed in the refugee camps are taken care of for free. In addition, those who are older than 14 receive a small sum of pocket money after three months of stay in one of the camps.

Cultural and religious traditions are recognised and respected in the refugee camps. Special care is taken to keep families together, and to keep the traditional social role of women in respect.

All assistance required is provided for the purpose of making it possible for the refugees from different nationalities with different cultural and religious backgrounds to observe their religious customs.

Camps make all the efforts involving social workers and volunteers to assist the professional workers to give professional childcare and education with the aim of providing special help for women. In addition, children of primary school age are given education in their native language.

Families are provided separate spaces to the extent the refugee situation makes it possible, with special attention to the needs of mothers with young children.

24 hour healthcare is provided within the camps. Psychological treatment for traumatised women and children and post-trauma treatment are also provided.

It would be desirable to call the attention of NGOs and the Office for Refugees and Immigration and local governments to the situation of single women with children in refugee

**camp**s. Social programmes should be initiated to support women in their coping with their new circumstances.

It may cause public health danger that people who newly arrive in the community shelters cannot be placed separately from the 'inhabitants' of the shelter, while those who stay at refugee camps are obliged to stay in quarantine until after health screening.

Health screening does not take place in the community shelter, however, even in those cases when it takes place, those who are screened share the accommodation and sometimes even beds with those who were not tested.

According to the report of the Ombudsman for citizen rights, the Balkan War situation, which induced the increased number of immigrants - for economic or political reasons - to cross the Hungarian borders poses considerable difficulties.

The Ombudsman for citizen rights investigated the situation in the community shelters in 1998. It was observed that the accommodation situation of the refugees and the working conditions of the staff were insufficient, in the locations examined.

The military shelters at the immigration checkpoints are overcrowded and consequently they are not able to meet the most fundamental hygienic needs of the refugees. Toilets and baths are not separated for men and women. No detergent, soap, etc. are provided.

The Ombudsman for citizen rights ordered the closing of Miskolc community shelter and one building of the Balassagyarmat community shelter.

In the view of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee, the system of community shelters must be replaced by a strategically structured refugee shelter system which should be guided by a clearly defined refugee policy. Such institutionalised system of community shelters which exist in Hungary today are unknown in the European Union. In addition, the Hungarian Helsinki Committee proposed to ensure the suitable financial resources from the state budget, in order to improve the quality of the refugee camps and in order to cover the costs of responsible strategic planning and decision making. Further financial resources should be allocated to Office for Refugees and Immigration.

## WOMEN AND THE MEDIA

The function and the situation of media has frequently become a controversial issue in the last five years in Hungary. Public arguments about the imminent media legislation are influenced mainly by the interests of party politics - making it difficult to clarify the real functions of the media. Two characteristic directions seem to be outlined. In the printed press and electronic media - under the pretext of presenting public events - the discussion of party politics dominate. Civil participation is not considered to be political participation, the interpretation of the meaning of „political“ is not negotiated. As a consequence, the value of civic participation and the instances of civic contribution is low. Criticism of the public sphere and encouragement of the expression of civic interests and comments and the appreciation of these opinions do not seem to be the interests of those in political and economic power positions. The other direction of the popular electronic media is the showing of soap operas and entertaining talk-shows. These, together with the TV commercials, intend to convey the messages of a consumer society free from difficulties. These types of the media do not take on as a mission of discussing the issues of public importance and public opinion.

According to the evidence of international and Hungarian surveys, time spent with the „consumption of media“ has risen, which phenomenon goes parallel with the increase in the significance of the socialisation effects of the media. This process can be observed among the younger generations in Hungary, as well. Young people's way of thinking, their value systems and behaviour are strongly influenced by the media. An individual's way of thinking is formed by the impulses received via the media is also defined by the social division of labour, the development of social roles, which permeate inequalities. Stereotypical representations of women may serve as a models for those searching for identity. The conveying of one-sided female images may induce the process of the acceptance of those images as real. Therefore it is extremely important to monitor the images of women and relationships of the two genders which are presented in the electronic media and press.

There has been no change between 1995-1997, in the fact that women are still presented as passive participants who consider their own beauty as the most important issue and perceive their main social function in pleasing the eye. In reality, women represent themselves in all professions which used to be occupied by men earlier, and those women who live more and more independently represent a new life-style. This life-style is more and more visible. The stereotypical image of beauty-oriented women appears mainly in commercials. The other stereotypical image of women shown in commercials is the image of the housewife, who generally appear in an exaggeratedly wealthy environment suggesting that a women world and competence is confined within the flat, housework, cleaning and scrubbing. These images dominate in women's magazines, as well.

A great number of giant posters were exhibited in the streets, especially in 1998, which emphasised the treatment of women as sexual objects, almost in the form of hidden pornography. Certain posters turned out to be so provocative that they challenged the tolerance of the otherwise patient and uninvolved public. The regulations of advertisements are mainly based on economic interests and the basic principles of human rights drawn up in the constitution. An Act on advertising, introduced in September 1997, contain only general prohibitions and limitations, e.g. it forbids advertisements which would offend the rights to

dignity and would encourage violence, and which would be deemed to be frightening and harmful to the moral development of children and the young.

The Act assigns the task of monitoring of the advertisements to the Office for the Protection of Consumer Rights and to the Office of Fairness of Competition in Economy.

The predomination of economic power and the promotion of consumer culture seems to severely underestimate the importance of those norms and requirements which should be negotiated by the general public.

Human relations, feelings, tolerance, the issues of equality and credibility and the issues of private life are topics which are difficult to introduce into the world of advertising and consumer culture. The borderlines of economic, public and private spheres generally remain undiscussed and consequently unquestioned.

It is a well known practice in the Western European countries that self-regulating organisations of journalists and participants of the media take care of the concerns of the public.

Although a Self-Regulating Organisation for Advertisers exists formally in Hungary its guidelines are still in the making, and its efficiency is insignificant.

An Action Group of an organisation Club for the Public, analysing TV news and two Hungarian soap opera serials, stated that news programmes were definitely male centred and the soap operas reinforced the existing gender stereotypes. Topics presented by men and women are distinctively separated in news programmes. Men speak about state affairs, while women speak about affairs which are considered to be local and insignificant, and many times to be „sensational, scandalous and extreme”. Women are often presented as infantile beings. Only women acquiring male roles appear in the news. News programmes often used the negative representation of women to convey ideologically loaded convictions. When analysing the reporting of the Beijing Conference, the news about this conference was made ridiculous and trivialised, and most often were relegated to the section of „other news”. Research results show that popular TV soap opera serials reinforce attitudes suggested by the news programmes: public power is a male affair while the „real” world of women is the private sphere.

Very few initiatives are directed to change these traditional attitudes in Hungary. The Media Act, which was introduced in 1996, does not contain any regulations which would restricts sexist representations (discrimination by gender), however, it prohibits those representations which would offend human dignity. A group of women's organisations started a campaign in connection with the public discourse on the Media Act. The purpose of the campaign was to restricts representations containing sexist pornographic images and representations which would encourage violence. (Working Group-Air, Forum Against Violence, Green Women)

It is necessary to restrict these images because presenting women in this way may contribute to the public acceptance of violence against women. To present the theme of violence against women, a women's organisation called NANE, Women together Against Violence organised an exhibition with the title „Silent witnesses”. This exhibition has been displayed at various locations since 1998.

Women's NGOs very rarely have the opportunity to start media campaigns or to influence the media through conferences. During the general elections 1998, the Programme Office Ombudswomen initiated a campaign called „Women's Votes '98" to inform women via the different forms of media.

It can be considered a positive phenomenon that several daily papers regularly present written portraits of successful women. However, it is a negative phenomenon that newspapers publish articles about women, whose content and style are undisputedly against women, sometimes even obscene and arrogant. This tone of voice characterises, for example, the article about the causes of the cancellation of the Parliament Celebration of Women's Day in 1999.

Establishing an alternative public space for women, is one of the ways of changing the female image suggested by the media. A journal called „Noszemely" (Woman-person) has been published since 1994, which critically discusses those social processes which discriminate against women. At the same time it offers models for those who reject stereotypical gender roles. The journal is published and sponsored by Feminist Network, with additional occasional supporting funds from international resources. Because of the lack of financial resources the journal has not been published yet in 1999.

Computer technology makes it possible for women to receive and send information in a wider public context. A mailing list was introduced on the Internet for those researchers whose interest area is in gender studies. The HIR-NOK Internet electronic web site provides yet more opportunities for sharing information for women and on women in Hungarian. HIR-NOK offers information in the following topic areas: women's issues in Hungary, gender studies, the latest news and information on women and employment, media, government policies, health issues, education, arts and sciences, etc.

Theoretically women working in the traditional areas of media may have the opportunity to change negative schemes. As the commercial radio and TV channels were launched, the number of women has risen in the profession of journalism.

However, the profession is rather segregated, women work mainly as reporters and just a few of them work as TV presenters. Due to the inner mechanisms of the profession women can be foreign correspondents only in exceptional cases. It is a positive example, however, that two women were appointed the chief editors of two nation-wide daily newspapers. It is very important for the women working in journalism as well, to be informed about the fact of discrimination against women and to acquire attitudes free from stereotypes.

A former government body called Office of Equal Opportunities, whose objective was to improve women's status in society started a media campaign in 1997/1998. The main message of this campaign was that women can be successful in different areas of life, not only victims or supporters of men's successes. This positive message was communicated via radio programmes by the Head of the Office for Equal Opportunities. With the same purpose, a literary grant for women was announced by the Ministry of Labour and the Office for Women's Policies. The event was followed by great media attention. This was, however, a single action, which was not followed by further steps in any ways.



A museum exhibition may also become a means of gaining publicity. An exhibition was organised titled „Women's Lives” by the Office of Equal Opportunities, in 1997. It covered the one hundred years of women's emancipation in Hungary.

Several difficulties occur in the „relationship” of the mass media and women's issues, which can be explained by the special situations of transition societies of post-socialist countries. Mass media was released from the pressure of one-party system and during the period of transition to democracy both the public electronic media and the private press and electronic media intended to be independent of the government in power and political parties as well.

It is worth paying attention to the phenomenon that media makers have the only aim of maintaining the freedom of press, while they fail to consider another fundamental constitutional right, the freedom of speech - or they regard the two rights as identical.

Consequently the media makers consider putting pressure on and influencing the political sphere as the only possible way of changing the public opinion and course of events. As a result, - governed by the old reflexes - they react to any interference with their work extremely nervously, being unable to tell apart the civil/public and political interests.

Consequently, the consciousness and awareness of the participants of the media should also be changed. However, the governments in power after the changes in the political system did not consider these tasks as their responsibilities. In this sensitive transition situation the democratic governments so far were not willing to introduce any administrative measures, claiming that very often programmes aiming at raising the public awareness can be easily misinterpreted and biased by political views and interests. These measures, however, could have served the purpose of forming a democratic society based on parity. The training of journalists financed by state, should have introduced awareness raising courses on gender at schools of journalism. The implementation of employment policies for the inclusion of the minorities, the disabled and gender would have been an effective way of influencing public acceptance.

The most urgent steps to be taken are the following:

- To initiate communication with the participants of self-regulatory organisations in advertising business and draw up of guidelines for fair representation. To encourage the organisations to observe these guidelines.
- To introduce a training programme dealing with the issues of gender within the regular training courses for journalists and media experts.
- To organise a training course for practising journalists and media makers, on voluntary participation basis, drawing their attention to the significance of the gender perspective.
- To articulate a more visible critique of disturbing and sexist images and texts in advertising and in the written media.
- To initiate a media monitoring programme which would call attention to the dangers of stereotypical representations of men and women, and which would promote gender fairness.

## **WOMEN AND ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT; WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AND POLITICAL LIFE**

In Hungary the traditional ideals of the gender roles seem to have been strengthened since the changing of the political system (according to the data of the opinion polls the vast majority of women do not support full-time employment, and unemployment is rising among them). At the same time there are certain signs that 'emancipation', which started in the socialist era has not stopped (the number of women going into higher education is constantly rising, the number of children is decreasing and young women are disoriented considering the values of family). Though this duality exists for longer than the political changes since the 'double burden', to show achievement at the workplace and at home had been one of the main problems of women before that as well. Families did not seem to accept the fact that women are 'emancipated'.

In respect to the rights of women the regulations follow international standards on the whole, but the administration of those standards is unsatisfactory and for the enforcement of the rights in practice the appropriate legal measures are missing. It would be essential to influence public thinking in these matters as well.

Preparing young girls for women's roles in society is especially imperfect. The number of young women smoking, drinking alcohol and using drugs is alarming. This is one of the factors why they can start adult life with fewer opportunities in the field of employment, starting a family and in their general health conditions.

The present process of changes in the employment of women is in opposite direction to the one experienced in Western Europe, though it has to be emphasised that in Hungary the percentage of women working full-time is still higher than in the West. Working part-time is not general in Hungary, in 1995 only the 3.4% of the women were employed in this way.

Previously the constantly lower rate of unemployment among women than men was regarded to be the proof of equality between the genders. It is certain that the rate of unemployment among men was 8.5% while among women it was only 7.0% in 1998. Except for people over 60 the rate of unemployment among women was lower in all age groups than among men.

The real difference is not in the degree of unemployment but in the measures of employment and inactivity. Between the age of 15-64 the 34.9% of men and the 49.2% of women were absent from employment.

The lower degree of unemployment among women is in close connection with the low percentage of their employment and with the fact that a form of the re-employment of women, the so called part-time employment is missing from the scheme, which would presumably inspire women to (re-)enter employment.

In the latest Hungarian surveys concerning the situation in the mid 1990s (Spéder, 1997) marked the typical woman and man groups of poverty. According to this survey, among

women those experiencing poverty are the old-age pensioners, those bringing up children on maternity benefit and the housewives. Among men most of them are dependent, old-age pensioners and employees. Concerning demographic groups poverty is manifest among women bringing up children on their own and those living alone. In fact, among such groups where there is only one breadwinner in the family poverty is general. Otherwise it is known that over a certain point poverty is growing with the number of the family members, among large families there are more people living in poverty.

A significant division in the status of women among different social layers is noticeable. Women bringing up more children are in the most disadvantageous situation regarding their financial condition and also their chances for employment. Their health conditions can be characterised as disadvantageous as well, since they are burdened heavily, which situation induces several diseases. Concerning employment the government supports the arrangement of part-time jobs in its proposal, though it is to be started and its effects will arise only in the future. The Institute for Behavioural Sciences at the SOTE (Semmelweis University of Medicine) has started a project with the title 'Better Health for Women' that relies on large scale co-operation from all areas of social life. The project is still in the processes of carrying out the surveys, but the first partial results are available already. These results underline the description given above added the alarming facts concerning domestic violence.

The difference between the typically male and female jobs is that the latter has less prestige and is paid worse. More women than men work in jobs not requiring skills and fewer women are in leading positions. These differences cannot be the results of the differences in qualifications. Within certain jobs there are also differences between the genders concerning the types of workplaces (branch, employer) to the men's advantage (they work in better-paid jobs).

It also has to be emphasised that in such new activities as private business women work in more disadvantageous conditions. They are those who set up businesses – which are mostly small ones, exist on the principle of self-exploitation therefore they are less profitable. Moreover, a higher percentage of self-employed women work in commerce where the risk of bankruptcy is higher.

Though in some cases the data are controversial, as a summary it can be stated that nowadays it is not paid work that women object to, but rather they do not approve of the fact that working life should be placed before family life. They are conscious of the difficulties in coordinating the two spheres of their lives and would like to reduce these difficulties when trying to decrease the time spent at the workplace. Women's employment situation is rather affected by the financial conditions and the opportunities than their aspirations and life strategies.

The Government introduced a new system to support families on 1 January 1999, which offers families with children better conditions. The family allowance, the schooling benefit and the childcare benefit have become civic rights improving the conditions of having children and bringing them up. Benefits supporting the family are accessible by both parents without distinction.

After the changing of the political system women have lost their political 'shop-window' function. There are not any quotas in the decision making committees and lists. As a result, the percentage of women members decreased in the first democratic parliament just like in other countries, which underwent political changes. Though this rate has risen a little since 1989, but stayed under the European standards in the same way as the rate in ministerial and other leading political positions. At lower state administrative levels, among mayors and self-government members there are more women in Hungary as well.

The participation of women in decision making positions is still low (compared to the previous parliamentary cycle, the number of women members has decreased and there is only one woman minister in the government). In business, more and more highly qualified women appear in leading positions.

The most urgent steps to be taken are the following:

- To set up regional competence-centres for women.
- To extend the opportunities of employment for women by supporting the experimental models of 'flexible working hours' jobs.
- To develop the social and economical conditions of reconciling working life with family life
- To support the training and coaching of women leaders.

## IV. APPENDIX

**The Calculation of Gross National Income, 1995-1997**  
million USD

	1995	1996	1997
Net foreign interest expenditure	-1 569	-1 196	-952
Balance of dividend	-437	-696	-1 132
Net income of property	-2 033	-1 892	-2 084
Endorsed revenue of Companies	-792	-1 114	-1 564
Endorsed revenue of Banks	-214	-250	-213
<b>Total of endorsed revenue</b>	<b>-1 006</b>	<b>-1 365</b>	<b>-1 777</b>
Work-related income			
Revenue	51	36	38
Expenditure	105	57	39
Balance	-54	-20	-1
<b>Total of Corrections</b>	<b>-3 092</b>	<b>-3 277</b>	<b>-3 862</b>
GDP	44 666	45 185	45 733
GNI	41 573	41 908	41 871
GNI/GDP	93,1	92,7	91,6
GDP-GNI	3 092	3 277	3 862
GDP value index		101,2	101,2
GNI value index		100,8	99,9
GDP implicit price index		121,2	118,5
GDP volume index		83,5	85,4
GNI volume index		83,2	84,3
Average of currency exchange rate (HUF/USD)	125,69	152,57	186,75
Net foreign interest expenditure	1 596,0	1 196,0	952,0
Mid-year population	10 228 989	10 193 371	10 154 900
GDP per capita	4 367	4 433	4 504
GNI per capita	4 064	4 111	4 123
	Gross National Income (GNI)		

## Gross National Income (GNI)

Net foreign interest expenditure	-200 601	-182 474	-177 786
Foreign dividend	3 665	4 041	5 602
Dividend distributed	-58 535	-110 183	-217 037
Dividend received	-54 870	-106 142	-211 435
Balance of dividend	-255 471	-288 616	-389 221
Net income of property			
Endorsed revenue of Companies	-99 572	-170 015	-292 162
Endorsed revenue of Banks	-26 900	-38 212	-39 748
Total of endorsed revenue	-126 472	-208 227	-331 910
Work-related income			
Revenue	6 438	5 500	7 146
Expenditure	13 179	8 626	7 295
Balance of work-related income	-6 741	-3 126	-149
Total of Corrections	-388 684	-499 969	-721 280
GDP	5 614 042	6 893 934	8 540 669
GNI	5 225 358	6 393 965	7 819 389
GNI/GDP	93,1	92,7	91,6
GDP-GNI	388 684	499 969	721 280
GDP value index		122,8	123,9
GNI value index		122,4	122,3
GDP implicit price index		121,2	118,5
GDP volume index		101,3	104,6
GNI volume index		101,0	103,2
Average of currency exchange rate (HUF/USD)	125,69	152,57	186,75
Mid-year population	10 228 989	10 193 371	10 154 900
GDP per capita (HUF)	548 836	676 315	841 039
GNI per capita (HUF)	510 838	627 267	770 011

**Population, 1 January 1998**

	Male	Female	Total
Population	4 817 562	5 274 227	10 091 789

**Population by age groups, 1 January 1999**

Age groups	Male	Female	Total
0-4	269 644	254 995	524 639
0-14	893 417	851 209	1 744 626
15-49	2 582 486	2 550 635	5 133 121
60-X	764 891	1 213 183	1 977 574

**Urban/rural population, 1 January 1999**

	Male	Female	Total
Urban	3 016 256	3 393 396	6 409 654
Rural	1 801 304	1 880 831	3 682 135
Total	4 817 562	5 274 227	10 091 789

**Population growth rate, 1998**

	Male	Female	Total
Population decrease (%)	-0,5	-0,4	-0,4

**Total fertility rate, 1998: 1,33**

**Fertility rate for women aged 15-19, 1998: 26,1**



**Life expectancy at birth, 1998**

	Male	Female	Total
Life expectancy at birth	66,1	75,1	70,48

**Infant mortality rate, 1998**

	Male	Female	Total
Infant death per 1000 live birth	10,9	8,5	9,7

**Under-five mortality rate, 1998**

	Male	Female	Total
Under five death per 100.000 population	2,42	1,86	2,15

Maternal death per 100.000 live birth, 1998: 6,18

Contraceptive prevalence rate, 1993: 72,6 %

% of births attended by trained health personnel, 1998: 99,5

HIV prevalence rate (per 10000 population), 1998: 0,763

## Gender equality in education

Ratio of boys in primary and secondary education combined	(1998)	51%
Ratio of literate females to males at ages 15-24	(1996)	0,95

**Economic activity of population aged 15-74  
1998**

	Male	Female	Total
Unemployment ratio, %	8,5	7,0	7,8
Employment-population ratio	54,9	41,0	47,7
<b>% of labour force engaged</b>			
in agriculture,	10,4	4,1	7,5
in industry,	41,2	25,6	34,2
in services	48,5	70,3	58,3

**% of labour force by employment status  
1998**

	Male	Female	Total
<i>Employee</i>	81,3	88,7	84,6
<i>Member of co-operatives</i>	1,9	1,1	1,5
<i>Member of partnership</i>	4,2	2,6	3,5
<i>Self-employed</i>	12,1	6,5	9,6
<i>Unpaid family worker</i>	0,5	1,1	0,7
	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## HUNGARY

### GDP and GNI at current prices 1995-1997

	1995	1996	1997
Gross Domestic Product			
in million HUF	5 685 390	6 968 839	8 540 237
Gross Domestic Product			
in million USD*	44 666	45 185	45 733
Gross National product			
in million HUF	5 225 358	6 393 965	7 819 389
Gross National product			
in million USD*	41 573	41 908	41 871
Per capita GDP, in HUF	548 836	626 315	841 039
Per capita GDP, in USD*	4 167	4 433	4 504
Per capita GNI, in HUF	510 838	627 267	770 011
Per capita GNI, in USD*	4 064	4 111	4 123

Calculated by official exchange rates

Source: Hungarian CSO

## Household income per capita

Year	HUF/year/capita
1995	189 984
1996	214 071
1997	254 646

## Housing and environment

	Male	Female	Total
Floor space per persons	26,5	28,3	27,4
No. of persons per room	1,49	1,42	1,46
% population with access to adequate sanitation (bathroom)	88,7	88,6	88,6
% population with access to piped water	88,0	88,3	88,1
% population with access to electricity	99,9	99,9	99,9
% population relying on traditional fuels for energy use	33,4	31,7	32,5
Arable land per capita	..	..	0,4667, hectares

## Human security and social justice

	Male	Female	Total
No. of victims of violence per 1000 people	43,7	20,1	31,4
No. of persons in prison per 1000 people	280,4	15,6	142,0

Source: Ministry of Interior

## Indicators on Education

Indicators	Year	Male	Female	Total	Note
Adult literacy rate	1996	99,3	98,9	99,1	-
Literacy rate of 15-24 year old	1996	99,7	99,7	99,7	-
Net primary enrolment ratio	1998	97,2	98,3	97,7	6-13 year-group data not available
% reaching grade5/ /completion of grade 4		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14-17 year group data not available
Net secondary enrolment ratio	1998	80,8	85,6	83,2	
Average number of years of schooling completed		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	