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Cracking the Nest Egg: Comparing Pension Politics in Post-Communist Russia and Hungary – ERRATUM

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<https://doi.org/10.1017/S1474746422000653> Published by Cambridge University Press, 30 January 2023.

Keywords: Pension politics, Russia, Hungary, authoritarian, market-oriented reform, erratum

The Publisher apologises for errors in the layout of Table 4. The correct Table 4 is given below.

Table 4 Comparing Russia and Hungary on cost-cutting pension reforms, 2009-2021

	Policy Outcome			Potential Causal Factors			
	Retirement Age	Pension Privatisation	Regime Type*	Fiscal strain after 2009 financial crisis	Labour Unions	Private investors	Policy making
Russia	Raising retirement age by 5 years for men and women (adopted in 2018)	Adopted (2001) and reversed (2012 and 2013)	Partly Free (1991-2004) Not Free (2005-present)	High	Almost no involvement	Limited role	Top-down, elite driven
Hungary	Raising retirement age by 10 years for women and 5 years for men (from 1996 to 2022)	Adopted (1998) and reversed (2010)	Free (1990-2018) Partly Free (2019-present)	High	Limited role	Limited role	Consultation with unions, employers, private actors

*Regime type is based on the current Freedom House ranking (Freedom House, 2021). Freedom House rankings are calculated on a weighted scale based on a country's civil liberties and political rights which are numerically coded and then used to group countries into free, partly free, and not free. The Freedom House scores are highly correlated with another standard measure of democracy, the Polity score, which ranges from -10 to 10 with 10 being the most democratic (Marshall *et al.*, 2019). On Polity, Hungary received a "10" through 2018. Russia received a "3" from 1993-1999, a "6" from 2000-2006, and a "4" from 2007-2018.

In addition, the authors wish to make the following amendment to their acknowledgements: We would like to thank Professor Linda Cook and Professor Michael Titterton for organising this themed section and for their invaluable comments and suggestions on the article. Daria Prisiazhniuk acknowledges that the article was prepared within the framework of the Basic Research Program at HSE University.

Reference

Prisiazhniuk, D. and Wilson Sokhey, S. (2023) 'Cracking the Nest Egg: Comparing Pension Politics in Post-Communist Russia and Hungary', *Social Policy and Society*, Published by Cambridge University Press, 30 January 2023, DOI: [10.1017/S1474746422000653](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1474746422000653).

Cite this article: Prisiazhniuk D and Sokhey SW (2023). Cracking the Nest Egg: Comparing Pension Politics in Post-Communist Russia and Hungary – ERRATUM. *Social Policy & Society* 22, 471. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1474746423000064>

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