The role of Hungarian social policy in tackling inequality: trends in recent decades

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GDP growth (prev. year=100%)
GDP and per capita HH income (1990=100%)

GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (EU27=100%)
Government deficit (GDP=100%)
Net disposable income at the minimum wage, relative to national poverty line (PL=100%)
Total tax revenue (GDP=100%)

Tax revenue by origine (GDP=100%)

- Taxes on income, profits and capital gains
- Social security contributions
- Taxes on payroll and workforce
- Taxes on property
- Taxes on goods and services
- Other taxes
Distribution of VAT and PIT liabilities among income deciles, 2005

Total public social expenditure (GDP=100%)
Public social expenditure by function (GDP=100%)

Net disposable relative to national poverty line, in families receiving SA, able-bodied working age (PL=100%)
Income inequality and the role of pensions and non-pension benefits and taxes (2007)

Concluding remark

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The role of Hungarian social policy in making inequality: trends in recent decades