

Abstracts

Melinda Kelemen: Employment issues of household employees in Hungary – the invisible workforce

Personal household services (PHS) are predominantly used and offered in the form of employment in the black economy not only in Hungary but most of the countries in Europe. The European Commission aimed to “develop” the PHS sector, and there are several best practices abroad. In Hungary, however, the measures appear as part of the measures introduced to formalize employment in the black market (temporary work booklet, simplified employment). The government, in order to make PHS visible, introduced obligatory registration for “employers” who pay individuals for PHS. On the base of the number of registrations the regulation brought limited success. Notably, PHS under work contracts are often not desirable in Hungary – it would make the service more expensive for the users, reduce significantly the income of the providers and would impose an added financial burden on the state. Therefore, tools, such as introducing service vouchers, are to be considered carefully.

Gábor Kártyás: Jagged equality: equal treatment of agency workers after the new Hungarian Labour Code

The key question of temporary agency work is agency workers’ right for equal treatment. When agency workers may be lawfully paid less than workers of the user company performing work of equal value, is an indispensable advantage to keep agency work competitive, or an unacceptable discrimination? This article summarizes the progress EU and Hungarian law followed concerning this question. However directive 2008/104/EC sets equality as the general rule, the numerous exemptions made the question to stay with us long. A good example is the new Hungarian Labour Code, which not only makes use of the possible derogations, but in certain cases – the author argues – it goes beyond them. This paper by comparing the directive and the new Hungarian regulations, explores what changes will affect the (equal) pay of agency workers.

Andrea Rác: Innovativity and system approach in the mind of civil organizations working in the field of social services and child protection

The study presents main features of civil organizations operating in social services and child protection field having applied for Norwegian Civil Fund in 2008-2009. It details to what degree the civil organizations features innovativity and system approach. Analysis of application documents shows that most of NCTA’s applicants make their projects with EU targets and the application programs are based on ideas from former projects. These cannot really suit to the demands of the target

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group. As for location and wideness of realization, it can be stated that programs remain typically on local level. In case of several applicants, a stereotypical way of thinking about target group might also be noticed. In this aspect, civil organizations' way of thinking show similarity to the one about target group of service provided by the state sector. Mediating middle-class values without paying attention to needs and characteristics of target group's can be declared as typical, meanwhile in the case of applicants', a messianic role is getting also profiled.

Balázs Krémer: Old age? Care? What we are talking about?

The paper analyzes Hungarian and international statistics and major professional trends on Long-term Care for ageing population. Provides estimates on care demands from mortality statistics, and compares the estimated demands with the LTC figures in practice. Differences between estimated demands and real quantities are visible on over-weighted ratio of cared "younger aged" and female users in real data on cared population over the estimates. That leads to conclude to different social constrains of caring system from the ones are referred as problems in professional literature and managed by the caring system. Finally the paper summerize consequences on how would the caring system reflect more honestly and properly to the existing problems of aged population needs to be cared.