



13th European Week of Regions and Cities

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DAYS 12 - 15 October 2015

OPEN DAYS Master Class 2015

Spatialities of labour policies in Hungary

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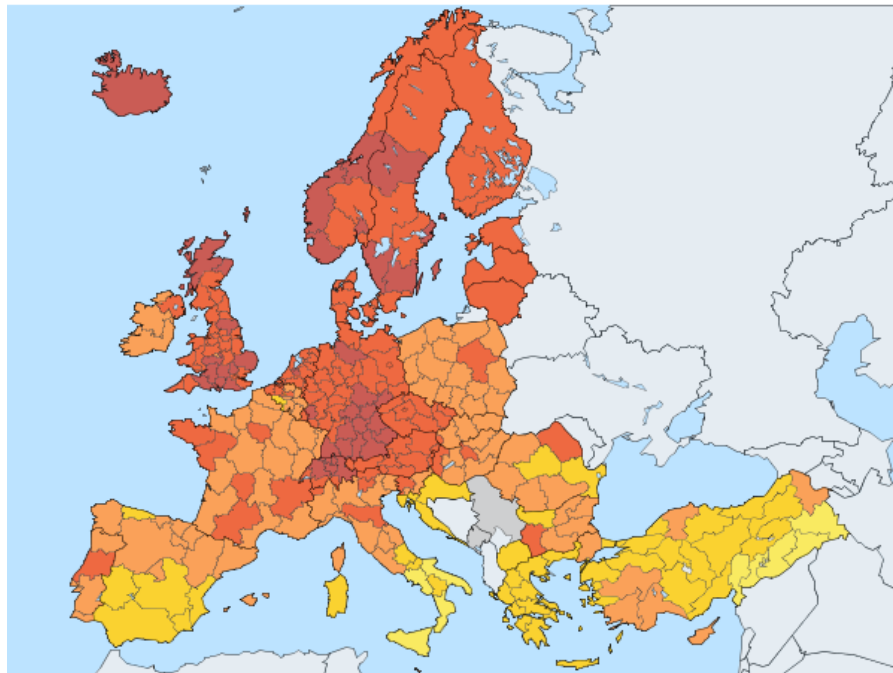
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Labour issues are inherently geographical because of uneven development

Employment rate of the age group 15-64 by NUTS 2 regions

% - 2014

Total Total



Legend

30.4 - 45.0

45.0 - 55.0

55.0 - 65.0

65.0 - 75.0

75.0 - 83.6

Not available

Minimum value:30.4 Maximum value:83.6

*Regions
developing
unevenly across
Europe*

*How to address
this challenge?*

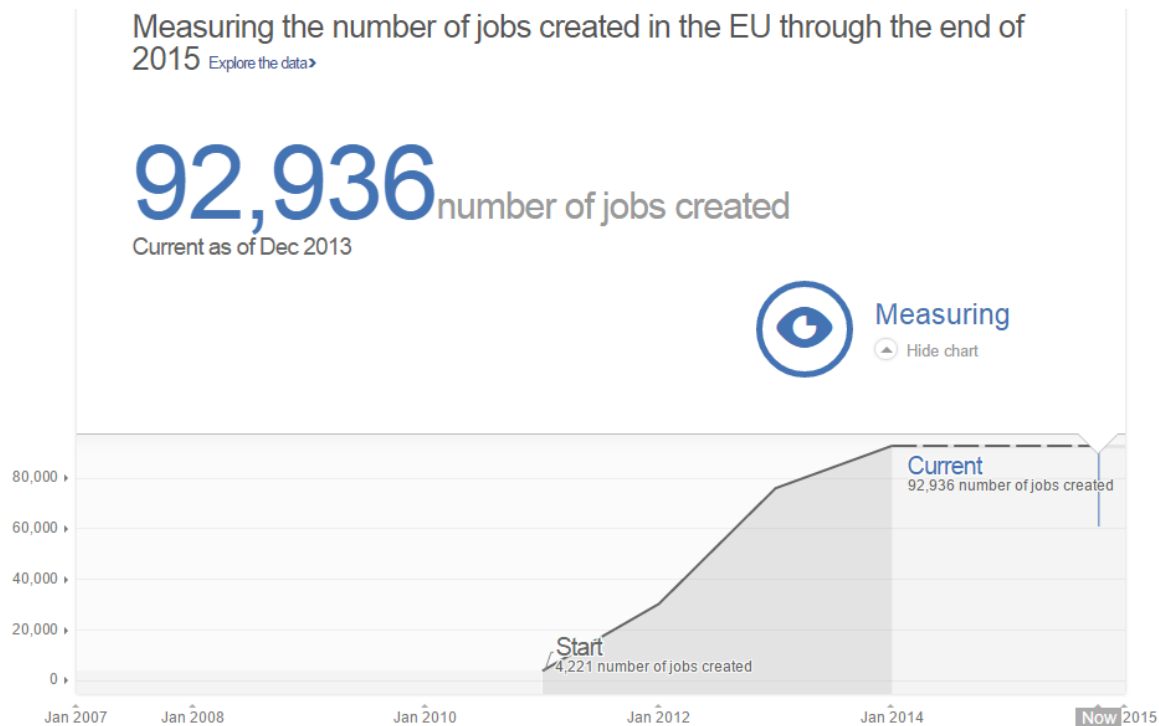


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Hungary: Being successful in job creation (?)

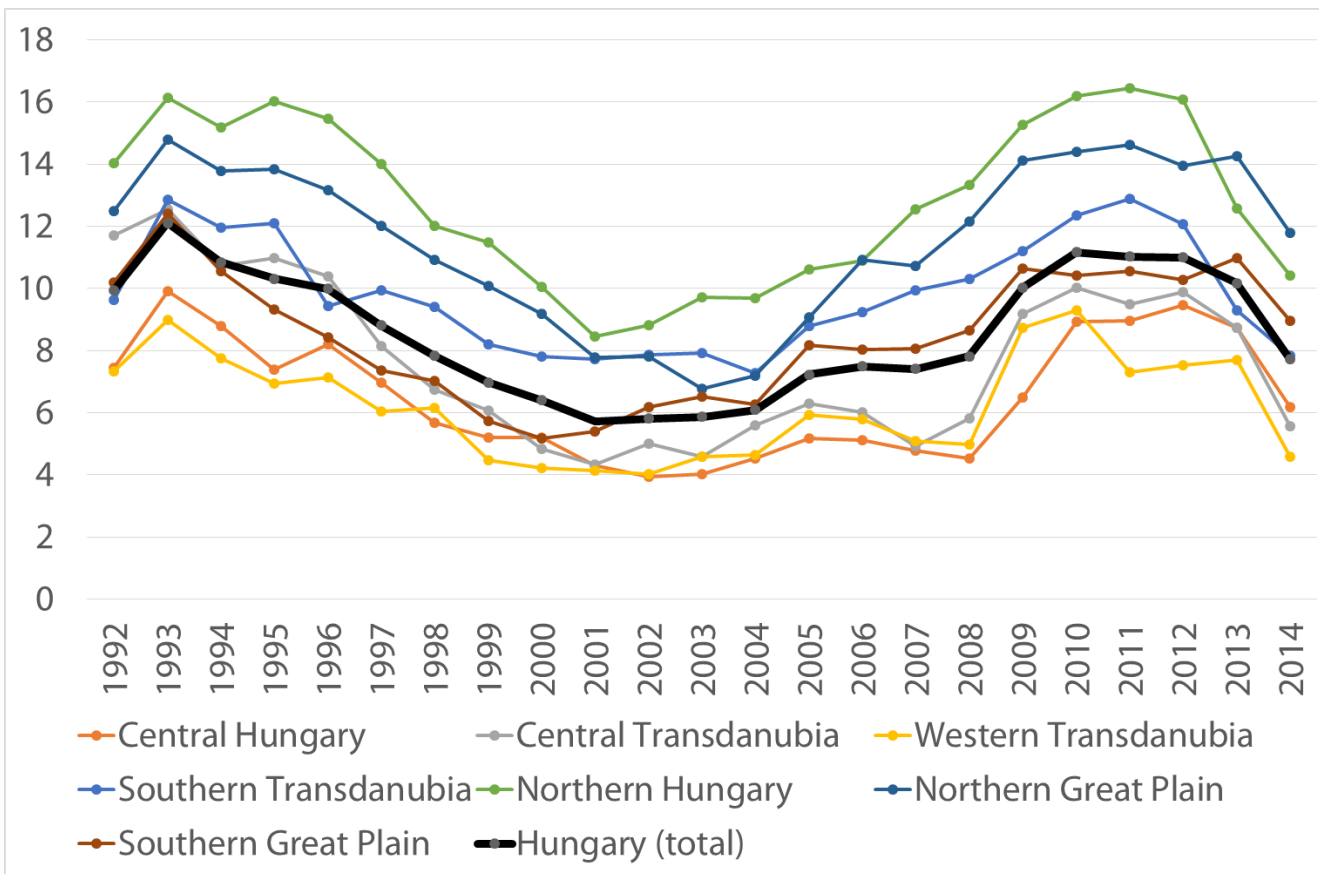


Third place in the EU!

Source: <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/en/stat/goals/dq6a-94bj/t4in-hyf9/9jwe-6ymt>



Were labour policies successful?



*fossilized
inequalities of
the
unemployment
rate at the
regional
(NUTS2) level*

*Data source:
Hungarian Central
Statistical Office*



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Do we need spatial labour policies? Historical development of labour policies in Hungary

1990- aspatial structural adjustment (general equilibrium-seeking of the economy solving problems – role of international organisations); shock therapy is the only compatible with the European model

mid 1990s – FDI-driven economic and regional policies will solve the spatial question of unemployment (also in backward regions)

decentralisation of policies: Phare local labour market pilot programmes



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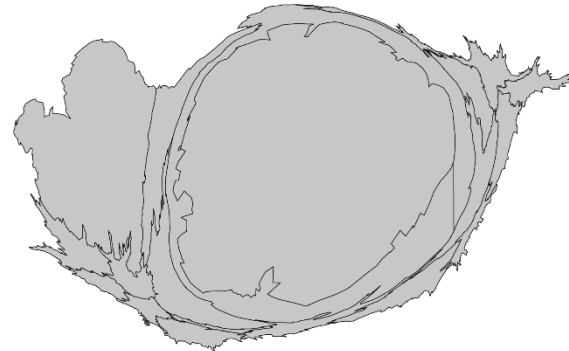
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Results?

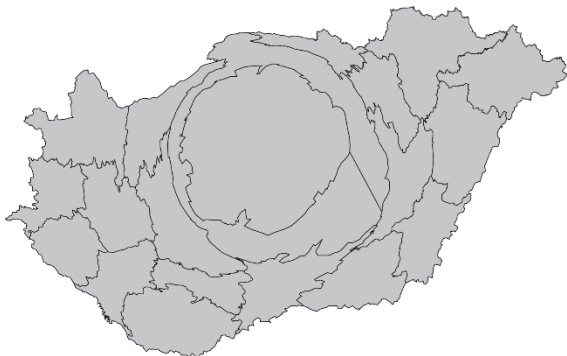
Area



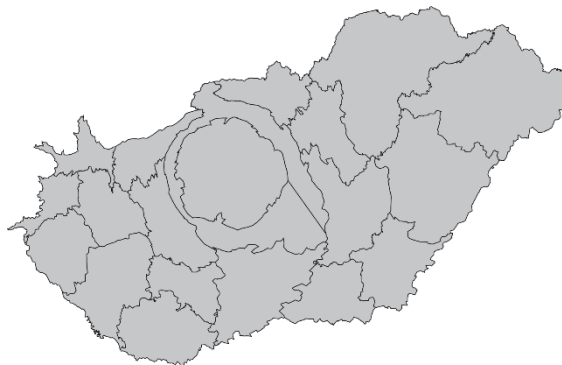
FDI (stock, 2012)



Employment (2013)



Unemployment (2013)





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Do we need spatial labour policies? **Historical development of labour policies in Hungary**

2004 EU accession – EU funding problematic: competitiveness will increase unemployment; operational programmes will compensate for each other?

National Spatial Development Concept (2005) – dual economy: higher value added jobs in more developed regions, more jobs (in quantity) in less developed areas

One measure at the national scale: aspatial deregulation of labour markets (individualizing the unemployment question)

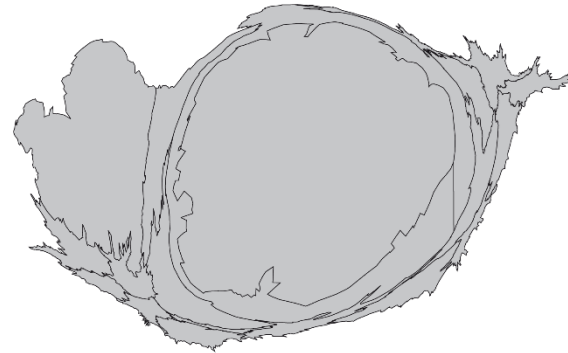


Results?

Area



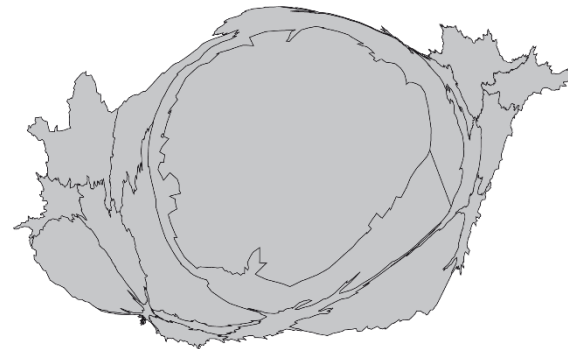
FDI (stock, 2012)



Employment (2013)



Temporary staffed empl. (2013)





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Do we need spatial labour policies?

Historical development of labour policies in Hungary

2010 – neoconservative turn: further flexibilisation (new labour code), recentralisation of institutions (such as the National Employment Office)

2014– Economic Development and Innovation Operational Programme: creating 300,000 jobs (by funding companies), active labour market policies

Roll-out of the workfare state: direct job creation by the state (public works programme) – 2.1% of govt expenditure in 2016; 3.8% of employment (2013); uneven distribution of funding



Results?

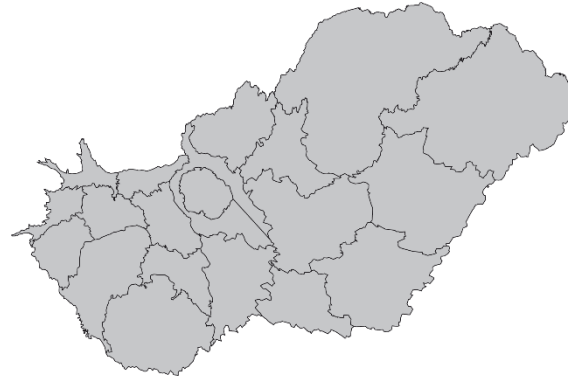
Area



Employment (2013)



Public works participants (2013)



Unemployment (2013)





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Conclusions

*Geographies of labour markets are important
Labour policies are not necessarily spatial policies,
but all show spatially uneven outcomes*

*Taking geographically uneven development
seriously, contributing to a more just and more
equal society on various spatial scales*



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The project is funded by the EEA Grants, within the frame of 'Adaptation to climate change' programme.

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<http://nater.rkk.hu>



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