

# Wage growth keeps Hungarians happy despite rising inflation

March wage statistics show what we already knew based on the strong first-quarter GDP data: real disposable income is increasing at a fast pace



We expect to see strong double-digit wage growth on average this year

# 17.5%

## Average gross wages (YoY)

ING forecast 14.2% / Previous 31.7%

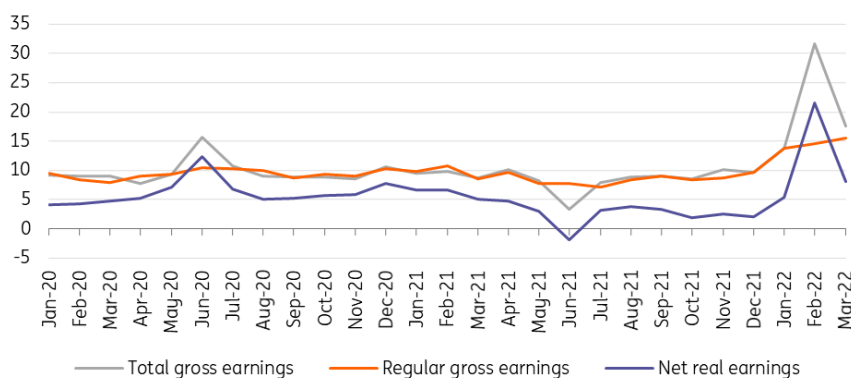
Better than expected

## Both regular and one-off payments rise

After the [extreme increase in wages in February](#), there was an expected slowdown in March. However, March's figure is still nowhere near the average wage growth by historical standards. In March 2022, the average gross wage rose by 17.5% on an annual basis in Hungary. However, it is important to note that the headline wage data takes into account regular earnings as well as bonus payments and one-off benefits.

If we are interested in the underlying wage growth, it is better to check the development of the regular gross average earning (without premium, bonus, one-month special allowance, etc.). March brought a 15.5% year-on-year regular wage increase. While it shows that bonus payments had a significant impact on wages during this month as well, it also points to an acceleration compared to the previous month. The same direction can be seen in the median value of gross earning: wages increased in that category by 16.5% on a yearly basis. In all, no matter what type of underlying statistics we study, there is a strengthening in the outflow of wages.

## Total and regular wages (% YoY)

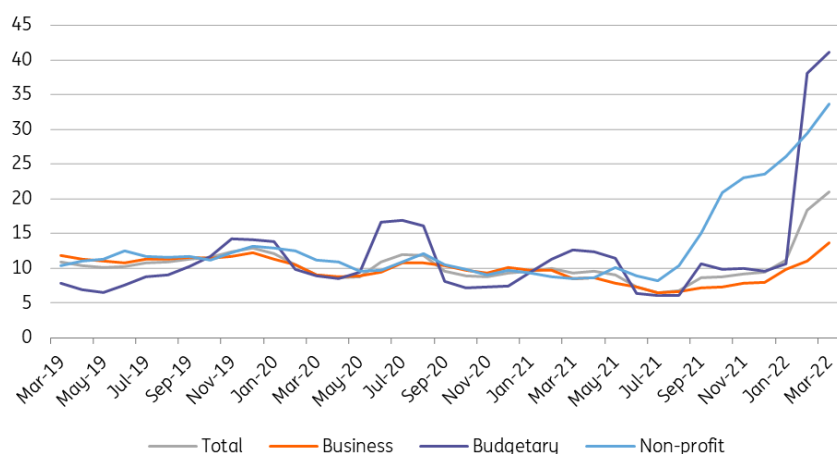


Source: HCSO, ING

## There are a lot of drivers of wage growth

The statistics on wages on a sectoral basis include one-off benefits as well. Against this backdrop, the 4ppt acceleration in the private sector’s average wage growth to 16.2% year-on-year suggests that bonus payments were strongly in play in March. Looking at the details, there was an outstanding acceleration in wage growth in three sectors: energy, finance and insurance, and professional and scientific activities. These are the sectors where a significant payment of bonuses could be behind the strong wage data. On the other hand, sectors like construction, accommodation and food services are still facing labour shortages and have a high share of minimum wage earners, thus wage growth has remained above average as well. In the public sector, salaries increased by 17.3% year-on-year, outpacing wage growth in recent months as well (except for the extreme February data), meaning that one-off payments may have strengthened wages in this sector too.

## Wage dynamics (3-month moving average, % YoY)



Source: HCSO, ING

## Real wage growth to fuel inflation further in 2022

Today's data continue to support our expectation that we will see strong double-digit (probably above 15%) wage growth on average this year, thanks to wage settlements in the public sector, one-off benefits, minimum wage increases, and the labour shortage. The March wage statistics fit our view that the surprisingly strong first-quarter economic activity was driven primarily by consumption, given the outstanding expansion of household real disposable income.

We do not expect a substantial change in this process in the coming months. On the consumption side, growth this year may not be affected by developments in disposable income itself (as it won't be a limit in any aspect), but rather by the behaviour of consumers. What will be the decisive factor in the coming quarters is the rebalancing between savings and spending. The rising interest rate environment and soaring inflation will sooner or later drive households toward savings, but this will be a slow process as real wage growth will remain in positive territory for the remainder of 2022. As long as the economy faces supply-side constraints, we see further pro-inflationary pressure coming from the labour market, adding to the demand-driven inflation.

### Author

**Peter Virovacz**

Senior Economist, Hungary

[peter.virovacz@ing.com](mailto:peter.virovacz@ing.com)

### Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit [www.ing.com](http://www.ing.com).