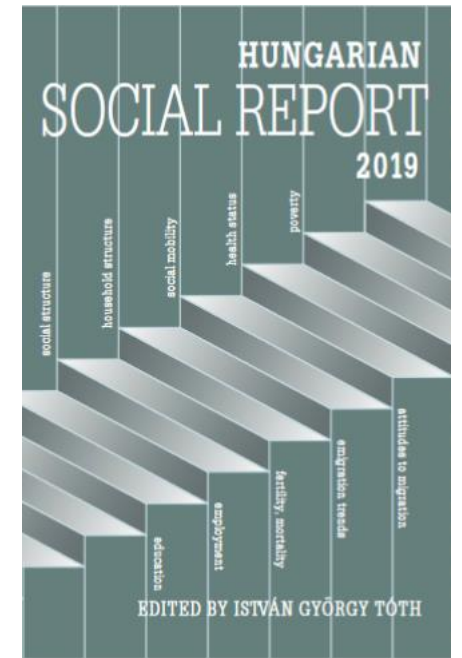


Hungarian Social Report 2019

István György Tóth



OUTLINE

- The social report series
- The content of the current report
- Main messages on the Hungarian society
 - trends of socio-economic convergence,
 - education as a background to socio-economic outcomes
 - polarisation, trust and social cohesion



TÁRSADALMI RIPOORT (HU SOCIAL REPORT) MAIN FEATURES



- 1990-2018, every second year
- Social indicators and analyses
- Empirical research reports
- International comparisons
- Users: administration, academia, media university students
- Finance: welfare ministry (again and still...)
- By TARKI staff and (at least half) by other members of HU research community

Contents (of the 2019 Hungarian Social Report)

PART I. SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

(social and economic convergence, household structure, demography, poverty and social exclusion,)

PART II. SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL MOBILITY

(social classes, upper middle class, educational mobility, outward migration)

PART III. VULNERABLE GROUPS

(young people, poor, the Roma)

PART IV. NON-MATERIAL WELL-BEING

(education, health, housing)

PART V. VALUES AND ATTITUDES

(rule of law, attitudes to migrants, elections, trust in institutions, Russian influence)



SOME SELECTED DETAILS

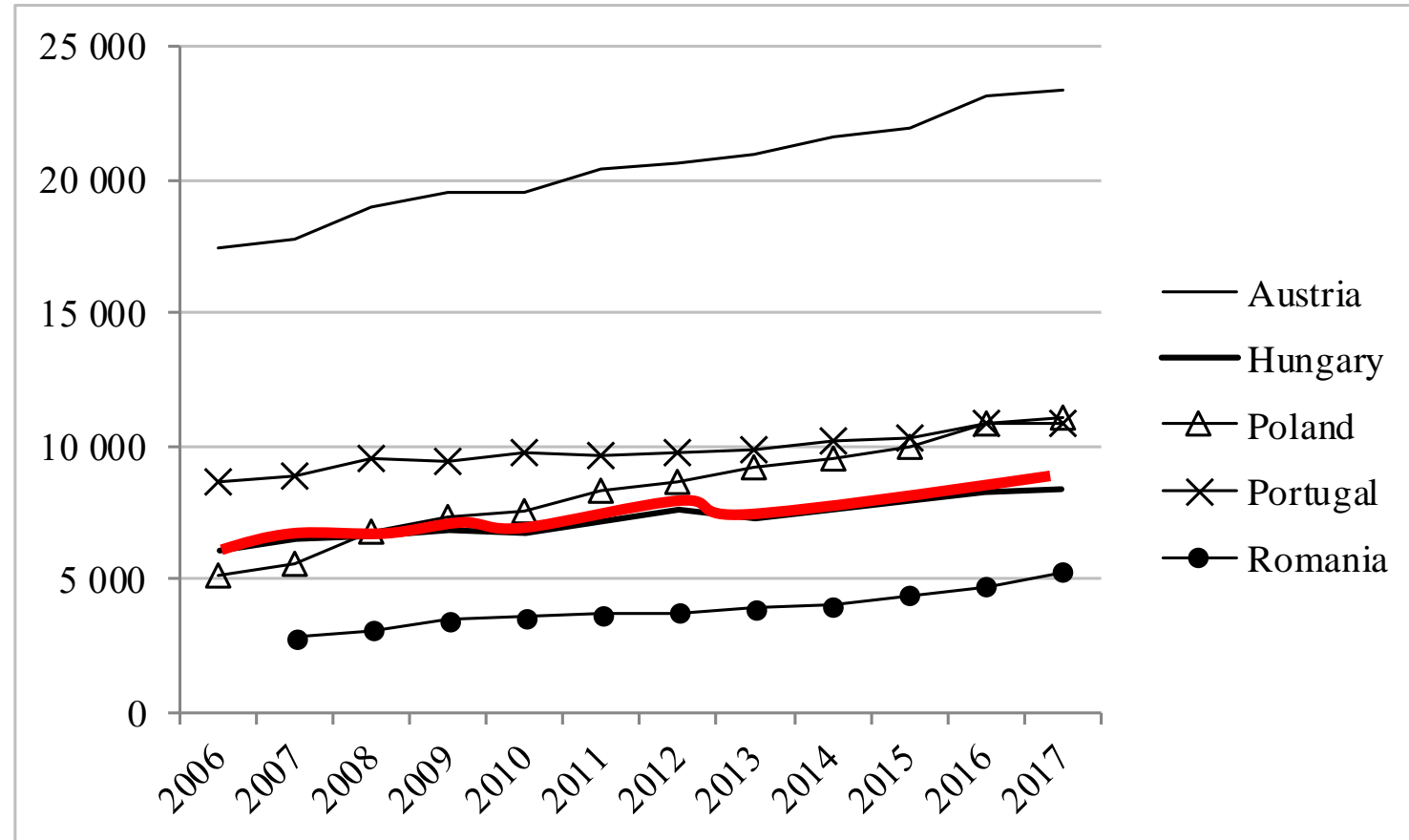
- trends of socio-economic convergence,
- education as a background to socio-economic outcomes
- polarisation, trust and social cohesion



Convergence: economic indicators (Kolosi and Szivós)

The median of the household disposable equivalent
income, 2006–17 (EUR)

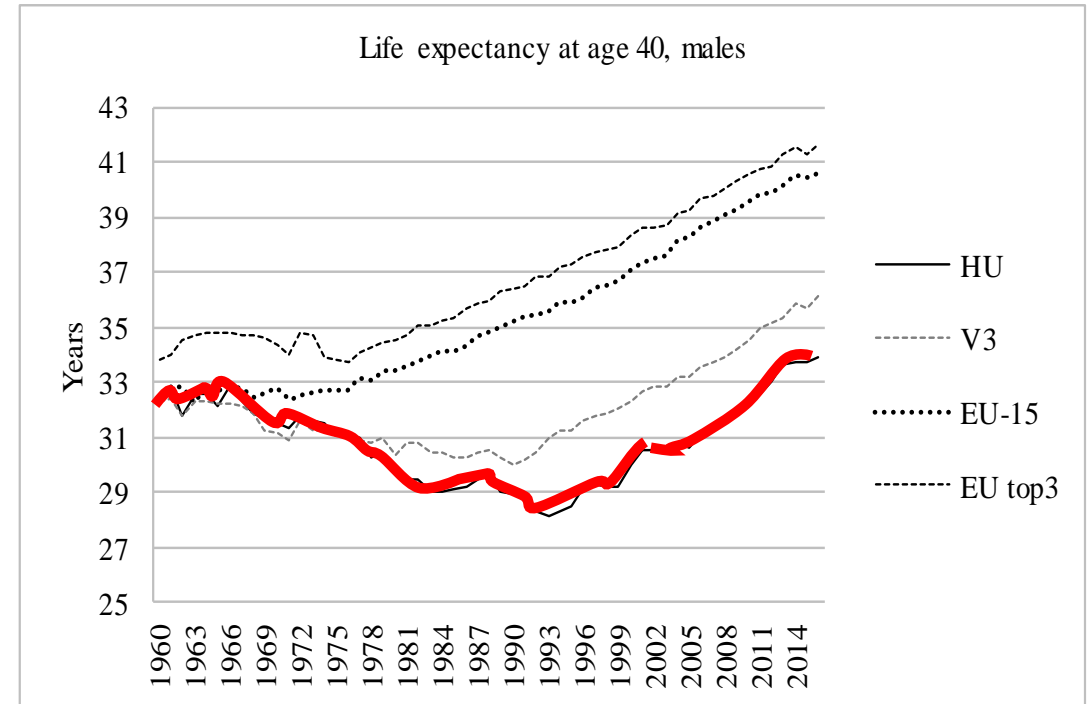
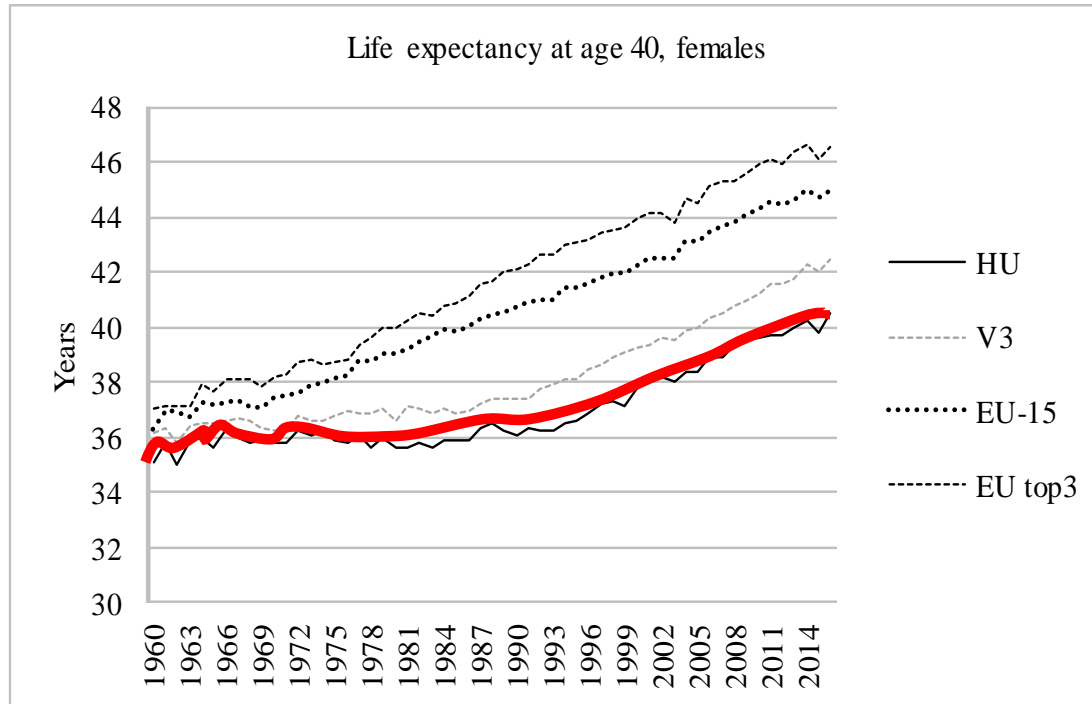
- Large differences in levels
- Different dynamics
- HU: very slow catch-up
- PL, RO: better dynamics
- (Compare to relevant peers, rather than to EU average)
- (use of different income concepts and micro and macro stats for comparisons)



Source: Kolosi and Szivós, 2019, Fig 2. EU-SILC,
<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/Table.do?tab=Table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tessi014> (3 September 2018).

Convergence: health indicators (Orosz and Kollányi)

Life expectancy at age 40 in Hungary in European comparison, 1960–2016 (years)



Note: EU top 3: the average of the three best-performing EU Member States.

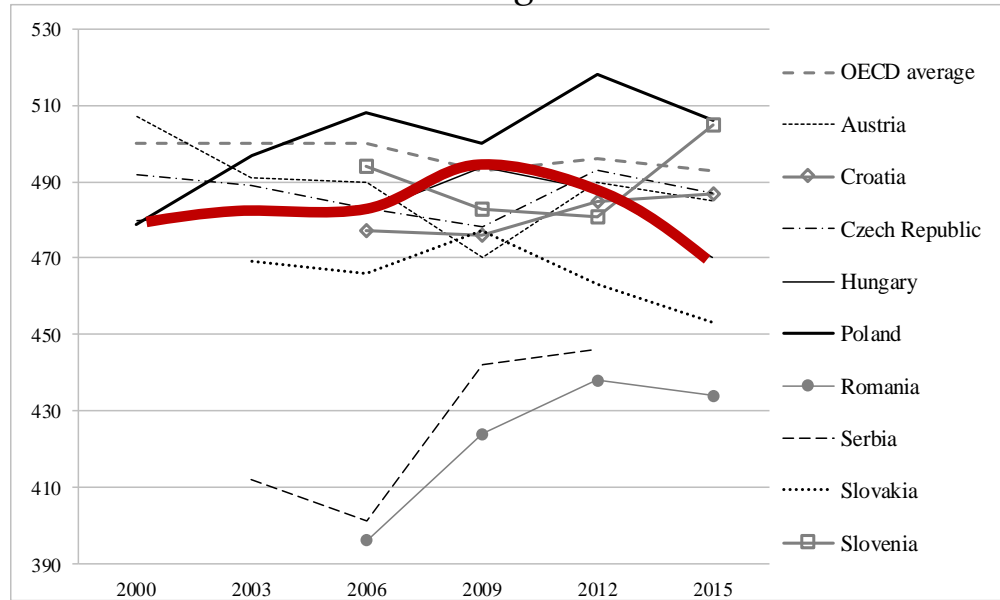
Source: Orosz and Kollányi, 2019, Fig 1

- Socialist legacy
- Increased gap to top EU
- Transition drops
- Recovery but no real catch up
- Males affected more

Convergence: education indicators (Csapó et al)

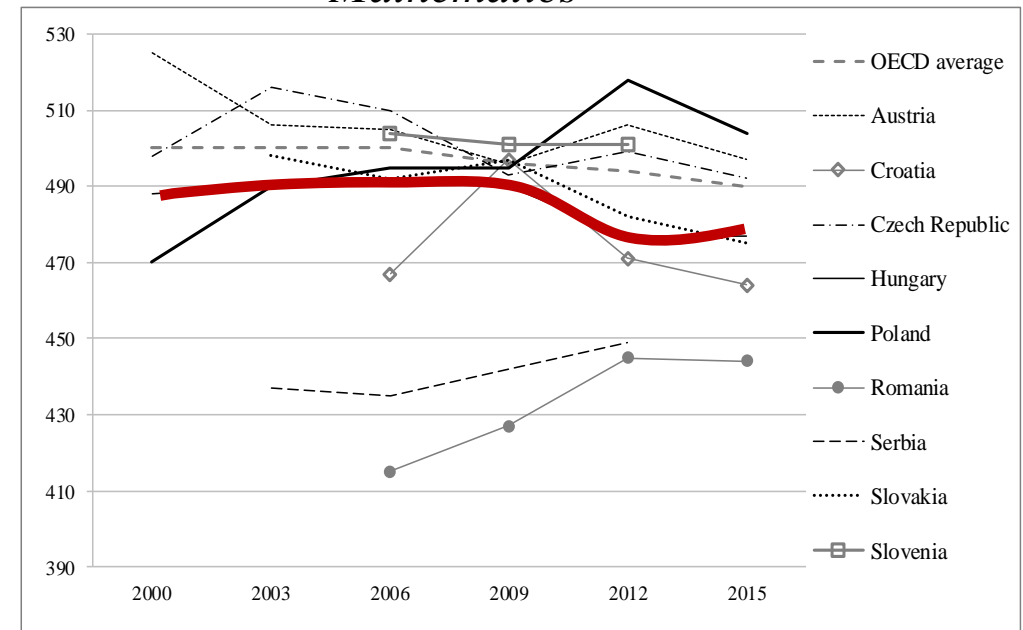
Results for Hungary and its neighbours in the OECD PISA assessments

Reading

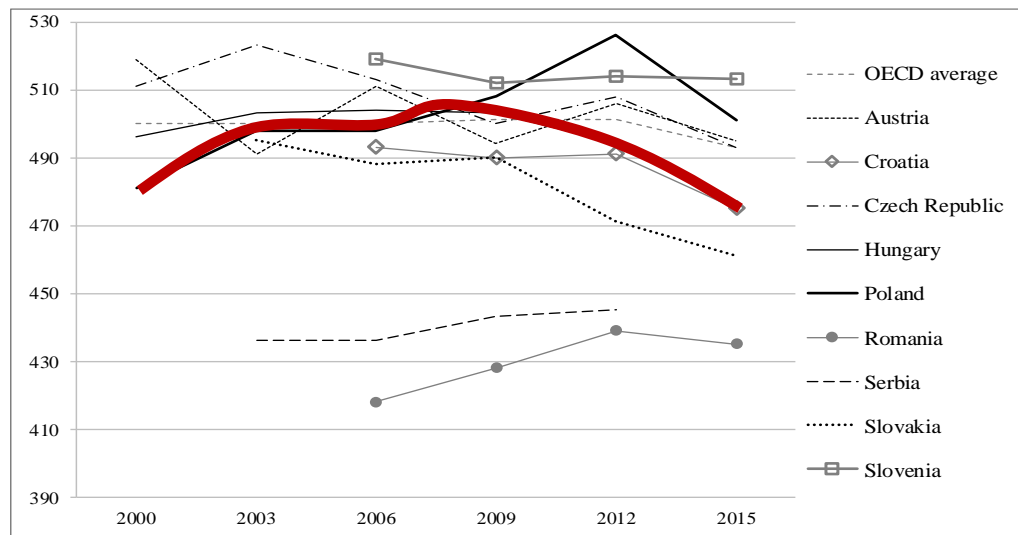


(between 2000 and 2015)

Mathematics



Science

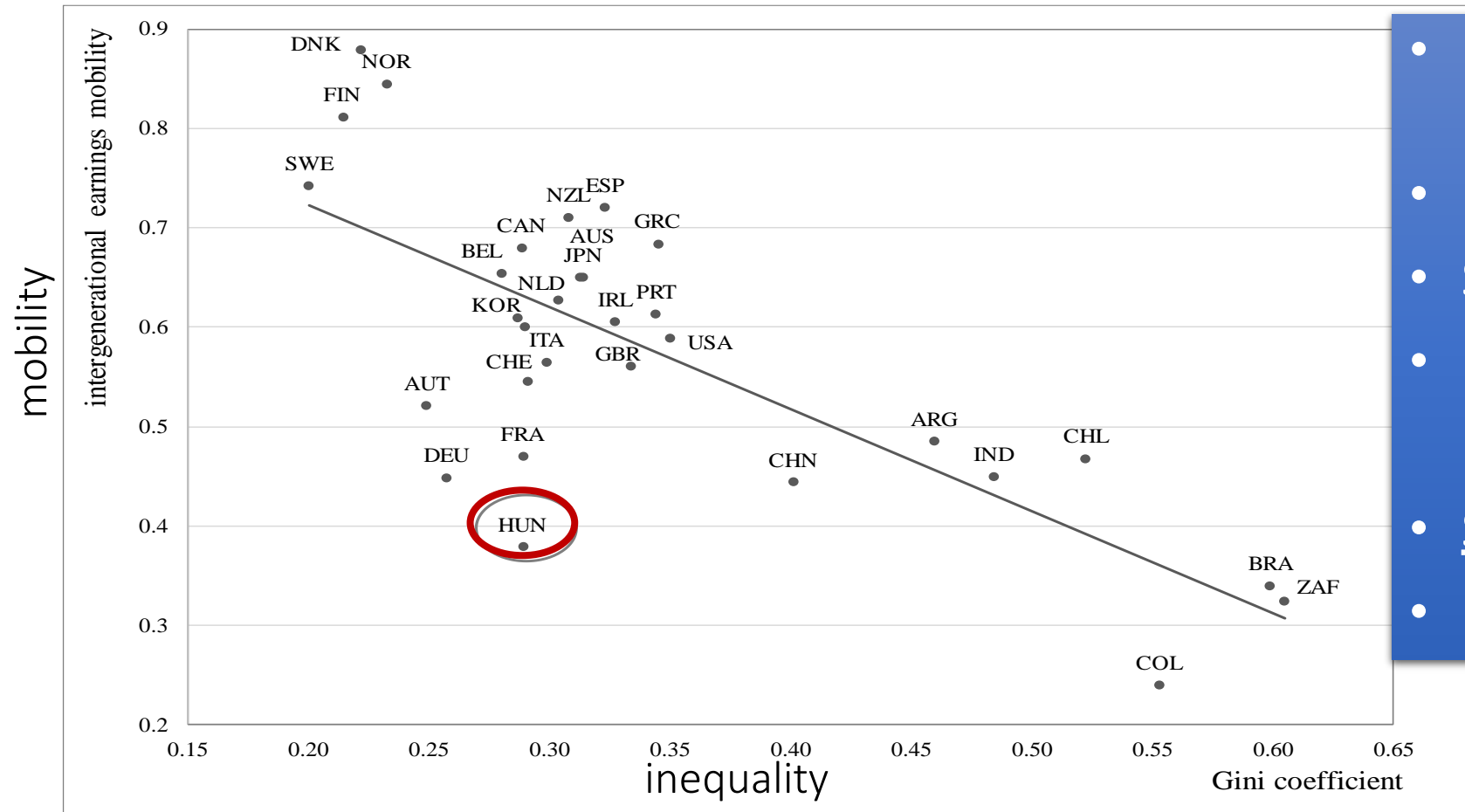


• Deteriorating performance of HU students in most fields

Source: Csapó et al 2019, Figs 1,2,3 based on OECD (2001; 2004; 2007; 2010a; 2013a; 2016).

Education as a background: social structure and mobility (Tóth and Szelényi)

INTERGENERATIONAL EARNINGS MOBILITY AND INCOME INEQUALITY

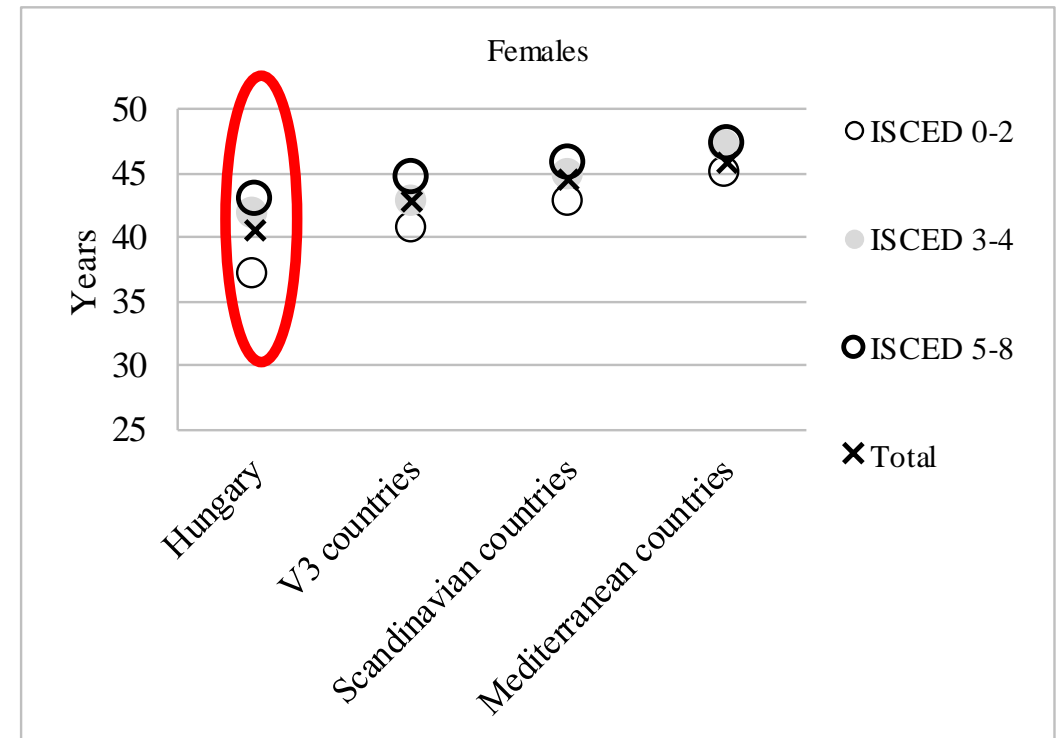
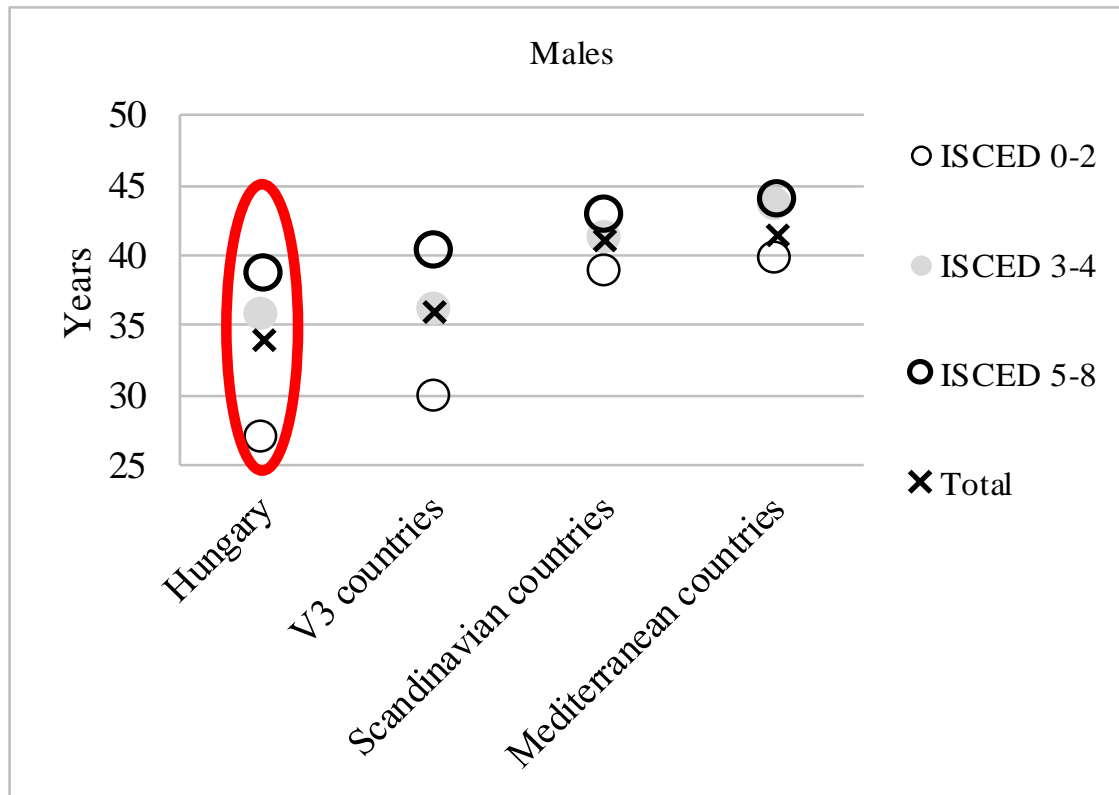


- Not outstanding inequality levels
- Low social mobility
- Sticky floors and sticky ceilings
- Increasing role of inheritance and rents
- Strong role for education
- (much needed reforms)

Source: Tóth and Szelényi, 2019, based on OECD (2018)

Education as a background: health outcomes

Life expectancy at age 40 by education level in different groups of EU countries, 2016 (year)



- HU: lower LE
- Large education gradient
- Esp. for males

Note: population-weighted averages. ISCED 0–2: max lower-secondary (without graduation); ISCED 3–4: upper-secondary education (with graduation); ISCED 5–8: tertiary education.

Source: Orosz and Kollányi, 2019 Eurostat [demo_mlexpededu] and [demo_pjan].

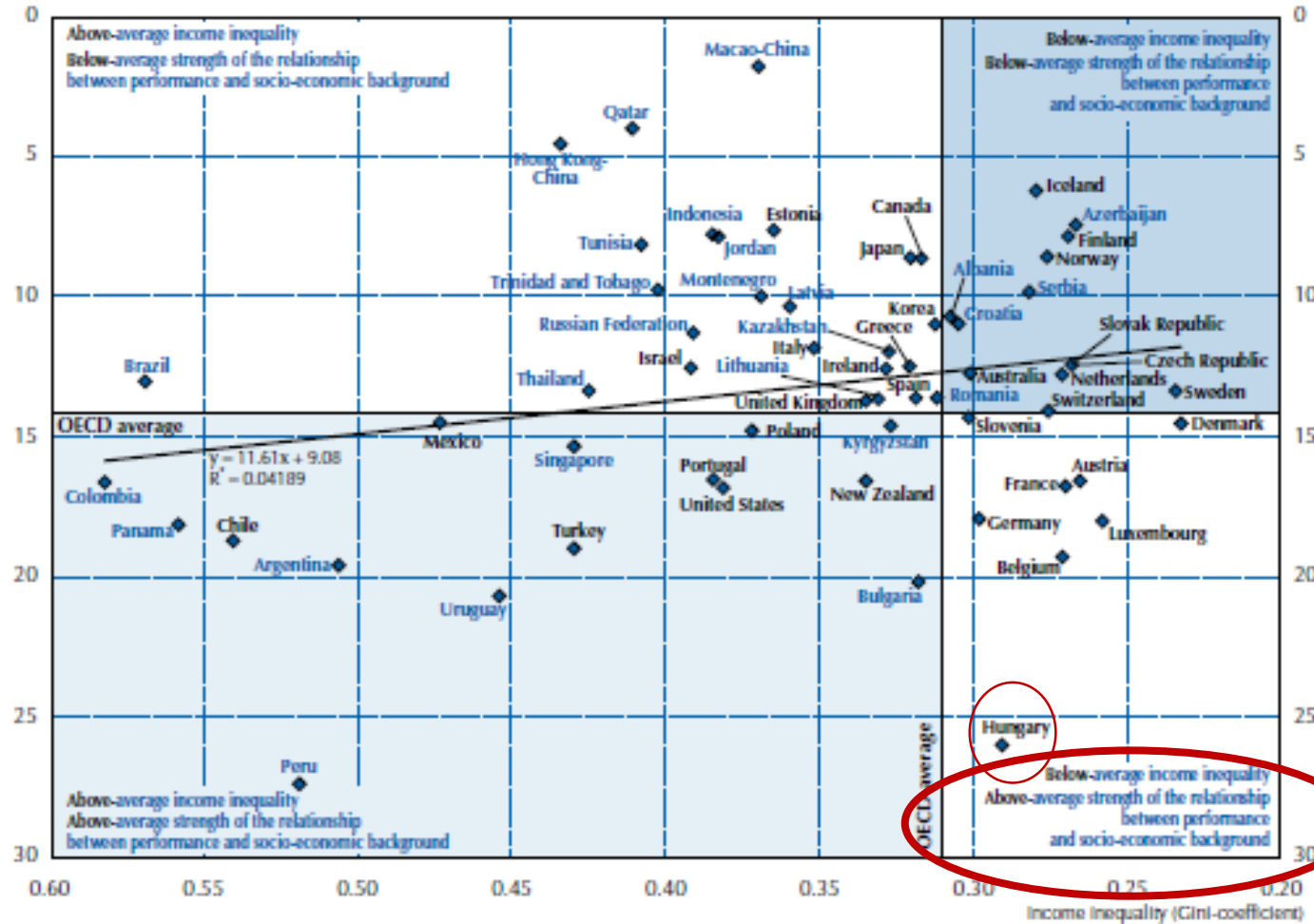
Education as a background: intergenerational transmission (Csapó et al)

■ Figure II.1.3 ■

Income Inequality In the population and strength of the relationship between socio-economic background and performance

Strength of the relationship between performance and the PISA Index of economic, social and cultural status (Percentage of explained variance in student performance)

Strength of the relationship between performance and the PISA Index of economic, social and cultural status (Percentage of explained variance in student performance)



Low/medium income inequality
AND strong parental
determination

The cocktail of factors behind

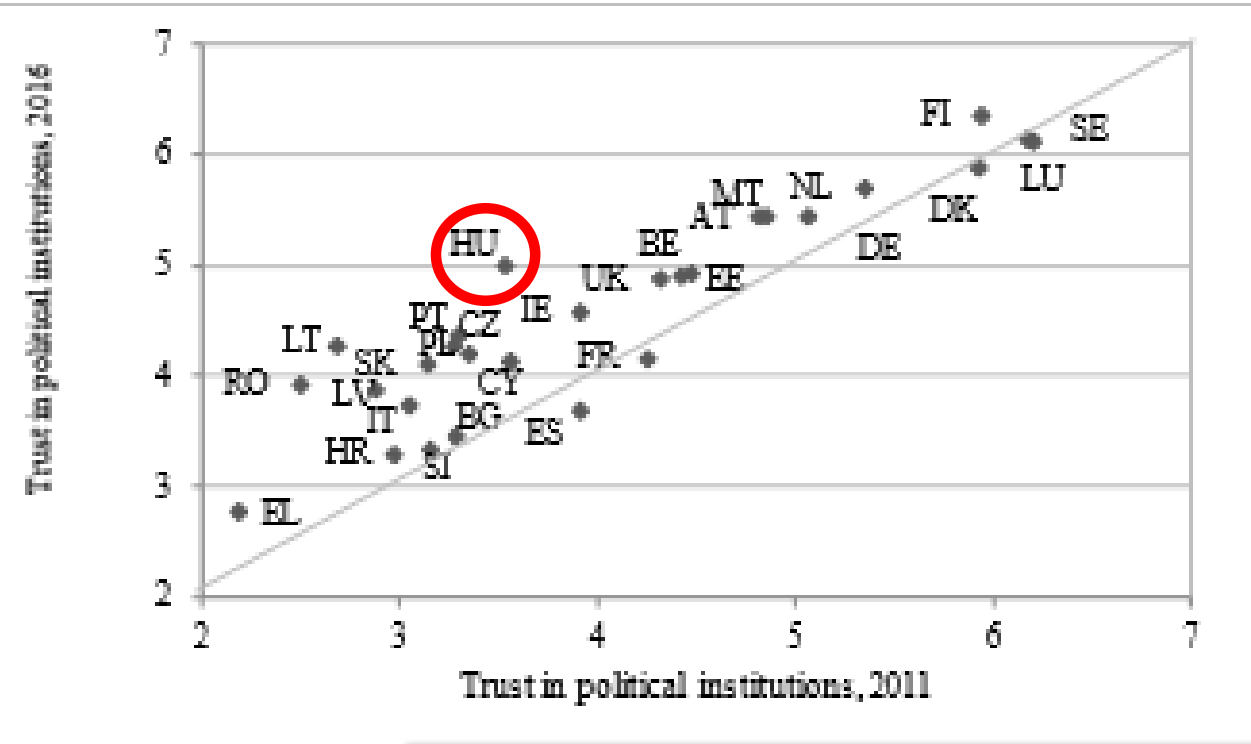
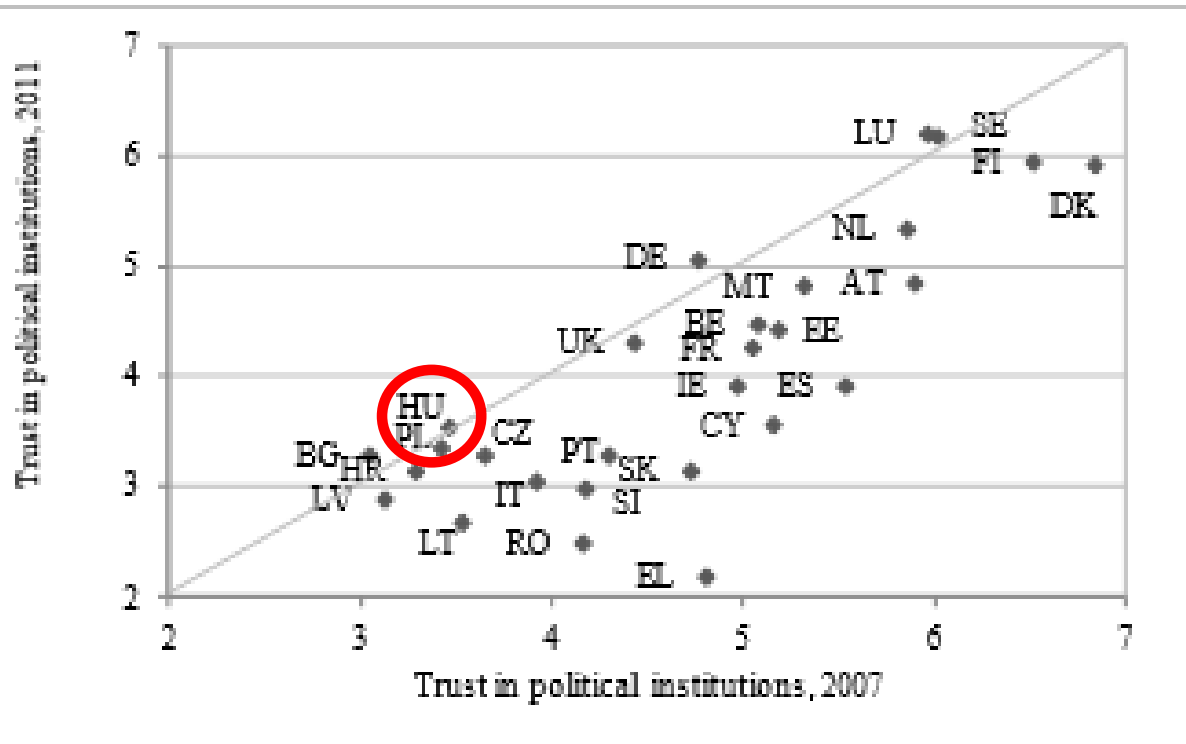
- Very selective schooling system
- Low compulsory schooling age
- School segregation

Note: The Gini coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and the hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a proportion of the maximum area under the line. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality and 1, perfect inequality.

Source: OECD, PISA 2009 Database, Table II.1.1.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932343551>

Evolution of trust in political institutions in EU countries, 2007-2011 and 2011-2016 (Boda and Medgyesi) (scale: 1-10)

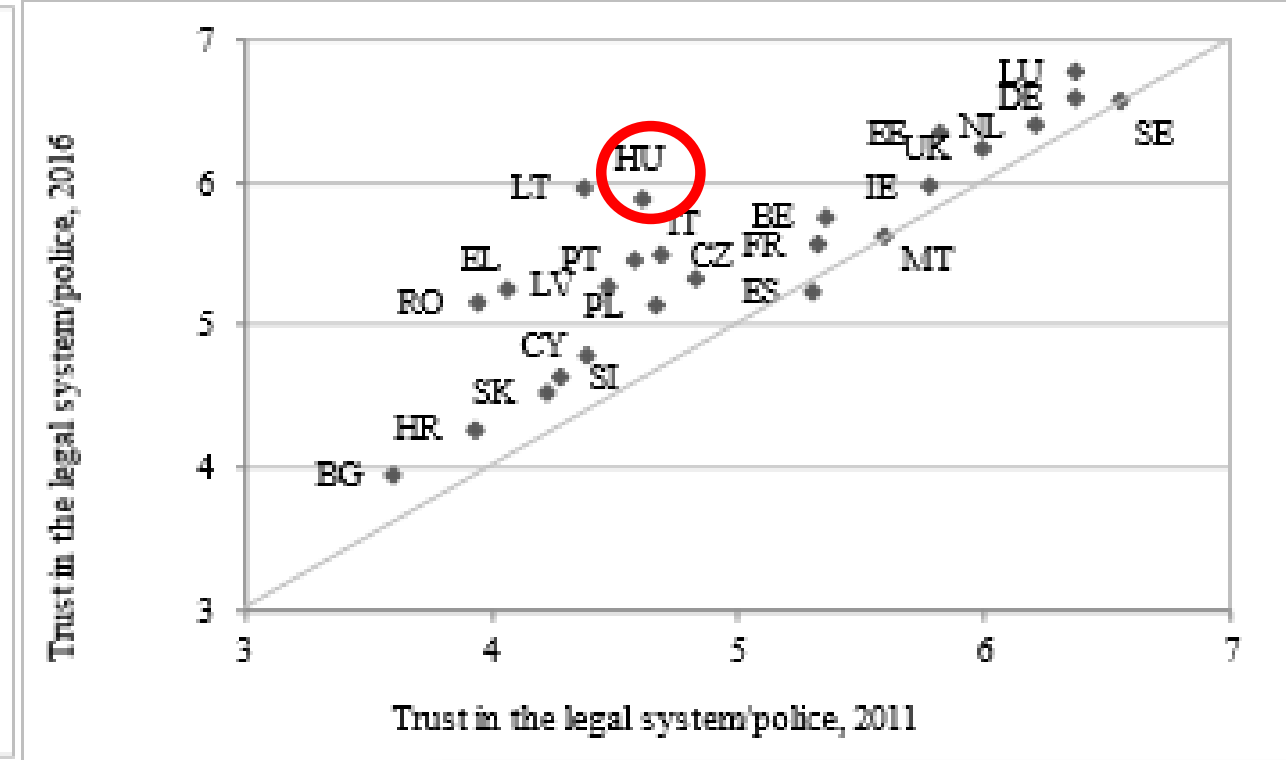
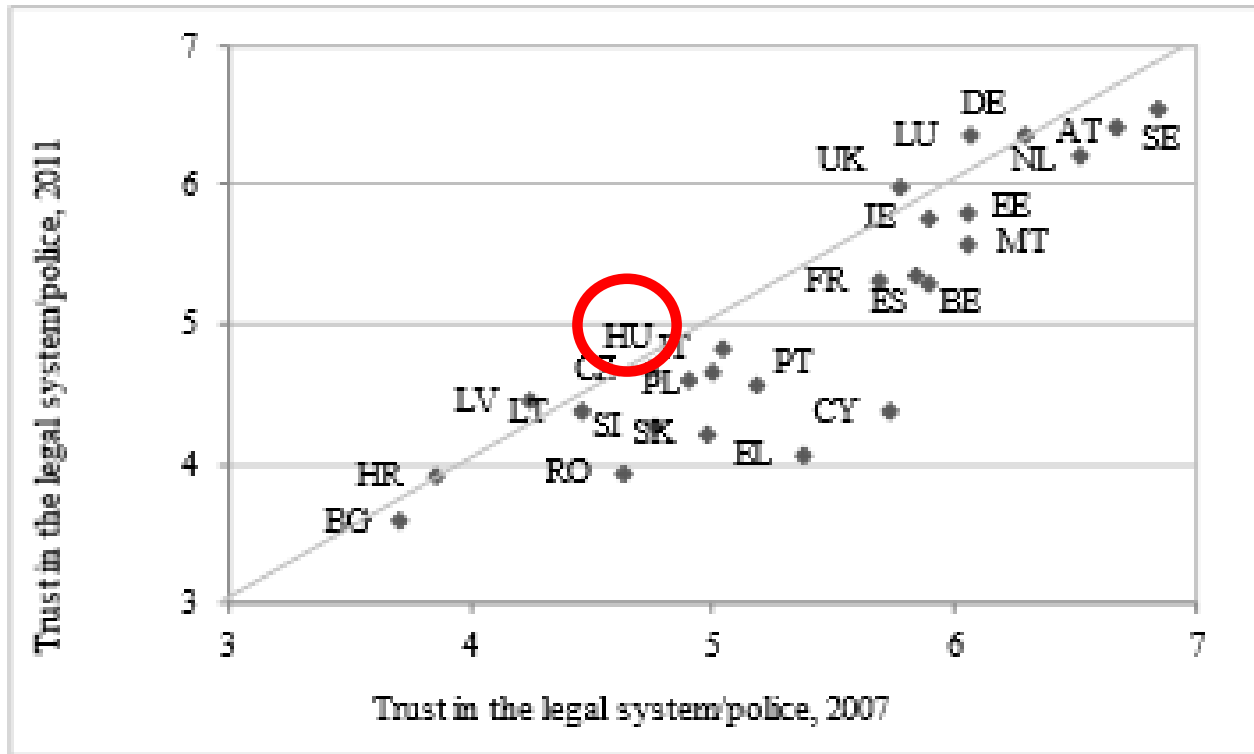


- HU: lower half
- Some improvement in 2011-2016

Notes: trust scale range: 1-10

Source: Boda and Medgyesi, Figs 1 and 2, based on EQS 2007, 2011, 2016

Evolution of trust in legal system/police in EU countries, 2007-2011 and 2011-2016 (Boda and Medgyesi) (scale: 1-10)



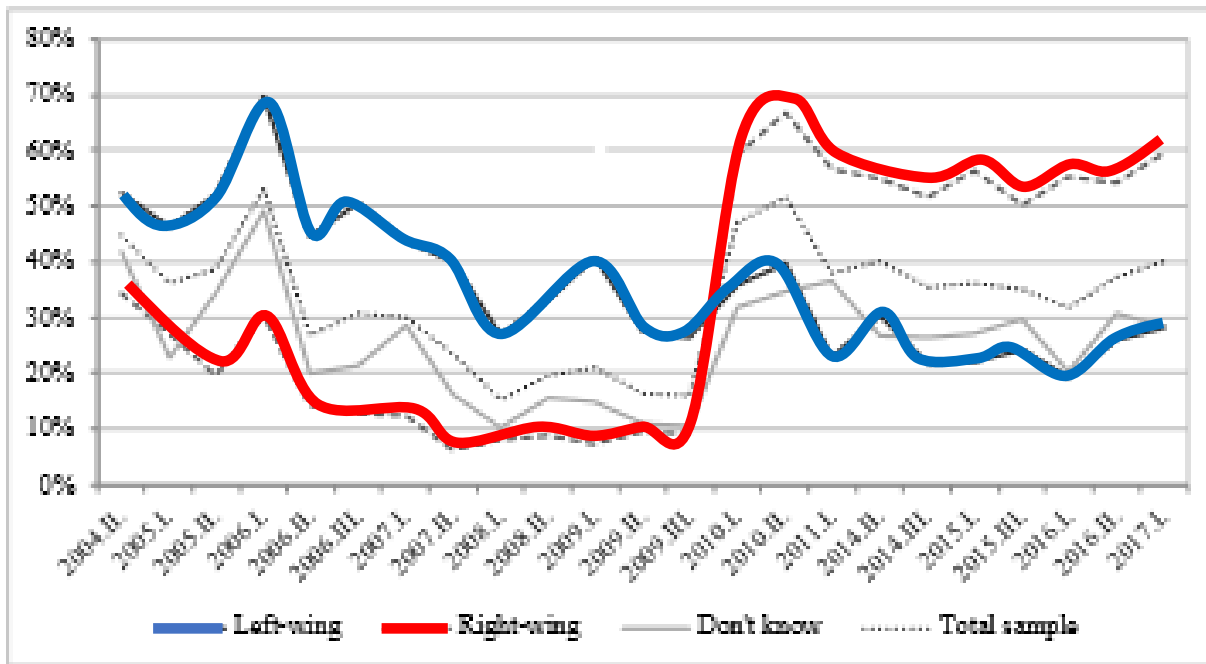
Notes: trust scale range: 1-10

Source: Boda and Medgyesi, Figs 3 and 4, based on EQLS 2007, 2011, 2016

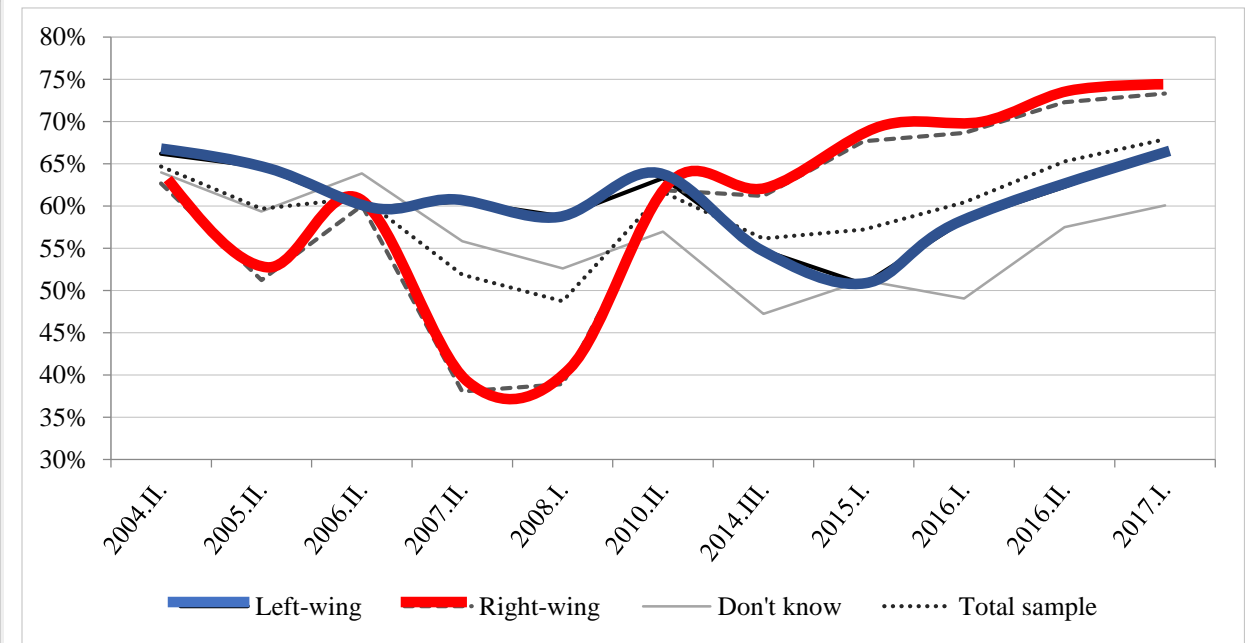
- HU: lower half
- Some improvement in 2011-2016

Percentage of those trusting various institutions by political preferences (Boda and Medgyesi)

Political institutions (government, parliament)



Legal system/police

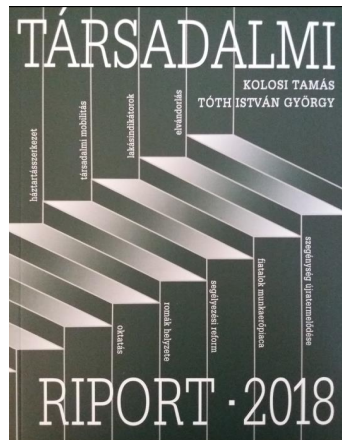


Notes:

political scale 1-10, where left is 1-5, right is 6-10

Institutional trust: dummy index, where 0 is for no trust, 1 is for trust Source: Boda and Medgyesi, Figures 10 and 11, based on Eurobarometer 2007-2016

SOME ADDITIONAL TOPICS UNREFLECTED IN THE PRESENTATION



- Land ownership structure
- Competitiveness indicators, objective and subjective
- Family enterprises
- Private healthcare provision
- Situation of men and women
- Social policy reform at local level



- Household structure
- Housing indicators
- Situation of young people
- Rule of law
- Attitudes to migrants
- Trust in institutions



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