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Gábor Kertesi has been a research fellow at the Institute of Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences since 1985. His research is focused on applied work in labor economics, demography, economics of education and health policy. He received his doctorate in economics from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He holds an MSc in economics from the University of Chicago. Previously he was associate professor of economics at Corvinus University (Budapest) where he taught undergraduate microeconomics and graduate courses in labor economics.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH:

„Parental Job Loss, Secondary School Completion, and Home Environment”, *Acta Oeconomica*, Vol. 69(3), 2019, pp. 393-423 (<https://akademai.com/doi/pdf/10.1556/032.2019.69.3.4>), ([Download working paper](#)). Joint with Tamás Hajdu and Gábor Kézdi

„Health Differences at Birth between Roma and non-Roma Children in Hungary. Long-run Trends and Decompositions”, *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 45(3), 2019, pp. 631-657. (<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padr.12276>), ([Download working paper](#)). Joint with Tamás Hajdu and Gábor Kézdi

„Inter-ethnic Friendship and Hostility between Roma and non-Roma Students in Hungary. The Role of Exposure and Academic Achievement”, *The BE Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy*, Vol. 19(1), 2019, pp. 1-17. ([Download published version](#)), ([Download online appendix](#)), ([Download working paper](#)). Joint with Tamás Hajdu and Gábor Kézdi

„On the Test Score Gap between Roma and non-Roma Students in Hungary and its Potential Causes”, *Economics of Transition*, Vol. 24(1), 2016, pp. 135-162. ([Download published version](#)) ([Download online appendix](#)) ([Download working paper](#)) . Joint with Gábor Kézdi

„The Kindergarten Attendance Allowance in Hungary. An Evaluation of a Conditional Cash Transfer Program”, *Acta Oeconomica*, Vol. 64(1), 2014, pp 27-49 . ([Download published version](#)), ([Download working paper](#)). Joint with Gábor Kézdi

School Segregation, School Choice, and Educational Policies in 100 Hungarian Towns, Roma Educational Fund, Budapest, 2013. pp. 1-145. ([Download published version](#)), ([Download working paper](#)). Joint with Gábor Kézdi

„Ethnic Segregation between Hungarian Schools: Long-run Trends and Geographical Distribution”, *Hungarian Statistical Review*, Special No.16, 2012, pp. 18-45. ([Download published version](#)), ([Download working paper](#)). Joint with Gábor Kézdi

„The Roma/non-Roma Test Score Gap in Hungary”, *American Economic Review*, Vol. 101. No. 3, 2011, pp. 519-525. ([Download published version](#)), ([Download online appendix](#)), ([Download press release](#)), ([Download](#)

[working paper](#)). Joint with Gábor Kézdi

„Roma Employment in Hungary After the Post-Communist Transition”, *Economics of Transition*, Vol. 19, Issue 3, July 2011, pp. 563–610. ([Download published version](#)), ([Download working paper](#)). Joint with Gábor Kézdi

„Segregation of Primary Schools in Hungary”, in: *The Hungarian Labour Market 2010*. Eds: K. Fazekas, Lovász A., Telegdy Á., IE HAS – National Employment Foundation, Budapest, 2010. pp. 99-119. ([Download published version](#)). Joint with Gábor Kézdi

„Roma Employment at the Turn of the Millenium”, in: *The Hungarian Labour Market 2010*. Eds: K. Fazekas, Lovász A., Telegdy Á., IE HAS – National Employment Foundation, Budapest, 2010. pp. 135-150. ([Download published version](#))

„The Assessment and Evaluation of Educational Institutions, School Accountability”, in: *Green Book for the Renewal of Public Education in Hungary*. Eds: K. Fazekas, Köllő J., Varga J., ECOSTAT, Budapest, 2009, pp. 179-200. ([Download published version](#))

„Children of the Post-Communist Transition: Age at the Time of the Parents’ Job Loss and Dropping Out of Secondary School,” *The BE Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy*, 2007, Vol. 7: Iss. 2 (Contributions), Article 8. ([Download published version](#)). Joint with Gábor Kézdi

„Graduate Earnings in 1992-2005”, in: *The Hungarian Labour Market 2007*. Eds: K. Fazekas, Kézdi G., IE HAS - National Employment Foundation, Budapest, 2007, pp. 78-85. ([Download published version](#)). Joint with János Köllő

„Employment and Educational Attainment in Hungary”, in: *The Hungarian Labour Market 2005*. Eds: K. Fazekas, Varga J. IE HAS – National Employment Foundation, Budapest, 2005, pp. 37-44. ([Download published version](#)). Joint with Júlia Varga

„Economic Transformation and the Revaluation of Human Capital - Hungary, 1986-1999”, in: *Research in Labor Economics*, Vol. 21: *The Economics of Skills Obsolescence: Theoretical Innovations and Empirical Applications*. Eds: de Grip A., Van Loo J., Mayhew K., JAI Press, Elsevier, Amsterdam, Boston, London, 2002, pp. 235-273. ([Download published version](#)). Joint with János Köllő

„The Statistics of Deprivation: The Roma in Hungary”, *The Hungarian Quarterly*, Vol. 36. No. 138, Summer 1995, pp. 67-80. ([Download published version](#)). Joint with Gábor Havas and István Kemény

SELECTED WORKING PAPERS IN ENGLISH :

„Expected Long-Term Budgetary Benefits to Roma Education in Hungary”, *Budapest Working Papers on the Labour Market*, 2006, No. 5. ([Download working paper](#)) ([Download working paper in Hungarian](#)). Joint with Gábor Kézdi

„Roma Children of the Transformational Recession: Widening Ethnic Schooling Gap and Roma Poverty in Post-communist Hungary”, *Budapest Working Papers on the Labour Market*, 2005, No. 8. ([Download working paper](#)) Joint with Gábor Kézdi

„Segregation in the Primary School System in Hungary: Causes and Consequences”. Translation of „Általános iskolai szegregáció, I-II”, *Közgazdasági Szemle*, Vol. 52 No. 4 and No. 5., 2005, pp. 317-356 and pp. 462-480. ([Download working paper](#)). Joint with Gábor Kézdi

„The Employment of the Roma: Evidence from Hungary”, *Budapest Working Papers on the Labour Market*, 2004, No. 1. ([Download working paper](#))

„Fighting ‘Low Equilibria’ by Doubling the Minimum Wage? Hungary’s Experiment”, *IZA Discussion Paper*, No. 970, 2003. ([Download working paper](#)). Joint with János Köllő

„Labour Demand with Heterogenous Labour Inputs after Transition in Hungary, 1992-1999 – and the Potential Consequences of the Increase of Minimum Wage in 2001 and 2002”, *Budapest Working Papers on the Labour Market*, 2002, No. 5. ([Download working paper](#)). Joint with János Köllő

„Migration and Commuting: Two Forces Reducing Regional Inequalities in Economic Opportunities?”, *SOCO Project Paper*, No. 77b, Institute für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen (IWM), Vienna 2000. ([Download working paper](#))

„Wage Inequality in East Central Europe”, *Budapest Working Papers on the Labour Market*, 2000, No. 7. ([Download working paper](#)). Joint with János Köllő

„The Birth of the Wage Curve in Hungary, 1989-1995”, *The William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan Business School, Working Paper*, No. 104, 1997. ([Download working paper](#)). Joint with János Köllő

CURRENT RESEARCH:

- The effect of a nationwide neonatal intensive care system on infant mortality and long-term health impairments. (Joint with Tamás Hajdu, Gábor Kézdi, Ágnes Szabó-Morvai). Presented at the 24th Society of Labor Economists meetings, May 3-4 2019, Arlington (VA) https://www.dropbox.com/s/rygdx9ly0jgaldc/Hajdu-Kertesi-Kezdi-SzaboMorvai_NICU_SOLE2019.pdf?dl=0
Accepted as a paper for presentation at the American Economic Association annual meeting January 3-5 2020, San Diego, CA; session: Health Care Systems

We estimate the effects of the expansion of a Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICU) system and a Newborn Emergency Transportation System (NETS) to previously underserved geographic areas on neonatal and infant mortality. We utilize a setup where such a system was extended gradually in Hungary to new areas and use administrative data with full national coverage spanning 25 years. We identify the effect from longitudinal variation in access to NICU establishments and NETS. We handle selection by an instrumental variables strategy using the distance of residence to NICU/NETS cities. Our estimates for the 25-year period of 1990 to 2015 imply that improving access to give birth in a city with a NICU decreases 0-6-day (early neonatal) mortality by 170 per 1000 live births for very low birthweight infants (<1500g) and by 30 per 1000 live births for low birth weight infants (<2500g). We find that improving access to giving birth in a hospital that is connected to NETS decreases infant mortality, too, but the magnitudes are smaller, reflecting the substantial risks of transportation. The estimated effects on 0-364 day mortality are very similar to the effects on 0-6-day mortality, suggesting that lives saved by improved access to NICU/NETS in the first six days tend to be saved for much longer. Finally, we link the administrative data on births to the national census with self-reported data on various types of severe impairment and use the same empirical strategy to estimate potential effects of NICU/NETS on impairment in the long run of the children that survive. Our estimates are all very close to zero, suggesting that expanding the NICU/NETS to previously underserved geographic areas saves lives without significantly increasing the risk of severe impairments.

- The Spread of Religious Schools in the Hungarian Public Education and its Impact on the Interschool Segregation of Roma Students, 2010-2017 (Joint with Tamás Börcsök, Júlia Varga), ([Download presentation held to the delegates of the European Commission](#))

Between 2010 and 2017 large increase in the number and share of religious schools has taken place in the Hungarian public primary and lower secondary education. A large number of existing public schools were taken over by some church as owners and providers of educational services in the framework of contracts between state and church. As a consequence share of 1-8th grade students in religious schools doubled (from 8 percent to 16 percent). In this paper we demonstrate that the spread of religious schools played an important role in the increase of interschool segregation of Roma students in this period.

- Time use, Family Income, and Widening Inequalities in the Production of Children’s Human Capital, in Hungary 1983-2010 (Joint with Gábor Kézdi, Ágnes Szabó-Morvai)

This paper examines the role of parental education in the allocation of time and expenditures on children in Hungary: child care activities and goods and services that can enhance children’s human capital development. We use standard time use survey data and standard expenditure survey data, both going back to the 1980’s and ending in the 2010’s. We show that more educated parents spend significantly more time with their children than less educated parents, and this gap widened among fathers but stayed constant among mothers. The magnitude of the gap is comparable to the gap in the U.S. More educated parents also spend a significantly higher fraction of their total expenditure on children, this difference increased until the 2008 economic crisis, but the expenditure share among the highest educated group dropped sharply during the crisis. We show that parental human capital can increase the time spent

on parenting activities and child enrichment expenditures in a static but relatively rich utility maximization setup if parental education increases the productivity of these inputs. These results imply that time used for parenting and child enrichment expenditures may play an important role in the transmission of inequality across generations.

- Residential Segregation, School Segregation and the High-status Contacts of Low-status Adolescents in Hungary (Joint with Tamás Hajdu, Gábor Kézdi)

We analyse the association of exposure to high-status peers in the residential and school environment and having high-status peer contact among low-status adolescents. Data on contacts come from a large scale follow up survey of high school students, data on exposures come from administrative data that covers the entire population (Census 2011, National Assessment of Basic Competencies 2011). The social composition of the residential and school environment (during the secondary school years) are important for the formation of upward contacts. A simultaneous 1 SD increase in the exposure to high-status peers in the local neighborhood and in the secondary school might increase the probability of having high-status contact by 12 percentage points (from 43 percent to 55 percent). Exposure in the secondary school matters more.