INDEX OF TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLES	Table 5.1: Share of local councils that	Table 3.2: Labour force participation
IN FOCUS	organise public works programs,	of the population above 14 years,
Table 3.1: Changes of average re-em-	2003–2009 129	males, in thousands 231
ployment rates at the PES offices by	Table 5.2: Probability of public	Table 3.3: Labour force participation
HRDOP 1.2 program participation	works take-up (social assistance re-	of the population above 14 years,
status 89	cipients from the register of Em-	females, in thousands 232
Table 3.2: Main observable charac-	ployment Office, 2009) 130	Table 3.4: Labour force participation
teristics of participating and non-	Table 5.3: Municipal public works	of the population above 14 years,
participating local PES offices in	and long-term unemployment in	per cent
January 2004 91	Hungarian settlements, regression	Table 3.5: Labour force participation
Table 3.3: Results from DiD OLS re-	estimates (2002–2008) 136	of the population above 14 years,
gressions in various specifications 93	Table 6.1: Settlements taking part in	males, per cent
Table 3.4: Raw program effects esti-	the Life Changing Program and the	Table 3.6: Labour force participation
mated with matching	initial number of participants 141	of the population above 14 years,
Table 3.5: Program effect calculat-	Table 6.2: Public works in numbers,	females, per cent 235
ed with matching on residuals ob-	Gyulaj 2006–2008 155	Table 3.7: Population aged 15-64 by
tained from DiD OLS regressions 94	Table 6.3: Tasks carried out in public	labour market status (self-catego-
Table 4.1: Main socio-demographic	works and number of participants	rised), in thousands 236
characteristics of program partici-	in Gyulaj, 2009 155	Table 3.8: Population aged 15-64 by
pants and the control group 98	Table 6.4: Planned measures for pub-	labour market status, per cent 237
Table 4.2: Number of participants in	lic works in Gyulaj, 2009 156	Table 4.1: Employment
unsubsidised jobs by highest edu-	Table 7A1: Out of Work Benefits . 168	Table 4.2: Employment by gender . 239
cation at the beginning of the in-	Table 7A2: Wage subsidies 171	Table 4.3: Composition of the em-
tervention, September 2009 (per	INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT	ployed by age groups, males, per
cent) 100	Table 1: Main characteristics of job-	cent
Table 4.3: Participants and control	seeker's and working age benefits	Table 4.4: Composition of the em-
group according to labour market	and supports between September 1,	ployed by age groups, females, per
status prior to the program 101	2010 and August 31, 2011 199	cent
Table 4.4: Obstacles reported by par-	Table 2: Main characteristics of job-	Table 4.5: Composition of the em-
ticipant groups (per cent) 103	seeker's and other working age sup-	ployed by level of education, males,
Table 4.5: Employment status of	ports as of September 1, 2011 200	per cent
ALMP participants and the control	Table 3: Employer's and employee's	Table 4.6: Composition of the em-
group immediately after the inter-	contribution as a percentage of pre-	ployed by level of education, fe-
vention (per cent) 105	tax wages 205	males, per cent 241
Table 4.6: Comparison of the num-	Table 4: Main child care provisions	Table 4.7: Employed by employment
ber of participants taking up em-	in September 2010 208	status, in thousands 242
ployment within six months in the	Table 5: Main child care provisions	Table 4.8: Composition of the em-
two studies (per cent) 106	in September 2011 209	ployed persons by employment sta-
Table 4.7: The number of those	STATISTICAL DATA	tus, per cent
in employment at the end of the	Table 1.1: Basic economic indica-	Table 4.9: Composition of employed
12-month observation period (per	tors 225	persons by sector, by gender, per
cent) 108	Table 2.1: Population 227	cent
Table 4.8: The effect of the duration	Table 2.2: Population by age groups,	Table 4.10: Employed in their pre-
of training on the probability of re-	in thousands 227	sent job since 0-6 months, per
employment 112	Table 2.3: Male population by age	cent 243
Table 4A1: Factors influencing the	groups, in thousands 229	Table 4.11: Distribution of employ-
probability of open employment.	Table 2.4: Female population by age	ees in the competitive sector by
Dependent variable: individual	groups, in thousands229	firm size, per cent 244
takes up work on the open labour	Table 3.1: Labour force participation	Table 4.12: Employment rate of pop-
market (rather than any other type	of the population above 14 years, in	ulation aged 15–74 by age group,
of employment or status) 121	thousands 230	males, per cent 244

Table 4.13: Employees of the com-	Table 5.16: Distribution of registered	relative to the economically active
petitive sector by the share of for-	unemployed, unemployment ben-	population, per cent
eign ownership, per cent 245	efit recipients and unemployment	Table 9.4: Annual average registered
Table 4.14: Employment rate of pop-	assistance recipients by educational	unemployment rate by counties,
ulation aged 15–74 by age group,	attainment	per cent
females, per cent 246	Table 5.17: Outflow from the Regis-	Table 9.5: Regional inequalities:
Table 4.15: Employment rate of pop-	ter of Beneficiaries 263	Gross monthly earnings 283
ulation aged 15–64 by level of edu-	Table 5.18: The distribution of the	Table 9.6: Regression-adjusted earn-
cation, males, per cent 246	total number of labour market	ings differentials 283
Table 4.16: Employment rate of pop-	training participants 263	Table 9.7: Regional inequalities:
ulation aged 15-64 by level of edu-	Table 5.19: Employment ratio of par-	Gross domestic product 284
cation, females, per cent 248	ticipants ALMPs by gender, age	Table 9.8: Commuting 284
Table 5.1: Unemployment rate by	groups and educational attainment	Table 10.1: Strikes 289
gender and share of long term un-	for the programmes finished in	Table 10.2: National agreements on
	1 0	
employed, per cent	2010, per cent	wage increase recommendations 289
Table 5.2: Unemployment rate by	Table 5.20: The distribution of the	Table 10.3: Minimum wage, guaran-
level of education, males, per	yearly number of labour market	teed wage minimum 290
cent 250	training participants, according to	Table 10.4: Single employer collec-
Table 5.3: Composition of the unem-	the type of traning, per cent 264	tive agreements in the business sec-
ployed by level of education, males,	Table 5.21: The distribution of those	tor 290
per cent 250	entering into the training pro-	Table 10.5: Single institution collec-
Table 5.4: Unemployment rate by	grammes by age groups and educa-	tive agreements in the public sec-
level of education, females, per	tional level 265	tor 291
cent	Table 6.1: Nominal and real earn-	Table 10.6: Multi-employer collec-
Table 5.5: Composition of the un-	ings 266	tive agreements in the business sec-
employed by level of education, fe-	Table 6.2.a: Gross earnings ratios	tor
males, per cent	in the economy, HUF/person/	Table 10.7: Multi-institution collec-
Table 5.6: The number of unem-	month	tive agreements in the public sec-
ployed by duration of job search, in	Table 6.2.b: Gross earnings ratios in	tor
thousands	the economy, per cent	Table 10.8: The number of firm wage
Table 5.7: Registered unemployed	Table 6.3: Regression-adjusted earn-	agreements, the number of affected
and LFS unemployment 255	ings differentials 269	firms, and the number of employ-
Table 5.8: Composition of the reg-	Table 6.4: Percentage of low paid	ees covered 291
istered unemployed by education-	workers by gender, age groups, lev-	Table 10.9: The number of multi-
al attainment, yearly averages, per	el of education and industries 270	employer wage agreements, the
cent 256	Table 7.1: School-leavers by level of	number of affected firms, and the
Table 5.9: The distribution of regis-	education 273	number of covered companies and
tered unemployed school-leavers by	Table 7.2: Pupils/students entering	employees 291
educational attainment, yearly av-	the school system by level of educa-	Table 11.1: Family benefits 292
erages, per cent	tion 274	Table 11.2: Unemployment benefits
Table 5.10: Registered unemployed	Table 7.3: The number of full time	and average earnings
by economic activity as observed in	pupils/students by level of educa-	Table 11.3: Number of those receiv-
the LFS, per cent 257	tion 275	ing self-entitled pension, and the
Table 5.11: Selected time series of	Table 7.4: The number of pupils/stu-	mean sum of the provisions they
registered unemployment, month-	dents not in full time by level of ed-	received in January of the given
ly averages, in thousands and per	ucation	year
cent	Table 7.5: Number of high school ap-	Table 11.4: Number of those receiv-
Table 5.12: Monthly entrants to the	plicants, full time	ing social annuities for people with
unemployment register, monthly	Table 8.1: The number of vacancies	damaged health, and the mean sum
averages, in thousands 259	reported to the local offices of the	of the provisions they received af-
Table 5.13: Benefit recepients and	NFSZ 277	ter the increase, in January of the
participation in active labour mar-	Table 8.2: Firms intending to in-	given year 293
ket programs 260	crease/decrease their staff, per	Table 11.5: The number of those re-
Table 5.14: The number of registered	cent 278	ceiving a disability annuity and the
unemployed who became employed	Table 9.1: Regional inequalities: Em-	mean sum of the provisions they
on subsidised and non-subsidised	ployment rate 279	received after the increase, in Janu-
employment 261	Table 9.2: Regional inequalities:	ary of the given year 294
Table 5.15: The ratio of those who are	LFS-based unemployment rate 280	Table 11.6: The median age for re-
employed among the former partici-	Table 9.3: Regional differences: The	tirement and the number of pen-
pants of ALMPs, per cent 261	share of registered unemployed	sioners 294
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	<i>G</i>	

Table 11./: Newly determined dis-	gender, age, education level, and	Figure 14: Gross real wages in the
ability pension claims and detailed	entry status, thousand HUF 309	public and the private sector by
data on the number of newly deter-	Table 13.1: Employment and unem-	quarter, 2006-2011 (Q1, 2006 pric-
mined old-age pension claims 295	ployment rate of population aged	es) 30
Table 11.8: Retirement age thresh-	15-64 by gender in the EU, 2010 .310	Figure 15: Tax wedge at the mini-
hold, men 296	Table 13.2: Employment composi-	mum wage and for an average wage
Table 11.9: Retirement age thresh-	tion of the countries in the EU,	in manufacturing, 2008–2011, bi-
old, women	2010	annual series (percent)
Table 12.1: Share of participants in	FIGURES	Figure 16: The minimum wage and
active programmes in 2010 relative	HUNGARIAN LABOUR MARKET	skilled workers' wage minimum in
to the number of registered unem-	Figure 1: The development of real	real value, 1997–2011 32
ployed by county, per cent 300	GDP in the Visegrád countries by	Figure 17: Quarter to quarter chang-
Table 12.2: Share of participants in	quarter (per cent) 18	es in inactivity, and its compo-
active programmes in 2010 relative	Figure 2: Employment rates in the	nents: flows between unsubsidised
to the number of registered unem-	Visegrád countries by quarter, 15–	employment and unemployment,
ployed by gender, age, education	64 year-old population (per cent) 19	15–64 year-old population, 2007–
level, entry status, and status prior	Figure 3: Major economic indicators	2011 (omitted direction: subsidised
to the support, per cent 301	in Hungary by quarter from 2006	employment) 33
Table 12.3: Monthly average number	(per cent)	Figure 18: Quarter to quarter chang-
of registered unemployed in 2010	Figure 4: Major labour market in-	es in inactivity, and its compo-
by length of continuous time spent	dicators by quarter, 2006–2011	nents: flows between subsidised
seeking work prior to receiving the	(2006 Q1 = 100) 21	employment and unemployment,
support 302	Figure 5: Quarter to quarter changes	15–64 year-old population, 2007–
Table 12.4: Monthly support of	in unsubsidised employment, and	2011 (omitted direction: unsubsi-
those exiting active programmes	its components: flows between em-	dised employment) 34
in 2010 per capita by county, thou-	ployment and unemployment, in-	Figure 19: Non-employed subpop-
sand HUF 302	activity (omitted direction: subsi-	ulations (partially overlapping)
Table 12.5: Monthly support of those	dised employment), 15-64 year-old	among the 15–64 year old popula-
exiting active programmes in 2010	population, 2007–2011 22	tion after 2006 by quarter 36
per capita by gender, age, educa-	Figure 6: Quarter to quarter chang-	Figure 20: Quarter to quarter
tion level, entry status, and sta-	es in subsidised employment, and	changes in unemployment, and its
tus prior to the support, thousand	its components: flows between em-	components: flows between em-
		ployment and inactivity, 15–64
Table 12 6: Average length of our	ployment and unemployment, in-	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Table 12.6: Average length of sup-	activity (omitted direction: un-	year-old population, 2006–2011
port of those exiting the active	subsidised employment), 15–64	(including subsidised and unsubsi-
programmes in 2010 by county,	year-old population, 2007–2011 22	dised employment) 36
months	Figure 7: Quarter to quarter chang-	IN FOCUS
Table 12.7: Average length of sup-	es in subsidised and unsubsidised	Figure 1: Employment rate (employ-
port of those exiting the active	employment and its components:	ment over population excluding
programmes in 2010 by gender,	flows between subsidised and un-	full-time students) among the 15
age, education level, entry status,	subsidised employment (omitted	to 64 year age group in the OECD
and status prior to the support,	directions: inactivity and unem-	countries; 1994 and 2010 41
months 305	ployment), 15-64 year-old popula-	Figure 2: Size of the active labour
Table 12.8: Job placement shares of	tion, 2007–2011	market programs in the OECD
those exiting completed active pro-	Figure 8: Employment rates among	countries, 2009 (costs as a percent-
grammes in 2010 by county, per	the 15–64 year-old population by	age of GDP and the number of par-
cent	education from Q1 2006 to Q1	ticipants as a percentage of the la-
	2011 by quarter 24	
Table 12.9: Job placement shares of		bour force)
those exiting completed active pro-	Figure 9: Employment rates among	Figure 1.1: A hypothetical example
grammes in 2010 by gender, age,	younger cohorts by gender and new	for the logic of sharp regression-
education level, and entry status,	entrant status in the first quarter of	discontinuity design 54
per cent 307	2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 25	Figure 1.2: Ashenfelter's dip for
Table 12.10: Full amount of support	Figure 10: Quarterly real output by	the treatment group in a stand-
paid to those exiting completed ac-	industry, 2006–2011 26	ard training program (reproduced
tive programmes in 2010 per per-	Figure 11: Employment by sector (Q1	from Ashenfelter, 1978) 60
son continued to be employed by	2006 = 100)27	Figure 1.3: Ashenfelter's dip for the
county, thousand HUF 308	Figure 12: Number of registered sub-	experimental control group in a
Table 12.11: Full amount of support	sidised and non-subsidised vacan-	program that combines training
paid to those exiting completed ac-	cies 28	with employment subsidies (repro-
tive programmes in 2010 per per-	Figure 13: Share of part-timers in to-	duced from Heckman and Smith,
son continued to be employed by	tal employment, 2006–2011 28	1998)61
oon continued to be employed by	20 2011 20	-,, o,

Figure 2.1: Employment rates among	Figure 2.1: Age structure of the	gross monthly earnings and gross
treated and control women in the NSW before the experiment	Hungarian population, 1980, 2011 228	domestic product in NUTS-2 level regions
(months -12-0), during the experi-	Figure 3.1: Labour force participa-	Figure 9.2: Regional inequalities:
ment (months 0-12) and after the	tion of population at male 15-59	LFS-based unemployment rates in
experiment (months 12-26) 68	and female 15-54, total 233	NUTS-2 level regions 280
Figure 2.2: Yearly earnings of males	Figure 3.2: Labour force participa-	Figure 9.3: Regional inequalities:
in the treatment and the control	tion of population, male 15-59 234	The share of registered unemployed
groups in the JTPA program 75	Figure 3.3: Labour force participa-	relative to the economically active
Figure 2.3: Yearly earnings of fe-	tion of population, fem. 15-54 235	population, per cent, in NUTS-2
males in the treatment and the con-	Figure 4.1: Employed 238	level regions 281
trol groups in the JTPA program . 75	Figure 4.2: Employment by gender 239	Figure 9.4: Regional inequalities:
Figure 3.1: Exit rates between 2004	Figure 4.3: Employees of the corpo-	Means of registered unemployment
and 2008 (average, all offices) 89	rate sector by firm size and by the	rates in the counties, 2010 282
Figure 3.2: Average composition of	share of foreign ownership 245	Figure 9.5: The share of registered
the local PES offices between Janu-	Figure 4.4: Activity rate by age	unemployed relative to the popula-
ary 2004 and December 2008 90	groups, males aged 15–64, quarter-	tion aged 15-64, 1. quarter 2007,
Figure 4.1: Highest education level	ly	per cent
by status groups (percent)	Figure 4.5: Activity rate by age	Figure 9.6: The share of registered
Figure 4.2: Status of ALMP partici-	groups, females aged 15–64, quar-	unemployed relative to the popula-
pants and the control group be-	terly	tion aged 15-64, 1. quarter 2011,
tween March and September 2010	Figure 5.1: Unemployment rates by	per cent
(per cent) 108 Figure 5.1: Unemployment and ben-	gender	unemployed relative to the popula-
efits (within the working age popu-	flows between labour market sta-	tion aged 15–64, 2. quarter 2007,
lation, percentage) 124	tus, population between 15–64	per cent
Figure 5.2: Introduction of the Road	years	Figure 9.8: The share of registered
to Work Program – number of peo-	Figure 5.3: Unemployment rate by	unemployed relative to the popula-
ple claiming social assistance, in-	age groups, males aged 15–59,	tion aged 15–64, 2. quarter 2011,
come replacement and participants	quarterly 254	per cent
of public works programs, monthly	Figure 5.4: Unemployment rate by	Figure 9.9: The share of registered
average, 2009, thousand people . 127	age groups, females aged 15-59,	unemployed relative to the popula-
Figure 5.3: Average headcount of un-	quarterly 254	tion aged 15-64, 3. quarter 2007,
employment assistance claimants	Figure 5.5: Registered and LFS un-	per cent
and public works participants 127	employment rates 255	Figure 9.10: The share of registered
Figure 5.4: Ratio of participants in	Figure 5.6: Entrants to the unem-	unemployed relative to the popula-
municipal and communal public	ployment register, in thousands 259	tion aged 15–64, 3. quarter 2011,
works within the total eligible ben-	Figure 6.1: Annual changes of gross	per cent
efit claimants, 1996–2009 128	and net real earnings	Figure 9.11: The share of registered
Figure 5.5: Exit rate from subsidised	Figure 6.2: The percentage of low	unemployed relative to the popula-
employment compared to baseline	paid workers by gender, per cent . 269	tion aged 15–64, 4. quarter 2007,
rates by labour market status 133	Figure 6.3: The dispersion of gross	per cent
Figure 6.1: Flow chart of the Life	monthly earnings	Figure 9.12: The share of registered
Changing Program	Figure 6.4: Age-income profiles by	unemployed relative to the popula-
Figure 6.2: Per capita average income in the settlements of Dom-	education level in 1998 and 2010, women and men 271	tion aged 15–64, 4. quarter 2011, per cent
bóvár Small Region, as a per-	Figure 6.5: The dispersion of the log-	per cent
centage of the national average,	arithm of gross real earnings (2010	
1990–2009 153	= 100%)	
Figure 6.3: Estimated unemploy-	Figure 7.1: Full time studens as a	
ment rate in the settlements of	percentage of the different age	
Dombóvár Small Region, percent-	groups 273	
age of the national average, 1990-	Figure 7.2: Flows of the educational	
2008 154	system by level 274	
STATISTICAL DATA	Figure 8.1: The number of vacancies	
Figure 1.1: Annual changes of basic	reported to the local offices of the	
economic indicators 225	NFSZ 277	
Figure 1.2: Annual GDP time series	Figure 8.2: Firms intending to in-	
(2000 = 100%) 226	crease/decrease their staff 278	
Figure 1.3: Employment rate of pop-	Figure 9.1: Regional inequalities:	
ulation aged 15–64 226	Labour force participation rates,	