

**Roundtable on Main gaps
in research infrastructures
in Central-Eastern Europe**
Bratislava,
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Gaps in data sets infrastructures for vulnerable groups in Hungary

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Integrated Poverty and Living Conditions Indicator System (IPOLIS)

- ❑ Outcome of the research activities under the **Poverty** pillar
- ❑ Aim: to build a **platform** for exploring, monitoring and analysing the situation of the most vulnerable groups
 1. easy-to-reach groups: (a) children (0-17), (b) the youth (15-29), (c) the elderly (65+ years)
 1. hard-to-identify groups: (d) migrants, (e) the Roma, (f) travellers
 2. hard-to-reach groups: (g) institutionalised people, (h) undocumented immigrants and (i) homeless people
- ❑ IPOLIS was set up for the easy-to-identify and easy-to-reach groups
 - ❑ IPOLIS update – ongoing procedure within InGRID-2
 - ❑ IPOLIS will be extended for hard-to-identify groups (migrants, the Roma, disabled people) within InGRID-2
- ❑ IPOLIS is an explorative database based on the multidimensional concept of **quality of life**, serving as a resource for various user groups to:
 - monitor the situation of vulnerable groups in the context of the inclusive growth strategy of the EU;
 - observe relationships and to detect cross-country patterns;
 - provide incentives for further investigation.

Outline of the presentation

- **Data sets available to monitor the situation of vulnerable groups in Hungary**
- **Gaps in the Hungarian data infrastructure**

DATA SETS AVAILABLE TO MONITOR THE SITUATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS IN HUNGARY

Bratislava
8 March 2019

General surveys and administrative data

Surveys

- Hungary takes part in all Eurostat coordinated surveys that are sources to monitor inclusive growth
 - Surveys conducted on private households: EU-SILC, HBS
 - Surveys conducted on adults: EU-LFS, EHIS, AES
 - Additional major surveys: EQLS, ESS, HFCS
- Alternative household-level survey, 1998-2015: TÁRKI Household Monitor (1992-1997: Hungarian Household Panel)

Administrative data

- Several fields: taxation, social insurance, labour market participation, public work schemes and education

Vulnerable group-specific data sources available for Hungary

Hungary is part of all major surveys that provide infrastructure to monitor the situation of vulnerable groups within a cross-country comparative frame

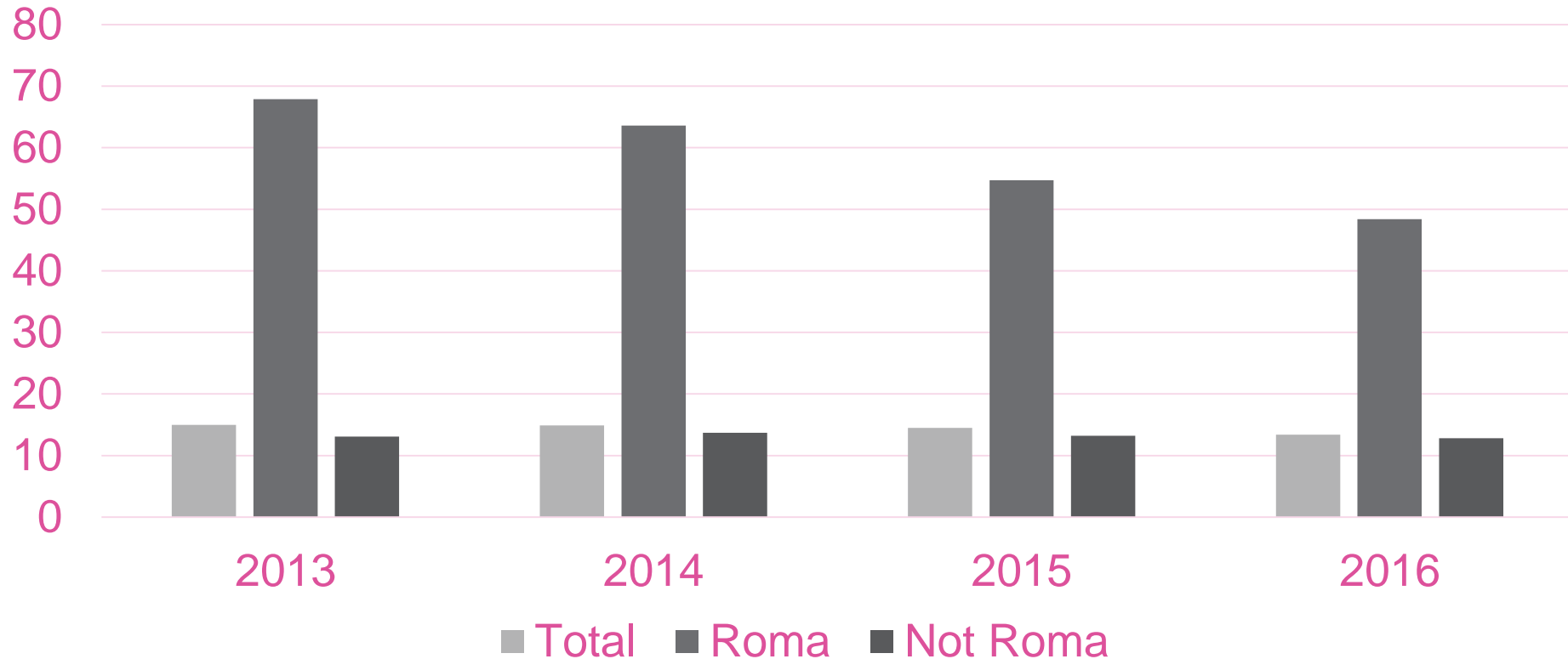
- Children: PISA, TIMSS, PIRLS, ESPAD, HBSC
- Elderly: SHARE
- Roma:
 - UNDP and FRA regional comparative surveys
 - EU-MIDIS II.

The HCSO practice on data collection on the Roma

- Based on the presentation of Natalie Jamalia (HCSO): *Ethnicity variable in the social surveys of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office at the InGRID-2 expert workshop on Methods and data infrastructure to measure the quality of life of various vulnerable groups: extending IPOLIS*, held in Budapest, on 25-27 April 2018.
- The ethnicity variable is part of the Census since 1941
 - its wording has been subject to change time to time
 - last Census (2011) and Microcensus (2016): double question on ethnicity was asked, allowing therefore for an expression of a double identity
 - answers to questions on ethnicity are not compulsory
- Double identity questions on surveys:
 - one-year pilot on LFS (2013) and EHSIS (2012),
 - since that HCSO includes them in all major Eurostat coordinated, non-mandatory surveys (EU-SILC, AES, EHSIS)

Indicators on the Roma

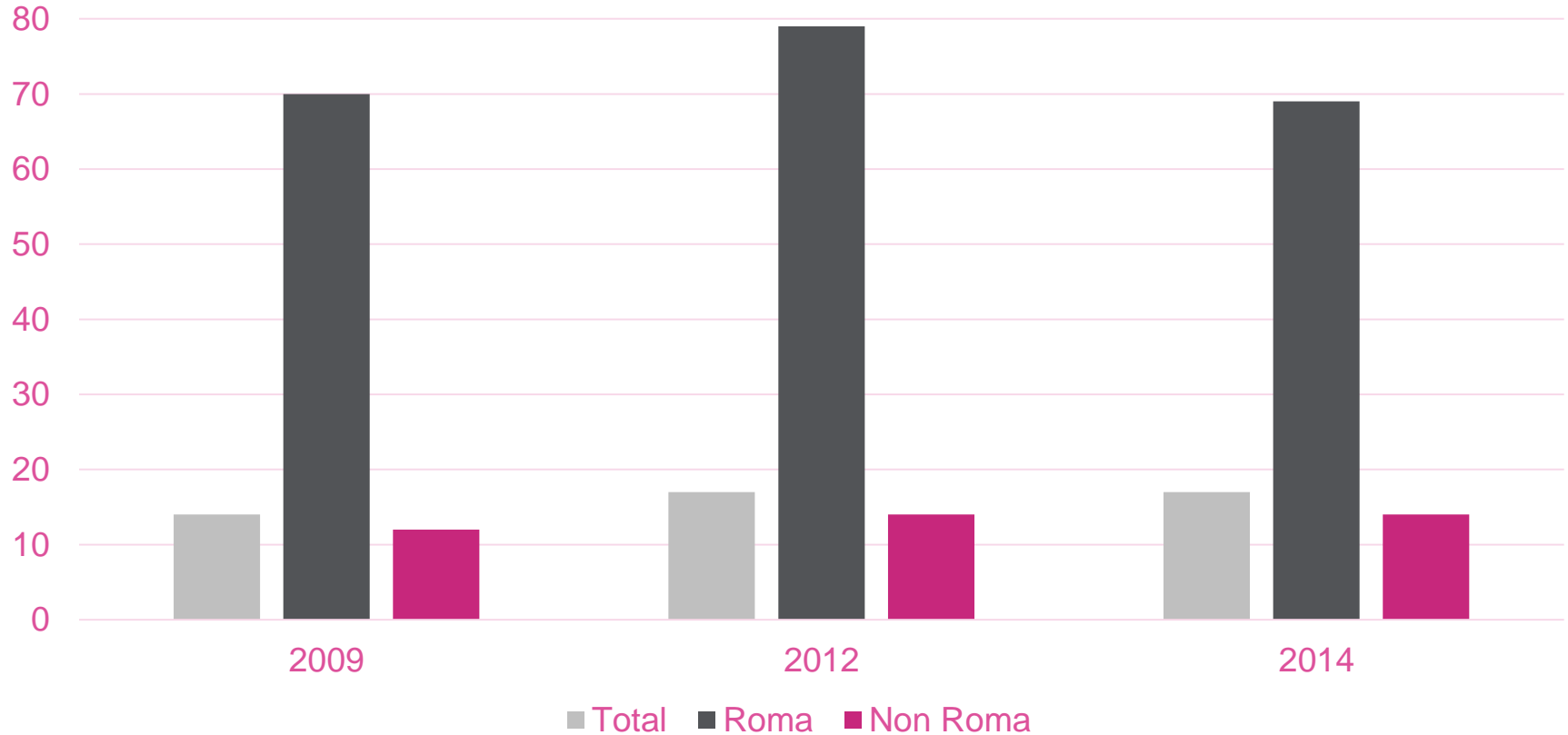
At-risk-of-poverty rate, %



Source: HCSO, driven from Natalie Jamalia (HCSO): *Ethnicity variable in the social surveys of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office at the InGRID-2 expert workshop on Methods and data infrastructure to measure the quality of life of various vulnerable groups: extending IPOLIS*, held in Budapest, on 25-27 April 2018. Double self-identification.

Indicators on the Roma

At-risk-of-poverty rate , %



Source: TÁRKI Household Monitor Survey, based on Gábos, Szivós and Tátrai (2014). External identification.

GAPS IN THE HUNGARIAN DATA INFRASTRUCTURE

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General gaps and obstacles

- Important segments of the population are still missing from surveys conducted on private households
 - the bottom and the top of the income distribution is strongly affected
 - in this way vulnerable groups are under-surveyed
 - this may (strongly) affect the estimates of poverty and quality of life indicators and as a consequence, policy effectiveness
- People living in institutions or institutional households (children, disabled people, older people) are missing from surveys
 - children, disabled people, older people
 - this may lead to bias in indicator estimates and in public policies

Country-specific gaps and obstacles

- Obstacles in accessing data still exist
 - the micro data of HCSO run surveys can be access only thru the researchers' room
 - access to administrative data might be incidental and project-dependent
- The identification problem for the Roma still exists
 - the estimated number of the Roma based on the double identity questions on HCSO run surveys is around 300,000, while alternative estimates (based on alternative methods) set this number at 6-800,000 people (*Bernát and Messing 2016*)
 - we do not exactly know how the two groups (the one self-identified in surveys and the others) are similar or not, and how this affects our estimates for poverty and quality of life indicators.

Summary

Although general and country-specific gaps and obstacles are present, overall, the Hungarian data infrastructure is adequate - also in a cross-country comparison - to monitor poverty, living conditions and other domains of quality of life.