A/2025-000

**Data request form**

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| ***DATA REQUESTOR'S DETAILS*** |  |
| *Name:* | MUST BE FILLED IN! |
| *Email:* | MUST BE FILLED IN! |
| *Phone:* | MUST BE FILLED IN! |
| *Status:* | MUST BE FILLED IN! RESEARCHER/RESEARCH ASSISTANT/EXTERNAL RESEARCHER/STUDENT |
| *Organization:* | MUST BE FILLED IN! |
| *Name of supervisor/co-author:* | MUST BE FILLED IN IF RELEVANT! (ELTE-KRTK designation) |

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| ***INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY*** | |
| *Title of study/project:* | MUST BE FILLED IN! |
| *Brief description of the study/project:* | MUST BE FILLED IN! |
| *Research project:*  *(e.g., OTKA, Lendület; ...)*  *Does the project budget include an amount earmarked for database use, and if so, how much?* | MUST BE FILLED IN! |
| *Type of study (for students):* | MUST BE FILLED IN IF RELEVANT! E.g. DIPLOMA (BSC/MSC)/PhD thesis |
| *Are you enrolled in a PhD program?* | Yes/No |
| *Expected date of completion of studies:* | TO BE COMPLETED! (End date of database access) |

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| ***INFORMATION ABOUT THE DATA SET*** | | ***REFERENCE*** |
| *Database name:* | Administrative panel data |  |
| *Period:* | MUST BE FILLED IN! | MUST BE FILLED IN! |
| *Other comments:* | MUST BE FILLED IN! (E.g. Shared folder: name/server name; ) | |

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| ***DATE OF DATA REQUEST*** | MUST BE FILLED IN! |

**I have read and understood the document entitled "Statement on data management guarantees in the database" and I am aware that I may refer to it in Hungarian in the course of ethics committee proceedings and/or in the event of publication in a high-quality journal.**

Please note that the following research projects have been launched using the Admin3 dataset:

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| Number | User | Name and title of research/study | Brief description of study/project |
|  | Péter Elek,  Anikó Bíró | Correlations between labor market status, health status, and use of the healthcare system  The relationship between labor market status, health status, and healthcare system utilization | The main objective of the Health and Society Momentum Research Group is to explore the relationships between health status, healthcare utilization, and labor market factors (labor market status, earnings). Our research program is primarily based on the administrative data of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences' Research Center for Health and Social Sciences (KRTK). We seek answers to questions such as the relationship between retirement and health, and the causal effect of workplace characteristics on health outcomes. |
|  | Judit Krekó,  István Boza,  Márton Csillag Hanna Erős | Youth employment partnerSHIP - evaluation studies in Spain, Hungary, Italy, and Poland | The aim of this project is to evaluate the effectiveness of the job trial program of the Youth Guarantee package. The main question is how short-term wage subsidies, specifically the 90-month job trial program, affect future employment outcomes and wages compared to other entry ways into the labor market. |
|  | Gergely Zsombor Cseres,  Bálint Menyhért | Poverty and healthcare utilization | This research aims to take the first steps toward exploring the relationship between poverty and healthcare utilization. Survey data document households' healthcare expenditures paid out of their own budgets. However, this tells us nothing about how much they use the benefits provided by social security, nor how this behavior differs between the poor and the richer. Administrative benefit data do not provide information about needs, but they do provide fairly detailed information about benefits. In this study, we want to examine the differences in health care financed by social security between those with low incomes (mainly unemployment benefits or social assistance) and those with stable incomes from employment. After describing the cross-sectional, stylized facts, we examine the use of benefits after falling into poverty as defined above, taking advantage of the long panel nature of the database. |
|  | Gergely Zsombor Cseres,  Zsuzsanna Cseres-Gergelyné Blaskó | Erasmus student mobility program – access and labor market effects | Our research examines the mobility experiences of students in higher education from two perspectives. First, we analyze the chances of obtaining a scholarship in light of family and school background, school performance, competency indicators, and the characteristics of the higher education institution. Our research hypothesis is that a favorable family background increases the chances of being accepted into a mobility program, but that this effect is partly mediated by characteristics of the school career (type of secondary school, but especially the type of higher education institution and field of study). The second part of our analysis concerns the labor market benefits of participating in a mobility program. We examine whether students participating in the Erasmus mobility program experience advantages in the labor market in the form of either reduced unemployment risk or wage advantages. We plan to control for abilities in both parts of the analysis. |
|  | János Köllő,  István Boza,  Attila Pirmajer | The road from school to prison | The aim of the research is to examine the labor market and educational background of people who are imprisoned at a young age (under 25). What factors can influence the likelihood of going to prison, and what life paths lead to conviction? |
|  | Ágnes Szabó-Morvai  Anna Adamecz-Völgyi,  Norbert Kiss | The impact of education on individual health, labor market outcomes, and deviant behavior | Using the changes in the compulsory school age between 1996 and 2011, we examine the outcomes of the affected and control cohorts. |
|  | Anikó Bíró,  Dániel Prinz  István Boza | The impact of workplace characteristics on health outcomes | In our research project, we examine the causal effect of workplace characteristics on health outcomes. We examine several sub-questions in our project, and in examining each sub-question, we take advantage of the fact that the administrative database includes health indicators on the employee side in addition to linked employer-employee data.  One sub-question we analyze is the effect of relative income within the company (compared to colleagues) on health outcomes. We are interested in whether, after filtering out the absolute income effect, relative income has a causal effect on health status and the use of health care services. We use the instrumental variables method to explore causal relationships, using company entry and exit as instruments.Another sub-question is whether company characteristics (including the fixed effect of the company calculated based on the AKM model) are related to the use of disability benefits, and whether company characteristics influence the probability of using disability benefits after the same health shock. |
|  | Anikó Bíró,  Dániel Prinz,  Réka Branyiczki,  Lili Katalin Márk, | Encouraging labor market activity among people over 55 | When examining the labor market activity of older people, little attention has been paid to the demand side of the labor market in economic literature. In our research project, we examine the effects of measures in Hungary aimed at encouraging employers to hire older people (aged 55 and over).  Employers who hire workers aged 55+ are eligible for social security contribution discounts. In our research, we seek to answer the question of how incentives on the demand side of the labor market have affected the labor market activity of the population aged 55+.  The empirical analysis is based on an administrative database. The linked employer-employee database allows us to examine how the employment of people aged 55+ affects the productivity and performance of companies. On the other hand, we can examine the effect of the contribution discount on the employment of the population concerned. To measure the effect, we use age differentiation, which allows us to compare how the employment of individuals under and over the age of 55 has changed as a result of the introduction of the contribution discount. Comparing the employment of individuals close to the age of 55 (below and above) provides an estimate of the impact of the contribution relief. |
|  | Anikó Bíró,  Péter Elek,  Lili Katalin Márk | Retirement age, retirement, and health | As the first part of our research project, we examine the impact of changes in the retirement age on health using administrative databases. The focus is on men born between 1951 and 1954, as the retirement age increased for these cohorts during the period covered by the health variables in the database (2010-2017). We estimate the impact of raising the retirement age by 2.5-3 years on labor market outcomes and the health status of the individuals concerned. Furthermore, we plan to examine how these effects differ depending on the labor market situation, specifically depending on the district unemployment rate and the unemployment rate by economic sector.  In the second part of our project, we examine the health consequences of retirement among the population above the retirement age. The basis for identification is the 2013 measure, according to which public sector employees cannot receive both a salary and a pension at the same time. As a first step, we plan to examine the pattern of choice between work and retirement among the affected population. We will then estimate the impact of retirement on health status and the use of health care services, with the 2013 measure serving as an exogenous factor for retirement. Finally, we intend to compare the health outcomes of individuals who previously worked in the public sector and then retired with those of private sector workers who are similar in all other respects (similar age) but are still working. |
|  | Márta Bisztray  Balázs Muraközy  Rita Pető | Positive effects on companies and employee health outcomes | In our study, we are interested in how effects that are considered positive from the point of view of corporate performance, such as foreign ownership or becoming an exporter, affect the health outcomes of employees, and whether selection based on the health status of employees can be observed before or after the change. |
|  | Márta Bisztray | The ripple effects of factory closures | In this study, we would like to examine how labor mobility resulting from factory closures affects surrounding companies and what impact factory closures have on the employees themselves, whether they are directly or indirectly affected. |
|  | Balázs Reizer,  Attila Lindner,  Jon Piqueras San Cristobal | The return of public workers to the primary labor market | In this study, we examine whether involvement in a public works program facilitates a return to the primary labor market. We use legislative changes as a natural experiment to estimate the causal effect of public works programs. |
|  | László Lőrincz,  Károly Miklós Kiss,  Gergő Tóth,  Virág Ilyés,  Ágoston Horváth,  László Gádár | Career path analysis: individual decisions, networks, labor market consequences | In the first module of the research, we map career paths from the first job after graduation through a series of job changes, following employees throughout their careers. We examine the patterns and correlations (convergence/divergence) of these career paths, the role and interconnection of the individual stages of the career path (training, occupations, job positions), and the labor market consequences of all these (wages, employment opportunities, performance). In the second module of the research, we empirically examine the micro-level decisions of employees at each stage of their career path. We explore the factors that influence decisions to move from school to work and between jobs. We examine the role and interrelationships of monetary and non-monetary incentives. In the third module of the research, we analyze the consequences of the transition from school to work and job changes on regional and social inequalities. We examine whether the labor flow network between companies and between universities and companies reduces or increases inequalities within and between regions. We also examine gender inequalities that can be identified in career path patterns. |
|  | Dániel Horn,  Luca Flóra Drucker | Compensatory advantage and education inequality | We examine whether there is a difference between students of low and high social status in how they recover from school failure, e.g., repeating a year or declining academic performance due to illness. Our hypothesis is that while the negative effects of a single failure diminish or even disappear over the years for those with high status, the effects on the school and labor market outcomes of those with low status may be long-lasting. |
|  | Balázs Lengyel,  István Péter Járay | Modeling the career dropout of young researchers | In our research, we examine the factors that influence the career decisions and career abandonment of young people in research careers. |
|  | Zoltán Hermann | Analysis of the impact of the 2012 compulsory education and 2013 vocational training reforms | Analysis of the impact of the 2012 compulsory education and 2013 vocational training reforms on dropout rates, student performance, and early labor market outcomes.   1. Impact of compulsory education reforms on school attendance, graduation rates, and dropout rates 2. Impact of lowering the compulsory schooling age on the OKM results of other students – peer group effect 3. Impact of compulsory education reforms on early labor market outcomes   (employment opportunities, wages)   1. The impact of vocational training reform on qualification attainment and dropout rates 2. the impact of vocational training reform on early labor market outcomes   (employment opportunities, wages) |
|  | Bálint Koós | FARM TYPES, CHALLENGES, DIRECTIONS OF ADAPTATION AND THEIR BROADER RURAL IMPACT | Examining the challenges of adaptation in agriculture. |
|  | Dzsamila Vonnák,  Balázs Reizer,  Győző Gyöngyösi,  Diána Kimmer | Exploring the relationship between 'skill shortage' and labor allocation | In this paper, we examine how unfilled job vacancies affect corporate outputs. To do this, we will use the unfilled job vacancy survey available in the KSH research room and create an instrument for unfilled job vacancies from Admin3. In company X, the instrument for occupation Y is the number of people who left the company and moved directly to another company. Following the job search literature, we assume that these employees were lured away by a better offer and that the timing of the move is exogenous from the perspective of company X. |
|  | Balázs Reizer | The relationship between the Austrian and Hungarian labor markets | In this study, I examine how the opening of the Austrian labor market affects Hungarian employment and wages. For identification purposes, I take advantage of the fact that some districts are closer to the Austrian border, so residents there can enter the Austrian labor market at a lower cost. |
|  | Anna Adamecz-Völgyi | The regional distribution of doctors over the age of 65 | I would like to examine the regional distribution of doctors and other healthcare workers over the age of 65. |
|  | Tamás Hajdu,  Gábor Hajdu | The impact of the smoking ban on the health of hospitality industry workers | As a result of the tightening of Act XLII of 1999 on the protection of non-smokers, which came into force in 2012, smoking became prohibited in pubs, entertainment venues, workplaces, and public institutions, among other places. The biggest change occurred in hospitality establishments and pubs, where smoking restrictions had previously been a rare exception. In our research, we examine how smoking restrictions have affected the health of hospitality workers. For the analysis, we use the Linked Government Administration Panel Database (Admin3) created by the KRTK Data Bank. |
|  | László Czaller,  Eszter Bencsné Bokányi,  Balázs Lengyel,  Sándor Juhász,  Zoltán Elekes,  Gergő Tóth,  Zsófia Zádor | The economic and social impacts of COVID-19 in Hungary | The research serves two purposes. First, we would like to assess which regions are less suitable for employees to work from home and are therefore likely to see more layoffs. Next, taking into account the demographic and spatial distribution of the population, we will examine which settlements are more likely to experience infection through contact. |
|  | Virág Ilyés,  Anna Sebők | The impact of higher education on the labor market situation | The transition from higher education to the labor market is a complex process that has been continuously researched and is of great importance from a sociological, economic, and social policy perspective. Studies examining the transition period and mechanisms predominantly emphasize the characteristics of graduates (family background, gender, academic performance), the knowledge imparted by higher education institutions, and the role of fields of study in explaining labor market success. However, the chances of finding employment, the duration of unemployment, and the quality of employment cannot be attributed solely to individual or university characteristics, or even to specific characteristics of a particular field of study. The labor market success of career starters (after graduation and in the following years) depends to a large extent on the prevailing corporate recruitment mechanisms, which may hinder the employment and advancement of young people (e.g., by requiring several years of professional experience or giving preference to those with such experience), or they may facilitate it.  The aim of the analysis is to identify (and assess the impact of) mechanisms and company practices that facilitate the success of recent graduates and university students at the beginning of their professional careers in the labor market. These may include the use of peer recommendations, which can help career starters find employment by providing better quality, personalised information. Another relevant mechanism may be companies' focus on the skills provided by certain majors and students with specific qualifications. The latter can contribute to the development of a stable flow of labor between higher education institutions and specific companies, thereby helping career starters find jobs more quickly. These mechanisms are also the focus of the main questions of the research, such as whether a career starter finds it easier to find a job if they start working in a place where someone with a similar qualification has already worked? Or if they start working in a place where their potential acquaintances (former classmates or colleagues who graduated in previous years) have worked? |
|  | Péter Elek,  Balázs Munkácsy, | The impact of job loss and the economic crisis on health | We examine the short- and long-term consequences of layoffs on the health status of laid-off workers and their use of the healthcare system. Based on data on medication consumption, we analyze mental health and several chronic diseases separately. Since it is conceivable that sicker employees are the first to leave (or be dismissed) from a company in trouble, we use factory closures or group layoffs to identify the effects. |
|  | Ágnes Szabó-Morvai,  Anna Adamecz,  Márta Bizstray,  Anna Bárdits | Short- and long-term effects of economic shocks on fertility decisions | In this project, we examine how economic shocks (e.g., unemployment) influence fertility decisions (abortion, childbirth). Economic shocks can have a long-term impact on children born as a result of the negative effects on the child in the womb and possibly in early childhood due to the economic shock. On the other hand, selection may also affect the average number of children: families with different sociodemographic characteristics may decide to have children if they react differently to shocks (e.g., they may decide differently about whether to carry an existing pregnancy to term). Little is known about this selection mechanism in the international literature, so research is important in this area to determine how unemployment affects abortions and births in different socio-demographic groups. We would identify the impact of changes in the labor market situation from unexpected factory closures in the municipality. |
|  | Anna Sebők | The labor market heterogeneity of higher education programs | My doctoral dissertation examines higher education qualifications and the labor market situation. I conduct a regional analysis of Hungarian data on vertical and horizontal skill mismatch, overqualification, training and labor market mobility, and transferability. |
|  | Annamária Uzzoli  Balázs Szabó | Health geography studies to be conducted in the wider environment of the Püspökszilágyi RHFT. | The aim is to assess the risk of cancer and congenital disorders in the immediate and wider environment of the RHFT, and to examine lifestyle factors (e.g., medication habits). The research task is to assess the medication replacement characteristics of patients receiving inpatient care, primarily based on drug sales data. |
|  | Zoltán Hermann,  János Köllő,  Anna Sebők,  András Semjén,  Júlia Varga,  Dániel Horn | The impact of reading comprehension and mathematical skills on earnings and employment opportunities | Running mincer regressions on earnings and employment opportunities using reading comprehension and math test scores from the National Competency Assessment |
|  | Anna Adamecz | First-generation graduates in the labor market | The wage premium of a degree and/or gap in starting wages depending on parents' educational attainment |
|  | Zoltán Hermann | The impact of compulsory schooling age and Bridge programs on dropout rates | How did the lowering of the age limit and the introduction of Bridge programs affect school attendance, secondary school completion, and early labor market outcomes? |
|  | Zoltán Hermann  Hedvig Horváth | Teacher job changes, movement between schools | Which teachers moved from where to where, comparing the period before and after the centralization of public education. |
|  | Zoltán Hermann,  Dániel Horn,  Dániel Tordai | The impact of the 2013 vocational school reform on competencies and labor market outcomes | How did the reduction in the duration of vocational training affect competency outcomes and labor market outcomes, and how did test results affect labor market outcomes as a result of the reform? |
|  | Zoltán Hermann | The impact of school quality on labor market outcomes in the case of the 2006 OKM cohort | Comparison of students admitted and not admitted to the schools selected in the first place in terms of their subsequent school careers and labor market outcomes |
|  | Dániel Horn  Zoltán Hermann | Secondary/vocational school (dual training) selection (input) | Who attends vocational schools/dual training? |
|  | Dániel Horn,  Zoltán Hermann | Secondary/vocational school (dual) effectiveness (outcome) | What results do vocational school students/dual training participants achieve? |
|  | Dániel Horn | The impact of schools on wages | To what extent do schools (the quality of schools) influence wages? Is it important who attends which school? |
|  | Júlia Varga  Anna Sebők | Higher education outcomes, school-to-work transition, the impact of competence on overqualification | Examination of the labor market situation and mobility of higher education graduates by level of qualification. |
|  | Anna Sebők | International migration after secondary school | The disappearance of those with outstanding secondary school qualifications from Hungarian registers. |
|  | Gábor Velkey  Anna Sebők | The labor market fit of vocational training in peripheral areas | What are the regional differences in the career paths of students participating in apprenticeship programs? |
|  | János Köllő,  Anna Sebők | The impact of lowering the compulsory school attendance age on the labor market situation of 17-year-olds | Does distance from school and other local characteristics have an impact on early school leaving? |
|  | Júlia Varga,  Anna Sebők | The occupational and educational mobility of career starters with higher education qualifications | Is there a transition? |
|  | Júlia Varga,  Márton Csillag | The occupational and educational mobility of graduates with higher education qualifications | Is there a difference between the two groups? |
|  | Júlia Varga | Teachers leaving the profession | Continuation of previous research. |
|  | Tünde Lénárd | The impact of centralization on decisions regarding further education and employment | Did the centralization that began in 2013 have an impact on secondary school students' decisions regarding further education? (transition to higher education) In the case of employment decisions, I was primarily thinking of vocational training, where centralization is evident in vocational training centers, but it may not be possible to examine its impact due to other parallel changes in vocational training. |
|  | András Semjén,  Zoltán Hermann | The impact of centralization on dropout rates and further education | The impact of centralization on dropout rates and further education, comparing groups of schools whose budgets changed to varying degrees after centralization ("winners" and "losers") |
|  | Márton Csillag | One-day interventions | The impact of the spread of one-day interventions on time lost from work and income. |
|  | Péter Elek | Healthcare workers' health | Health of healthcare workers |
|  | Júlia Varga | Emigration of doctors | Emigration of doctors |
|  | Ágota Scharle | Employees with changed work capacity | Labor market activity and employment of workers with changed working capacity |
|  | Ágota Scharle | Rehabilitation and disability benefits | Rehabilitation and disability benefits depending on changes in eligibility rules |
|  | Dániel Horn  Zoltán Hermann | Childhood health shocks | The impact of childhood health shocks on educational outcomes |
|  | István Boza  Zoltán Hermann  Dániel Horn | The impact of the COVID period on inequality in school test results | The proposed study examines three research questions. First, we present in detail how inequalities in student test results based on family background changed in Hungary during the COVID period. Second, we examine how school characteristics are related to learning losses and inequalities in learning. Were schools that previously performed better than average able to reduce learning losses and the differences in learning losses based on family background? Third, we examine whether the practices developed by schools during online education are related to the extent and inequality of learning losses. Did schools that held more online classes make targeted efforts to compensate for losses, etc.? Are learning losses and differences between students smaller? |
|  | János Köllő  Kinga Varga  László Lőrincz  Ágoston Horváth  Gergő Tóth  Virág Ilyés  Kinga Varga  Ágoston Horváth  Dr. János Abonyi  Zsolt Csáfordi  László Gádár  László Lőrincz | Career path analysis: individual decisions, networks, labor market consequences | In the first module of the research, we map out career path sequences, starting from the first job after graduation and following employees through a series of job changes. We examine the patterns and correlations (convergence/divergence) of these career paths, the role and interconnection of the individual stages of the career path (training, occupations, job positions), and the labor market consequences of all these (wages, employment opportunities, performance).  In the second module of the research, we empirically examine the micro-level decisions of employees at each stage of their career path. We explore the factors that influence decisions to move from school to work and between jobs. We examine the role and interrelationships of monetary and non-monetary incentives.  In the third module of the research, we analyze the consequences of the transition from school to work and job changes on regional and social inequalities. We examine whether the labor flow network between companies and between universities and companies reduces or increases inequalities within and between regions. We also examine gender inequalities that can be identified in career paths. We examine the life paths of higher education students and the returns associated with different life path types. Our research questions can be divided into three main thematic groups:  • examination of dropouts and transfers;  • parallel training;  • working while studying.  We identify training career paths using sequence analysis.  We examine the return on investment of training pathways based on the wages later earned by students.  Research questions:  1. The wage returns of different student strategies in the labor market  2. Examination of typical student strategies by field of study  - different labor market environments  - different training structures  3. Analysis of gender differences  The return of the strategies of the higher educational life course  We examine the higher educational students’ life courses and the return of the types of the life courses. The 3 main topics our questions focus on:  • change of studies, drop out;  • parallel studies;  • working alongside HE studies.  We classify the types of life courses by sequence analysis.  The return of the types of life courses will be examined considering the wages of the students they later earn.  Questions:  1. The yield of various strategies of the students in the income  2. Various strategies of the students according to the fields of studies  - various labor market settings  - various structures of studies  3. Differences by gender |
|  | Anikó Bíró  Márta Bisztray  Joao Galindo da Fonseca  Tímea Laura Molnár | Health Shocks and Labor Market Reallocation | How do health shocks affect workers? The answer to this question is crucial to any design of health care policy and our understanding of how to best improve individual well-being. Despite the growing literature on the impact of health shocks on economic outcomes, little work has been done on the impact of health shocks on workers' wage trajectory or their reallocation across firms.  Furthermore, the extent to which health shocks affect labor outcomes is bound to be influenced by the structure of the labor market. As a result, employees' and employers' responses to health shocks give us the opportunity to test between alternative labor market structures.  In this research project, we plan to estimate the reallocation of workers across firms following a negative health shock workers experience, and the corresponding change in their wage trajectory. In addition, we plan to use economic theory to guide the estimation and interpretation of our results. We plan to use our estimates to differentiate between two different theories of the labor market: the job ladder model and the wage bargaining model. |
|  | Balázs Reizer  Diána Kimmer  Győző Gyöngyösi  István Martin Neubrandt | The impact of the public works program on election results | In this project, we examine the impact of the public works program on election results at the municipal level. |
|  | Anikó Bíró  Judit Krekó  Cecília Hornok  Ágota Scharle  Dániel Prinz | Back to Work at Older Ages? Lessons from a Disability Pension Reform | What are the employment and health implications of directing disability beneficiaries back to the labor market? We will examine this question by looking at a radical reform to the disability pension scheme in Hungary, which resulted in many older workers having to re-enter the labor market. We aim to identify causal effects of re-entering the labor market on individuals’ employment and health status, building on the natural-experiment nature of the 2012 reform and using the administrative panel database available at the Institute of Economics, Centre for Regional and Economic Studies. |
|  | Júlia Varga | The health status of doctors | This study examines the health status of doctors—their use of inpatient and outpatient care, their major disease groups, and changes in these over time. |
|  | Márta Bisztray  Anikó Bíró | Occupational group, company characteristics and health | In our descriptive study, which we are preparing for the Labor Market Mirror, we compare the health status of employees in different groups, approximating health status by the amount of prescription drug expenditures found in admin3. We also take into account average and distributional differences. We examine separately the differences between different occupations and different types of companies. We also compare the incidence of various important disease groups between occupational groups and company types. |
|  | Balázs Lengyel  István Péter Járai | Modeling the career abandonment of young researchers in Hungary | In my research, I examine the impact of a significantly poorer family background on the decision of young researchers in Hungary to remain in or leave academia. |
|  | Péter Elek,  Anikó Bíró,  Dániel Prinz  Balázs Mayer,  Nóra Kungl  Anita Győrfi (PhD) | Breaking down the factors contributing to geographical inequalities in health outcomes using data on internal migration within the country | Based on the admin3 database, we use people's internal migration to break down the variability of health outcomes at the county level into factors related to the patient (including those determined by labor market status) and factors related to the regional healthcare system. |
|  | Péter Elek  Balázs Váradi  Balázs Mayer  Mirjam Szilléry | The role of socioeconomic status and drug prices in the consumption of antidepressants and sedatives | Based on the admin3 database, we examine the determinants and price elasticity of the consumption of antidepressants and sedatives (more precisely, the somewhat broader N05 and N06 drug categories) from a socio-economic perspective (e.g., changes in labor market status). We can use the entry of generic drugs as an exogenous price shock. |
|  | Péter Elek  András Kiss  Norbert Kiss  Balázs Mayer | Analysis of return to work after myocardial infarction and mortality | Based on the admin3 database, we examine the role of socioeconomic status, the labor market, access to rehabilitation services, and health behavior in mortality and return to the labor market after acute myocardial infarction (AMI). We use the raising of the retirement age for men as an exogenous shock. |
|  | Péter Biró  Erzsébet Kovács  Péter Vékás,  Kristóf Kutasi | Data analysis based on the Felvi 2001-2017, Admin 3, and T-STAR databases | By analyzing admission data, we seek answers to several questions. We would like to link the years in the FELVI database and perform time series analysis on point scores and their impact on applications. We would like to understand what factors determine students' preferences. Finally, based on preference estimates, we would like to test alternative admission procedures on Hungarian data. From the Admin3 database, we would like to learn more about applicants and their post-university job market opportunities from the data sets of the National Labor Office and the Education Office. In the T-STAR database, for example, we would like to learn about housing and dormitory options, which may also play a role in students' preferences. |
|  | Balázs Muraközy  Eszter Nagy | OECD LINKEED project | The OECD LINKEED project uses microdata from many countries to make comparisons between countries. One sub-project examines the relationship between productivity and wage premiums, while another looks at the age composition of the workforce. |
|  | Anna Adamecz-Völgyi  Ágnes Szabó-Morvai | Mental health throughout the school career | We examine whether certain stages of the school career influence the mental health of children/young adults: starting school, starting secondary school in grades 4-6-8, graduating from secondary school, entering university, obtaining a degree, or dropping out. If this is the case, how can it be explained in terms of children's characteristics, and is it heterogeneous along these lines (gender, parents' education, family background, competence results)? We define mental health/illnesses based on data from doctor visits and prescriptions.  We also look at the reverse of the question: do mental illnesses during school affect children's school results (high school graduation results, dropout rates, university admissions, graduation rates)? |
|  | Zoltán Hermann  Tamás Hajdu  Gábor Kertesi | The effects of lowering the compulsory school age: school attendance, fertility, labor market | In our research, we examine the effects of the 2012 reduction in the compulsory school age. Pregnancy among very young women aged 15-18 is a serious social problem that deserves special attention from demographers and other social researchers. Teenagers are often not ready for motherhood, either psychologically or socially, and this can be the starting point for countless further social disadvantages for both the mother and the child.  One of the main questions of the research is how the reduction of the compulsory school age from 18 to 16 has affected school attendance among the age groups concerned and to what extent (in terms of social background and geography) heterogeneity can be observed. Another key question of the research is how the change in the age limit has affected teenage childbearing and clinically observed further pregnancy events (induced abortion, spontaneous fetal loss), as well as the social and labor market situation of the young adults concerned. |
|  | István Boza  János Köllő | Heterogeneous and differential rent-sharing | The study examines how persistent corporate productivity shocks and existing productivity differences affect the wages of company employees. It also examines whether the rent-sharing elasticity that characterizes the above phenomenon differs between sectors and industries in Hungary. Finally, groups within companies are also compared: do more educated/older/better-placed/more experienced employees benefit more from the company's growth; are there gender differences? |
|  | Péter Biró  Sándor Sóvágó  Ran Shorrer  Chao Fu  Assaf Romm | The allocation of state funding and the supply and demand of college seats | We will study the effect of changes to the way state funding is allocated in higher education. We will focus on the effect of the 2008 policy change that separated funding from specific study programs, and will consider other changes as well. |
|  | Ágnes Szabó-Morvai  Anna Adamecz-Völgyi  János Köllő  István Boza | The effect of lowering the compulsory school age on the probability of imprisonment | In this study, we examine whether the mandatory reduction in the school age limit had an impact on the probability of imprisonment among young people. To this end, we would like to use the Admin 3 (and possibly Admin 4) data. |
|  | Rita Pető  Ágnes Szabó-Morvai  Dzsamila Vonnák | The role of working from home in the labor supply of young mothers | In this study, we are interested in the extent to which the possibility of working from home influences the labor supply of young mothers. Do young mothers who, due to their occupation, have the opportunity to work from home return to the labor market sooner? What effect does this have on wage differences? |
|  | Rita Pető  Miklós Koren | The impact of lockdowns by occupation | Measures designed to limit the spread of the coronavirus primarily encourage social distancing, which has prompted companies to allow their employees to work from home. However, this is not possible for all occupations. In occupations that require frequent personal interaction, whether between team members, consumers and employees, or between workers and machines during production, working from home is not possible or only possible to a limited extent. Pandemic control measures thus have a direct impact on production, which is strongest where production requires interaction. In this study, we use detailed job descriptions to examine how the proportion of workers whose activities are most restricted by social distancing measures and the proportion of workers who can work from home are distributed across industries and regions in Hungary. Although the role of working from home will diminish as the pandemic subsides, it is expected to become much more widespread in the future than it was before the pandemic, so it is important to see which regions and industries in Hungary will be most affected/least affected by this change. |
|  | Anikó Bíró  Judit Krekó  Lili Katalin Márk  Tímea Laura Molnár | Encouraging women to work | Between 2013 and 2017, mothers returning to work after maternity leave were eligible for contribution discounts. During the same period (since 2014), it has also been possible to work while receiving childcare allowance. The first objective of our research is to analyze the impact of measures aimed at encouraging female employment.  The second objective of our research is to examine the impact of the possibility and timing of returning to work after childbirth on the health of mothers. |
|  | Rita Pető | Foreign Ownership and the Gender Wage Gap | The aim of the research is to understand the underlying mechanism that can lead to differences in relative labor demand of female workers by ownership status. Two main underlying mechanisms will be investigated in more detail: (i) gender differences in skills, and (ii) cultural differences by the country of origin of the FDI. |
|  | Réka Geambasu | Where are the kindergarten teachers? Pilot project to map the phenomenon of kindergarten teacher shortage and assess the effects of the coronavirus pandemic | The aim of the project is to explore the social, economic, and cultural factors that shape the situation of kindergarten teachers in Hungary today and how this has developed in recent years. The quantitative branch of the research aims to reanalyze existing statistics, seeking answers to the following questions, among others:   * characteristics of the regional distribution of kindergarten children and kindergarten teachers in Hungary today and in recent years (number, composition, qualifications, child/teacher ratio, availability of support staff) * the regional characteristics and temporal dynamics of the shortage of kindergarten teachers * the socio-demographic characteristics of kindergarten teachers (age, education, marital status), incomes, and their temporal and regional characteristics   the phenomenon of career abandonment, its temporal and regional characteristics, and the socio-demographic characteristics of those who abandon their careers |
|  | Judit Krekó  Balázs Munkácsy  Ágota Scharle  Borbála Greskovics | Income and redistribution trends in Hungary | The aim of the research project is to explore and evaluate income inequality in Hungary in detail and to demonstrate the impact of alternative personal income tax rules on inequality. |
|  | Balázs Lengyel  László Lőrincz  Flóra Samu  László Czaller | The impact of the duration of unemployment benefits on finding employment commensurate with qualifications | In 2011, the duration of jobseeker's allowance payments was significantly reduced in Hungary, with the maximum duration of benefits shortened from 270 days to 90 days. Studies conducted in recent years have not shown a significant effect on the probability of employment, but they have not examined the possible deterioration in the alignment of qualifications with labor market needs as a result of the reduction in the duration of unemployment benefits. In our research, we would compare the job matching of individuals who entered the unemployment register before and after the regulatory change, supplementing the ADMIN3 database with a matrix of job-skill matching. As part of the project, we would like to request access to the Bértarifa data table, which also includes business locations, in order to examine the spatial distribution of the unemployed following the shortening of unemployment benefits in 2011. |
|  | Rita Pető  Balázs Reizer | Outsourcing and the Return to Tasks in Hungary | Outsourcing decreases the demand for routine tasks performed by manufacturing workers and clerical workers (e.g., industry workers, clerical jobs) in advanced economies (source). On the contrary, the effect of outsourcing on less advanced countries (destination) is ambiguous. While the effect of outsourcing is widely studied in advanced economies, there is no evidence on the effect of insourcing on skill returns in less advanced countries. The goal of this paper is to fill this gap by systematically investigating the effect of outsourcing on the relative demand of specific tasks and the wage inequality in one of the most important outsourcing locations in Europe, Hungary. We investigate how foreign direct investment affects the behavior of Hungarian establishments (such as increasing investment, innovation production/process/organization), how they specialize in certain tasks, and how this functional specialization shapes skill-specific labor demand and how this process affects inequality in the host country. We further add to the literature by examining whether the origin of foreign direct investment matters. |
|  | Rita Pető,  Balázs Muraközy,  Márta Bisztray | Company characteristics, performance shocks, and employee health | - How do effects considered positive from a corporate performance perspective, such as foreign ownership or becoming an exporter, affect employee health outcomes, and can employee selection based on health status be observed before or after the change?  - The impact of corporate shocks on employee health - What kind of companies employ healthy workers (production function) - What happens to workers when their health changes depending on company characteristics, including their wages, promotion, and employment. How does this depend on occupations and occupational characteristics? |
|  | Márta Bisztray | The impact of foreign direct investment on local suppliers | In this study, I examine the impact of the opening of the Audi plant in Győr and, years later, the Mercedes plant in Kecskemét on companies operating in the domestic supplier industry. To this end, I would also take into account the flow of labor between companies using admin3 data. |
|  | Anna Bárdits | School, labor market, and health outcomes of children in state care | In this project, I would examine the school, labor market, and health outcomes of children raised in state care (in state institutions or with foster parents). It is well known that this is a particularly vulnerable group, but no comprehensive quantitative research has been conducted on them in Hungary, so a descriptive presentation of their various outcomes may also be important. If I find an opportunity to do so, it could be particularly interesting to measure the causal effects of growing up in state care. |
|  | Márta Bisztray | Global supply chains – the example of the automotive industry | In this study, I examine domestic automotive suppliers, with a particular focus on companies that have recently become suppliers. As part of this, I would like to see if there are any visible changes in the health status of employees (e.g., a more stressful workplace, more selective recruitment). |
|  | András Simonovits  Melinda Tir | Growing inequalities in the Hungarian pension system | Examining inequalities in the Hungarian pension system. We model theoretical predictions for initial pensions and then empirically verify them, primarily based on the Admin3 database. |
|  | István Boza | Wage structure and wage inequality: the role of observed and unobserved differences  observed differences | The aim of this study is to contribute to the labor economics literature that focuses on companies and occupations as important drivers of wage inequality. Integrating recent new modeling trends in the literature, using Hungarian administrative linked employee-employer data, we examine the contribution of individual, firm-level, and occupation-level differences—and the relationships between them—to economy-wide wage inequality. Taking advantage of the uniqueness of the Hungarian data, we compare the mathematics and reading comprehension results of young workers in the tenth grade on the National Competence Assessment with their later labor market outcomes. At the end of the study, we examine  selection channels based on certain observable characteristics, such as the gender, education, age, and occupation of employees, or the ownership structure of employers. |
|  | István Boza | Firms and Wage Inequality; Heterogeneous and Differential Rent-Sharing | The study examines how persistent corporate productivity shocks and existing productivity differences affect the wages of company employees. It also examines whether the rent-sharing elasticity that characterizes the above phenomenon differs between industries and sectors in Hungary. Finally, groups within companies are also compared: do more educated/older/better-positioned/more experienced employees benefit more from the company's growth; are there gender differences? |
|  | István Boza | The relationship between flexible wage components and gender wage differences | As a first step, using detailed information from the administrative panel, we estimate the earning potential of individuals and the wage premium of individual companies (AKM), allowing for different premiums for women and men, and possibly between occupational groups (G-AKM). After demonstrating women's lower chances of entering high-premium companies, we use company-level (occupation-level) information from the Wage Tariff Survey to examine the extent to which incentive contracts and overtime deter women from high-premium companies. In other words, we examine whether the higher prevalence of incentive contracts and expected overtime causes fewer women to work in high-premium companies or company-occupation cells. |
|  | István Boza  Gergely Hajdu | Comparative projects on the topic of (wage) inequality within the framework of the COIN project | The Comparative Organizational Inequality Network (COIN) is a group of researchers from fifteen countries that examines the level and temporal evolution of inequalities in the countries concerned through a number of sub-projects, using linked administrative (panel) data. The topics covered include general wage inequality and its ratio between and within workplaces; the development of gender differences (within workplaces); the identification of workplace (wage) segregation and polarization; and the examination of the role of exposed workers. In addition, some projects attempt to quantify the contribution of large cities and the financial sector to the development of inequalities. A newly launched project aims to identify and provide a descriptive explanation of the gender wage gap (GWG) at company level and the differences between companies. For more information: http://umwebdev.oit.umass.edu/coin/papers.html |
|  | Dániel Horn  István Boza | The contribution of school heterogeneity to later wage inequalities | This study uses wage data and 'AKM' company and occupational premiums to examine the contribution of different secondary schools (and possibly higher education institutions) to later wage inequalities. On the one hand, we would like to show how much of the variation in personal characteristics that cause a significant part of wage differences can be attributed to differences between educational institutions; how schools contribute to wage selection; and whether larger wage differences are generated between or within schools.  We attempt to empirically examine and possibly separate four channels that serve as potential explanations for differences between schools. These are: a) already segregated enrollment in secondary schools  b) different added value of secondary schools c) the signaling value of certain schools d) different social capital generation in different institutions. |
|  | István Boza | The development of wage inequalities within companies, with particular regard to the impact of the flat-rate personal income tax | The aim of this study is to examine whether the net wage differences within companies that have increased due to the abolition of the progressive personal income tax (i.e., the net wages of high earners will increase even more due to the declining personal income tax rate) will remain permanent or whether net wage inequalities (e.g., through employee bargaining power) will return to the level prior to the regulatory change. |
|  | Márton Csillag  Ágota Scharle  Balázs Munkácsy | The impact of the drastic reduction in jobseeker's allowance on employment and wages | In this study, we examine the impact of the 2011 reduction in unemployment benefits/jobseeker's allowance on the labor market prospects of the unemployed. Using the requested data, we aim to compare the key output variables of unemployed people registered before and after the regulatory change. |
|  | Tamás Bakó  Róbert Viktor Károlyi  Zsuzsanna Sinka-Grósz |  | Impact assessment of entrepreneurship support among active labor market programs, with the help of a control group |
|  | Balázs Reizer,  Dániel Horn,  Hedvig Horváth,  Róbert Viktor Károlyi | The impact of public works on school dropout rates | In this study, we examine, within the framework of human capital theory, the extent to which offering children immediate income increases school dropout (and reduces investment in human capital). For identification purposes, we take advantage of the reduction in the compulsory school age and the fact that the proportion of public workers varies significantly between municipalities. Our hypothesis is that more children drop out of school in villages where a higher proportion of adults are public workers. We then examine the selection of children entering public work and the extent to which this influenced their employment at age 19. |
|  | Bálint Fehér | The effects of the amendments to disability benefit legislation introduced in Hungary in 2008 and 2012. | After describing the system and trends in demographics, the labor market, and cash benefits, the study examines whether the transition matrices of entry, exit, and transition probabilities (a) responded to the rule changes, (b) whether causality can indeed be assumed between disability and rehabilitation rules and the indicators examined (or whether the many different macroeconomic and regulatory breaks call the causal relationship into question), (c) whether the response of certain types of employees differed (and if so, why), and finally, (d) to what extent the result is sensitive to the group-forming characteristics used in creating the employee types (e.g., region, gender). |
|  | András Kiss,  Norbert Kiss,  Péter Elek,  Balázs Mayer | Analysis of return to the labor market after a heart attack and mortality | Using the admin3 database, we examine the role of socioeconomic status, the labor market, access to rehabilitation services, and health behavior in mortality and return to the labor market after acute myocardial infarction (AMI). We use the raising of the retirement age for men as an exogenous shock. |
|  | János Köllő,  István Boza | School to jail transition - Who are the students who end up in prison? |  |
|  | Zoltán Hermann | Analysis of the impact of the 2012 compulsory education and 2013 vocational training reforms The impact of compulsory schooling age limits and bridge programs on dropout rates | Analysis of the impact of the 2012 compulsory schooling and 2013 vocational training reforms on dropout rates, student performance, and early labor market outcomes.  1. Impact of compulsory schooling reforms on school attendance, attainment and dropout rates  2. Impact of lowering the compulsory schooling age on the OKM results of other students – peer group effect  3. The impact of compulsory education reforms on early labor market outcomes  (employment opportunities, wages)  4. The impact of vocational training reform on qualification attainment and dropout rates  5. The impact of vocational training reform on early labor market outcomes  (employment opportunities, wages) |
|  | Dzsamila Vonnák,  Balázs Reizer,  Gyöngyösi Győző,  Diána Kimmer | Explore relationship between 'skill shortage' and labor allocation |  |
|  | Zoltán Hermann  Dorottya Kisfalusi | Primary school segregation and educational outcomes | The study examines the differences in educational outcomes (test results, further education, qualifications) between students attending segregated and non-segregated schools. |
|  | Rita Pető | Examining the possibility of working from home, white paper | In this study, we use detailed job descriptions to explore which occupations in Hungary are theoretically suitable for working from home. In order to understand the consequences of the transformations taking place in the labor market, it is essential to understand which occupations can be performed from home. If there are employees with different characteristics and social statuses in each job, the increase in the possibility of working from home will have a different impact on individuals. It is therefore important for decision-makers to understand how individuals differ in these occupations and which industries and regions are most affected. |
|  | Dániel Horn  Imola Csóka | The higher education success of junior high school students | The study examines the higher education success of 6th and 8th grade junior high school students: it compares the higher education outcomes of students from the same family background, attending the same primary school, with the same 6th grade test scores (competence assessment) and grades, with their peers attending 4-year secondary schools, and whether this effect (if any) is heterogeneous (e.g., by gender, family background). We use IV, matching, and OLS regression methods to examine the causal effect. |
|  | Csaba Tóth | Ageing Population | Examination of an ageing society in terms of the pension system, life expectancy, changing age structure and the resulting labor market and other economic effects. Special attention is paid to the impact of ageing on the budget and to mapping and measuring the various channels. |
|  | Dániel Horn,  Rebeka Éva Cook | THE IMPACT OF ELITE HIGH SCHOOLS ON ACADEMIC STRESS | The aim of our research is to explore the impact of competitive (elite) secondary schools on academic stress. After classifying the high schools, we would like to use the given databases to support the hypothesis that elite high schools do not necessarily have a positive effect on students' mental and physical health, mainly due to increased stress. |
|  | Miklós Koren,  Balázs Reizer  István Martin Neubrandt | Customer Poaching and Business Stealing | We estimate the importance of sales manager mobility across firms for poaching business customers. Merging ADMIN data with VAT data on business-to-business transactions, we will ask if firms that hire sales managers from other firms tend to establish new relationships with customers of sending firms. |
|  | Lili Márk,  Zsigmond Pálvölgyi | The impact of family policy incentives on women's employment | In our study, we examine the impact of Hungarian family and maternity benefits on the labor market situation of women. In the 2010s, a number of policy changes encouraged mothers to return to work sooner after giving birth, but despite generous support, only a small proportion of mothers eligible for GYED took advantage of the opportunities offered by the new policy. Our study focuses on two main questions: first, we examine the main characteristics (income, place of residence, occupation) of women who took advantage of the opportunity offered by the change, and then, with these characteristics in mind, we analyze the impact of the policy on women's roles within companies (hiring, promotion). |
|  | Attila Gyetvai | Job Mobility Within and Across Occupations | This paper assesses the impact of occupational mobility on life cycle wage inequality. I develop a model of job mobility which attributes differential returns to occupations to occupationally heterogeneous labor market frictions, compensating differentials, and non-pecuniary job switching costs. I estimate the structural model on linked Hungarian administrative data and use it to quantify the relative importance of each of these mechanisms. High-skill occupations offer higher wages and more stable employment; in turn, low-skill occupations feature higher non-wage amenities but larger non-pecuniary costs of switching to high-skill jobs. As a result, workers who start their careers in the bottom 10 percent of the wage distribution in a high-skill occupation surpass those who start in the top 5 percent of a low-skill occupation in 5 years. I find that occupationally heterogeneous labor market frictions are the key drivers of these ex ante wage profiles. These results indicate that occupational heterogeneity in the sources of wage inequality is instrumental to fully account for life cycle wage dynamics. |
|  | Ágnes Szabó-Morvai,  Norbert Kiss | The relationship between Competency 10 and young adult health and labor market outcomes | A descriptive analysis of the subsequent health and labor market outcomes of people who took the 10th competency test in 2008, exploring possible mechanisms of effect. |
|  | Zsuzsanna Vadle,  Tímea Laura Molnár | The role of classmates in education and career expectations | The 2018 PISA survey showed that Hungary has one of the largest gaps between students in terms of career expectations among OECD countries. The reasons for these differences are not sufficiently clear, so in my thesis I would like to focus on one of the possible explanations, namely the influence of classmates. |
|  | Judit Krekó,  Márton Csillag | Involving NTND young people in the Youth Guarantee program | One of the tasks of the labor organization within the framework of the Youth Guarantee program is to involve as many young people who are not in education or employment as possible. In this study, we attempt to describe, based on administrative data, (a) the proportion of young people reached by district employment offices; (b) the proportion of NTND young people who register as job seekers, how this is distributed across districts, and what factors influence it; and (c) how involvement changed between the introductory period of the Youth Guarantee and the COVID-19 pandemic. |
|  | Tamás Bakó | Factors affecting cohabitation with parents, with particular regard to commuting time and privacy costs. | In recent decades, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of young adults living with their parents, which has significant social and economic implications. Using data from the 2015-2016-2017 Labor Force Survey, I intend to analyze, by estimating survival functions, what factors influence the choice of moving out/living with parents, with particular regard to commuting time and privacy costs. |
|  | Dóra Czirfusz,  Krisztián Borbély,  László Pitlik | Examining FEOR dynamics to better understand the labor market situation | The aim is to identify the extent of fluctuation in different FEOR job categories for the purpose of policy-making. The analysis examines the dynamics of individual FEOR job categories, with a particular focus on jobs requiring professional qualifications. The result should be aggregate reports showing the transition between individual FEOR job categories (number of people leaving and entering, typical directions). Gender, age, and educational attainment (if available) would also be included in the report. |
|  | Anikó Bíró | Tax decisions of sole proprietors (KATA taxation) | In our research, we examine the demand for the KATA tax form. We use the income variable in the admin3 database to identify KATA taxpayers. On the one hand, we examine how the probability of choosing KATA taxation depends on age and other individual characteristics (e.g., gender and labor market history). On the other hand, we examine the geographical distribution of the KATA tax regime. |
|  | Anikó Bíró | Retirement decisions | In our research, we examine the inequalities in the timing of retirement – we are interested in the factors that influence whether someone continues to work after reaching retirement age (either as a pensioner or by deferring retirement). We examine the role of occupation, workplace, and health status. |
|  | Júlia Varga,  Márton Csillag,  Zoltán Hermann | What factors hinder occupational mobility in Hungary | The project examines the factors that hinder occupational mobility in Hungary |
|  | Katalin Bördős | Evaluating the impacts of the EDIOP 5.1.1 on participating youth aged 25-29 | The Lost Millennials project, funded by Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway through the EEA and Norway Grants Fund for Youth Employment, focuses on a commonly neglected target group of the Millennial generation: young people aged between 25 and 29 who are not in employment, education, or training (NEETs), live in small towns in rural areas, and face multiple barriers to their inclusion in the labor market.  The starting point of the working life of the project’s target groups was shortly after the economic crisis of 2008, leading to feelings of uncertainty and insecurity regarding work opportunities, affecting their well-being, and leading them to be inactive or in labor market.  The primary target group of the Lost Millennials project is researchers, experts in the field of evaluations, youth employment, or labor market inclusion, as well as professionals in governmental and civil society organizations, responsible for the implementation of evaluation of employment initiatives targeting 25+ NEETs or youth in general.  Within the framework of the project, we are planning to do an evaluation of an initiative that (at least partially) targeted NEETs aged between 25 and 29. The EDIOP/GINOP 5.1.1 programme had new entrants to the labor market (aged between 25-29) as one of the main target groups, and therefore could potentially be suitable for this purpose. |
|  | Gergely Hajdu,  István Boza | Mapping the interrelationships between students' personal characteristics, school performance, and planned/actual career paths in Hungary | In Hungary, there are huge regional differences in the proportion of disadvantaged students in secondary schools. In the case of disadvantaged students, internal constraints have a much greater impact on the development of their future careers than in the case of their non-disadvantaged peers. Consequently, internal constraints play a very important role in maintaining regional differences and differences in further education opportunities. The project explores these differences among students in Hungary and analyzes the relationship between the development of students' external circumstances (e.g., parental background) and the basic human characteristics that influence career paths (e.g., self-confidence). |
|  | Anikó Bíró,  Dániel Prinz,  László Sándor | Tax evasion and the minimum wage | Based on admin2 data, our study on tax evasion and the minimum wage was published in the Journal of Public Economics (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S004727272200130X). Based on the study, we plan to write a summary (blog post), in which the editors requested that we illustrate, using the most recent wage data (broken down by occupation), how relevant the problem of tax evasion is today among minimum wage earners. |
|  | László Czaller,  Zoltán Hermann,  Gergő Tóth,  Flóra Samu | Skills, matching and competition in thick labor markets: Understanding the mechanisms behind urban skill premia  Skills, matching and competition in large labor markets: Exploring the mechanisms behind urban skill premiums | During the project, we examine two economic mechanisms that explain why cognitive and social skills have a higher earnings premium in metropolitan labor markets. The first mechanism is assortative labor market matching, which helps workers find jobs that best match their skills, and the second is market competition in the service sector in cities, which increases local demand for social skills. With regard to the first mechanism, we specifically examine whether the earnings premium for skills observed in cities—or, in other words, the urban skill premium – can be explained by the quality of the match between employees and employers, and whether job seekers in urban labor markets find it easier to find jobs that match their skills and expertise. Based on linked administrative and individual survey data, we attempt to estimate whether the quality of matching between employers and employees explains the geographical differences in the returns to individual skills. With regard to the second mechanism, we seek to answer the question of the extent to which market competition in the service sector of cities contributes to the demand for social skills. These skills are particularly important in building and maintaining customer relationships, especially in a competitive environment where the proximity of competitors makes it difficult to retain customers. |
|  | Balázs Muraközy,  Rita Pető | Gender gap and technological change | There is a recent research interest in examining the effect of technological progress (mainly computerization and robotization) on the relative demand for female workers, but the results are contradictory. Ge and Zhou (2020) find that robotization decreases the gender pay gap in the USA, while Aksoy et al, (2020) show the opposite in the case of 20 European countries. Brussevich et al. (2019) further shows that female workers are at a significantly higher risk for displacement by automation than male workers. Ge and Zhou (2020) also show evidence that computerization increases the gender pay gap, while Black and Spitz-Oener (2010) find that it narrows it. Lindley (2012) shows that in the case of the UK, women overall lost out from technical change (measured by computerization).  In this research project, we would use the method of Lindner et al (2022) to identify whether technological change, as measured by the Community Innovation Survey, is gender biased. The novelty of our work is that we can directly observe innovation at the firm level and from the rich info in the CIS, we can identify the type of technological change and see which (product, process or organization) is more gender biased. We can link the CIS data to the Structure of Earning survey in Hungary, which is a repeated cross-sectional employer-employee data set. This allows us to control for a rich set of worker characteristics (occupation, age, etc.) to check what drives gender bias.  The outcome of the project has policy relevance; it could help decision-makers to better understand how the labor market will change in the near future due to automation, and how it will affect female workers. |
|  | Csaba Tóth,  Annamária Uzzoli,  Balázs Páger | Socioeconomic explanations for regional differences in COVID-19 mortality in Hungary | An examination of the regional pattern of COVID-19 mortality in Hungary at the county level, looking at 2020 and 2021 separately and together. The possible explanatory factors touch on several dimensions: demographic situation, health infrastructure, health status, socioeconomic background, infection, and vaccination. |
|  | János Köllő,  Tamás Vámos | Examining the effects of the public works program among young people | In my research, I would like to use the change in the age of compulsory schooling in 2012/13 as an exogenous change. With this, I would like to estimate the development of several output variables, including the probability of entering the labor market, expected earnings, obtaining OKJ or other training, and certain health indicators (mental and physical health).  Furthermore, I would also estimate the effects of the public works program on similar output variables at the level of the entire population using a matching procedure. |
|  | Carlo Menon,  Lenka Wildnerova | SMEs Scaling up | The project complements the knowledge developed by statistical agencies and international organizations over time by leveraging confidential firm- and employee-level sources available across European and OECD countries. About one year ago, we completed a pilot project based on data from Finland, Italy, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, and Spain, which resulted in the publication [Understanding Firm Growth: Helping SMEs Scale Up.](https://www.oecd.org/fr/publications/understanding-firm-growth-fc60b04c-en.htm) We are now entering phase 2 of the project, with the intention of refining the analysis and collecting data for at least 15 countries across the European Union and the OECD. We aim to understand firms’ fast growth – in which type of enterprises it happens, how long it lasts, what the contribution of these fast-growing firms is to the economy, and what the characteristics or growth paths are of the fast growing firms. |
|  | Tímea Laura Molnár,  Zoltán Hermann | Returns to Entry into the Hungarian Formal Educational System | In Hungary, there are two main practices for postponing school entry from age 6 to 7: one is compliance with the school enrollment cutoff date of May 31, and the other is the practice of postponing the school entry of a child who is age-eligible but potentially not ready for school, called academic redshirting. In this paper, I measure the causal impact of postponed school entry in the form of academic redshirting, using Hungarian administrative data for the years 2008-2017. For identification, I exploit a discontinuity point in month of birth in an instrumental variable framework. The main institutional feature I exploit is a school-readiness evaluation, compulsory for potentially redshirted children born before January 1st. By comparing children born around January 1st, I measure the combined impact of age and boosted human capital due to academic redshirting. I look at a rich set of long-term outcomes: mathematics and reading test scores at grades 6/8/10, grades in various subjects at grades 6/8/10, grade repetition by grades 6/8/10, secondary school track choice in grade 10, and aspirations for highest level of schooling. I also want to compare the returns of academic redshirting by entering primary school a year later, with the returns to entering childcare a year earlier. The main institutional feature I exploit here is the fact that children born before January 1st are allowed to enter childcare at the age of 2, provided that all 3-year old children in the municipality are admitted if they applied to childcare. Therefore, besides date of birth, I instrument the propensity of entering childcare at the age of 2 with the fraction of 3-/4-/5-year old children in the municipality already in childcare, and measures of childcare scarcity (number of available places and teachers) at the municipality level. |
|  | Dóra Czirfusz,  Melinda Tir | Examining FEOR dynamics to better understand the labor market situation | The aim of policy decision-making is to show the extent of fluctuation in different FEOR job categories. The analysis examines the dynamics of individual FEOR job categories, with a particular focus on jobs that require professional qualifications. The result should be aggregated reports showing the transition between individual FEOR job categories (number of people leaving and entering, typical directions). Gender, age, and educational attainment (if available) would also be included in the report. |
|  | Anikó Bíró  Tímea Laura Molnár | Nok, motherhood and labor market competition | The aim of our project is to assess the effects of labor market competition on mothers' careers.  Since 2014, women in Hungary have had the opportunity to work while receiving GYED (childcare allowance) when their children are 1-2 years old, and since 2016, when their children are 0.5 years old, which is a strong incentive to return to the labor market earlier. The project compares the labor market careers of mothers whose immediate colleagues (competitors) were absent for a shorter period of time following the reforms. |
|  | Anna Adamecz-Völgyi | Women's labor market outcomes and mental health in relation to fertility shocks (miscarriage, menopause) | Although some of the labor market differences between men and women are related to childbearing, there are also gender wage differences between childless men and women. In this project, we examine the relationship between two fertility shocks that also affect childless women: miscarriages and menopause. We identify these events from doctor visit and prescription data and examine their impact on women's labor market outcomes and gender wage differences. We examine the role of mental health as a channel. |
|  | Dániel Horn,  Dániel Barabás,  Áron László Németh,  Márk Mendöl,  Artúr Ferenc Velkey | The impact of boarding schools on university/labor market outcomes | Examining the impact of boarding school status (living in a boarding school) during secondary school on students' academic performance, university admission, and labor market outcomes |
|  | Júlia Varga,  Márton Csillag,  Zoltán Hermann,  Anna Sebők | What factors hinder occupational mobility in Hungary? | This study examines various aspects of the factors hindering occupational mobility in Hungary. |
|  | João Bernardo Almeida dos Reis,  Timea Molnar,  Gábor Békés | Health Implications of Hungary's Public Work Program | This research aims to investigate the impact of Public Work Programs on the health outcomes of participants. Specifically, the study will focus on the effects of moving unemployed individuals into low-skilled occupations, predominantly physical labor, in exchange for financial support that falls below the minimum wage. This study is a complement to existing research on the effect of labor market outcomes on health. By examining the health outcomes of individuals who have participated in Public Work Programs, this study will contribute to our understanding of the impact of such programs on the overall well-being of participants. |
|  | Zoltán Hermann  Zsuzsa Vadle,  Timea Laura Molnár | Relative Class Rank in Primary School and Later Student Achievement, Mental Health and Initial Labor Outcomes | In this project, we aim to measure the effect of (primary school) within-class achievement rank on students' long-term student achievement (in secondary school), health outcomes (with a focus on mental health), and initial labor outcomes, by various dimensions (gender, race, parental background, and baseline non-cognitive skills, etc.), potentially looking at mechanisms such as parental investments or increased effort of students. |
|  | Rohit Sahasrabuddhe  Rita Maria del Rio-Chanona  Virág Ilyés  Balázs Lengyel | Modeling career paths as higher order networks | The goals are to  (1) Investigate the effect of a worker's previous occupations on their future opportunities by using higher-order memory networks to model occupational mobility.  (2) Identify enabling factors (such as geography, firm size, skills, etc.) that allow workers to make desirable job transitions.  To achieve this goal, we study the career paths of workers using 'higher-order networks'. This novel methodology has been tested before using passenger itineraries, internet browsing, and shipping traffic data. This project will establish a methodology to identify enabling factors for better careers for the workforce in Hungary. |
|  | Balázs Munkácsy  Dániel Horn | Examination of factors determining vocational school selection and competency assessment results based on data from the National Competency Assessment and the Szeged Longitudinal Program | In this research, I examine the skills, individual, primary school, and family background variables that simultaneously predict admission to secondary schools that do not offer a high school diploma and the development of secondary school competency assessment scores. |
|  | Melinda Tir  István Boza | Global Repository of Income Dynamics | The aim of the project is to provide aggregated wage data for the GRID project.  The Global Repository of Income Dynamics—GRID—is an open-access international database that provides a wealth of micro statistics on income inequality and income dynamics at the individual level. All statistics in the database have been computed from administrative records data on earnings histories from each country and harmonized for comparability. |
|  | Tamás Bakó  Judit Olga Kálmán | Start-up subsidies to the unemployed: Effectiveness, Heterogeneity and Deadweight Loss  Start-up subsidies to the unemployed – Effectiveness, Heterogeneity and Deadweight Loss | The aim of this research is to explore the impact of subsidies promoting entrepreneurship among the unemployed, with particular regard to varying levels of subsidy intensity and any deadweight loss that may arise. |
|  | Omar Martin Fieles-Ahmad  Ágnes Szabó-Morvai | The Effect of Housing Prices on Abortions and Fertility The Effect of Housing Prices on Abortions and Fertility | Rising housing costs may result in families not having more children, or a higher proportion of pregnancies ending in abortion. We aim to test this hypothesis in our research. |
|  | Miklós Koren  Balázs Reizer | Customer Poaching and Business Stealing | We estimate the importance of sales manager mobility across firms for poaching business customers. Merging ADMIN data with VAT data on business-to-business transactions, we will ask whether firms that hire sales managers from other firms tend to establish new relationships with customers of the sending firm. |
|  | Tamás Hajdu | Weather and Morbidity | The aim of the project is to comprehensively examine the relationship between weather (temperature, humidity) and morbidity. The analysis includes inpatient and outpatient events, drug expenditures, and visits to general practitioners. The main question is whether certain weather conditions affect the use of medical services. The research also aims to examine the temporal dynamics of this relationship. |
|  | Dávid Herskovits | Hungarian districts and opportunities – which districts are the best places to grow up?  Opportunity Atlas in Hungary – which neighborhoods offer the best opportunities for children | We would examine which districts offer the best outcomes for adults (education, income) later in life, and what impact moving to a given district might have. We would also use competency assessment data to see who is able to achieve their goals (the competency assessment background questionnaire includes a question about what level of education the respondent would like to achieve) and how this is influenced by school, family background, and parents' education. |
|  | István Boza, Gergely Hajdú | Comparative projects on the topic of (wage) inequality within the framework of the COIN project | The Comparative Organizational Inequality Network (COIN) is a group of researchers from fifteen countries that uses linked administrative (panel) data to examine the level and temporal evolution of inequalities in the countries concerned through a number of sub-projects. The topics covered include general wage inequality and its ratio between and within workplaces; the development of gender differences (within workplaces); the identification of workplace (wage) segregation and polarization; and the examination of the role of exposed workers. In addition, some projects attempt to quantify the contribution of large cities and the financial sector to the development of inequalities. A newly launched project aims to identify and provide a descriptive explanation of the gender wage gap (GWG) at company level and the differences between companies. For more information, visit: http://umwebdev.oit.umass.edu/coin/papers.html |
|  | Márton Csillag, Lili Katalin Márk | The incentive effect of the maximum duration of passive sick pay – a natural experiment in Hungary | In this project, we analyze the impact of the rule change on April 1, 2007, which reduced the maximum duration of passive sick pay from 90 days to 45 days. The change creates a "natural experiment" situation, allowing us to examine the impact of sick pay on labor supply. By analyzing the effects on health outcomes (e.g., health care expenditures), we can also conclude to what extent the change was detrimental to those in genuine need and to what extent it was detrimental to those who had previously been receiving passive sick pay for an unreasonably long period of time from a social perspective. |
|  | Balázs Lengyel, Zsófia Zádor | The impact of human mobility on the labor market | The project examines the impact of human mobility on the labor market. The research has two objectives: first, to assess spatial and temporal human mobility by social and economic groups. Then, using this information, it assesses which groups are able to actively participate in teleworking or are dropping out of the labor market. |
|  | Anna Bárdits | The Role of Primary and Secondary Schools in Explaining the Gender Gap in STEM Occupations  The Role of Primary and Secondary Schools in Explaining the Gender Gap in STEM Occupations | My research aims to deepen our understanding of the origins of the underrepresentation of women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields, specifically examining how early preferences and influences during primary and secondary education contribute to this phenomenon in Hungary. I plan to investigate what extent different factors -- early preferences and maths ability measured in primary school, selection into different secondary schools, and math ability and preferences in secondary school -- explain the gender gap in STEM representation. I also plan to analyze how different types of schools contribute to the gender STEM gap, specifically comparing students in church vs government-maintained schools. The expansion of church-maintained schools could possibly be used for identification. In addition, I plan to examine the effect of high school peers on choosing a STEM field, using idiosyncratic within-school differences in class composition in terms of gender, socio-economic status, and math ability. If peer effects have an important role in this context, secondary schools could be provided with guidelines on how to form classes to decrease the STEM gap. |
|  | Anna Adamecz  Ágnes Szabó-Morvai  Virág Kégl | The effect of job losses on birth outcomes  The effect of job losses on birth outcomes | In this project, we examine how factory closures affected the fertility decisions, likelihood of abortion, and complications during pregnancy of the groups studied. |
|  | Andreas Gulyas  (University of Mannheim)  Initial research | Firm-level shocks and earnings dynamics | We plan to examine how firm-level shocks are transmitted to employees. We plan to use the methodology of Guiso, et. al. (2005) and examine companies' layoff and wage decisions and their dependence on labor market institutions. |
|  | Attila Gyetvai  (Bank of Portugal) | Human Capital as Entrepreneurial Risk | This project investigates an as yet undocumented barrier to entrepreneurship: human capital specificity. To the extent that entrepreneurial human capital investment is specific to business ventures, and thus unrecoverable upon failure, potential entrepreneurs might start safer but less productive businesses or be deterred from enterprising altogether. We propose a novel framework to quantify this barrier, and estimate it using administrative data covering the (half-)universe of work histories of entrepreneurs in Canada, Hungary, and Portugal. We then prescribe policy interventions that aim to reduce the misallocation of entrepreneurial talent. |
|  | Mihály Fleiner  (Corvinus University of Budapest) | Education Perspectives of Low Socioeconomic Status Agents in Hungary | This paper assesses the economic and social mobility perspectives of low socio-economic status (SES) agents through education. Earnings are greatly affected by education: international evidence shows that an extra year of schooling increases future earnings by around 10 percent. Studies suggest that SES is a strong indicator of the quality of accessible schools in Hungary. Compared to other European countries, low-SES students in Hungary have access to lower-quality education and, as a result, education does not or only to a very low extent help reduce social inequalities. In my study, I aim to estimate the returns-to-schooling for low-SES agents. These results will shed light on the potential impact of allocating more money on education in underdeveloped regions and its public finance consequences. |
|  | Ágnes Szabó-Morvai  Anna Adamecz-Völgyi  István Boza  Libertad González  Rita Pető | Labor market differences related to abortion /Abortion penalty | In this study, we examine Hungarian data to determine the wage differences that women who have given birth, had an abortion, or suffered a miscarriage must account for as a result of these events. |
|  | Anikó Bíró  Joao Galindo da Fonseca  Judit Krekó  Tímea Laura Molnár | Workplace Accidents | In the first part of the research, we consider workplace accidents as an aspect of firm amenities. We analyze if and how the labor market (primarily, wages and firm size) reacts to changes in firm amenities captured by workplace accidents (as a proxy for how dangerous a workplace is).  In the second part of the research, we focus on benefits payable to individuals suffering a workplace accident, and analyze the pathways between accident benefits and other types of disability benefits. |
|  | Márton Csillag  Zoltán Hermann | The role of general human capital in early career occupational mobility  The role of general human capital in early career occupational mobility | In this study, we examine whether general human capital facilitates occupational change and how general human capital contributes to the flow of young people into better jobs through this channel. We examine this based on data from young people who had similar competency scores in 8th grade but later continued their studies at vocational schools or vocational high schools. |
|  | Cecília Hornok | Employment and Inequality Consequences of Disability Insurance Benefit Loss and the Role of the Public Works Program | Using both quantitative and qualitative (interview) methods, this project aims to evaluate two policy measures in Hungary, the 2012 disability insurance (DI) reform and the public works program, in terms of their employment and inequality consequences. The quantitative part provides descriptive evidence on employment status and income after DI benefit terminations and uncovers regional variation in the incidence of the policy and the above outcomes. Further, it examines the importance of public works as an income source among former DI beneficiaries and investigates regional variations in public work uptake. The qualitative part of the research will focus on the broader question of whether and to what extent the two policies reached their stated objectives, what unintended side effects they may have had, and what role the respective regional or socio-economic context played in this. |
|  | Dániel Horn  Zsuzsanna Vadle | The long-term labor market impact of 6- and 8-year secondary schools | In our research, we examine the impact of early selection on the population of primary school students between 1990 and 2000. In Hungary, early selection has become increasingly common since the 1990s with the opening of 6- and 8-year secondary schools. As a result of the reform, high-achieving 10-12-year-old students were "selected," and we examine the long-term impact of this on education and the labor market using Admin4 and KSH Census data, Difference-in-Differences (DiD), heterogeneous DiD, and instrumental variables. |
|  | Ákos Attila Ozoróczy  Balázs Reizer | Program evaluation of the Hungarian public workfare program | I compare the labor market outcomes of participants in the Hungarian public workfare system with those of unemployed people who did not participate in public workfare, thereby measuring the impact of public work. I use program evaluation methods (propensity score matching, regression discontinuity, diff-in-diff) in the study. |
|  | Balázs Muraközy,  Marco G. Palladino, Antoine Bertheau, Alexander Hijzen, Astrid Kunze, Cesar Barreto, Dogan Gülümser, Marta Lachowska, Anne Sophie Lassen, Salvatore Lattanzio, Benjamin Lochner, Stefano Lombardi, Jordy Meekes, Oskar Skans | Linkeed 2 project with the OECD. | 1. International comparison of gender pay equality (between and within companies) 2. The impact of mass layoffs in "brown industries" – international comparisons   Both projects are based on international comparisons, with similar regressions being run in several countries.  Both a working paper and a publication will be produced as planned. |
|  | |  | | --- | | Álmos Telegdy | | László Tőkés | | The effects of management support information systems on employee composition and wages | The aim of the project is to examine the effects of enterprise resource planning (ERP) and customer relationship management (CRM) systems on employee composition by gender, age, and occupation, as well as on the relative wages of these groups. For the analysis, we would like to use the EU database on corporate subsidies, the NAV corporate panel, and the ADMIN3 databases. |
|  | |  | | --- | | Emese Kovács | | Dániel Horn | | Economic Performance and Mortality | We would like to examine the relationship between unemployment and suicide. Since suicide data are unreliable on the one hand and very sensitive on the other, our research will examine the relationship between unemployment and death (from any cause). |
|  | Gergely Magyar  Balázs Lengyel, Gergő Tóth, Zoltán Elekes, Sándor Juhász | Structure and robustness of regional supplier networks | The aim of the research is to explore why certain regions are more sensitive to economic shocks and how this affects the emergence of new growth trajectories. The project focuses on the role of network structures in the development of regional resilience by creating a unique data structure describing the labor market networks of Hungarian regions. The main research questions examine the structure of networks and the relationships between regions' productivity, specialization, economic resilience, and diversification patterns. |
|  | Szabolcs Molnár  Péter Elek | Returning to the labor market after a heart attack and mortality analysis | Using the admin3 database, we examine the role of socioeconomic status, the labor market, access to rehabilitation services, and health behavior in mortality after acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and return to the labor market. We use the raising of the retirement age for men as an exogenous shock. |
|  | Xiong Zijian  Álmos Telegdy | The labor supply and retirement behavior for older people in Hungary | Population aging is a phenomenon that affects almost every country in the world, and many high-income countries already have sizable older-age populations. In my research, I propose my research question: whether and to what extent do wages affect the labor supply behavior or the retirement decision of older residents living in Hungary? I would like to estimate the effect of wages on labor supply or retirement decisions. The endogeneity problems come with omitted variable bias and reverse causality. To solve the endogeneity, I plan to estimate using an IV. |
|  | Tímea Hegedüs  Dániel Horn | How does the educational attainment of parents influence the future earnings of their children with a degree? | The main question of my thesis is whether there is discrimination between the children of parents with and without a degree in terms of wages on the labor market in Hungary. In other words, do university graduates whose parents do not have a higher education degree earn less than those who have the same degree and the same amount of work experience but whose parents are graduates? The thesis begins with a review of the literature on the rate of return on education and the issue of first in family. This is followed by the methodology and results of the data analysis, and then a synthesis of the two parts. |
|  | Anna Sebők | Analysis of educational pathways: individual decisions, labor market consequences – Return on investment analysis of educational pathways | We examine the educational pathways of higher education students and the returns associated with these pathways. Our research questions can be divided into three main thematic groups: · examination of dropouts and transfers; · parallel training; employment parallel to studies. We identify educational pathway types using sequence analysis. We examine the returns on educational pathways based on the wages subsequently earned by students. Research questions:  1. The wage returns of different student strategies in the labor market  2. Examination of typical student strategies by field of study – different labor market environments – different training structures  3. Examination of gender differences  The examination of the above research plan is preceded by the targeted cleaning of higher education data. Most of the work has been completed, but further modifications are needed, including the writing of documentation. Since I can only start the research after the cleaning, I would need the contents of the folder until it is completed. |
|  | Attila Gyetvai | The Option Value of Occupations | This paper assesses the impact of occupational mobility on life cycle wage inequality. I develop a model of job mobility which attributes differential returns to occupations to occupationally heterogeneous labor market frictions, compensating differentials, and non-pecuniary job switching costs. I estimate the structural model on linked Hungarian administrative data and use it to quantify the relative importance of each of these mechanisms. High-skill occupations offer higher wages and more stable employment; in turn, low-skill occupations feature higher non-wage amenities but larger non-pecuniary costs of switching to high-skill jobs. As a result, workers who start their careers in the bottom 10 percent of the wage distribution in a high-skill occupation surpass those who start in the top 5 percent of a low-skill occupation in 5 years. I find that occupationally heterogeneous labor market frictions are the key drivers of these ex ante wage profiles. These results indicate that occupational heterogeneity in the sources of wage inequality is instrumental to fully account for life cycle wage dynamics. |
|  | Miklós Koren, Álmos Telegdy,  Zijian Xiong  András Vereckei  Balázs Reizer  István Martin Neubrandt  Gergely Attila Kiss | The Macroeconomics of Managers/Macromanagers | The role of managers and entrepreneurs in corporate and national economic competitiveness. |
|  | Pál Virágh,  Dr. János Köllő, Dr. Péter Kovács | "Analysis of the forestry sector wage structure for the period 1990-2025" | Analysis of the wage structure in the forestry sector and wage differences between sectors using inductive statistical methods. |
|  | Judit Krekó  Márton Csillag | Youth employment partnerSHIP - evaluation studies in Spain, Hungary, Italy, and Poland | The aim of this project is to evaluate the effectiveness of the job trial program within the Youth Guarantee package. The main question is how short-term wage subsidies, specifically the 90-month job trial program, affect future employment outcomes and wages compared to other entry pathways into the labor market. |
|  | Gergely Csurilla | Survey of the social ROI of sport in Hungary - preliminary project - Social ROI of sport in Hungary | Hungarian University of Physical Education and Sport Science (TF) project |
|  | Anikó Bíró, Márton Csillag | The effects of raising the retirement age: labor market outcomes, incomes, and the use of healthcare | We examine how the raising of the retirement age introduced in 2012 affected the labor market and income situation of the age group concerned. We use a discontinuous identification procedure. Finally, we also examine the effects on the use of the healthcare system. |
|  | Anikó Bíró, Tímea Laura Molnár | Early labor market re-entry and children's outcomes | The aim of our project is to examine the impact of mothers' early (before the child is 2 years old) re-entry into the labor market on their children's educational outcomes.  Since 2014, women in Hungary have had the opportunity to work while receiving GYED (childcare allowance) when their children are 1-2 years old, and we have seen in a previous project that those who are eligible for this actually return to work earlier. The aim of the project is to examine the impact on children's health and school outcomes (primarily competence test results). |
|  | Peter Benczur | Poverty dynamics across the life-course | Poverty is not a static condition – individuals and households move in and out of poverty over time. By adopting a dynamic approach, we can distinguish between genuine state-dependence (being poor now makes it more likely to be poor later) and people's characteristics on the persistence of poverty. Despite the growing use of administrative data, research on poverty dynamics over the life course still relies largely on longitudinal survey data. Our research aims to take a step forward and employ administrative data from a couple of EU countries to study the incidence, dynamics and determinants of poverty over the life course of individuals. The results will feed various Commission policy initiatives, documents and background analyses. |
|  | Avishek Deb (PhD) | Monopsony power and gender wage gap | I aim to study the effect of labor market power on the gender wage gap. For this purpose, I need linked employer-employee data containing both worker and firm characteristics. I will decompose wage variation into worker and firm levels using AKM technique and build a structural model to explain the observed variation. The model will provide policy-relevant answers on narrowing the gender wage gap. |

Updated: August 27, 2025.

We recommend data requesters planning similar research to consult with the leaders of studies already underway, in their own interest.