



Additives to the exploration of the effect of the globalization in the regional employment in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county

Katalin LIPTÁK

Ph.D. student

University of Miskolc,

Faculty of Economics,

Institute of World- and Regional Economics

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Contents

- Employment policy in Europe – a historical overview
- Impacts of globalization on Hungarian labour market
- Comparison the employment situation in Hungary and in the North Hungarian region
- Conclusion



Development of employment policy in Europe

- Treaty of Paris (1951) – the employment policy was displayed under a separate title
- The Treaty of Rome (1957) – regulation concerning social policy
- European Social Charta (1961)
- The first Social Action program of the Community (1974)
- The Single European Act (1986) – economic and social cohesion
- Amsterdam Treaty (1997)
- Luxembourg Employment Summit (1997) – the community employment guidelines
- Cologne Summit (1999) – European Employment Pact
- Lisbon Strategy (2000)



One of the definition of globalization

- “Economic globalization can be defined as the growing integration of national economic systems, including greater trade in goods and services; movements in capital and integration of financial markets; and movement of labour.” (Dicken, P. (2007): Global shift: transforming the world economy)



The negative impact of globalization

- Multinationals have exported jobs from developed countries to developing countries through foreign investments.
- Through trade liberalization, governments have encouraged the replacement of domestically produced goods with goods produced abroad.
- The increased application of technology, especially in globally operating companies, can reduce the use of and dependence on labour.

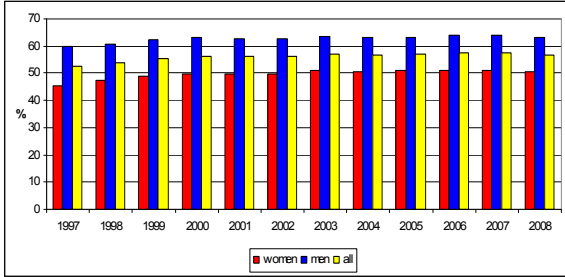


The impacts of globalization on the labour market

- It is not easy to identify the impact of globalisation on the labour market because its movements are influenced many factors simultaneously.
- The main question is, on the one hand, what Hungary can learn from the tendencies present in the world economy and, on the other hand, what general processes they will induce in Hungary.
- The long term effects of working capital investments have become more visible in Hungary as well.



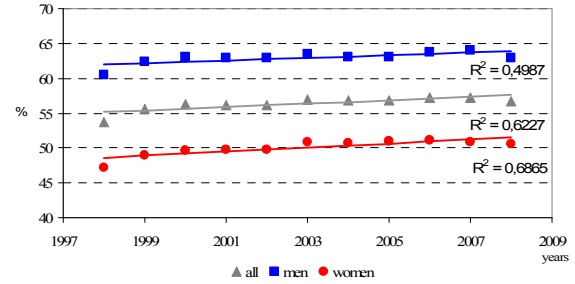
Employment of population aged 15-65 in Hungary by genders



Source: Own compilation on the basis of the labour survey time series (data obtained from the Central Statistical Office, Hungary)



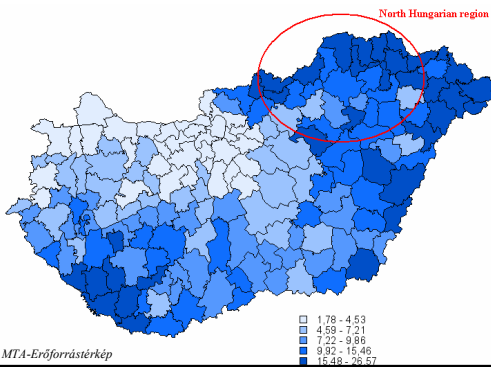
Employment trend of population aged 15-65 in Hungary by genders (1998-2007)



Source: Own compilation on the basis of the labour survey time series (data obtained from the Central Statistical Office, Hungary)



Unemployment rate (%) in Hungary – micro regions in 2007



Source: MTA-Erőforrásterkép



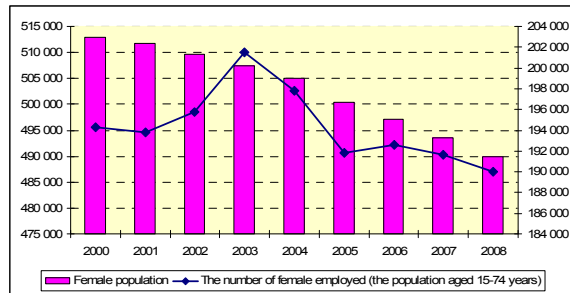
Men's employment situation in the North Hungarian region (2000-2008)



Source: Own compilation on the basis of CSO data



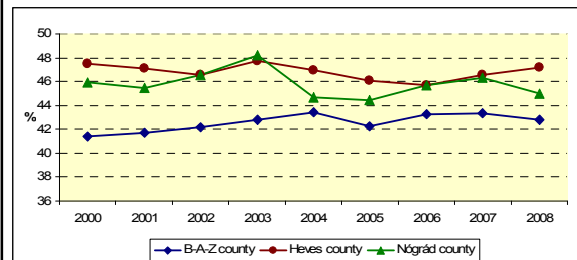
Women's employment situation in the North Hungarian region (2000-2008)



Source: Own compilation on the basis of CSO data

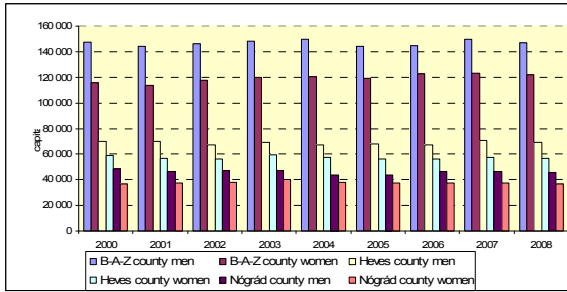


Employment rate in the counties of the North Hungarian region (2000-2008)



Source: Own compilation on the basis of CSO data

Number of economically active people (2000-2008)



Source: Own compilation on the basis of CSO data

Conclusion

My recommendations for enhancing regional employment are as follows:

- taking over the employment practice of those European Union member states in better conditions as samples and adapting them to the special Hungarian conditions,
- applying the EU trends, with special regard to atypical employment, in the Hungarian practice,
- establishing further programs to support the employment of unemployed people.

Thank you for your attention!

liptak.katalin@uni-miskolc.hu