



OSH BAROMETER

Hungary

Country Report

Hungary Country Report Index

This document contains the OSH Barometer Country Report Summary of Hungary

Introduction	General information
Generic information	OSH authorities Economic and sector profile Workforce profile
Steering of OSH	National strategies Social dialogue
OSH outcomes and working conditions	Work accidents Health perception of the workers OSH culture and health awareness Working conditions Prevention in companies Worker involvement
OSH infrastructure	Enforcement capacity OSH statistics, surveys and research

Introduction **General information**

The **development and provision of the OSH BAROMETER — Status of Occupational Safety and Health in Europe** is a long-term activity of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (**DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion**) and the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (**EU-OSHA**). It aims to provide up-to-date online information for all interested parties and stakeholders about the status of OSH in the European Union.

The overall objective of this activity is to design and develop a reliable and stable information system on OSH in Europe, based on data from the relevant national and European data providers. From 2016 to 2018, two contractors of DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (Kooperationsstelle Hamburg IFE and Eurogip) developed the structure of the system, collected data for a selected number of indicators and assessed their reliability.

EU-OSHA will contribute to the establishment and maintenance of the **OSH BAROMETER** by designing and running the data visualisation tool, ensuring data quality in cooperation with key data providers and stakeholders, and feeding in the quantitative and qualitative data in close collaboration with EU institutions and Member State Contact Points. As part of its activity '**EU OSH INFO System**', EU-OSHA will publish an analytical report, based on the collected data, every 3 years.

The **OSH BAROMETER** uses the following data sources:

- Eurostat: data on economy, sectors, population, and employment
- Eurostat: Labour Force Survey (LFS), particularly the ad hoc module from 2013: 'Accidents at work and other work-related health problems'
- Eurostat: European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)
- Eurofound: European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS)
- EU-OSHA: European Survey of Enterprises' New and Emerging Risks (ESENER) 2014
- European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion: several reports and studies
- Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC): non-confidential country evaluations
- National contact points in Member States: national data and descriptions
- EU-OSHA focal points/EU-OSHA: descriptions of the national OSH Systems in OSHwiki
- comprehensive reports from national or European sources

This methodology contains a compilation of all references and data sources that were used to provide texts, diagrams and tables, and in some cases additional explanations.

In most cases we provide the following data:

- the indicator and diagram/table/description title
- a short description of the data evaluation and visualisation approach
- exact source with name and link
- the period of reference (year/period) and the last update
- the coverage of Member States and other countries
- filter options or selection criteria of the source
- the measuring unit
- any calculation that EU-OSHA performed based on the original data
- visualisation basics
- other useful explanations and additional comments

Generic information OSH authorities

This indicator is an overview of OSH authorities and relevant OSH institutions in the different Member States and at EU level.

For further information refer to Methodology



OSH authority

Ministry of National Economy (Nemzetgazdasági Minisztérium)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

This ministry is responsible for employment policy and professionally controlling the field of occupational health. It is also the authority for occupational safety and health (OSH) inspection activities of the district offices of the government departments that act as OSH authorities. The Department of Occupational Safety and Health (Munkavédelmi Főosztály) is within the State Secretariat for Vocational Training and the Labour Market (Munkaerőpiacért és Képzésért Felelős Államtitkárság). The department performs legislative, coordination and functional activities. Its most important tasks are authoritative and professional control tasks, state control tasks and supervision tasks related to occupational safety, data collection and statistical analysis. Furthermore, it informs and counsels the public on issues concerning OSH. The department performs certain authoritative activities as occupational safety expert and operates the information technology (IT) system of the OSH authority. In addition to this, the department participates in national and international committees and operates the Hungarian focal point of the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA).

National Public Health Institute (OKI — Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

OKI is the background institution of the ministry responsible for health (EMMI). It was founded by merging other institutes (National Centre for Epidemiology, National Public Health Centre, Office of the Chief Medical Officer), delegating tasks to the ministry and reducing personnel. Its Occupational Health Directorate (Munkahigiénés és Foglalkozás-egészségügyi Igazgatóság) is the successor of the National Institute of Occupational Health (Országos Munkahigiénés és Foglalkozás-egészségügyi Intézet). As the organisational part of OKI —the body that has been granted national occupational health powers — the directorate is tasked with professionally controlling the field of occupational health (occupational medicine and work hygiene). Its most important tasks in professional control, expertise, training, further education and information provision, and international professional fields are (i) developing standard protocols, (ii) providing background support and expertise, (iii) implementing activities specified in legislation, (iv) carrying out assessment and analysis, (v) providing (further) education, (vi) publishing professional journals, and (vii) encouraging international cooperation. In addition to this, the directorate performs laboratory measurements and special medical examinations.

Occupational safety and health units of the Metropolitan and County Government Offices (Fővárosi és Megyei Kormányhivatalok munkavédelmi egységei)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The organisation of the Metropolitan and County Government agencies belongs to the Prime Minister's Office. District offices in county seats perform OSH inspections. There are occupational safety and occupational health experts available to control compliance with legal requirements (inspection, sanctions), counselling and the investigation of work accidents and occupational diseases. The units can ask for support from other departments within the office (e.g. public health).

Other supervisory entities also perform occupational safety tasks, such as the Hungarian Office for Mining and Geology (Magyar Bányászati és Földtani Hivatal). In the case of certain distinct areas (armed forces, law enforcement and disaster management bodies, etc.), the given sector issues safety and health regulations pursuant to special authorisation in the law. Furthermore, these bodies supervise the enforcement of the OSH regulations that fall within their competence. Recently, there has been an approximation towards civilian legislation.

Compensation and insurance body

n/a

See more in OSHwiki

Current Hungarian regulations do not separate the accident insurance system, although the issue of its introduction is repeatedly being raised in national strategies. The employer pays social contribution tax after its employees, which also partly covers healthcare costs. The value of the contribution, which is set out in legislation, is the same for every employer and employee and does not take into account the dangerous nature of the job. As a result, the employer is not directly interested in reducing risks inherent in the work environment.

Following the dissolution of the National Office for Rehabilitation and Social Affairs (Nemzeti Rehabilitációs és Szociális Hivatal), tasks such as the establishment of a disability pension, an accident disability pension, an accident-related allowance, a rehabilitation allowance, health damage annuity for miners, and the establishment of the degree of lasting health damage and the portion that has arisen from a worker's occupation are administered in various places. Generally, cases are handled in district offices, but some are handled by the Rehabilitation Department of the Government Office of Budapest (Budapest Főváros Kormányhivatala Rehabilitációs Főosztálya) and the Social Affairs and Child Protection Government Office (Szociális és Gyermekvédelmi Főigazgatóság) at the national level.

Prevention institute

n/a

See more in OSHwiki

There are a number of market-based, well-equipped occupational health and occupational safety service providers across the country that are aimed at satisfying the requirements for prevention services.

Standardisation body

Hungarian Standards Institution (MSZT — Magyar Szabványügyi Testület)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

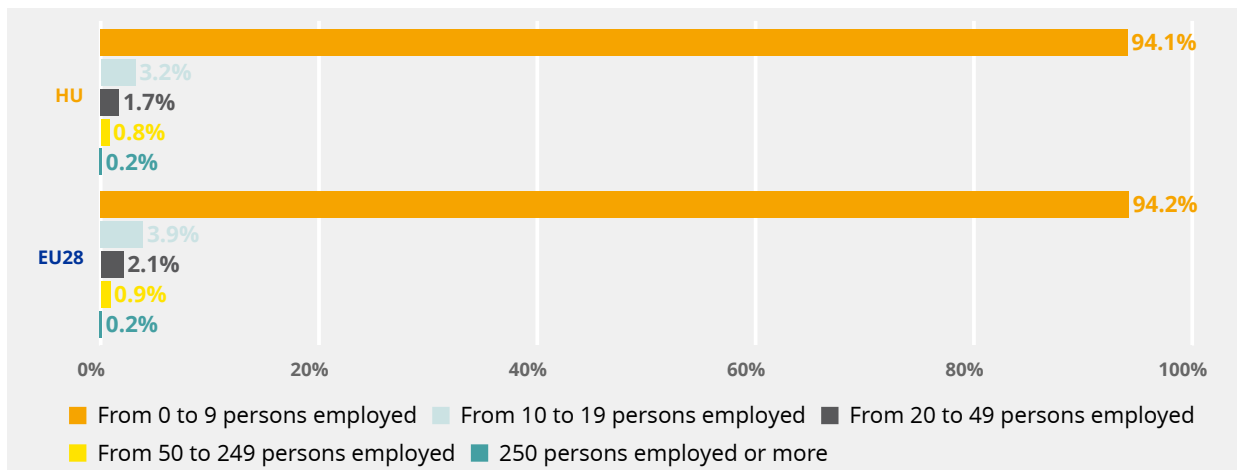
The MSZT is an independent, non-profit public body. Its main activities and services include standardisation, certification, adult education, issue of standards, distribution of standards and information supply.

Generic information **Economic and sector profile**

The indicator 'Economic and sector profile' displays relevant data on the economy and sectoral structure of the EU and its Member States, e.g. percentages of company size, employment per sector and information on gross domestic product. Note: Not all data is available for every country.

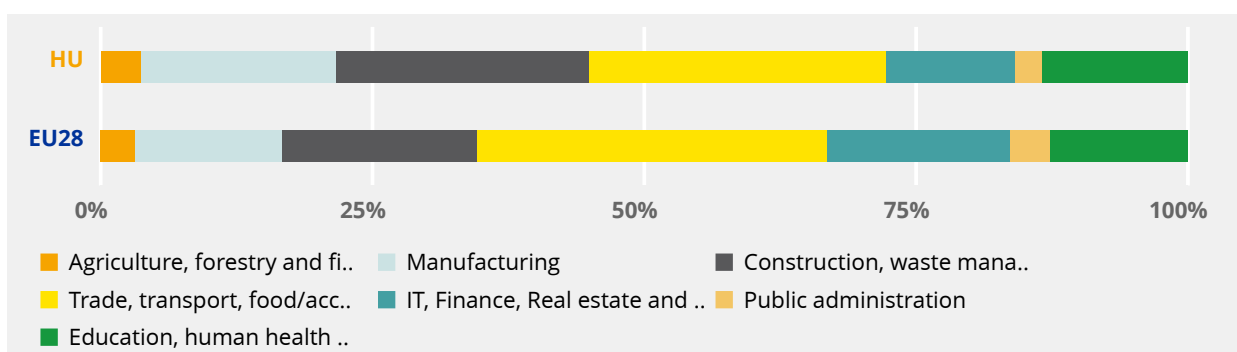
Source: EUROSTAT. For further information refer to Methodology

Company size



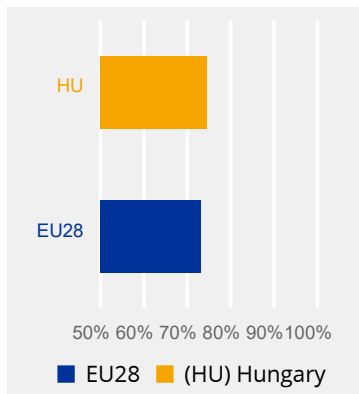
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
From 0 to 9 persons employed	HU	94.1	EU28	94.2
From 10 to 19 persons employed	HU	3.2	EU28	3.9
From 20 to 49 persons employed	HU	1.7	EU28	2.1
From 50 to 249 persons employed	HU	0.8	EU28	0.9
250 persons employed or more	HU	0.2	EU28	0.2

Employment per sector



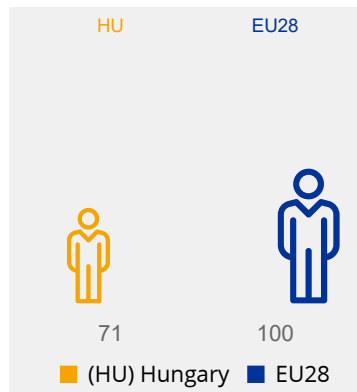
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	HU	3.7	EU28	3.2
Manufacturing	HU	17.9	EU28	13.5
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	HU	23.3	EU28	18
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	HU	27.3	EU28	32.1
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	HU	11.8	EU28	16.9
Public administration	HU	2.6	EU28	3.7
Education, human health and social work activities	HU	13.4	EU28	12.7

Employment rate



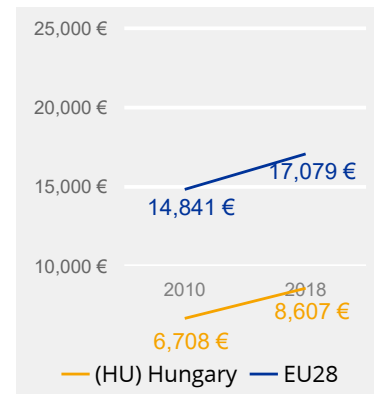
Country	Value (%)
EU28	73.2
(HU) Hungary	74.4

GDP per capita in relation to EU28 average



Country	Value (%)
(HU) Hungary	70.7
EU28	100

Income per capita





Country	Year	Income
(HU) Hungary	2010	4241
(HU) Hungary	2018	5424
EU28	2010	14841
EU28	2018	17383

Generic information **Workforce profile**

This indicator includes a few key data on ageing workers and the workforce: median age, employment rate of different age groups, total and sex.

Source: EUROSTAT. For further information refer to Methodology

 EU28	Median age of population: 43.3 years	Employment rate (55 - 64): 58.7 %	Employment rate (female): 67.4 %	Employment rate (male): 79 %	Employment rate (total): 73.2 %	Unemployment rate: 6.8 %
 HU	Median age of population: 43 years	Employment rate (55 - 64): 54.4 %	Employment rate (female): 66.8 %	Employment rate (male): 82.1 %	Employment rate (total): 74.4 %	Unemployment rate: 3.7 %

Steering of OSH National strategies

National strategies are well known as a policy instrument to enhance the effectiveness of an OSH system through the collaborative and smart use of resources. They include approaches such as priority setting, prior action defining and action plans. You will find here a short harmonised description of current national strategies based on the full mapping report of EU-OSHA on national strategies (December 2017) plus later updates as received from Member States.

For further information refer to Methodology



Hungary

Structure of each National strategy

Basic information

Hungarian version: **Munkavédelem nemzeti politikája 2016-2022**

English version: **National Occupational Safety and Health Policy 2016-2022**

Former strategies: **OGY határozat a munkavédelem országos programjáról**

Background

Defining the perceived problem:

The growth in the economy and production, and the impact of increased burdens on workers, has led to an increase in the number of accidents at the workplace, including fatal accidents at work and occupational diseases. Most accidents at work occur in the processing industry, transportation, warehousing and retail sectors. Activities involving elevated psychological stress represent an increasing proportion of accidents at work, and absence from work due to psychosocial factors is also occurring more frequently.

Main reasons for accidents are:

- Lack or inoperability of safety equipment used to prevent mechanical hazards
- Lack of or failure to wear personal protective equipment
- Deficiency in occupational safety and health knowledge

Characteristics and objectives

Main objectives (goals, priorities, visions)

The main objectives are:

1. To reduce risks that represent a threat to safety and health of employees. Prevention is seen as the only option for avoiding accidents at work and occupational diseases.
2. And to ensure that occupational safety and health development contributes to greater productivity, competitiveness and carrying capacity of society, as well as to the preservation of a high-quality workforce. The improvement of working conditions is highlighted.

Quote: "The prevention of accidents at work and occupational diseases is important for the entire national economy as adequate conditions in the workplace are not expected to carry negative consequences or additional costs. It is a natural and fundamental common social and individual interest to ensure that employees are able to work under safe and healthy conditions".

Details and activity

Priorities

Activities and implementation measures

In order to increase the level of safety at work, to reduce the number of accidents, to prevent the occurrence of occupational diseases, and to preserve and increase Hungary's competitiveness, the following tasks are defined in the OSH policy:

1. Developing the competitiveness of enterprises
2. Maintaining the working capacity of employees
3. Occupational safety and health training and education
4. Information, communication
5. Occupational safety and health research and development

Ministry for National Economy Department of Occupational Safety and Health coordinates the implementation of the OSH policy. The tasks are scheduled in the department's internal work plan.

• Developing the competitiveness of enterprises

1. Supporting introduction of free online tools to be used to carry out occupational safety and health tasks
2. Encouraging the development of an effective occupational safety and health management system
3. Communication of good practices and promotion of adoption
4. Developing a concept for accident insurance within the scope of social security

• Maintaining the working capacity of employees

1. Reducing absence from work as a result of psychosocial risks
2. Reducing absence from work as a result of psychosocial risks
3. Encouraging research to determine work-related musculoskeletal disorders and work-related cancer, and promoting research results
4. Encouraging and supporting the elaboration of new methods of ergonomics

• Occupational safety and health training and education

1. Elaborating a mandatory further training system for occupational safety and health professionals
2. Expanding knowledge on safety and health and chemical safety at work in education
3. Reducing occupational risks affecting employees of vulnerable groups and employees working in atypical types of employment

• Information, communication

1. Preparing information and publications promoting safe and healthy employment
2. Regular distribution of timely and professional information targeted at micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, with the involvement of the public information system of occupational safety and health
3. Supporting the publication of research results relating to occupational safety and health

• Occupational safety and health research and development

1. Statistical data collection and development of the information base
2. Encouraging research on the impacts of climate change on employees
3. Coping with the increasing average age of employees and analysis of the impact of newly emerging risks
4. Establishing a database of occupational safety and health service providers
5. Establishing a database of occupational health service providers
6. Improving the professional and operational conditions of the integrated occupational safety and health authority

7. Developing cooperation among organisations interested in maintaining safe and healthy working conditions and lawful employment
8. Introduction and development of a risk-based inspection strategy
9. Complex evaluation of all 24 directives comprising Hungarian legislation on occupational safety and health and simplification of existing laws and regulation.

Actors and stakeholders

Main actor is the Labour Committee, it consists of the interest representation organs of employees and employers, as well as the representatives of the Government. Their work can be supported by temporary and permanent experts.

Representatives of the side of employers and side of employees have to be members of the Hungarian Economic and Social Council (a consultative, proposal-making and advisory body independent from Parliament and the Government, with members representing the Hungarian civil society). Members of the side of employers are interest groups (e.g. National Association of Entrepreneurs and Employers, Hungarian Association of Craftmen's Corporations, Agrarian Employers' Federation, Confederation of Hungarian Employers and Industrialists), members of the side of employees are trade union federations (e.g. Democratic Confederation of Free Trade Unions, National Federation of Workers' Councils, Confederation of Unions of Professionals, The Forum for the Cooperation of Trade Unions). The side of the Government consists of representatives of supervisory ministries of certain sectors, and national level authorities (e.g. labour inspectorate, mining authority, national health insurance fund).

Resources and timeframe

The Ministry for National Economy is responsible for the performance of public tasks related to OSH, therefore resources are provided by the Government. However, most of the tasks arising from the OSH policy 2016-2022 are also covered by tenders.

Evaluation

As National Occupational Safety and Health Policy sets out OSH priorities for the period of 2016-2022, evaluation of the strategy does not exist yet.

Ex ante indicators for the years 2012 to 2020: Ex ante indicators are not available.

Relation to EU Strategic Framework

There is a direct reference to the EU-OSH Strategic Framework made. Due to the broad approach, there are relations to all aspects of the European Strategic Framework.

Response of national strategies to EU challenges

Implementation record

Task:

- Developing the competitiveness of enterprises.

Other tasks:

- Supporting introduction of free online tools to be used to carry out occupational safety and health tasks.
- Encouraging the development of an effective occupational safety and health management system.

Prevention of work-related diseases

Tasks:

- Maintaining the working capacity of employees.
- Occupational safety and health research and development.

Other tasks:

- Reducing absence from work as a result of psychosocial risks.
- Reducing absence from work as a result of psychosocial risks.
- Encouraging research to determine work-related musculoskeletal disorders and work-related cancer, and promoting research results.
- Coping with the increasing average age of employees and analysis of the impact of newly emerging risks.

Tackling demographic change

Tasks:

- Occupational safety and health training and education.
- Occupational safety and health research and development.

Tasks:

- Reducing occupational risks affecting employees of vulnerable groups and employees working in atypical types of employment.
- Coping with the increasing average age of employees and analysis of the impact of newly emerging risks.

Steering of OSH Social dialogue

This indicator consists of text-based descriptions of the social dialogue plus quantitative data, e.g. responses to ESENER 2019 questions. Note: When no data is available for the indicator displayed, '-' will appear.

For further information refer to Methodology



Hungary

12 %

Joint consultative,
employment forum
or similar

48 %

Health and safety
representative

7 %

Trade union
representation

7 %

Health and safety
committee



EU27_2020

24 %

Joint consultative,
employment forum
or similar

57 %

Health and safety
representative

19 %

Trade union
representation

23 %

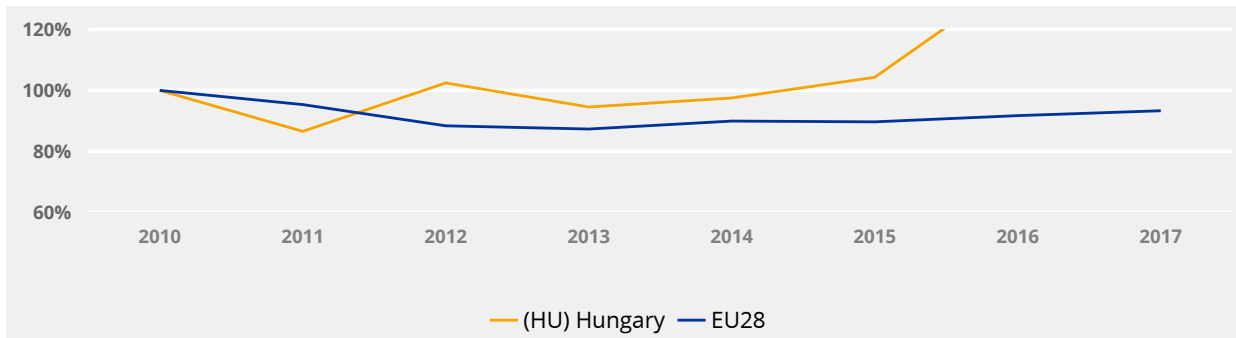
Health and safety
committee

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Work accidents**

This indicator consists of two data sets: trends in non-fatal work accidents from 2010, and fatal work accidents (Eurostat data).

For further information refer to For further information refer to Methodology

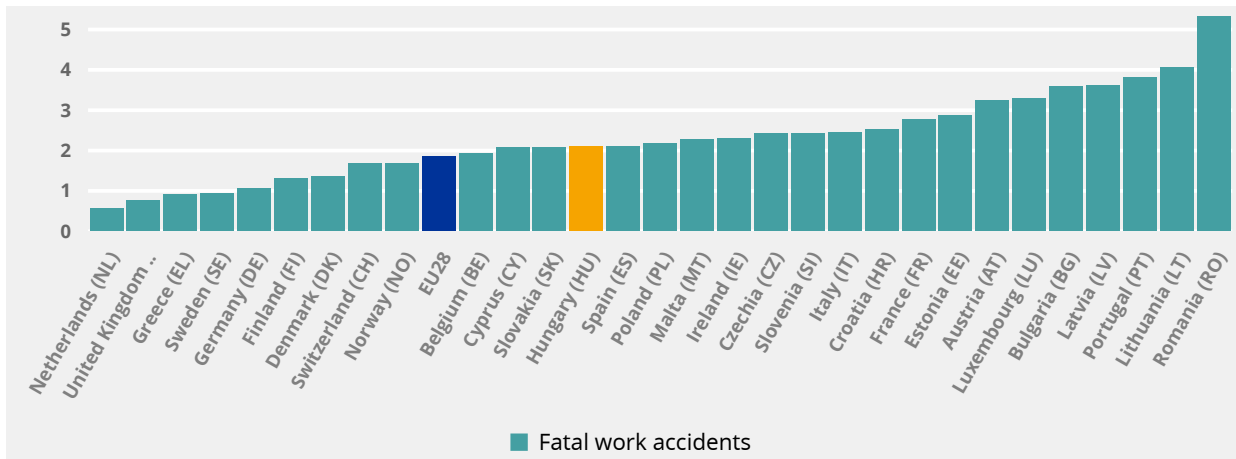
Non-fatal work accidents



The diagram shows the development of non-fatal work accidents between 2010 until the latest available year. The year 2010 has been set as baseline (2010 = 100). The country lines and the EU line (dark blue) show the trend as percentage of the value of this base year.

Country	Year	Value (%)	Country	Year	Value (%)
(HU) Hungary	2010	100	EU28	2010	100
(HU) Hungary	2011	86.6	EU28	2011	95.3
(HU) Hungary	2012	102.4	EU28	2012	88.4
(HU) Hungary	2013	94.5	EU28	2013	87.3
(HU) Hungary	2014	97.5	EU28	2014	89.9
(HU) Hungary	2015	104.3	EU28	2015	89.7
(HU) Hungary	2016	137.2	EU28	2016	91.7
(HU) Hungary	2017	127.4	EU28	2017	93.3

Fatal work accidents



This diagram shows the number of fatal accidents for every Member State per 100,000 employees. The EU average was 1,85 accidents per 100,000 employees in the period 2010-2017. The source of the data is the incidence rate as published by Eurostat.

Country	Value (accidents)
EU28	1.9
Hungary (HU)	2.1

OSH outcomes and working conditions

Health perception of the workers

This indicator contains six data sets based on responses in the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS) 2015 from Eurofound and the Labour Force Survey 2013 from Eurostat. Every 8 years this survey has an ad hoc module on OSH-related questions. All data are from the latest OSH ad hoc module. Note: When no data is available for the indicator displayed, '-' will appear.

For further information refer to Methodology



EU28

86 %

Satisfaction with
working conditions

8 %

Health problem in
the last 12 months

42 % null

25 %

Health affected by
work

8 %

More than 15 days of
absence

73 %

Likelihood of staying
in current job until 60
years old



Hungary

86 %

Satisfaction with
working conditions

3 %

Health problem in
the last 12 months

30 % null

20 %

Health affected by
work

3 %

More than 15 days of
absence

70 %

Likelihood of staying
in current job until 60
years old

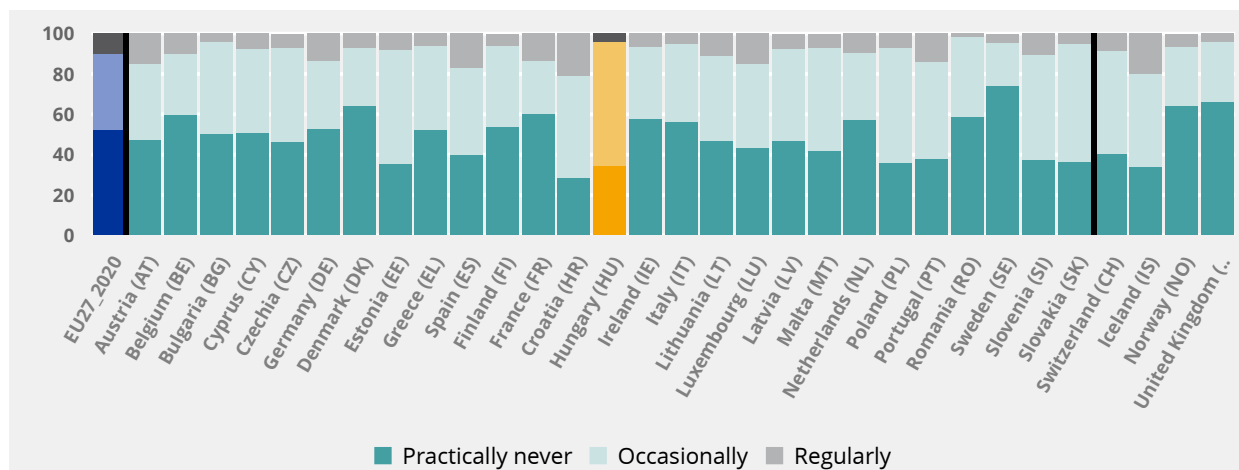
OSH outcomes and working conditions

OSH culture and health awareness

This indicator provides data on typical aspects of OSH culture and health awareness such as sickness absence analysis, existence of prevention plans, or the implementation of measures for better safety and health. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

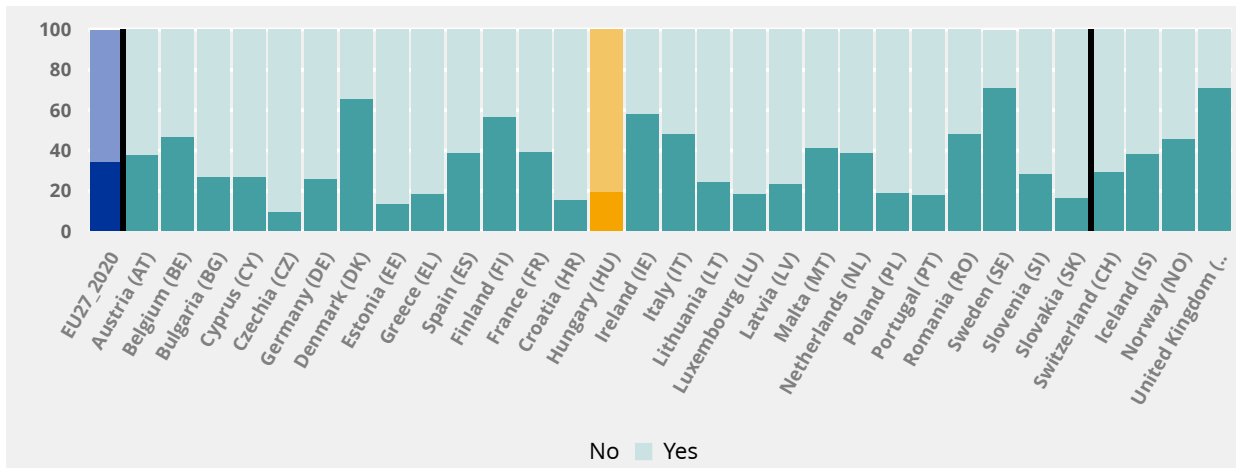
Health and safety discussed



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “How often is health and safety discussed between employee representatives and the management? Do such discussions take place regularly, only when particular health and safety issues arise or not at all?”

Country	Practically never (%)	Occasionally (%)	Regularly (%)
EU27_2020	10	37.5	52.4
Hungary (HU)	4	61.3	34.7

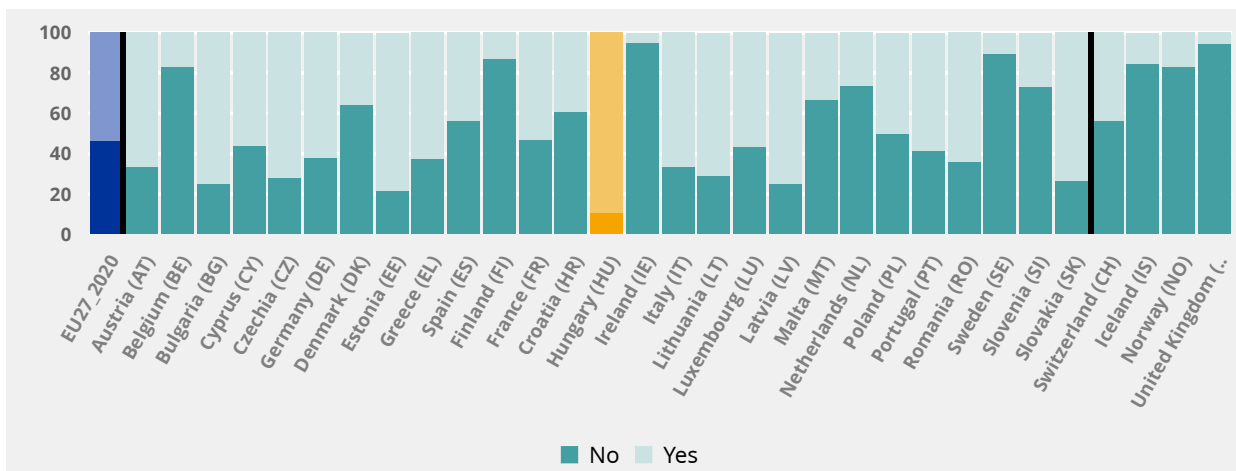
Action plan to prevent stress



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Does your establishment have an action plan to prevent work-related stress?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	34.6	65.4
Hungary (HU)	19.7	80.3

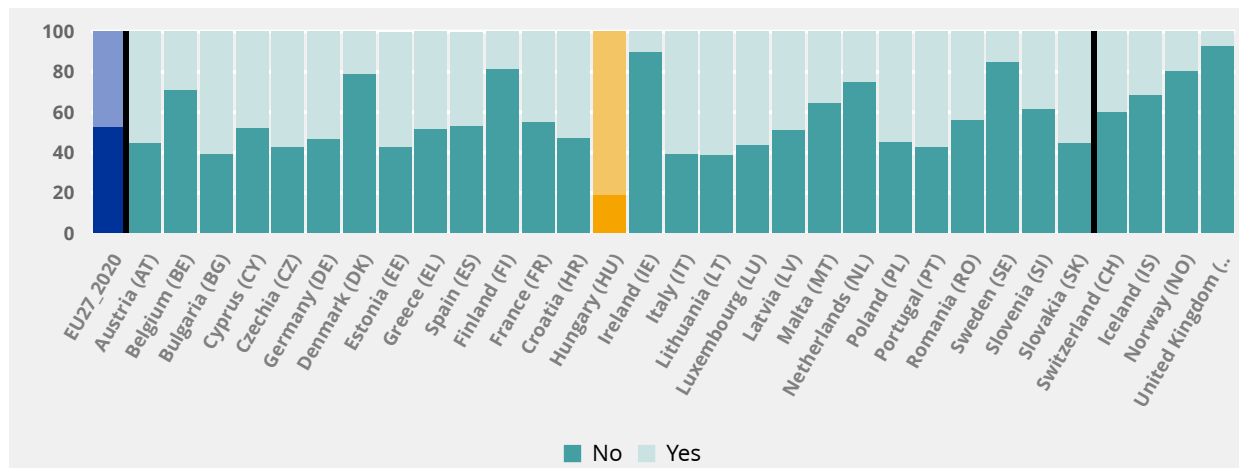
Procedure against bullying



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Does your establishment have an action plan to prevent work-related stress?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	46.3	53.7
Hungary (HU)	10.7	89.3

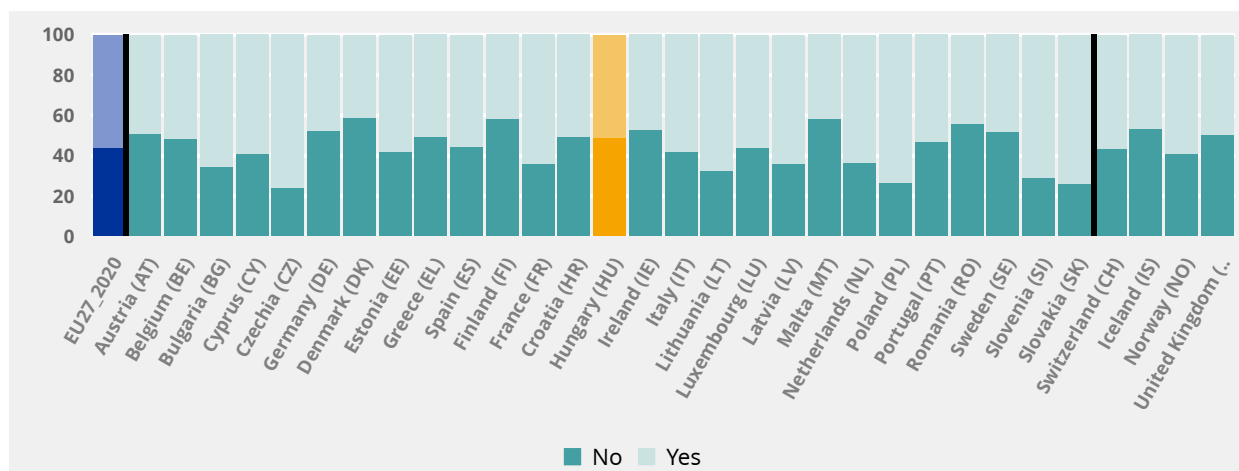
Procedures to deal with threats



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Is there a procedure in place to deal with possible cases of bullying or harassment?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	52.6	47.4
Hungary (HU)	18.9	81.1

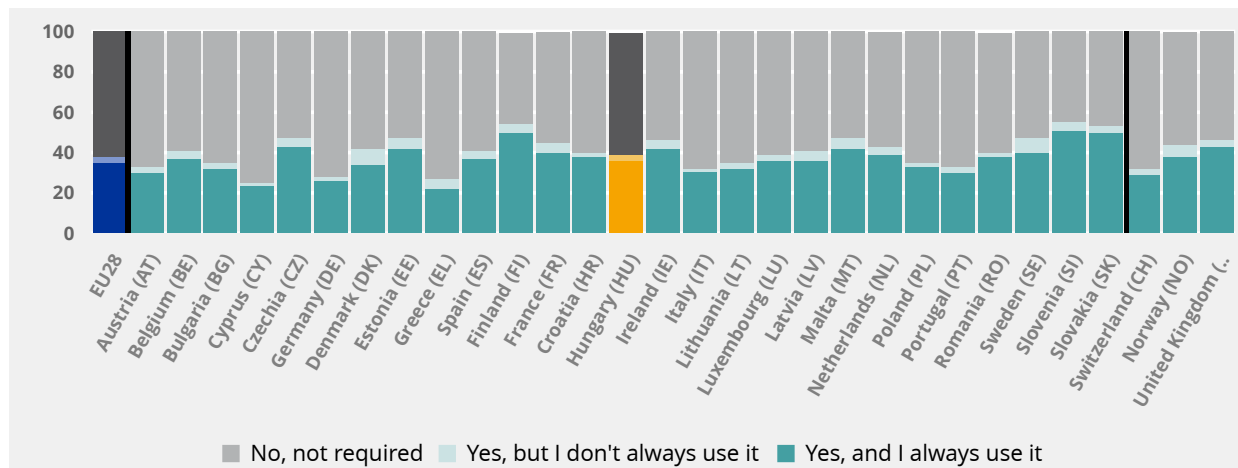
Measures to reduce work pressure



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Is there a procedure to deal with possible cases of threats, abuse or assaults by clients, patients pupils or members in public?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	44.1	55.9
Hungary (HU)	49.1	50.9

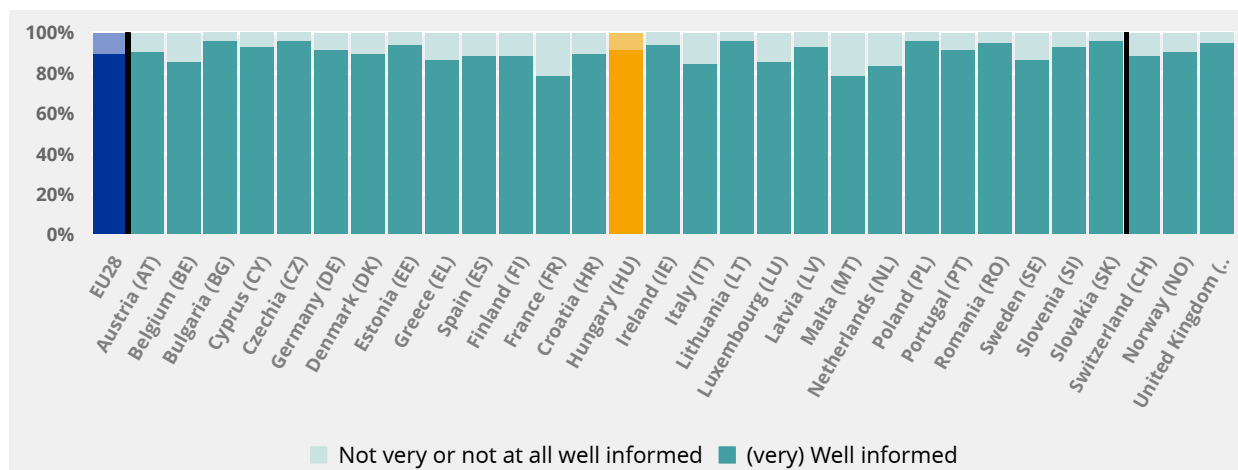
Use of personal protective equipment



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "In the last 3 years, has your establishment used any of the following measures to prevent psychosocial risks?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Reorganisation of work in order to reduce job demands and work pressure"

Country	No, not required (%)	Yes, but not required (%)	Yes and always (%)
EU28	62	3	35
Hungary (HU)	60	3	36

Information about risks



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question : "Does your job ever require that you wear personal protective equipment and do you use it?"

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	90	10
Hungary (HU)	92	8

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Working conditions**

This indicator provides data on typical aspects of OSH culture and health awareness such as sickness absence analysis, existence of prevention plans, or the implementation of measures for better safety and health. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

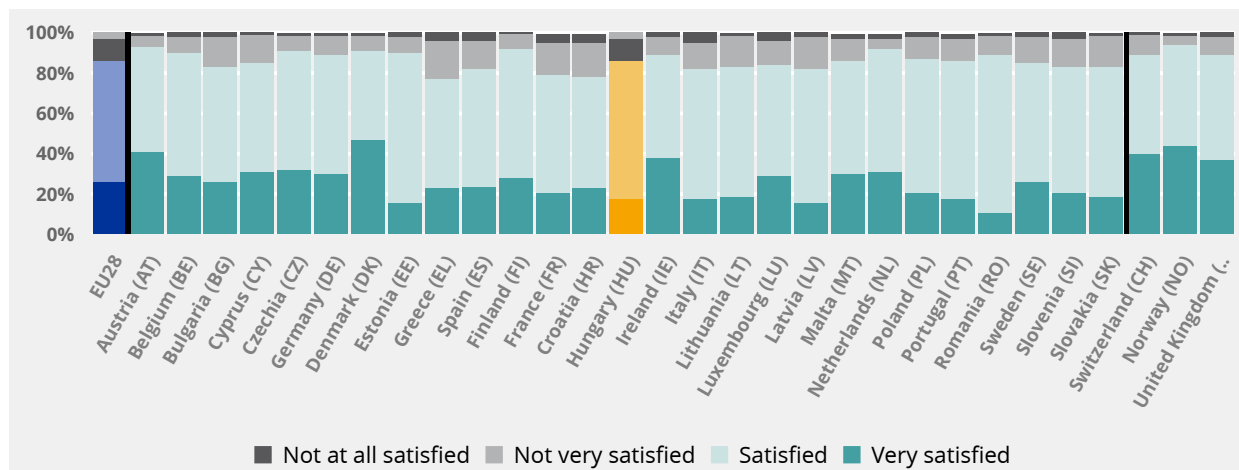
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Overall opinion

This topic displays data on the workers' overall general assessment of risks and their overall satisfaction with working conditions. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

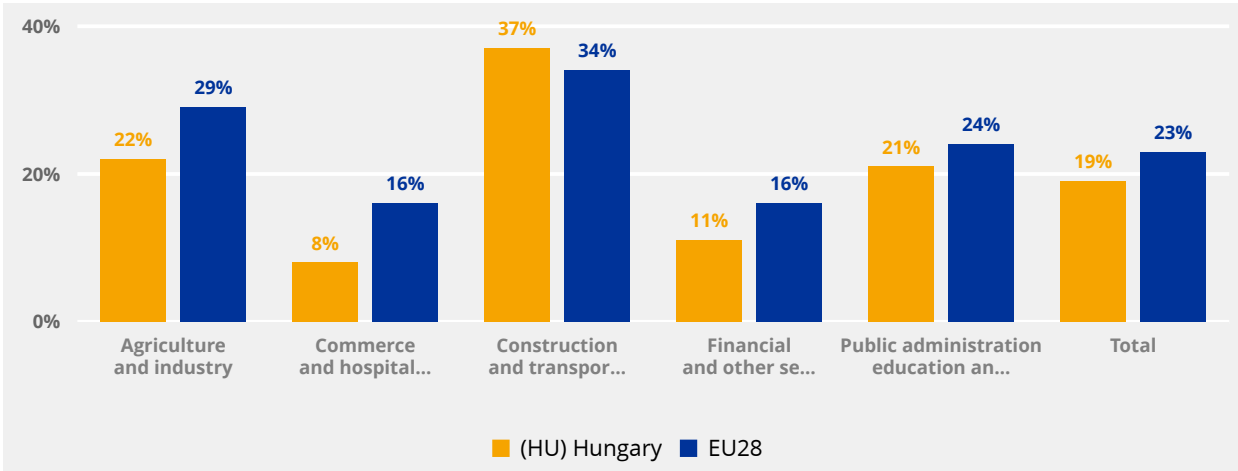
Source: European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Job satisfaction



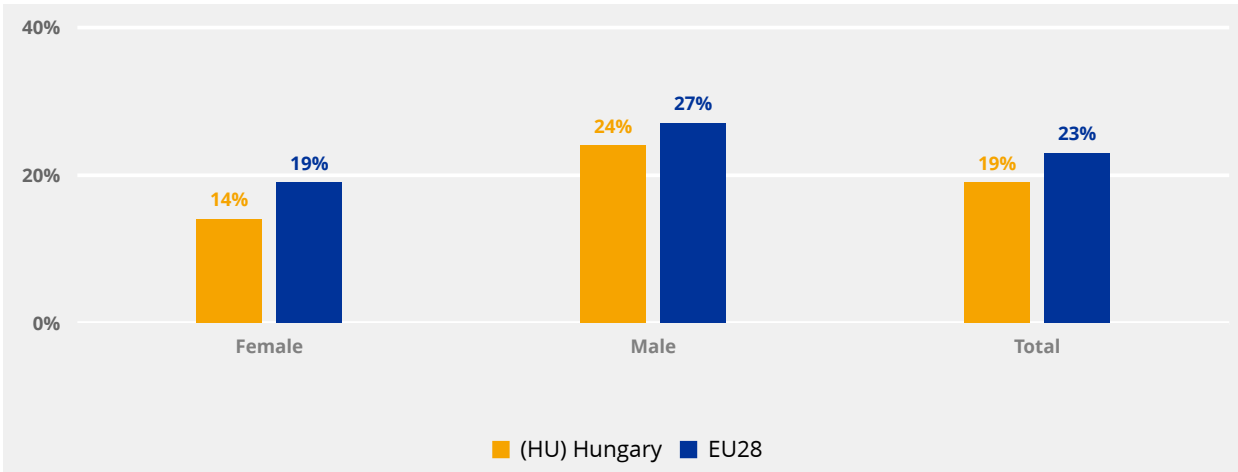
Country	Not at all satisfied (%)	Not very satisfied (%)	Satisfied (%)	Very satisfied (%)
EU28	3	11	26	0
Hungary (HU)	3	11	18	0

Health at risk - Sector



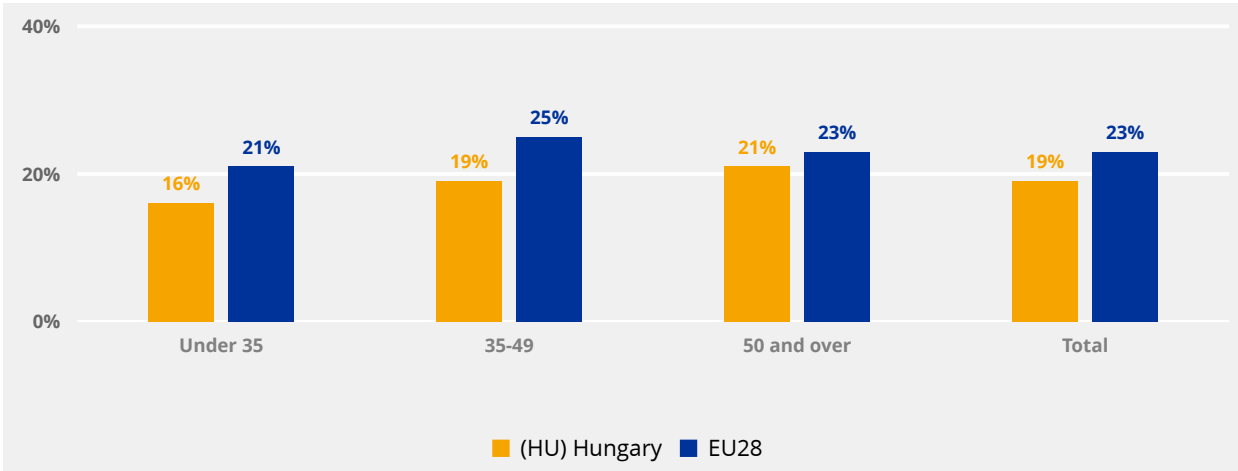
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Agriculture and industry	(HU) Hungary	22	EU28	29
Commerce and hospitality	(HU) Hungary	8	EU28	16
Construction and transport	(HU) Hungary	37	EU28	34
Financial and other services	(HU) Hungary	11	EU28	16
Public administration education and health	(HU) Hungary	21	EU28	24
Total	(HU) Hungary	19	EU28	23

Health at risk - Gender



Gender	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Female	(HU) Hungary	14	EU28	19
Male	(HU) Hungary	24	EU28	27
Total	(HU) Hungary	19	EU28	23

Health at risk - Age



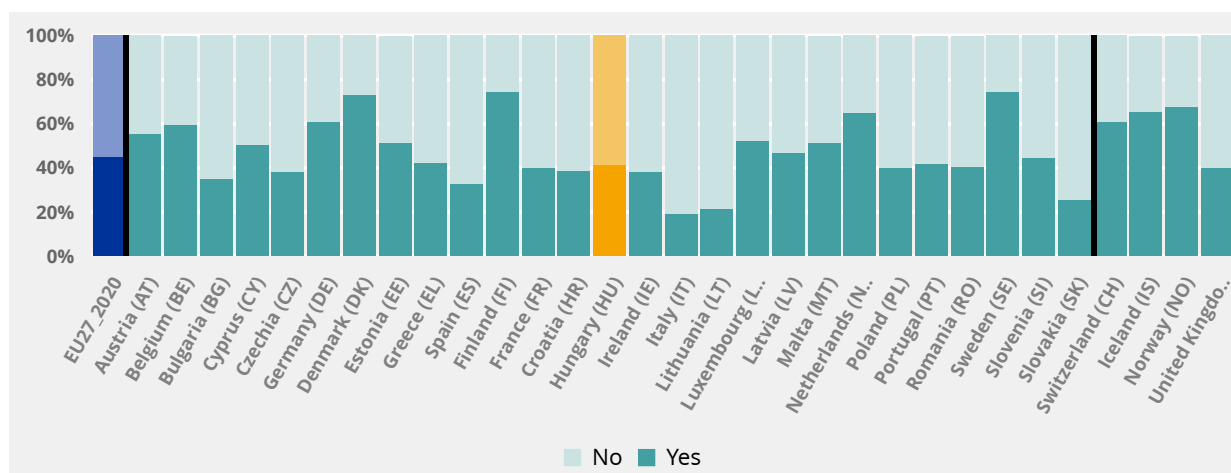
Age	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Under 35	(HU) Hungary	16	EU28	21
35-49	(HU) Hungary	19	EU28	25
50 and over	(HU) Hungary	21	EU28	23
Total	(HU) Hungary	19	EU28	23

Mental risk

This topic displays data from surveys on certain important aspects of mental risks such as time pressure, poor communication or cooperation, employees' lack of influence, job insecurity, difficult customers or clients, long or irregular working hours and discrimination. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

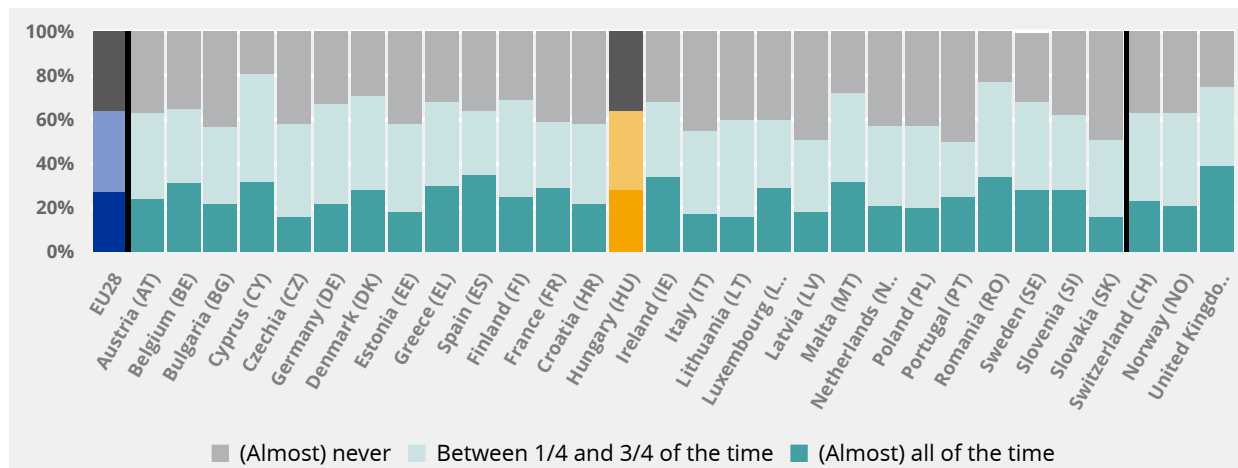
Time pressure - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Time pressure".

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	45.1	54.9
Hungary (HU)	41.4	58.6

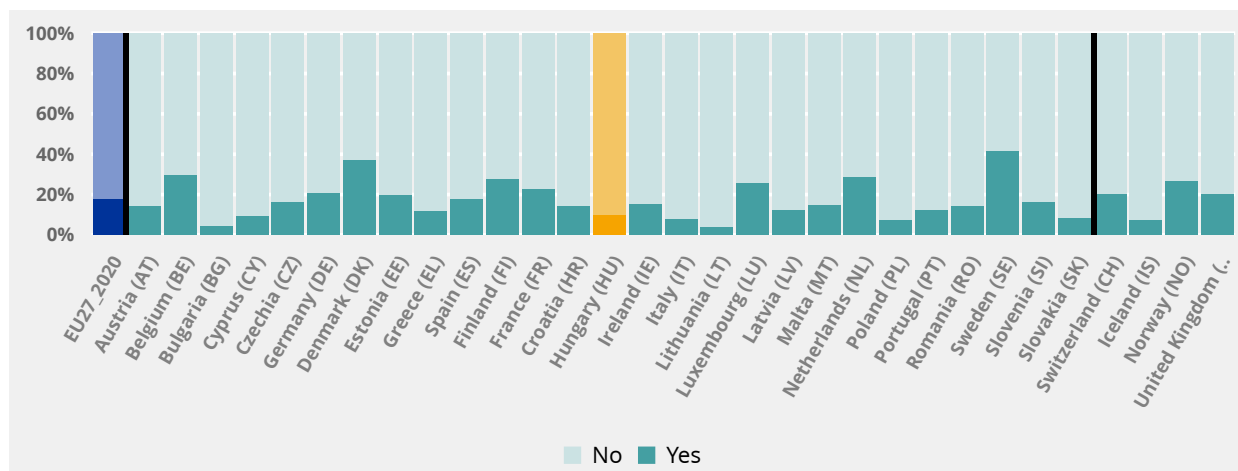
Time pressure - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Does your job involve working to tight deadlines?"

Country	Never (%)	¼ and ¾ of the time (%)	All the time (%)
EU28	36	37	27
Hungary (HU)	36	36	28

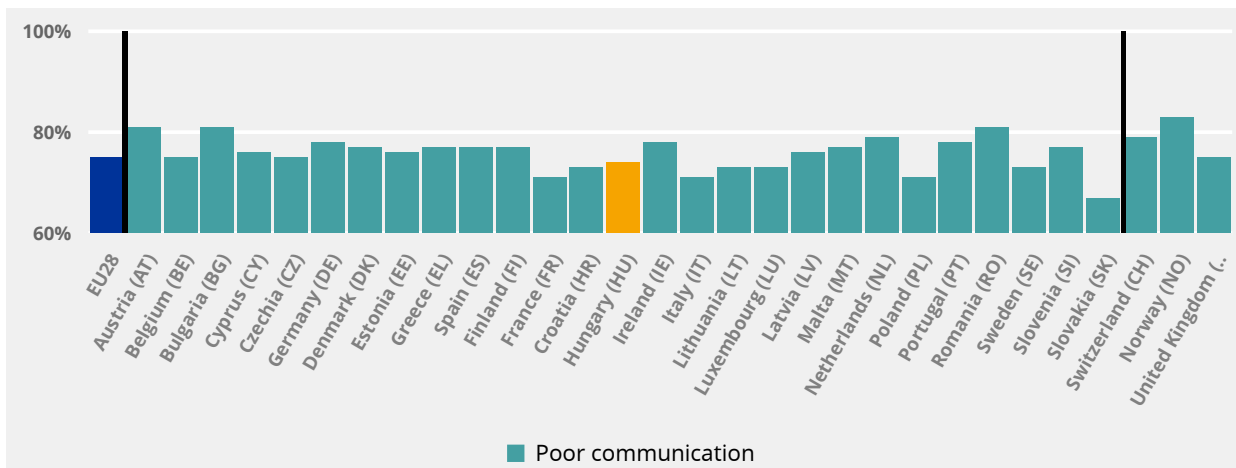
Poor communication - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Poor communication or cooperation."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	17.9	82.1
Hungary (HU)	10	90

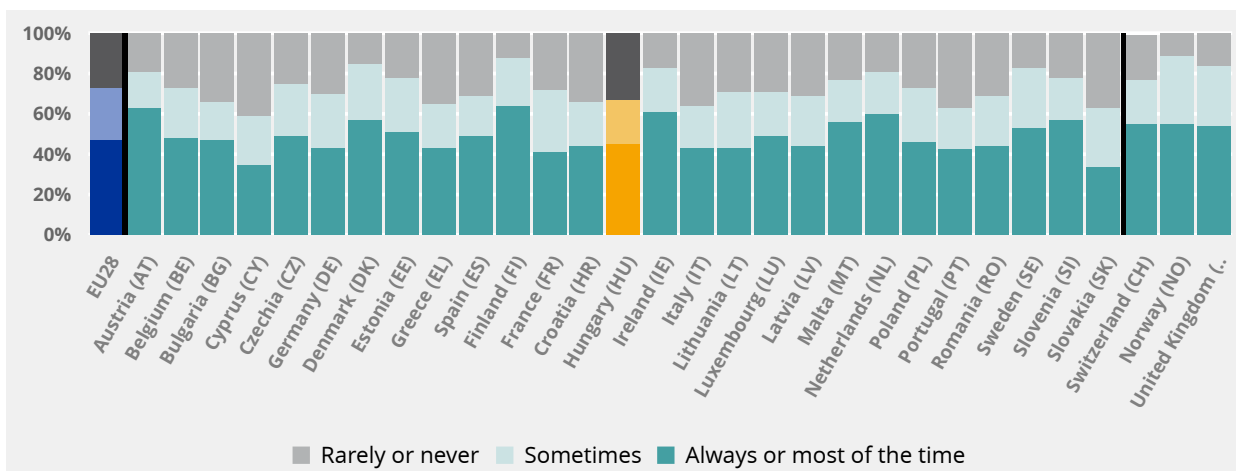
Poor communication - EWCS



The diagram presents a composite indicator “Level of fairness, cooperation and trust” based on responses to a number of questions in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS).

Country	Value (%)
EU28	75
Hungary (HU)	74

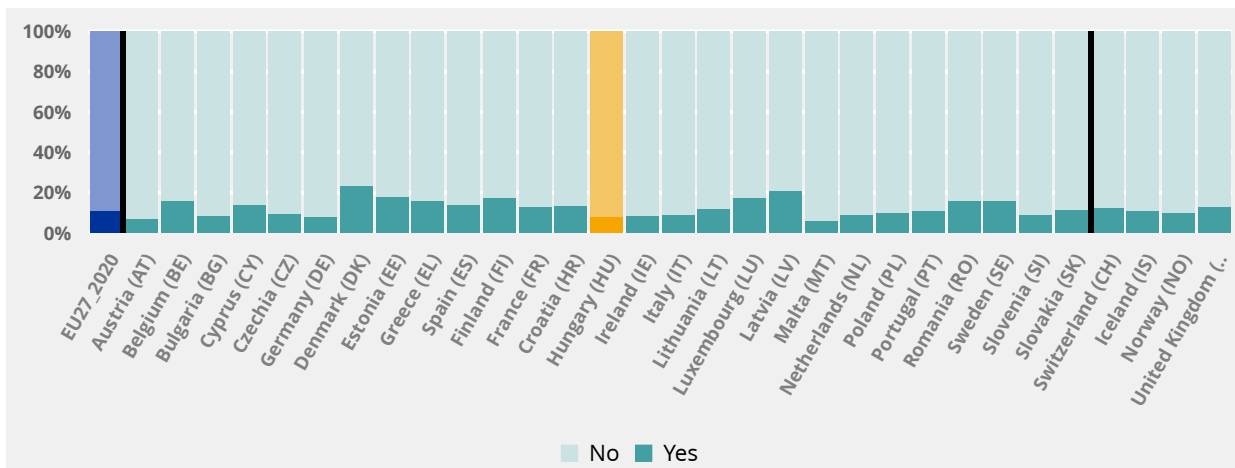
Influence



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: “Can you influence decisions that are important for your work?”

Country	Rarely or never (%)	Sometimes (%)	Always or most of the time (%)
EU28	27	26	47
Hungary (HU)	33	22	45

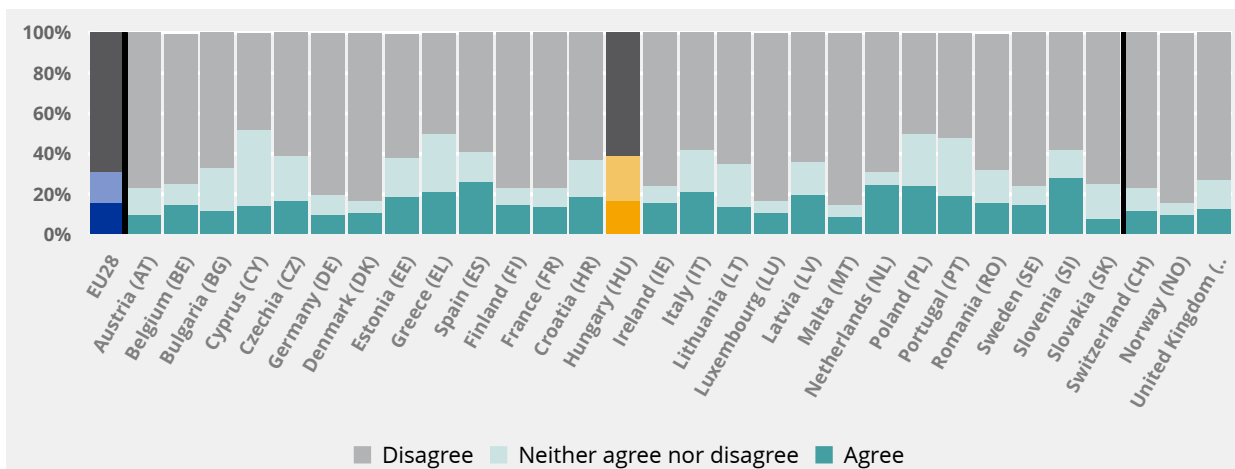
Fear of job loss - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Fear of job loss."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	11.1	88.9
Hungary (HU)	7.9	92.1

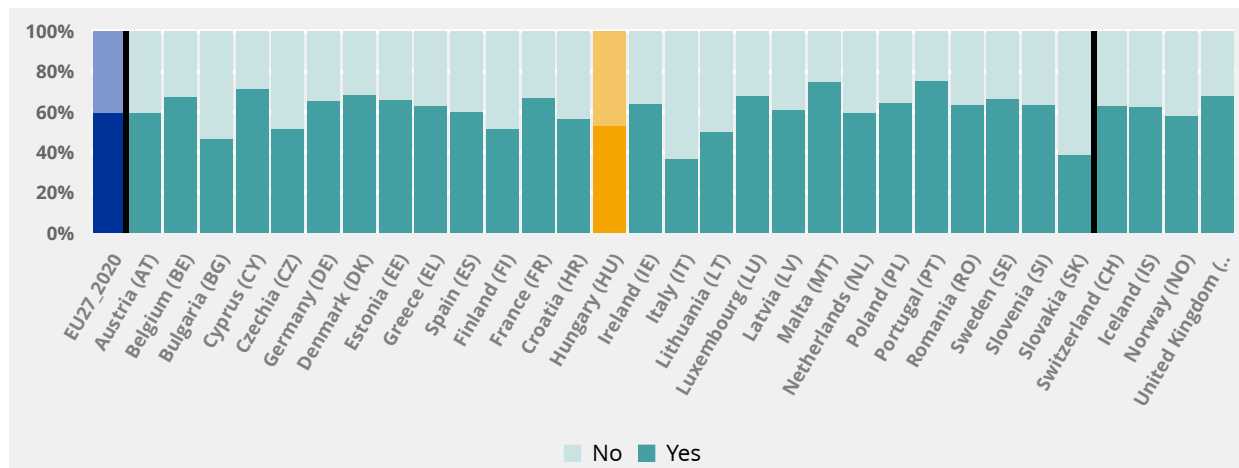
Fear of job loss - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "I might lose my job in the next 6 months"

Country	Disagree (%)	Neither agree or disagree (%)	Agree (%)
EU28	69	15	16
Hungary (HU)	62	22	17

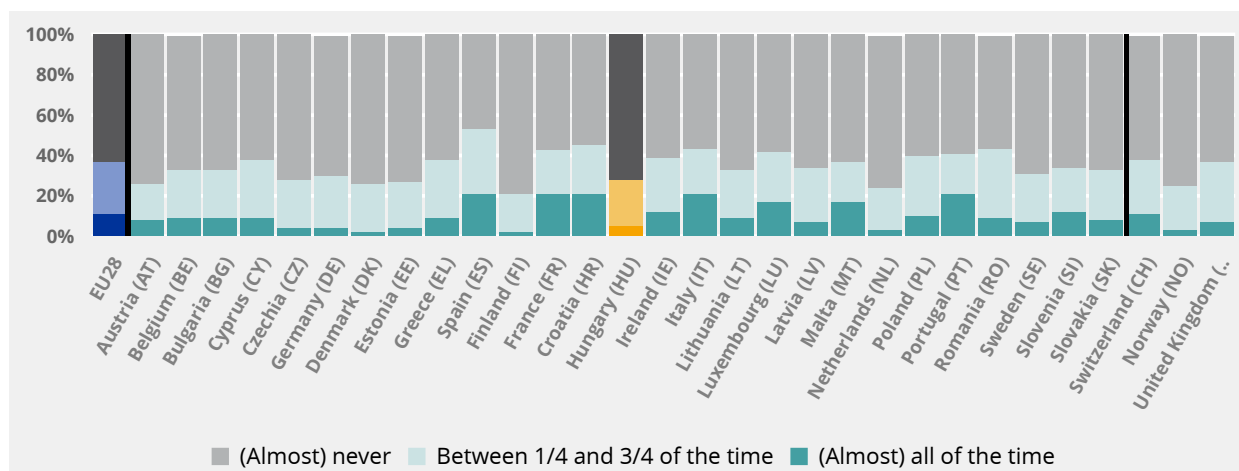
Difficult clients - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Having to deal with difficult customers, patients, pupils etc".

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	59.7	40.3
Hungary (HU)	53.1	46.9

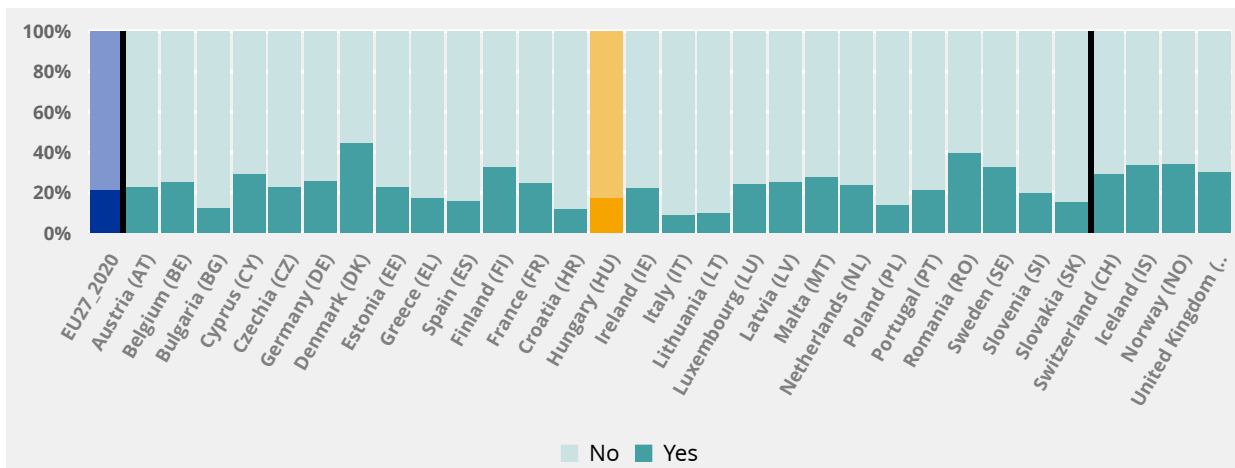
Difficult clients - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Does your work involve handling angry clients?"

Country	Never (%)	1/4 and 3/4 of the time (%)	All the time (%)
EU28	63	26	11
Hungary (HU)	72	23	5

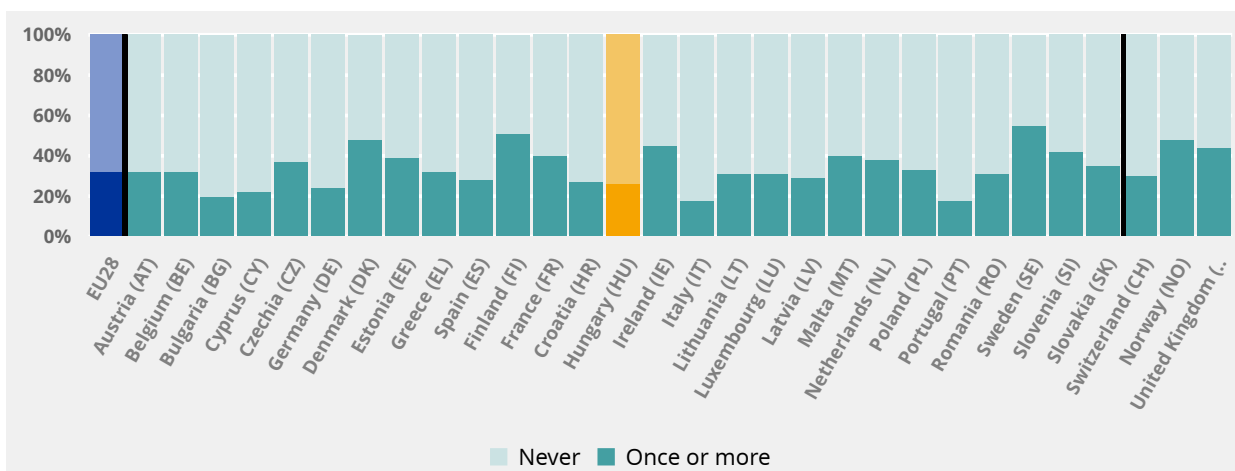
Working hours - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Long or irregular working hours."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	21.5	78.5
Hungary (HU)	17.7	82.3

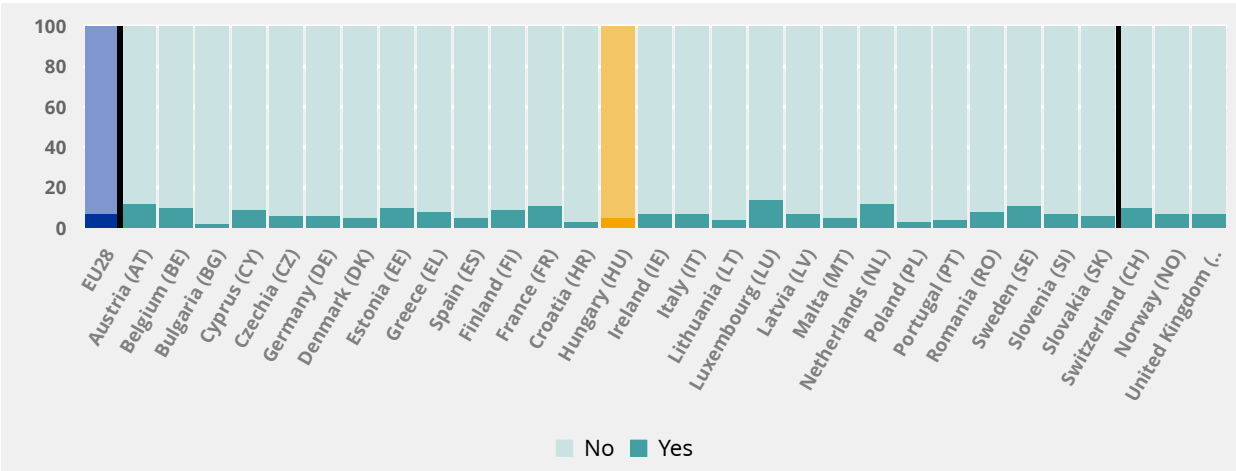
Working hours - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "How many times a month do you work more than 10 hours a day?"

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	32	68
Hungary (HU)	26	74

Discrimination



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: “Have you been subjected to discrimination at work in the last 12 months?”

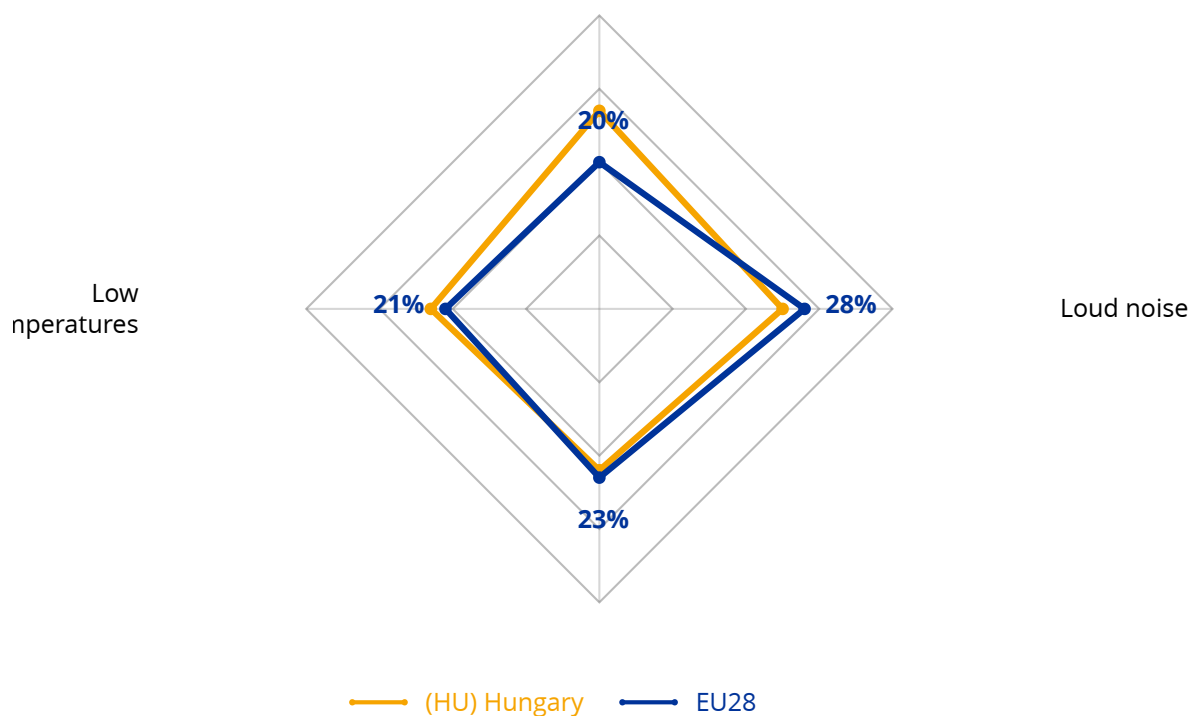
Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	7	93
Hungary (HU)	5	95

Physical risk

This topic displays data on exposure to chemical and biological substances, exposure to noise, vibrations and high or low temperatures, and working tasks involving carrying, lifting or work in tiring or painful positions.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

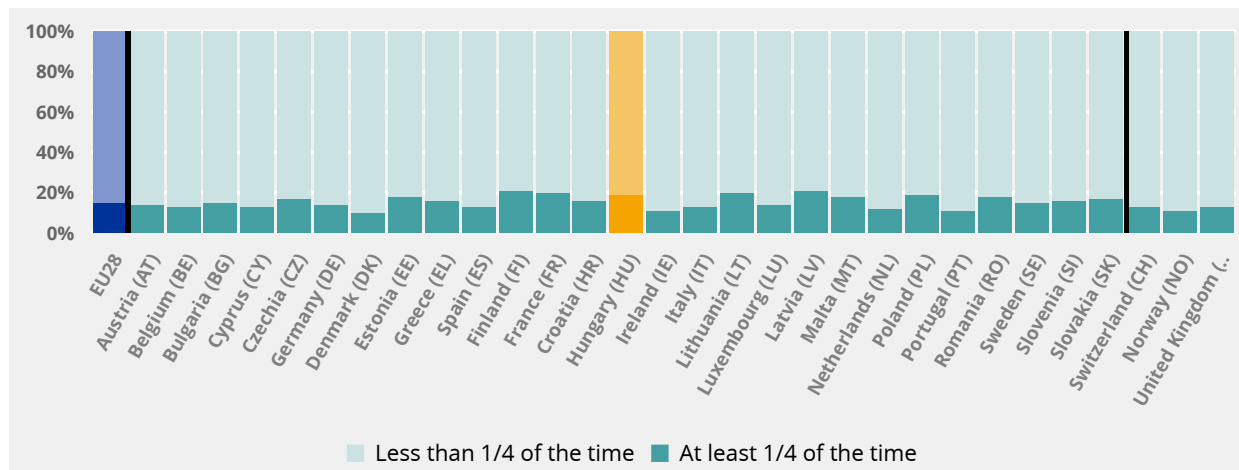
Vibrations, loud noise and temperature



Indicator	Country	Value (%)
Vibrations from tools or machinery	EU28	20
Loud noise	EU28	28
High temperatures	EU28	23
Low temperatures	EU28	21
Vibrations from tools or machinery	(HU) Hungary	27
Loud noise	(HU) Hungary	25
High temperatures	(HU) Hungary	22
Low temperatures	(HU) Hungary	23

Exposure to dangerous substances

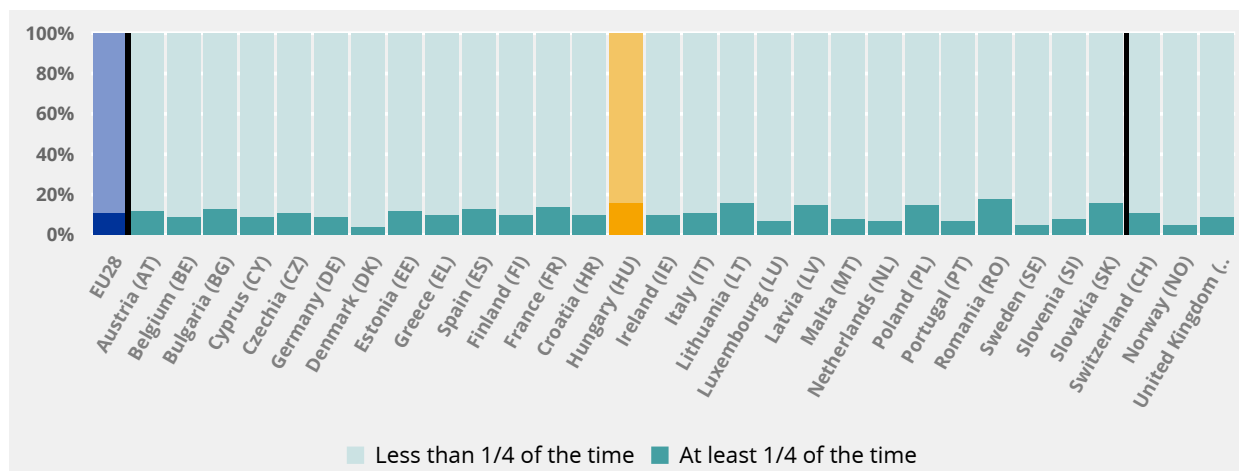
Smoke, powder or dust



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to breathing in smoke, fumes, powder or dust?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	85	15
Hungary (HU)	81	19

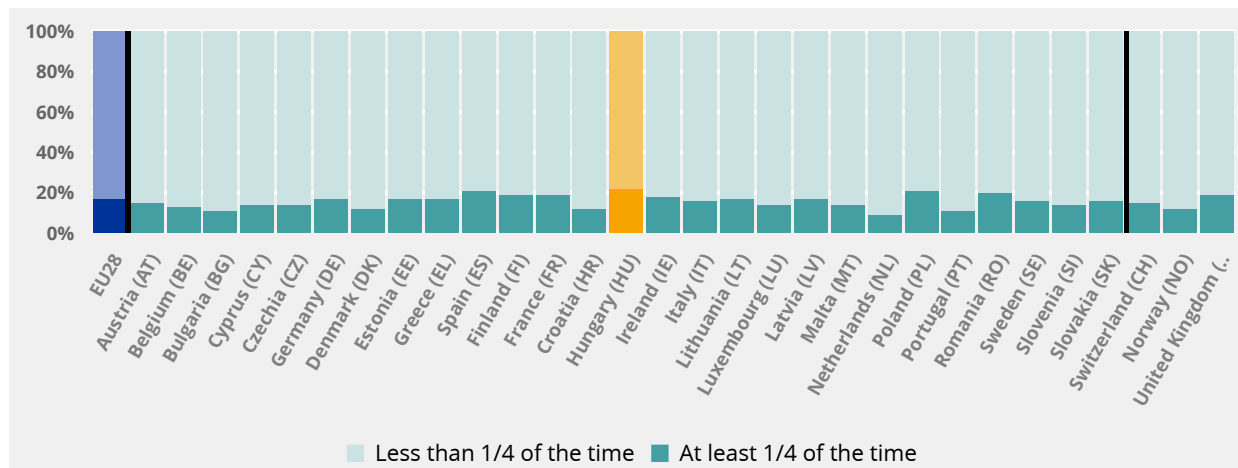
Vapours



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to breathing in vapours?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	89	11
Hungary (HU)	84	16

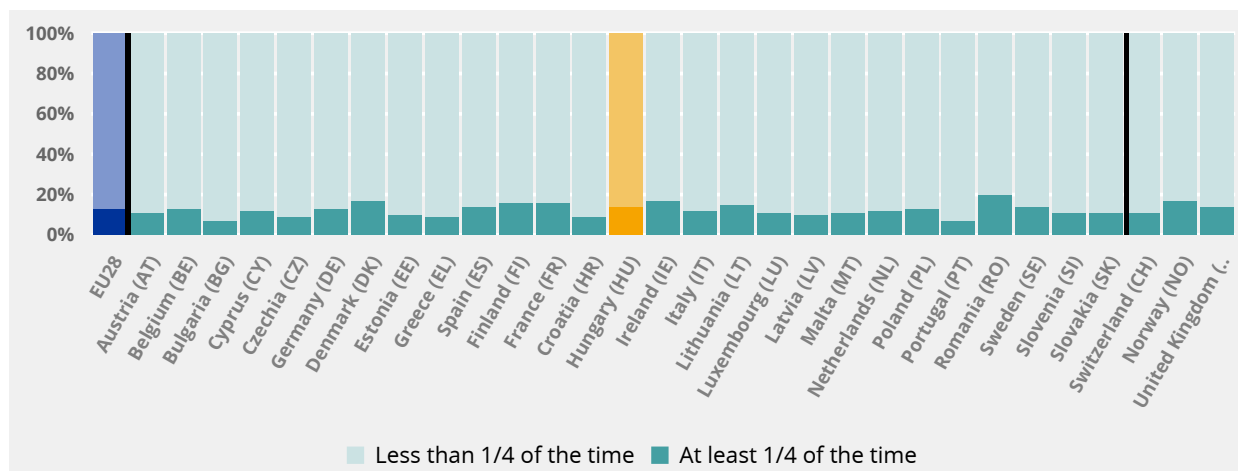
Chemical products



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to chemical products or substances?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	83	17
Hungary (HU)	78	22

Infectious materials



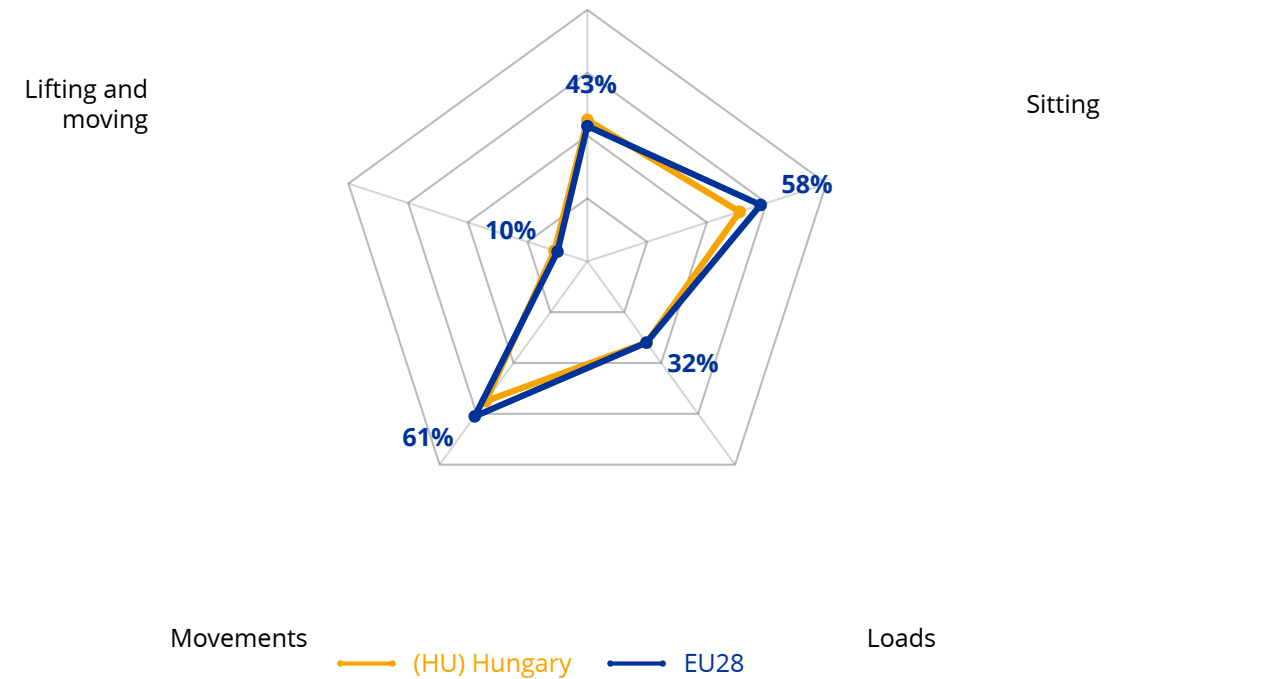
The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to materials which can be infectious?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	87	13
Hungary (HU)	86	14

Ergonomic risks - ESENER



Ergonomic risks - EWCS



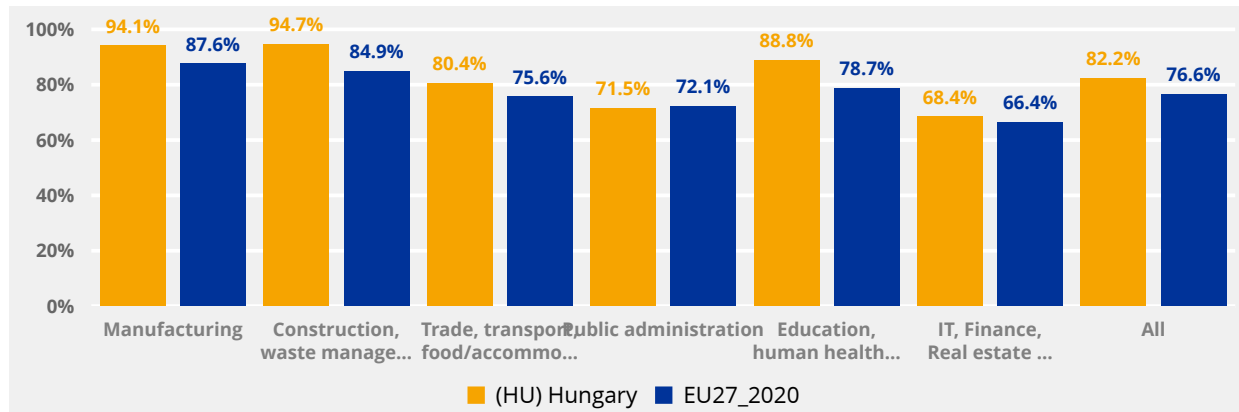
Indicator	Country	Value (%)
Positions	EU28	43
Sitting	EU28	58
Loads	EU28	32
Movements	EU28	61
Lifting and moving	EU28	10
Positions	(HU) Hungary	45
Sitting	(HU) Hungary	51
Loads	(HU) Hungary	32
Movements	(HU) Hungary	55
Lifting and moving	(HU) Hungary	11

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Prevention in companies**

This indicator visualises data on how OSH is implemented on company/enterprise level, mainly focusing on risk assessment, related questions and OSH training for workers.

Source: ESENER 2019 Survey. For further information refer to Methodology

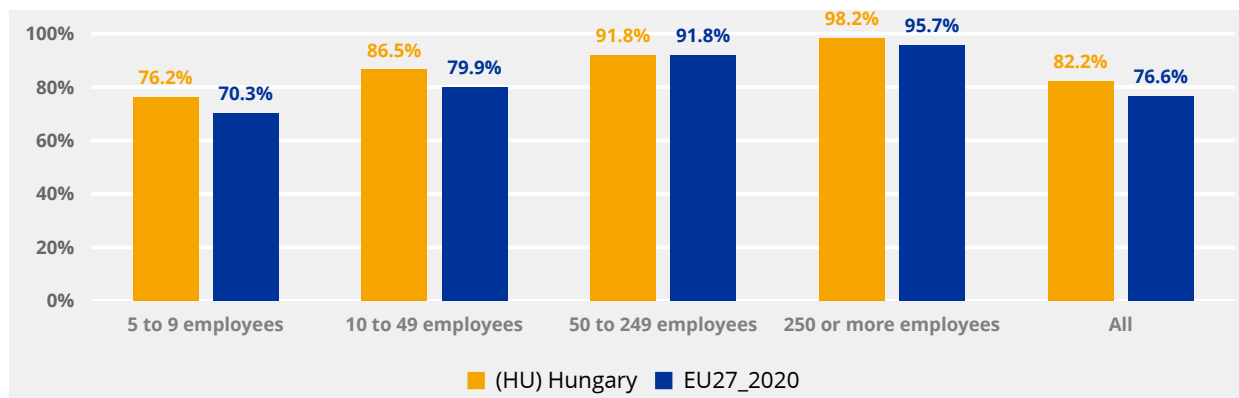
Risk Assessment - Sector



The diagram displays 'yes' the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and sector - to the question : "Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?"

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Manufacturing	(HU) Hungary	94.1	EU27_2020	87.6
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	(HU) Hungary	94.7	EU27_2020	84.9
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	(HU) Hungary	80.4	EU27_2020	75.6
Public administration	(HU) Hungary	71.5	EU27_2020	72.1
Education, human health and social work activities	(HU) Hungary	88.8	EU27_2020	78.7
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	(HU) Hungary	68.4	EU27_2020	66.4
All	(HU) Hungary	82.2	EU27_2020	76.6

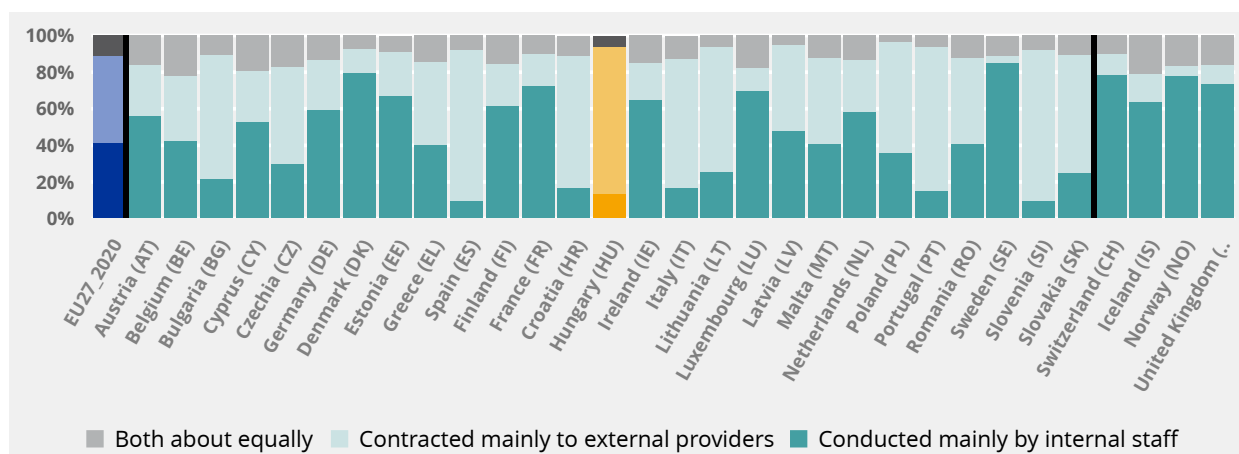
Risk Assessment - Establishment size



The diagram presents the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and company size - to the question : “Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?”

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
5 to 9 employees	(HU) Hungary	76.2	EU27_2020	70.3
10 to 49 employees	(HU) Hungary	86.5	EU27_2020	79.9
50 to 249 employees	(HU) Hungary	91.8	EU27_2020	91.8
250 or more employees	(HU) Hungary	98.2	EU27_2020	95.7
All	(HU) Hungary	82.2	EU27_2020	76.6

Internal or external RA



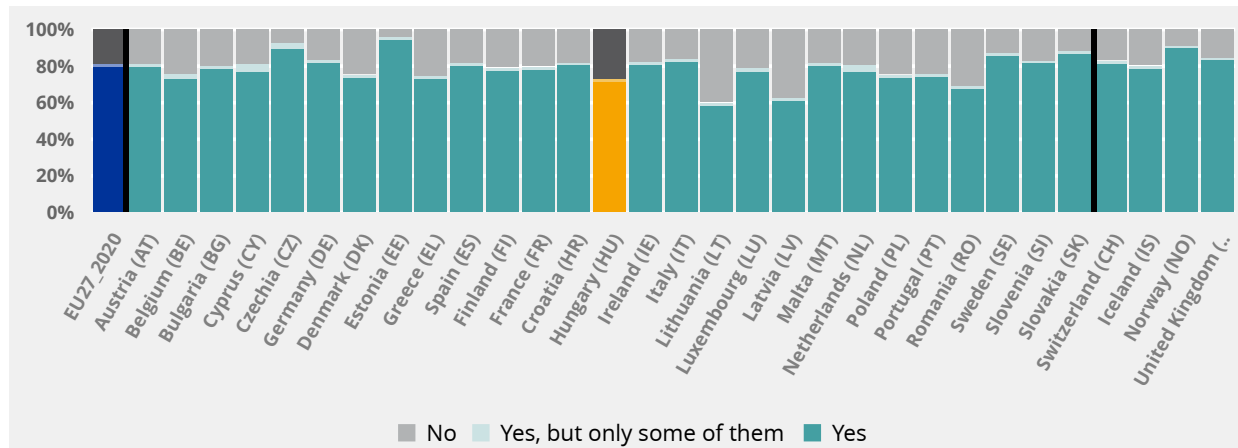
The diagram displays the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Are workplace risk assessments mainly conducted by internal staff or are they contracted to external service providers?”

Country	Both about equal (%)	External (%)	Internal (%)
EU27_2020	11.2	47.1	41.7
Hungary (HU)	6	80.4	13.7

Evaluated aspects in risk assessments

Responses to Evaluated aspects can be found in ESENER 2014 Survey in the section OSH Management – Aspects evaluated in the workplace risk assessment. For further information please, check the ESENER methodology.

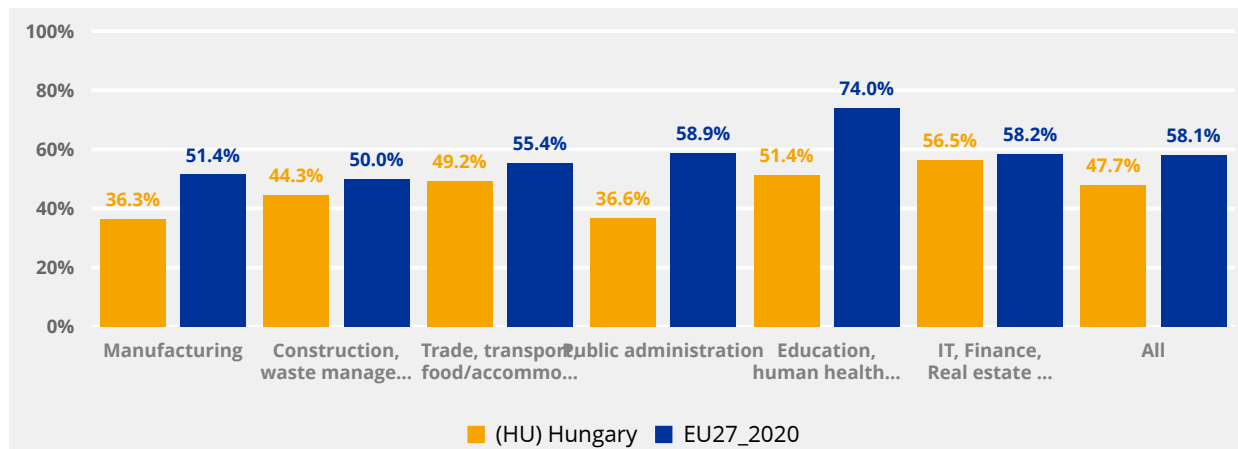
Training in OSH



The diagram displays the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Are the health and safety representatives provided with any training during work time?”. additional information about this indicator can be obtained in ESENER 2019 Survey in the section OSH Management – Lack of information or adequate tools to deal with the risk effectively

Country	No (%)	Yes, but only some of them (%)	Yes (%)
EU27_2020	18.7	1	80.3
Hungary (HU)	27.1	0.7	72.2

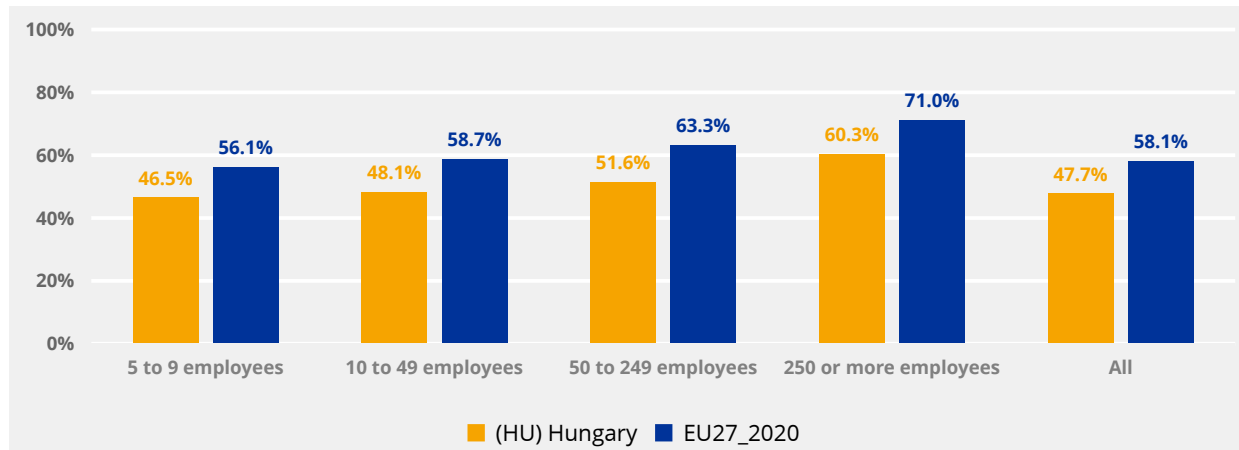
Employees participation in prevention - Sector



The diagram displays the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and sector - to the question : “Did the employees have a role in the design and set-up of measures to address psychosocial risks?”

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Manufacturing	(HU) Hungary	36.3	EU27_2020	51.4
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	(HU) Hungary	44.3	EU27_2020	50
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	(HU) Hungary	49.2	EU27_2020	55.4
Public administration	(HU) Hungary	36.6	EU27_2020	58.9
Education, human health and social work activities	(HU) Hungary	51.4	EU27_2020	74
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	(HU) Hungary	56.5	EU27_2020	58.2
All	(HU) Hungary	47.7	EU27_2020	58.1

Employees participation in prevention - Establishment size



The diagram displays the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and company size - to the question : "Did the employees have a role in the design and set-up of measures to address psychosocial risks?"

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
5 to 9 employees	(HU) Hungary	46.5	EU27_2020	56.1
10 to 49 employees	(HU) Hungary	48.1	EU27_2020	58.7
50 to 249 employees	(HU) Hungary	51.6	EU27_2020	63.3
250 or more employees	(HU) Hungary	60.3	EU27_2020	71
All	(HU) Hungary	47.7	EU27_2020	58.1

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Worker involvement**

This section displays mainly quantitative data that show how workers are represented at company level and how they are involved in the prevention policy of the companies.

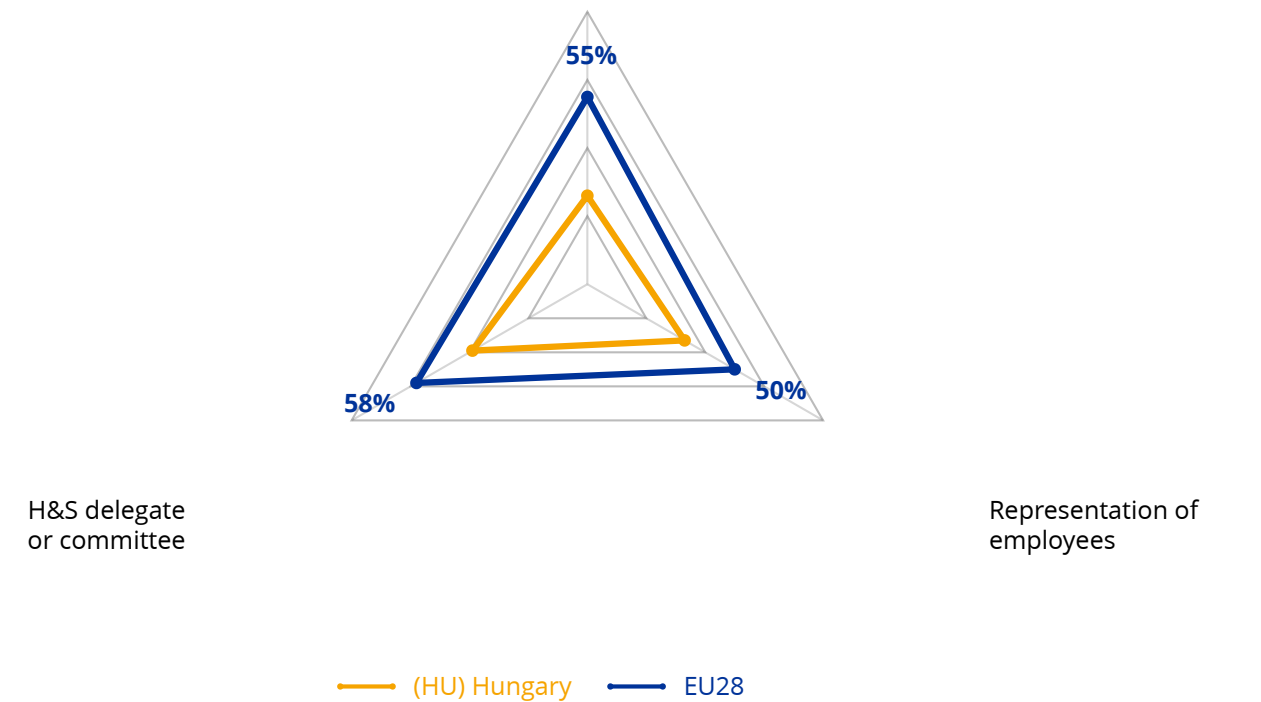
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Worker involvement

ESENER

Sector	Country	Value (%)
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EWCS



Sector	Country	Value (%)
Employee meetings	EU28	55
Representation of employees	EU28	50
H&S delegate or committee	EU28	58
Employee meetings	(HU) Hungary	26
Representation of employees	(HU) Hungary	33
H&S delegate or committee	(HU) Hungary	39

OSH infrastructure **Enforcement capacity**

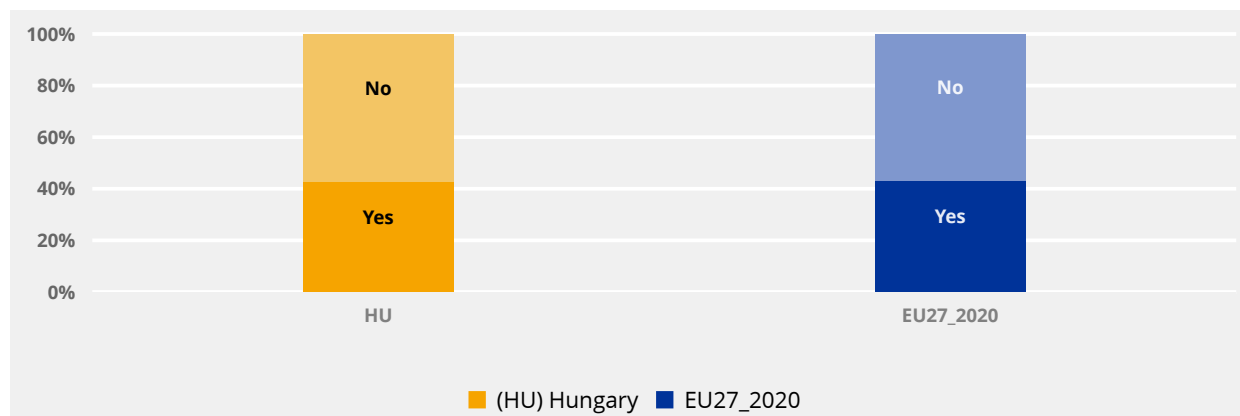
This indicator mainly contains the non-confidential parts of Senior Labour Inspectors Committee reports about enforcement in Member States

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and Senior Labour Inspectors' Committee.

For further information refer to Methodology

% of establishments inspected

Have you been visited by the labour inspectorate in the last 3 years?



Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
(HU) Hungary	42.7	57.3
EU27_2020	43.2	56.8

Authority

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The HSL — the national institute for occupational safety and health research — was originally set up as HSE's laboratory to minimise risks to people's health and safety at work. Today, while continuing to support the HSE, the HSL now works with a wide range of other public and private sector organisations, often conducting detailed and bespoke research and development work on their behalf. The HSL's primary role is to provide investigative work and services arising from HSE's day-to-day operations, which often require a rapid multidisciplinary response. The HSE maintains a dedicated horizon-scanning team, based at the HSL, to keep the health and safety consequences arising from new trends in science and technology under review. The HSL is also a World Health Organisation (WHO) Collaborating Centre in Occupational Health.

See more in OSHWiki

Scope of the Labor Inspection

Occupational diseases and work-related diseases in 2014, estonia

Inspector powers**Data holder:**

Health Board of Estonia

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work-related illness - annually

Strategy/Plan

The Work Environment

OSH infrastructure OSH statistics, surveys and research

Here you will find a comprehensive overview of availability of OSH statistics and surveys on working conditions and research capacities in the different Member States and the EU.

For further information refer to Methodology



Hungary

OSH statistics

Munkabaleseti statisztika (Statistics on accidents at work)

Data holder:

Nemzetgazdasági Minisztérium (Ministry for National Economy)

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - annually (1993-2015)

Foglalkozási betegségek nyilvántartása (Register of occupational diseases)

Data holder:

Országos Tisztifőorvosi Hivatal - Munkahigiénés és Foglalkozás-egészségügyi Főosztály (Occupational Health Department in the Office of the Chief Medical Officer)

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of occupational diseases - annually (2000-2014)

Research Institutes

n/a

Short abstract

There is no national OSH research institute in Hungary. The Occupational Health Directorate of OKI performs research related to work hygiene, epidemiology, applied occupational physiology — ergonomics — and work psychology. Certain universities deal with research related to occupational safety.

See more in OSHWiki