

RESUME

Emese VITA

How Much Is a Woman Worth in the Workforce? Labor Market Aspects of Gender Inequality in the Neighboring Hungarian Communities of Central and Eastern Europe

The paper examines the labor market characteristics of the Hungarian communities in neighboring countries, taking into account the wider context of the Central and Eastern European region. In addition to the Eurostat and OECD Statistics our study is based on a representative survey, coordinated by the Research Institute for Hungarian Communities Abroad in the summer of 2018. A novelty in the analysis was that in addition to macro-level national data, we compared the situation of 2585 Hungarians, aged between 18–49 from Transylvania, South-Slovakia, Vojvodina, and Transcarpathia. The focus of the analysis was on the employment rate gaps and working hour differences of men and women, as well as mothers with small children. Beside the structural conditions we tried to reveal the effects of so-called “soft variables” (gender role attitudes, value structure) on labor market participation chances. The results showed that Hungarian minorities have a strong traditional perception of gender roles and, accordingly with a traditional division of labor, in which house chores and child-rearing tasks are typically a women’s responsibility, and which has a direct repercussion on their paid work. Thus, one of the key conclusions of the multivariate analysis is that the employment gap between women and men persists even if the effects of factors other than gender are kept under control. That is, gender *ceteris paribus* determines their labor market participation.

Tamás KISS

Ethnic Differences in Reproductive Behaviour in Transylvania

The paper focuses on ethnic differences of reproductive behavior and family formation in the ethnically diverse region of Transylvania, Romania. It relies on 10% public use samples of the 1977, 1992, 2002 and 2011 Romanian censuses published by the Minnesota Population Center in the framework of the IPUMS International project. Based on these data sources micro-level multivariate analysis has become possible. A linear regression model is at the core of our discussion. This investigates the factors determining the level of fertility of women between 30–49. The paper is connected to one of the classic questions of the literature on ethnic differences of reproductive behavior, namely the weight of structural vs. cultural factors in explaining fertility disparities. According to our results, structural factors also determine to a great extent reproductive behavior in Transylvania. Nevertheless ethnicity (as a residual category) remains also significant. Fertility differences between Roma and non-Roma are more significant and there are no signs of convergence in time. In the case of Transylvanian Hungarians, minority status seems to affect child-bearing negatively, however differences are far less pronounced compared to the differences between Roma-non-Roma populations.

Izabella FÜLÖP

Family-friendly Hungarian Businesses in Neighbouring States

This study, written in connection with the Year of Hungarian families abroad, examines family-friendly businesses. In the framework of the thematic program year, the Research Institute for Hungarian Communities Abroad conducted a multidirectional research in the major four neighbouring regions: Southern-Slovakia, Vojvodina, Transcarpathia and Transylvania. In this research, we focused on the behaviour of family-friendly businesses. Since 2014 annually published research has emphasized business developments and their impact on families and children in the Hungarian cross-border regions. The interview study presented here was based on a similar idea, with the objective of gaining direct knowledge about Hungarian companies in the Carpathian Basin, especially whose leaders undertook to make their business family-friendly. It summarizes the economic situation in each region during the current period, in order to get an overall comparative picture of all mentioned areas, and to be able to interpret and manage the local difficulties, or benefits obtained by the entrepreneurs, who form a heterogeneous and innovative group considering family-friendly initiatives.

Dániel GAZSÓ

Diaspora Interviews

“Grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Hungarians who emigrated to Venezuela are increasingly looking for their roots” Dániel Gázsó interviews Ildikó Fényes de Kunckel