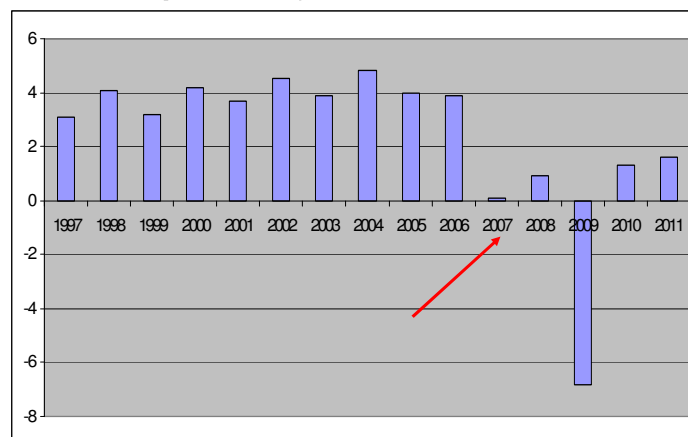


The role of Hungarian social policy in tackling inequality: trends in recent decades

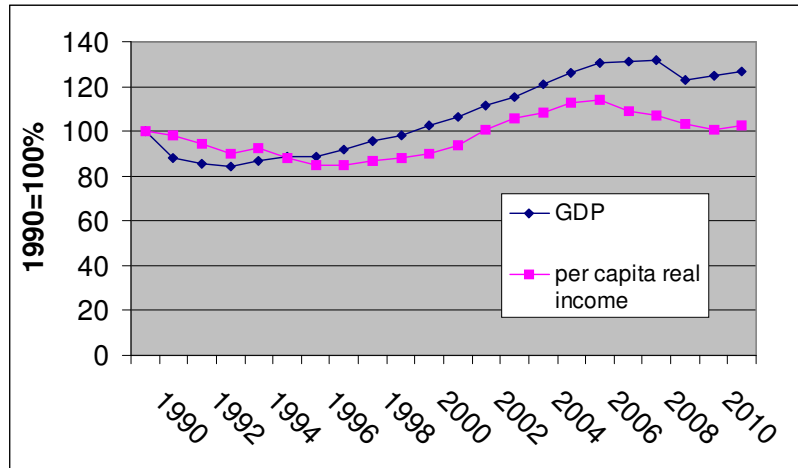
Péter Szivós

Budapest,
23 November 2012

GDP growth (prev. year=100%)

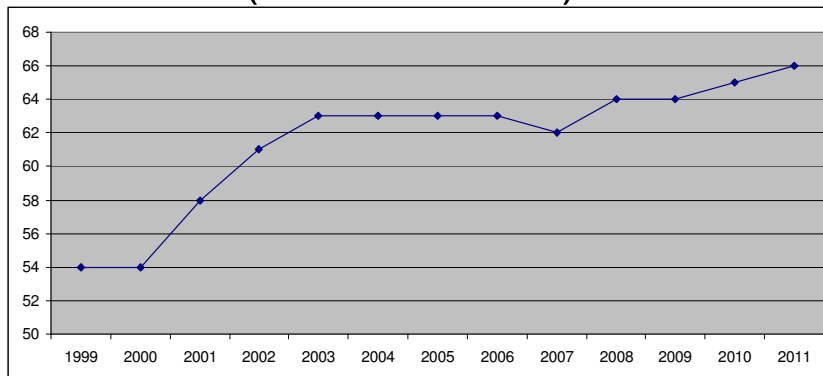


GDP and per capita HH income (1990=100%)



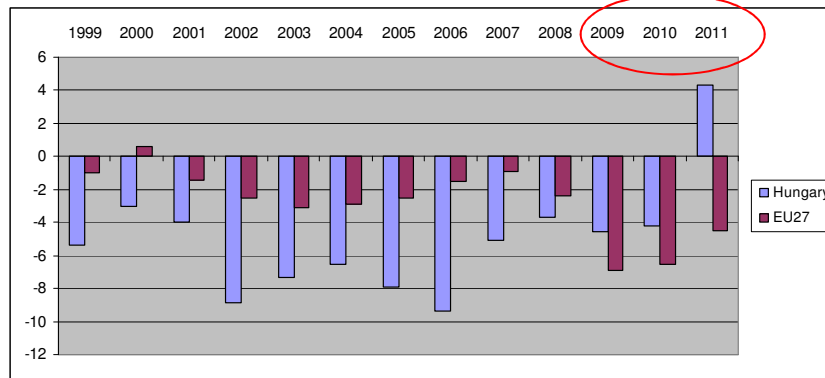
3

GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (EU27=100%)



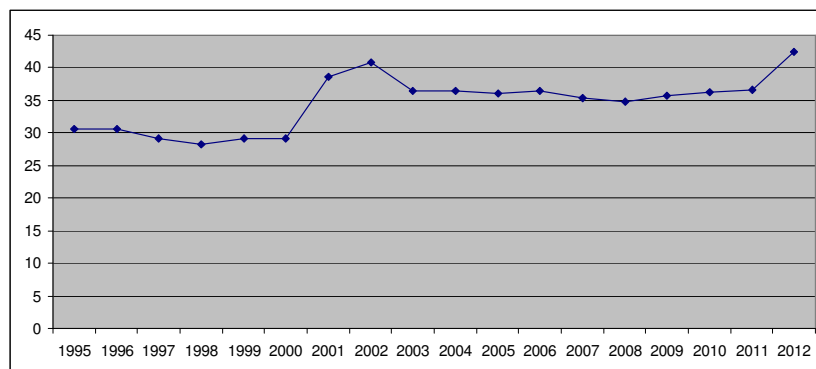
4

Government deficit (GDP=100%)

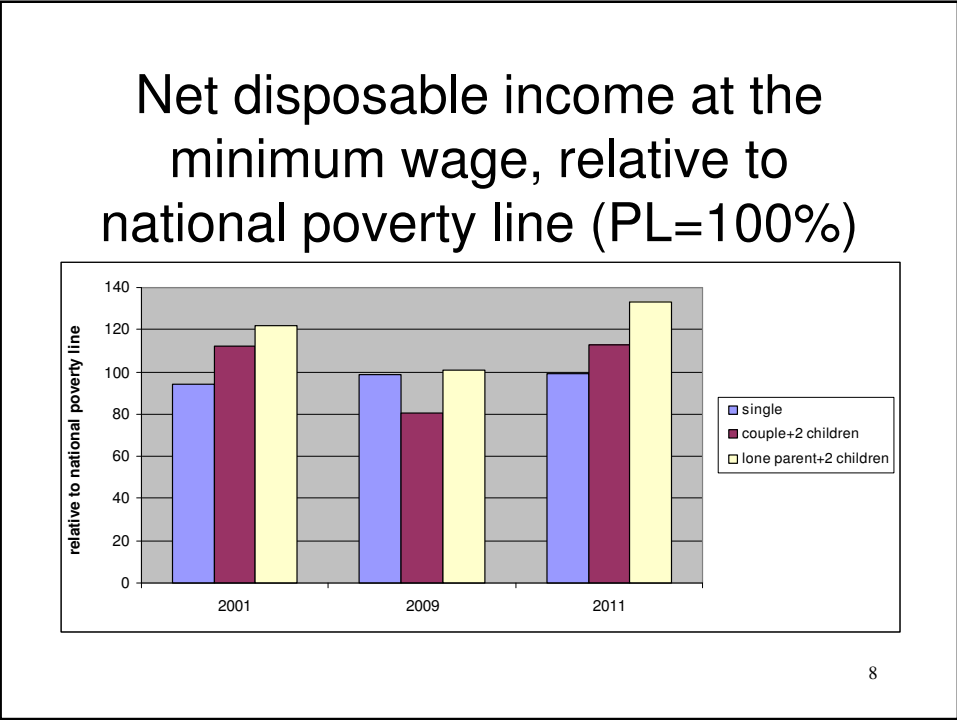
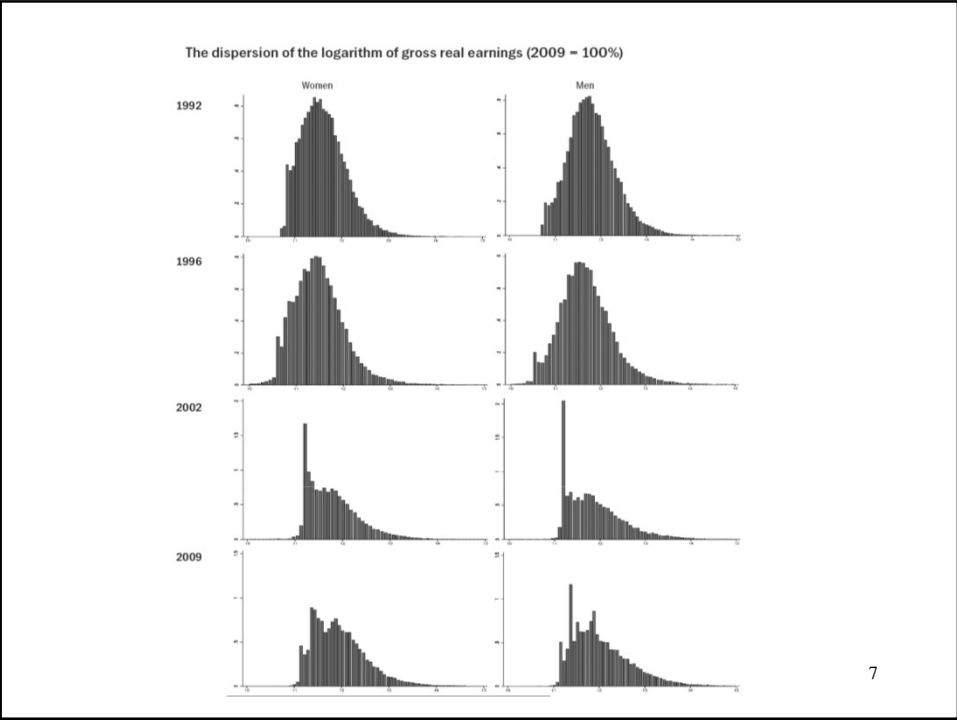


5

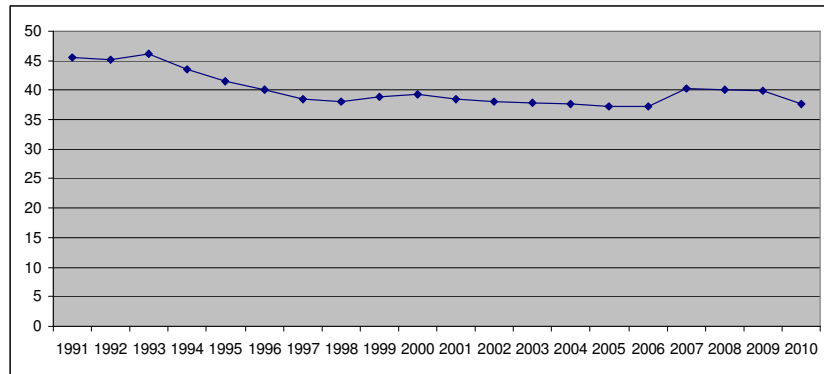
Gross minimum wages relative to average wage of full-time workers



6

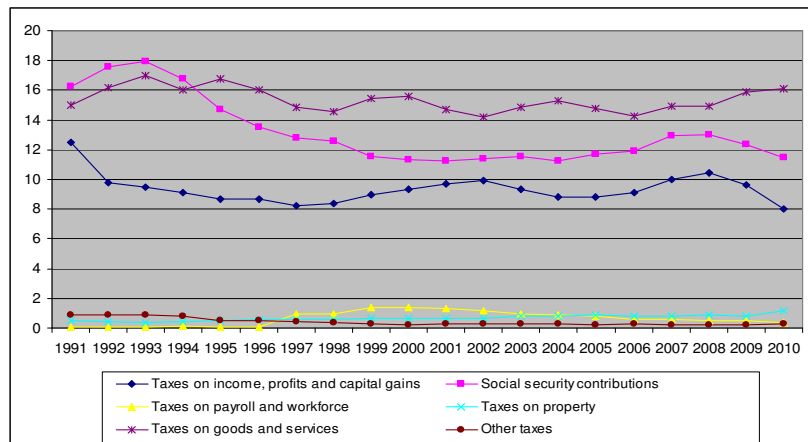


Total tax revenue (GDP=100%)



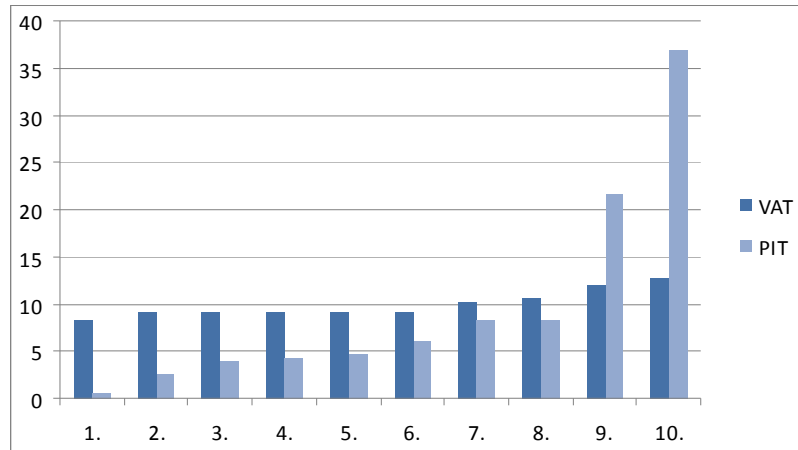
9

Tax revenue by origine (GDP=100%)



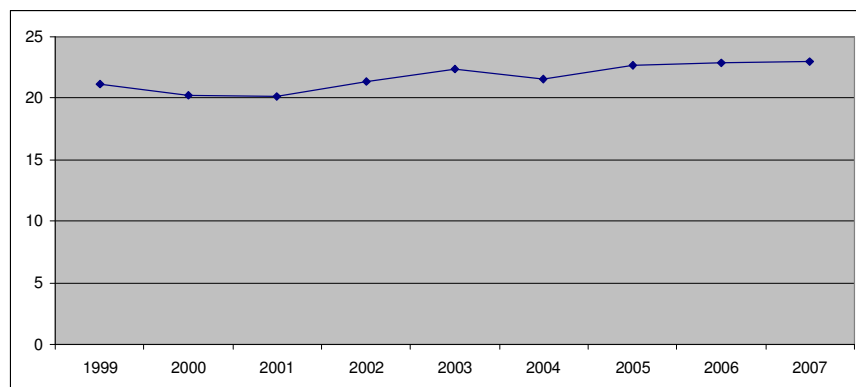
10

Distribution of VAT and PIT liabilities among income deciles, 2005



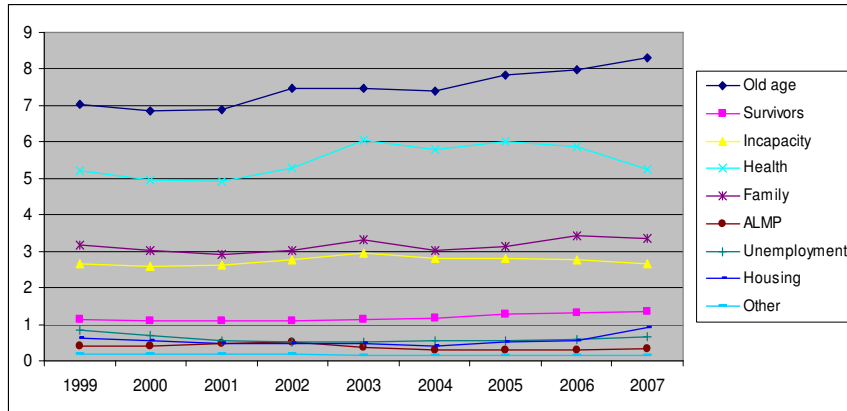
11

Total public social expenditure (GDP=100%)



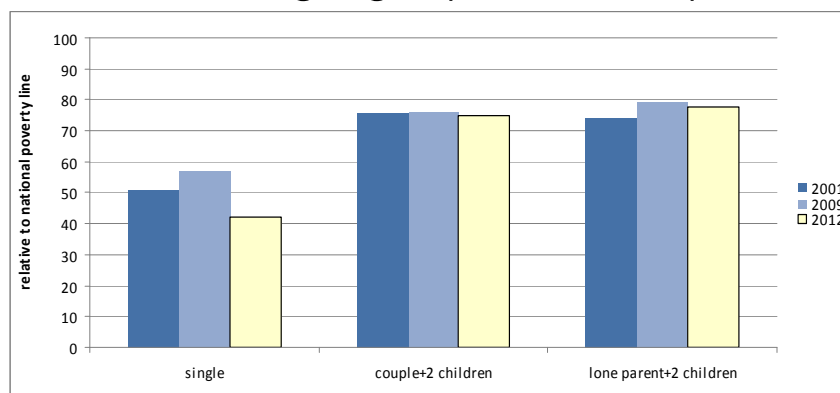
12

Public social expenditure by function (GDP=100%)



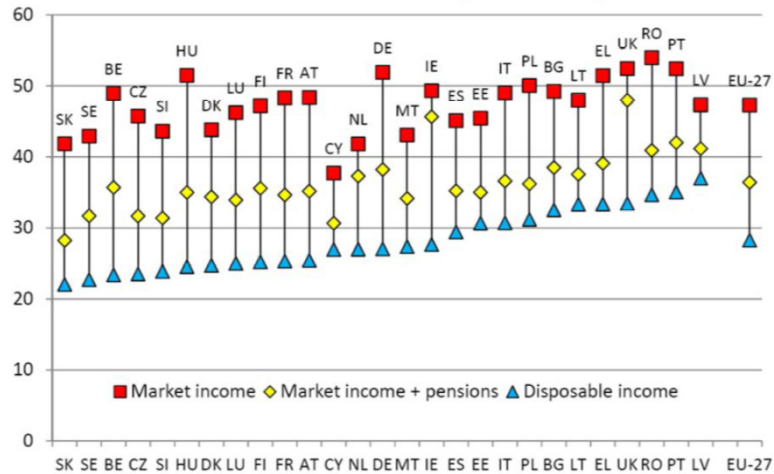
13

Net disposable relative to national poverty line, in families receiving SA, able-bodied working age (PL=100%)



14

Income inequality and the role of pensions and non-pension benefits and taxes (2007)



Concluding remark

The role of Hungarian social policy [in tackling](#) inequality: trends in recent decades

The role of Hungarian social policy [in making](#) inequality: trends in recent decades