



gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report Country Report - Hungary

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4772, doi:10.4232/1.10167

*European Values Study and
GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences*

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork of the 2008 European Values Study (EVS) was financially supported by universities and research institutes, national science foundations, charitable trusts and foundations, companies and church organizations in the EVS member countries.

A major sponsor of the surveys in several Central and Eastern European countries was Renovabis.



Renovabis - Solidarity initiative of the German Catholics with the people in Central and Eastern Europe: Project No. MOE016847 <http://www.renovabis.de/>.

An overview of all national sponsors of the 2008 survey is provided in the "EVS 2008 Method Report" in section funding agency/sponsor, the "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations", and on the website of the European Values Study <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/sponsoring.html>.

The project would not have been possible without the National Program Directors in the EVS member countries and their local teams.

Gallup Europe developed a special questionnaire translation system WebTrans, which appeared to be very valuable and enhanced the quality of the project.

Special thanks also go to the teams at Tilburg University, CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg, and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences Cologne.

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Introduction

The present paper is an excerpt from the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports in December 2010.

The EVS 2008 Method Report provides standardised information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the EVS member countries. Metadata includes all information given in the methodological questionnaires completed by each national team or the fieldwork organization.

After the EVS reviewed the fieldwork information it was archived in a database designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams and/or fieldwork organization before making them publicly available.

The structure of the database corresponds to DDI/XML V.2 standards and ensures different output formats. This allows users to choose between several approaches to the standardized information: the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset (PDF), a HTML surface that offers an extended Study Description, and the GESIS retrieval and analysis systems Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

The Method Report consists of three sections providing metadata on the Integrated Dataset and the 47 national datasets:

Section one provides brief information on the EVS including an overview of all data and documentation available for EVS 2008 and refers to an easy way to get data access.

The study description of the Integrated Dataset in section two contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.

The third section includes the current country report on the national dataset providing comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, and additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region).

1 European Values Study

Where is Europe heading? This is one of the main questions of the European Values Study (EVS) – the most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe. The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on how Europeans think about family, work, religion, politics and society. Repeated every nine years in an increasing number of countries, the survey provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe.

The research program was initiated by the European Value System Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s and has emerged as a well-established network of social and political scientists aiming at high standards in data creation and processing. The data is being intensively used in social science research and teaching. It may also be of interest to policymakers, politicians, journalists, and others interested in getting to know and understand the societies which they are part of.

Four waves of surveys were executed from 1981 to 2008. These surveys explore value differences, similarities, and value changes. Representative national samples were drawn from the population of citizens over 18 years of age and face-to-face interviews were carried out. Standardized questionnaires with comparable questions across waves were then administered.

- The first wave was conducted in 1981, when citizens of the European Member States of that time were interviewed. The national datasets were combined into an international dataset including a total of 16 countries.
- The second wave was launched in 1990 to explore the dynamics of value change. It covered almost the same themes as the first wave. Surveys were carried out in 29 European, as well as other countries.
- The wave in 1999/2000 was administered in 33 countries. Several new issues, such as questions on solidarity, social capital, democracy, and work ethics were added to the questionnaire of this wave.
- The fourth wave was carried out in 2008 and included a total of 47 European countries/regions. Again, the questions in this wave are highly comparable across waves and across countries. In addition, this wave has a strong focus on region, both within and across countries.

1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

Specific information on country surveys and integrated data of single waves is available at the GESIS [Data Catalogue](#). The Study Descriptions include notes about Version History & Errata along with the information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 1: Participating countries in European Values Study 1981–2008

Country/Region	1981	1990	1999	2008
USA	1982	1990		
Canada	1982	1990		
Belgium	1981	1990	1999	2009
Denmark	1981	1990	1999	2008
France	1981	1990	1999	2008
Germany*	1981	1990	1999	2008/2009
Great Britain	1981	1990	1999	2009/2010
Iceland	1984	1990	1999	2009/2010
Ireland	1981	1990	2000	2008
Italy	1981	1990	1999	2009
Malta	1984	1991	1999	2008
Netherlands	1981	1990	1999	2008
Northern Ireland	1981	1990	1999	2008
Spain	1981	1990	1999	2008
Sweden	1982	1990	2000	2009/2010
Norway	1982	1990		2008
Austria		1990	1999	2008
Bulgaria		1991	1999	2008
Czech Republic		1991	1999	2008
Estonia		1990	1999	2008
Finland		1990	2000	2009
Hungary		1991	1999	2008/2009
Latvia		1990	1999	2008
Lithuania		1990	1999	2008
Poland		1990	1999	2008
Portugal		1990	1999	2008
Romania		1993	1999	2008
Slovak Republic		1991	1999	2008
Slovenia		1992	1999	2008
Belarus			2000	2008
Croatia			1999	2008
Greece			1999	2008
Luxembourg			1999	2008
Russian Federation			1999	2008
Turkey			1999	2008/2009
Ukraine			2001	2008
Albania				2008
Armenia				2008
Azerbaijan				2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2008
Cyprus				2008
Northern Cyprus				2008
Georgia				2008
Kosovo				2008
Macedonia, Republic of				2008
Moldova, Republic of				2008
Montenegro, Republic of				2008
Serbia				2008
Switzerland				2008

*1981 only West-Germany

1.2 EVS 2008

The fourth wave has a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, political and societal values are highly comparable with those in earlier waves (1981, 1990 and 1999/2000). This longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to study trends in time. EVS draws random probability samples with a net sample size 1500 which again differs in countries regarding their population size. Usually citizens were interviewed personally (face-to-face).

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 47 countries/regions:

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Cyprus (North), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

The full data release (Version 2.0.0, 2010-11-30) includes data and documentation of all participating countries/regions in EVS 2008.

Large efforts were taken to guarantee high scientific standards in developing and translating the Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires, high quality fieldwork, and standardized data processing and documentation.

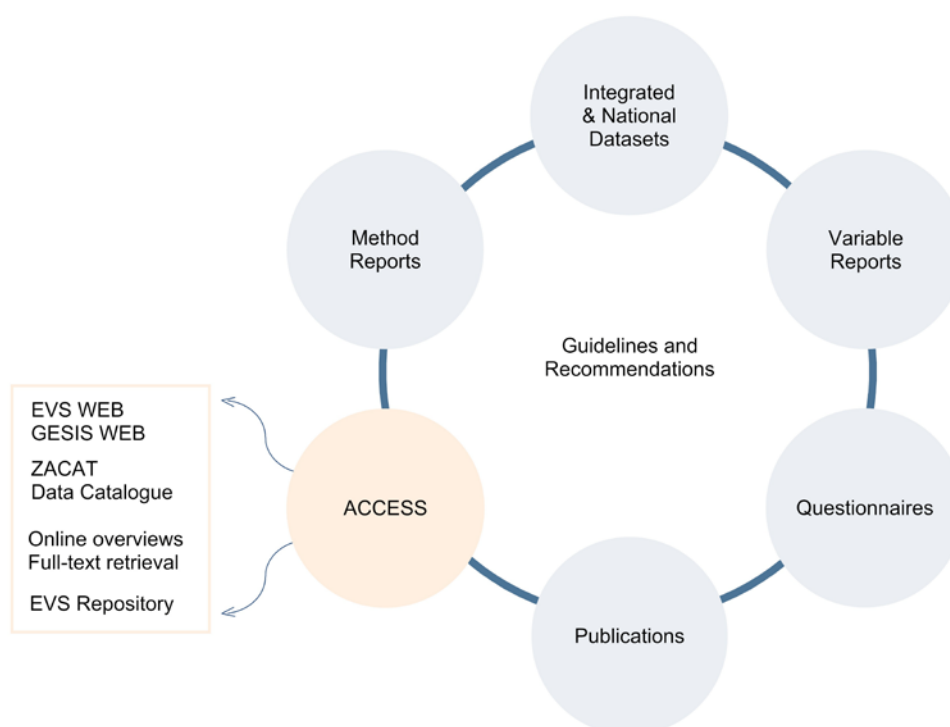
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

For more information, see the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations" provided on EVS website and additionally via GESIS Online Study Catalogue - ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

The documentation created for the fourth EVS wave includes both the guidelines and standards developed to produce comparable data and detailed information on peculiarities of the national datasets on study and variable level.

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



Data

Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

Reports

Standards and recommendations designed by the EVS advisory groups for all countries are compiled in the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations". The information is mainly related to the questionnaire development and translation process, fieldwork, and data processing.

The "EVS 2008 Method Report" includes both summarized information on the Integrated Dataset and country reports with country-specific information on the origin of the national datasets. It is based on the methodological questionnaires submitted by all EVS member countries.

The English variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and the bilingual variable report on each national dataset are available as "EVS 2008 - Variable Reports".

Questionnaires

The English Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in participating countries are downloadable.

Publications

The EVS repository is an easy way to find relevant publications based on EVS data. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

1.4 Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is publicly available at the EVS and GESIS websites.

General study information

The EVS website (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>) covers information on the origin of the project, and the master questionnaires as well as field questionnaires in different language versions. Additionally, method reports and original language variable reports of integrated and/or national datasets are offered for the third and fourth EVS wave.

Data and documentation

ZACAT - GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides data of all EVS waves for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download. It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four waves. Furthermore, ZACAT enables comparisons of original questions in survey languages of the third and fourth wave.

Version History & Errata

GESIS Data Catalogue provides an overview on version history and errata. It contains study descriptions for all EVS datasets with information about updates, errors, and error corrections.

Online study and variable information

Online study description and variable overview offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables.

The **extended study description** of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

The **variable overview** is available for the four EVS waves 1981- 2008. It allows identification of country-specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves.

Full-text retrieval

Qbase-retrieval system is a facility for word/phrase searches in EVS text documents.

Method report retrieval supports full-text searches in EVS 2008 guidelines and method reports of both integrated and national datasets.

Question text retrieval serves for full-text searches in the Master Questionnaire and variable reports of integrated datasets of all EVS waves 1981-2008 and in bilingual variable reports of national datasets.

Publication

EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the EVS. These publications are mostly enhanced with direct links to datasets, variables, and syntax codes of concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/>.

Secondary education

In cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands, a special EVS website for educational use has been established (<http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/>). By means of maps, teachers and pupils can make assignments and gain a better understanding of European values.

The Atlas of European Values

Published in 2005, the Atlas of European Values unlocks the results of the EVS project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html>).

1.5 Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Hungary. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4772 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10167](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10167).

The country report is an excerpt from the EVS 2008 Method Report on Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports. This paper should be cited as the following publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor's original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of bibliographic citations including Archive-Study-No.

Disclaimer

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

Country Report
Hungary

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - HUNGARY

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4772

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10167 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10167>)

ALTERNATIVE TITLE

EVS 2008

STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE

European Values Study

STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION

The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 in 47 countries/regions.

AUTHORING ENTITY

European Values Study at Tilburg University

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FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

National Office for Research and Technology

DATA DEPOSITOR

Dr. Gergely Rosta

DATA DISTRIBUTOR

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive
Bachemer Str. 40, 50931 Köln, Germany; Postal address: Postfach 41 09 60, 50869 Köln, Germany
Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-44
GESIS Web: <http://www.gesis.org/>
EVS Web: <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Hungary. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4772 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10167 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10167>).

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

Moral, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans.

Study Description

ABSTRACT

Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work (volunteering) in: social welfare services, religious or church organisations, education, or cultural activities, labour unions, political parties, local political actions, human rights, environmental or peace movement, professional associations, youth work, sports clubs, women's groups, voluntary associations concerned with health or other groups; tolerance towards minorities (people with a criminal record, of a different race, left/right wing extremists, alcohol addicts, large families, emotionally unstable people, Muslims, immigrants, AIDS sufferers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Jews, gypsies and Christians - social distance); trust in people; estimation of people's fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life.

2. Work: reasons for people to live in need; importance of selected aspects of occupational work; employment status; general work satisfaction; freedom of decision-taking in the job; importance of work (work ethics, scale); important aspects of leisure time; attitude towards following instructions at work without criticism (obedience work); give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.

3. Religion: Individual or general clear guidelines for good and evil; religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; importance of religious celebration at birth, marriage, and funeral; self-assessment of religiousness; churches give adequate answers to moral questions, problems of family life, spiritual needs and social problems of the country; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, sin and re-incarnation; personal God versus spirit or life force; own way of connecting with the divine; interest in the sacred or the supernatural; attitude towards the existence of one true religion; importance of God in one's life (10-point-scale); experience of comfort and strength from religion and belief; moments of prayer and meditation; frequency of prayers; belief in lucky charms or a talisman (10-point-scale); attitude towards the separation of church and state.

4. Family and marriage: most important criteria for a successful marriage (scale); attitude towards childcare (a child needs a home with father and mother, a woman has to have children to be fulfilled, marriage is an out-dated institution, woman as a single-parent); attitude towards marriage, children, and traditional family structure (scale); attitude towards traditional understanding of one's role of man and woman in occupation and family (scale); attitude towards: respect and love for parents, parent's responsibilities for their children and the responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; importance of educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale); self-responsibility or governmental provision; free decision of job-taking of the unemployed or no permission to refuse a job; advantage or harmfulness of competition; liberty of firms or governmental control; equal incomes or incentives for individual efforts; attitude concerning capitalism versus government ownership; postmaterialism (scale); expectation of future development (less emphasis on money and material possessions, greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; satisfaction with democracy; assessment of the political system of the country as good or bad (10-point-scale); preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); attitude towards democracy (scale).

6. Moral attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, joyriding, taking soft drugs, lying, adultery, bribe money, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, corruption, paying cash, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, experiments with human embryos, genetic manipulation of food, insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intentions in the next election and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards

Study Description

immigrants and their customs and traditions (take jobs away, undermine a country's cultural life, make crime problems worse, strain on country's welfare system, threat to society, maintain distinct customs and traditions); feeling like a stranger in one's own country; too many immigrants; important aspects of national identity (being born in the country, to respect country's political institutions and laws, to have country's ancestry, to speak the national language, to have lived for a long time in the country); interest in politics in the media; give authorities information to help justice versus stick to own affairs; closeness to family, neighbourhood, the people in the region, countrymen, Europeans and mankind; concerned about the living conditions of elderly people, unemployed, immigrants and sick or disabled people.

8. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: readiness to give part of own income for the environment, overpopulation, disastrous consequences from human interference with nature, human ingenuity remains earth fit to live in, the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature, an ecological catastrophe is inevitable).

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner and living with a partner before; steady relationship; married to previous partner; living together with previous partner before marriage; end of relationship; number of children; year of birth of the first child; size and composition of household; experienced events: the death of a child, of father or mother, the divorce of a child, of the parents or of another relative; age of respondent when these events took place; age at completion of education; highest educational level attained; employment status; employed or self-employed in the last job; profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function and span of control; size of company.

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer than three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.

Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

Additionally encoded: interviewer number; date of the interview; total length of the interview; time of the interview (start hour and start minute, end hour and end minute); language in which the interview was conducted.

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

Study Description

Were there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	
Yes	
No	X
Country having not participated to EVS 1999	

Please list the categories in the variable Region in the data set

NUTS2

- HU10 Central Hungary
- HU22 Central Transdanubia
- HU21 Western Transdanubia
- HU23 Southern Transdanubia
- HU31 Northern Hungary
- HU32 Northern Great Plain
- HU33 Southern Great Plain

NUTS3

- HU101 Budapest
- HU331 Bács-Kiskun
- HU231 Baranya
- HU332 Békés
- HU311 Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén
- HU333 Csongrád
- HU211 Fejér
- HU221 Győr-Moson-Sopron
- HU321 Hajdú-Bihar
- HU312 Heves
- HU322 Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok
- HU212 Komárom-Esztergom
- HU313 Nógrád
- HU102 Pest
- HU232 Somogy
- HU323 Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg
- HU233 Tolna
- HU222 Vas
- HU213 Veszprém
- HU223 Zala

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- Above information corresponds fully with NUTS classification.

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

Study Description

26-11-2008 to 28-01-2009

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

467

NUMBER OF UNITS

1513

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:	
Yes	X
No	
b. Will additional country-specific variables be included in the data set deposited:	
Yes	X
No	
c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:	
Yes	X
No	

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

Forsense Piackutató és Stratégiai Tanácsadó Kft.

Károlyi Mihály u. 12, 1053 Budapest, Hungary

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Hungarian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully	X
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	NAP
Yes	
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	

Study Description

The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	NAP
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):	
CAPI (Computer assisted)	X
PAPI (Paper)	
Any other	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	91
Number of experienced interviewers:	90
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	1
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	91
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	2
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X

Study Description

Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	1
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	Yes
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
- Coffee, surprise pack, or voucher.	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	
No	X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	
Yes	
No	X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 03-11-2008	
To: 07-11-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	25

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-checking	500	100	100
Number of back-check achieved	451	82	13
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	442	80	12
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	451 (T)	82 (P)	13 (P)

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

Study Description

A. CHECKING OF DATA		
a. Were data checked for consistency?		
Yes		X
No		
b. If yes, were the data edited?		
Yes, data corrected individually		
Yes, data corrected automatically		
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically		X
No, no correction was done		
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?		
Yes		X
No		
d. Who did the data corrections?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
Manual checks were done by the fieldwork agency and the programme director. Pretests were done by the fieldwork agency. Special computer assisted checking programmes were used by the fieldwork agency.		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		X
Any other person (please specify):		
C. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI		NAP
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?		
Yes		
No		
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Sampling methodology: Multistage Stratified Random Probability Sampling for the residents aged 18 or older of Hungary included into the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services. Stratifying variables are age, region and urbanization (type of the settlement respondent living in). Population distributions were provided by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) from the Settlement Statistical Database System 2007. The size of the population: 8.325.518 person.

Study Description

The attributes of the stratifying variables:

age	region	type of settlement
18-34 years	Budapest	capital (Budapest)
35-54 years	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	county capital or city with county rights
55 years and older	Central Transdanubia	other city
	Northern Great Plain	village
	Northern Hungary	
	Southern Great Plain	
	Southern Transdanubia	
	Western Transdanubia	

Distribution of the population by the type of the settlement and proposed sample size:

type of settlement	%	sample size
Budapest	17.16%	257
County capitals or city with county rights	20.30%	305
Other city	29.94%	449
Village	32.61%	489
TOTAL	100.00%	1500

For more elaborate information and tables concerning the sampling units see "Other documentation".

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2981
B. Refusal by respondent:	971
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	40
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	128
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	18
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	254
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	1
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	8
J. Address not traceable:	20
K. Other ineligible address:	1

Study Description

L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	5
Y. Invalid interviews:	22
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1513
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	0

Did your sample have a panel component (either from the earlier EVS-survey or otherwise)?

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level	Regional level
Age * Gender	X	X
Educational distribution	X	
Degree of urbanisation	X	X
Gender * Age * Education	X	
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)	- Marital status - Size of household	

Age*Gender, country and regional level

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
MALE	453703	833577	677813	719459	577826	376072	232988
FEMALE	429207	800794	682645	782531	704761	573890	480252

	MALE						
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Central Hungary	112011	234692	190663	187344	169453	109209	66656
Western Transdanubia	45452	85326	67955	74287	59622	36542	23846
Central Transdanubia	53107	95555	75802	82568	64406	39958	24510
Southern Transdanubia	44025	78732	65021	74799	55680	37101	22907
Northern Hungary	60948	101669	84059	91086	69392	46874	28498
Northern Great Plain	76772	128190	104170	112085	79715	53752	32614
Southern Great Plain	61388	109413	90143	97290	79558	52636	33957

	FEMALE						
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Central Hungary	108950	236526	198209	215920	217615	166757	140542
Western Transdanubia	42184	79365	66797	78748	67656	57552	46801
Central Transdanubia	48540	88935	74897	87892	73075	59043	49821
Southern Transdanubia	42022	74641	66054	78826	68125	56598	47443
Northern Hungary	56846	95291	83795	98698	85379	73757	62073
Northern Great Plain	72883	122174	103739	116797	98205	79815	67669
Southern Great Plain	57782	103862	89154	105650	94706	80368	65903

Study Description

Educational distribution

primary school or lower (EVS categories 1-5)	3145023
vocational training school (EVS category 6)	1630340
secondary school with Secondary School Leaving Certificate (EVS categories 7-12)	2422197
completed college or university or higher (EVS categories 13-15)	1127958

Degree of Urbanisation, country and regional level

(number of inhabitants)	
0-1999	1374979
2000-4999	1210723
5000-9999	816279
10000-19999	914376
20000-49999	995731
50000-99999	627943
100000-499999	957118
500000+	1428369

	Central Hungary	Western Transdanubia	Central Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia
0-1999	60662	282041	187838	267426
2000-4999	155739	102694	175199	114899
5000-9999	183517	30324	102051	49920
10000-19999	248837	60182	84848	87059
20000-49999	228176	43186	132167	106643
50000-99999	49247	208185	150691	56350
100000-499999	0	105521	85315	129677
500000+	1428369	0	0	0

	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	
0-1999	295387	173218	108407	
2000-4999	219544	233861	208787	
5000-9999	70498	218119	161850	
10000-19999	118486	189626	125338	
20000-49999	141445	104962	239152	
50000-99999	46924	62655	53891	
100000-499999	146081	266139	224385	
500000+	0	0	0	

Study Description

Age*gender*Education

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
MALE	primary school or lower (EVS categories 1-5)	169188	155380	127794	152123	200951	258396	171280
	vocational training school (EVS category 6)	65810	306144	280262	299489	147964	1995	0
	secondary school with Secondary School Leaving Certificate (EVS categories 7-12)	204159	242688	168133	163828	129333	62046	30927
	completed college or university or higher (EVS categories 13-15)	14546	129365	101624	104019	99578	53635	30781
FEMALE	primary school or lower (EVS categories 1-5)	131246	144162	159266	269537	355604	448380	424378
	vocational training school (EVS category 6)	34830	173096	144706	120497	51363	483	0
	secondary school with Secondary School Leaving Certificate (EVS categories 7-12)	234995	306510	250704	266477	208824	90430	39320
	completed college or university or higher (EVS categories 13-15)	28136	177026	127969	126020	88970	34597	16554

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	8 325 518
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see sampling design
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see sampling design

Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on the basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on the basis of gender and age categories (-24; 25-34; ... ; 65-74; 75 and over). Value '0' implies that year of birth information was missing in the data.

The weight adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population. In a future release, the weight variable will be developed further (also taking at least region into account). The current weight variable should be used with caution. Especially when the weights are "big", say outside the 0.50-2.00 range.

For some national datasets (AT HR FR KOS RO SK SE CH) country specific original weight variables are provided additionally as delivered by the countries. For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

IV. DATA ACCESS

Study Description

USAGE REGULATIONS

Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data are made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team was responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of a bibliographic citations as listed under item "Bibliographic Citation". To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Hungary. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4772 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10167 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10167>).

How to cite this publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic copies of each completed report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository. For more information, see www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

DISCLAIMER

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications using EVS data can be found in the EVS Repository. The repository is an easy way to find relevant publications in the field of value studies. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

The EVS Repository can be found at www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. nem járt iskolába: no official qualification
2. 1-4 osztály elemi/általános iskola vagy azzal egyenértéku: primary school, grades 1-4
3. 5-7 osztály általános iskola vagy azzal egyenértéku: primary school, grades 5-7
4. befejezett általános iskola vagy azzal egyenértéku: completed primary school

Study Description

5. befejezetlen középiskola: uncompleted secondary school
6. szakmunkásképző, szakiskola: vocational training school
7. érettségi, befejezett szakközépiskola. vocational secondary school
8. érettségi, befejezett gimnázium: secondary grammar school
9. szakiskolai érettségi. postsecondary maturity course (after vocational training school)
10. érettségire épülő?, felsőfokra nem akkreditált szakképzés, középfokú technikum: post secondary, but not as tertiary accredited vocational training, secondary technical
11. felsőfokra akkreditált szakképzés, felsőfokú technikum: higher vocational qualification, higher technical
12. befejezetlen felsőfokú tanintézet (foiskola vagy egyetem): uncompleted higher education (college or university)
13. foiskolai diploma: college degree
14. egyetemi diploma: university degree
15. posztgraduális végzettség/ felsőfokú végzettség, tudományos fokozattal: postgraduate education (PhD, DLA)

Description of educational system:

School education:

Basic education lasts for eight years divided into two stages of four years each. Secondary education is provided in academic secondary schools (=secondary grammar schools, gimnázium) or vocational secondary schools (szakközépiskola). Schools often offer more than one programme (e.g. academic and vocational, academic four- or six-year courses). The typical institutions offering general education and a Secondary School Leaving Certificate (érettségi) are known as academic secondary schools (gimnázium) and may be attended for four, five (e.g. bilingual secondary schools), six or eight years. Secondary vocational schools (szakközépiskola) and vocational schools (szakiskola) train in the fields of humanities, technical, agricultural sciences and services. Secondary vocational schools (szakközépiskola) provide general education in the first four years and award the Secondary School Leaving Certificates. Vocational education generally begins after the fourth year, although some introductory vocational subjects may also be taught during the first four years. The length of vocational courses may vary from one to three years up to vocational programmes. Vocational schools (szakiskola) do not award secondary school leaving certificates and the level of the vocational qualification is lower than that in the vocational secondary schools (szakközépiskola).

Higher education:

Hungarian higher education has a dual system with colleges and universities. Some colleges are associated with universities and operate as college faculties within universities. A university can also offer college level courses. The duration of training at college level is minimum 3 years, maximum 4 years; the duration of education at university level is minimum 4 years, maximum 5 years (with the exception of medical universities where it is 6 years). According to the binary pattern, colleges and universities grant F?iskolai Oklevél (College-level Degree) and universities grant Egyetemi Oklevél (University-level Degree). Universities organize three-year PhD courses, specialized further education courses (with a normal duration of one to three years) and various continuous education courses. The Act LXXX of 1993 on Higher Education established two institutions to provide professional advice on the development and control of higher education: the Hungarian Accreditation Committee (HAC) and the Higher Education and Scientific Council (HESC). On 1 June 1999, Parliament passed Act LII of 1999 on Restructuring the Institutions of Higher Education and amended Act LXXX of 1993 on Higher Education. By passing the above law the number of state run universities and colleges decreased significantly. The number of higher education institutions was 89 (55 run by the State, 28 by Churches and 6 by foundations). At present, the new network of higher education institutions consists of 18 state universities, 2 non-state universities, 13 state colleges, 5 church universities and 22 colleges and 12 colleges run by foundations. From September 1, 2003 all higher education institutions use the ECTS system. In Hungary, reforms in higher education in line with the objectives of the Bologna declaration have already been launched. In September 2005, Bachelor programmes are offered in the technology and agriculture fields. They will be offered in all fields of study in September 2006. A two-level secondary school leaving examination was introduced in 2005. It replaces the entrance examinations in higher education.

Study Description

Non-university level post-secondary studies (technical/vocational type):

Since September 1, 1996, a new form of higher learning has been introduced under the designation accredited higher vocational training (akkreditált iskolai rendszerű felsőfokú szakképzés). At present this type of post-secondary study is called higher vocational training (felsőfokú szakképzés) and it is integrated into the system of higher education. This short-cycle post-secondary course is not a degree course. The graduates obtain a vocational certificate (bizonyítvány). The 2-year programmes are offered mainly by colleges (sometimes by universities) and in many cases in collaboration with secondary vocational schools. Higher, more practice-oriented education is offered in non-university higher education institutions (=college, főiskola). Courses last for three or four years and after the defence of a thesis and successful completion of the final examination, graduates obtain a Főiskolai Oklevél (College-level Degree). This qualification - which may also be called "Bachelor" - entitles holders to practise a profession or to continue further higher education studies and obtain the Szakirányú Továbbképzési Oklevél (Post-college Further Specialization Degree) in one to three years or in some cases the Egyetemi Oklevél (University-level Degree). Universities also offer college level courses.

Please indicate the correspondence between the national educational categories and ISCED standard classification.

National educational variable (EVS)	Corresponding ISCED-97 level
nem járt iskolába	0
1-4 osztály elemi/általános iskola vagy azzal egyenértékű	1
5-7 osztály általános iskola vagy azzal egyenértékű	1
befejezett általános iskola vagy azzal egyenértékű	2A
befejezetlen középiskola	2A
szakmunkásképző, szakiskola	3C
érettségi, befejezett szakközépiskola	3A (vocational)
érettségi, befejezett gimnázium	3A (general)
szakiskolai érettségi	4A
érettségire épülő, felsőfokra nem akkreditált szakképzés; középfokú technikum; érettségi utáni szakmunkásképző, szakiskola	4C
felsőfokra akkreditált szakképzés, felsőfokú technikum	5B
befejezetlen felsőfokú tanintézet (főiskola vagy egyetem)	3A
főiskolai diploma (bachelor's degree)	5A
egyetemi diploma (master's degree)	5A
posztgraduális végzettség/felsőfokú végzettség, tudományos fokozattal	6

OCCUPATION

Occupation should be measured by ISCO88 as supplied; please specify any deviations:

- No deviations

POLITICAL PARTIES

Please give a short description of each political party in the data set.

The description reflects the situation during the fieldwork of EVS 2008 in Hungary.

Study Description

1. Magyar Szocialista Párt (MSZP): Hungarian Socialist Party. A successor of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (MSZMP, the former governing communist party), MSZP describes itself as a social democratic party. Since the 2006 general elections a governing party with the largest parliamentary faction. Governing in coalition with SZDSZ until April 2008, since May 2008 alone, forming the first minority government of Hungary.
2. Fidesz Magyar Polgári Szövetség (Fidesz): Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Union. A large conservative and centre-right political party with the second largest parliamentary faction. Currently in opposition, Fidesz was a leading governing party between 1998 and 2002.
3. Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége (SZDSZ): Alliance of Free Democrats. A liberal party with a small parliamentary faction, a former coalition partner of MSZP until April 2008. One of the two large political parties after the first free elections in 1990.
4. Magyar Demokrata Fórum (MDF): Hungarian Democratic Forum. A centre-right political party represented with a small faction in the Parliament. The other large political party after the first free elections in 1990. 1998-2002 part of the coalition government with Fidesz, but now rather opposed to it.
5. Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt (KDNP): Christian Democratic People's Party. A Christian Democratic party, represented in the Parliament due to a common election list with Fidesz.
6. Centrumpárt: Centre Party. A party of the political centre, came into being in 2001 as an alliance of the KDNP, MDNP (Hungarian Democratic People's Party) and the Greens. Many of its founders left the party before the 2006 general elections, where the party got less than 1% of the votes. Not a member of the Parliament.
7. Magyar Igazság és Élet Pártja (MIÉP): Hungarian Justice and Life Party. A right-wing party with a longer tradition and a shrinking base. The party is led since its foundation in 1993 by writer István Csurka. Not a member of the Parliament.
8. Magyar Kommunista Munkáspárt (Munkáspárt): Hungarian Communist Workers' Party. A left-wing communist party, another successor of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (MSZMP). The party has never been represented in the Parliament since the 1990.
9. Független Kisgazda és Polgári Párt (FKgP): Independent Smallholders, Agrarian Workers and Civic Party. A right-wing party, representing the farmers and the agrarian workers. The FKgP was an ally of Fidesz and member of the government 1998-2002, but lost the majority of its supporters, and not member of the Parliament since 2002.
10. Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom (JOBBIK): Movement for a Better Hungary. A young, radically nationalistic party. Jobbik leader Gábor Vona founded paramilitary Magyar Gárda (National Guard) in 2008, an organisation later disbanded by the court for activities against the human rights of minorities. Currently not member of the Parliament, but reached almost 15% at the 2009 EP elections.

Please indicate the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale:

1. Magyar Kommunista Munkáspárt
- 2.
3. Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége
4. Magyar Szocialista Párt
5. Centrumpárt
6. Magyar Demokrata Fórum
7. Fidesz Magyar Polgári Szövetség
8. Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt, Független Kisgazda és Polgári Párt
- 9.
10. Magyar Igazság és Élet Pártja, Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom

Please indicate the party size for each political party, by providing each party's share of the vote in the last national legislative election.

Study Description

first round

(territorial list, total number of votes: 5 408 050):

MSZP	43,21 %
FIDESZ-KDNP	42,03 %
SZDSZ	6,50 %
MDF	5,04 %
MIEP-Jobbik	2,20 %
MUNKÁSPART	0,41 %
CENTRUM	0,32 %
others	0,28 %

second round

(individual candidates, where there was no final result in the first round, total number of votes: 3 239 752):

MSZP	46,62 %
FIDESZ-KDNP	46,65 %
SZDSZ	1,99 %
MDF	0,51 %
MIEP-Jobbik	0,01 %
MUNKÁSPART	0,00 %
CENTRUM	0,00 %
MSZP-SZDSZ common candidates	2,25 %
FIDESZ-KDNP-MDF common candidates	1,02 %
Somogyért	0,43 %
Independent candidate	0,42 %
other	0,11 %

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- First round: 09-04-2006
- Second round: 23-04-2006

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

- Two or more votes registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

The Act on the election of Members of Parliament adopted in 1989 (hereinafter: the Act) has introduced a two-round, mixed election system in Hungary, which combines the elements of voting for individual constituencies and for a list of candidates.

The Hungarian National Assembly has 386 members: 176 elected in individual constituencies, a maximum of 152 on regional lists, and a minimum of 58 on the national list.

Accordingly, the structure of the Hungarian electoral system is the following:

- 176 individual constituencies: the territory of the country has been split into 176 individual constituencies, and one representative from each constituency shall become Member of Parliament.
- 20 regional constituencies: the Act has institutionalized 20 regional constituencies covering the territory of 19 counties and the capital city. In these constituencies, citizens vote for a list of candidates. Maximum 152 mandates shall be allocated from the lists.
- National (compensation) list: From this list, minimum 58 mandates shall be allocated in the ratio of votes cast on the individual candidates of parties getting no mandate and the votes cast on their regional lists but resulting in no mandate

Study Description

either (the two together: surplus votes).

Hungarian citizens have two votes at the parliamentary elections. They can cast one vote on a candidate in the individual constituency and another on the regional list. They cannot vote on the national list directly.

An important element of the electoral system is the mandate threshold, the point of which is that only those parties shall get mandate on regional and national lists that have obtained more than 5% of the valid votes cast on the regional lists at country level.

The candidature system functions as an important screen as well by ensuring that political forces possessing really significant support from the society get seats in the Parliament.

Candidature

- In the individual constituencies, both independent candidates and party candidates shall collect 750 valid recommendation slips to run for candidacy.
- The party able to nominate candidates in one quarter of the individual constituencies in the regional constituency, but at least in two individual constituencies, may launch regional list.
- The party having set regional lists in seven regional constituencies is entitled to launch national list.

The system of allocation of mandates

- The individual constituencies are built on the principle of absolute majority i.e. the candidate having obtained more than half of the votes of citizens in the constituency shall become MP. If no candidate has reached this rate in the constituency, another round shall be implemented. The Act does not require absolute majority in the second round i.e. the candidate having obtained the most votes shall get the mandate.
- In the regional constituencies, the candidates on the party lists get mandates in the ratio of votes cast and in the order they are listed on the ballot paper (fixed list). Mandates shall be allocated in line with the Hagenbach-Bischoff method, nevertheless, the list that has not reached more than 5% of the valid votes cast on all party lists and consolidated at national level cannot get any mandate.
- On the national list (compensation list), parties get mandates in ratio of their surplus votes. Surplus votes are the votes cast in the individual constituencies on candidates entailing no mandate in any round of the election, and the votes cast in regional constituencies in the actual round of the election which have not reached the threshold for getting mandate and which exceeded the number of votes used for obtaining mandate. Mandates shall be allocated by means of the d'Hondt method, nevertheless, the party that has not reached the 5% parliamentary threshold cannot get any mandate on the national list, either.

Other documentation: Hungary

Sampling procedure

Sampling methodology: Multistage Stratified Random Probability Sampling for the residents aged 18 or older of Hungary included into the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services. Stratifying variables are age, region and urbanization (type of the settlement respondent living in). Population distributions were provided by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) from the Settlement Statistical Database System 2007. The size of the population: 8.325.518 person.

The attributes of the stratifying variables:

age	region	type of settlement
18-34 years	Budapest	capital (Budapest)
35-54 years	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	county capital or city with county rights
55 years and older	Central Transdanubia	other city
	Northern Great Plain	village
	Northern Hungary	
	Southern Great Plain	
	Southern Transdanubia	
	Western Transdanubia	

Distribution of the population by the type of the settlement and proposed sample size:

type of settlement	%	sample size
Budapest	17.16%	257
County capitals or city with county rights	20.30%	305
Other city	29.94%	449
Village	32.61%	489
TOTAL	100.00%	1500

1. Budapest

The population of the 23 districts of Budapest was distributed into 7 geographical units:

District	Inner-Buda	Northern-Buda	Southern-Buda	Downtown	Northern-Suburb	Eastern-Suburb	Southern-Suburb
1	√						
2	√						
3		√					
4					√		
5				√			
6				√			
7				√			
8				√			
9				√			
10						√	
11			√				
12	√						
13					√		
14					√		
15					√		
16						√	
17						√	
18							√
19							√
20							√
21							√
22			√				
23							√
TOTAL	3	1	2	5	4	3	5

The distribution of the population of Budapest by region and age:

	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Inner-Buda	2.61%	2.90%	4.87%	10.38%
Northern-Buda	2.19%	2.37%	2.86%	7.42%
Southern-Buda	2.91%	3.27%	4.70%	10.88%
Downtown	4.51%	5.12%	5.82%	15.45%
Northern-Suburb	6.77%	7.80%	9.22%	23.79%
Eastern- Suburb	3.87%	4.47%	4.90%	13.24%
Southern- Suburb	5.58%	6.31%	6.95%	18.84%
TOTAL	28.44%	32.24%	39.32%	100.00%

Proposed sample size for Budapest by age and geographical units:

	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Inner-Buda	7	7	13	27
Northern-Buda	7	6	7	20
Southern-Buda	7	8	12	27
Downtown	12	13	15	40
Northern-Suburb	17	20	24	61
Eastern- Suburb	10	11	13	34
Southern- Suburb	14	16	18	48
TOTAL	74	81	102	257

2. County capitals and cities with county rights

Capitals of the counties and other cities with county rights are self-representing (included on their own right into the sample). The distribution of the population of these cities by age:

Settlement	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Békéscsaba	0.93%	1.11%	1.15%	3.19%
Debrecen	3.18%	3.52%	3.34%	10.04%
Dunaújváros	0.80%	0.88%	0.90%	2.58%
Eger	0.85%	0.95%	0.98%	2.78%
Érd	0.89%	1.05%	0.97%	2.91%
Győr	1.96%	2.09%	2.19%	6.24%
Hódmezővásárhely	0.70%	0.79%	0.83%	2.32%
Kaposvár	0.98%	1.13%	1.22%	3.33%
Kecskemét	1.68%	1.86%	1.73%	5.27%
Miskolc	2.59%	2.93%	3.12%	8.64%
Nagykanizsa	0.79%	0.91%	0.89%	2.59%
Nyíregyháza	1.90%	2.04%	1.76%	5.70%
Pécs	2.20%	2.64%	2.83%	7.67%
Salgótarján	0.62%	0.73%	0.81%	2.16%
Sopron	0.84%	0.94%	0.98%	2.76%
Szeged	2.44%	2.74%	2.82%	8.00%
Székesfehérvár	1.59%	1.73%	1.74%	5.06%
Szekszárd	0.52%	0.61%	0.60%	1.73%
Szolnok	1.13%	1.30%	1.28%	3.71%
Szombathely	1.22%	1.33%	1.41%	3.96%
Tatabánya	1.09%	1.21%	1.18%	3.48%
Veszprém	0.92%	1.00%	0.95%	2.87%
Zalaegerszeg	0.94%	1.04%	1.03%	3.01%
TOTAL	30.76%	34.53%	34.71%	100.00%

Proposed sample size for county capitals and cities with county rights by age:

Name of settlement	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Békéscsaba	3	3	4	10
Debrecen	10	10	10	30
Dunaújváros	2	3	3	8
Eger	3	3	3	9
Érd	3	3	3	9
Győr	6	6	7	19
Hódmezővásárhely	2	2	3	7
Kaposvár	3	3	4	10
Kecskemét	5	6	5	16
Miskolc	8	9	9	26
Nagykanizsa	2	3	3	8
Nyíregyháza	6	6	5	17
Pécs	7	8	9	24
Salgótarján	2	2	2	6
Sopron	3	3	3	9
Szeged	7	8	9	24
Székesfehérvár	5	5	5	15
Szekszárd	2	2	2	6
Szolnok	3	4	4	11
Szombathely	4	4	4	12
Tatabánya	3	4	4	11
Veszprém	3	3	3	9
Zalaegerszeg	3	3	3	9
TOTAL	95	103	107	305

3. Other cities and villages

Other cities and villages were distributed regionally and by the type of the settlement into 14 strata in order to define the numbers of proposed sampled size by strata and the numbers of the primary sampling units (settlements) by using an average number of 10 respondents by units:

Region	Type of settlement	Distribution of the population	Sample size	Primary sampling units
Western Transdanubia	city	3.10%	30	3
Western Transdanubia	village	6.86%	64	6
Central Transdanubia	city	5.95%	56	6
Central Transdanubia	village	7.15%	67	7
Southern Transdanubia	city	4.72%	44	4
Southern Transdanubia	village	6.74%	63	6
Central Hungary (without Budapest)	city	9.61%	90	9
Central Hungary (without Budapest)	village	7.23%	68	7
Northern Hungary	city	6.00%	56	6
Northern Hungary	village	9.53%	89	9
Northern Great Plain	city	9.61%	90	9
Northern Great Plain	village	8.05%	76	7
Southern Great Plain	city	8.88%	83	8
Southern Great Plain	village	6.57%	62	6
TOTAL		100.00%	938	93

The actual numbers of respondents in these strata were defined in two stages. In the first stage the settlements were selected strata by strata using a method that selects units randomly with probability proportional to size without replacement. In the second stage the actual sample sizes were defined by settlement and age groups.

Name of settlement	Region	Type of settlement	Population size			Sample size		
			18-34	35-54	55 and above	18-34	35-54	55 and above
Abony	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	3979	4168	4302	3	3	4
Ács	Central Transdanubia	Village	1862	1957	2033	3	4	3
Ajka	Central Transdanubia	City	8170	9409	9055	3	3	3
Bag	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	928	1038	1160	3	3	4
Baja	Southern Great Plain	City	9043	10743	11615	3	3	4
Bakonybél	Central Transdanubia	Village	343	416	427	3	3	3
Balkány	Northern Great Plain	City	1754	1883	1636	4	4	3
Balmazújváros	Northern Great Plain	City	4620	5094	4906	4	4	3
Balsa	Northern Great Plain	Village	189	254	305	3	4	3
Baracs	Central Transdanubia	Village	821	1049	992	3	3	3
Bekecs	Northern Hungary	Village	637	837	582	3	3	4
Bélapátfalva	Northern Hungary	City	798	1024	995	3	3	3
Bicske	Central Transdanubia	City	2963	3436	3017	3	3	3
Boldva	Northern Hungary	Village	663	672	548	3	3	3
Budaörs	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	6363	7706	6627	4	3	3
Bükkszentkereszt	Northern Hungary	Village	325	375	368	3	3	3
Cegléd	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	9635	10350	10885	3	3	4
Csabdi	Central Transdanubia	Village	336	344	273	3	4	3

Csány	Northern Hungary	Village	499	628	763	3	4	4
Csenger	Northern Great Plain	City	132 9	1451	1467	3	4	3
Csorvás	Southern Great Plain	City	135 5	1542	1842	3	4	4
Dabas	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	423 8	4708	4153	3	3	3
Dunapataj	Southern Great Plain	Village	847	1011	1167	3	4	4
Egerfarmos	Northern Hungary	Village	172	185	233	3	4	4
Egyházashetye	Western Transdanubia	Village	82	118	157	3	4	3
Encs	Northern Hungary	City	176 1	2049	1780	3	3	3
Erdőkertes	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	169 7	1939	1677	3	3	3
Esztergom	Central Transdanubia	City	764 5	8137	8600	3	3	4
Fegyvernek	Northern Great Plain	Village	183 9	1901	1958	4	4	3
Gávavencsellő	Northern Great Plain	Village	930	1045	1216	3	3	4
Gyál	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	565 5	6474	5459	3	4	3
Gyarmat	Western Transdanubia	Village	341	376	414	3	4	4
Gyöngyösfalu	Western Transdanubia	Village	274	353	275	3	3	4
Györsövényház	Western Transdanubia	Village	214	235	256	4	3	4
Hajdúböszörmény	Northern Great Plain	City	824 8	8896	8303	3	3	3
Hatvan	Northern Hungary	City	586 0	6657	6824	3	4	3
Hévíz	Western Transdanubia	City	114 4	1369	1782	3	4	3
Hévizgyörk	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	722	867	903	3	3	4
Hort	Northern Hungary	Village	883	1079	1243	3	4	3

Jászapáti	Northern Great Plain	City	231 6	2558	2591	3	3	4
Jászszentlászló	Southern Great Plain	Village	640	713	849	3	4	3
Karcag	Northern Great Plain	City	585 6	5836	6026	3	3	3
Keszthely	Western Transdanubia	City	516 8	5993	6430	3	3	4
Kétújfalu	Southern Transdanubia	Village	191	208	183	4	3	4
Kiskőrös	Southern Great Plain	City	371 5	4210	4595	3	3	4
Kiskunfélegyháza	Southern Great Plain	City	799 7	8897	9559	3	3	4
Kisvejte	Southern Transdanubia	Village	107	100	121	3	4	3
Komoró	Northern Great Plain	Village	402	417	336	4	4	3
Kosd	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	599	674	624	2	4	3
Kunhegyes	Northern Great Plain	City	217 2	2451	2453	3	4	3
Kurd	Southern Transdanubia	Village	290	389	372	3	4	4
Lánycsók	Southern Transdanubia	Village	719	838	696	3	3	4
Lepsény	Central Transdanubia	Village	907	926	792	3	3	3
Makó	Southern Great Plain	City	612 3	7051	7935	3	3	3
Mecseknádasd	Southern Transdanubia	Village	383	493	609	3	4	4
Medgyesegyháza	Southern Great Plain	Village	953	1053	1343	3	3	4
Mezőkövesd	Northern Hungary	City	430 4	4987	5340	3	3	3
Mór	Central Transdanubia	City	409 5	4474	3584	3	3	3
Nádudvar	Northern Great Plain	City	228 1	2605	2470	3	3	3
Nagyigmánd	Central Transdanubia	Village	778	863	866	3	3	4

Nagykarácsony	Central Transdanubia	Village	347	414	463	3	3	4
Nagykátá	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	340 4	3615	3416	3	4	3
Nagykovácsi	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	135 8	1726	1296	3	4	3
Nyárlőrinc	Southern Great Plain	Village	601	676	676	3	4	4
Nyíribrony	Northern Great Plain	Village	298	338	330	3	4	4
Orosháza	Southern Great Plain	City	766 7	8744	1002 5	3	4	3
Ózd	Northern Hungary	City	980 1	1068 7	1119 2	3	3	3
Órbottyán	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	153 3	1827	1410	3	4	3
Paks	Southern Transdanubia	City	554 1	6138	5044	4	4	4
Pannonhalma	Western Transdanubia	City	919	967	1027	3	4	3
Pápa	Central Transdanubia	City	831 3	9234	9274	3	3	3
Pásztó	Northern Hungary	City	244 5	2924	2920	3	3	4
Pécel	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	351 1	3885	3621	4	4	3
Pecöl	Western Transdanubia	Village	216	222	261	3	4	4
Poroszló	Northern Hungary	Village	747	826	972	3	3	4
Pusztaszer	Southern Great Plain	Village	336	461	507	3	3	4
Romonya	Southern Transdanubia	Village	117	136	113	3	4	3
Ruzsa	Southern Great Plain	Village	580	760	911	3	3	4
Sárbogárd	Central Transdanubia	City	358 8	3770	3414	3	4	3
Siófok	Southern Transdanubia	City	603 7	6952	7605	3	4	4
Százhalombatta	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	490 0	5243	3933	3	4	4

Szeghalom	Southern Great Plain	City	276 9	2854	2600	3	4	4
Szeleste	Western Transdanubia	Village	158	206	223	3	4	4
Szente	Northern Hungary	Village	87	105	119	3	4	3
Szigethalom	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	406 2	4347	3595	3	3	3
Szigetvár	Southern Transdanubia	City	281 2	3355	3255	3	3	4
Szorgalmatos	Northern Great Plain	Village	264	255	191	4	3	4
Taksony	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	146 1	1801	1670	3	4	3
Tamási	Southern Transdanubia	City	241 6	2768	2779	3	4	4
Tiszabercel	Northern Great Plain	Village	500	495	563	4	4	4
Tiszalök	Northern Great Plain	City	149 7	1645	1650	3	4	4
Vésztő	Southern Great Plain	City	201 5	2105	2148	4	4	4
Visonta	Northern Hungary	Village	254	328	335	3	3	3
TOTAL						290	325	323

Oversampling

Considering former experiences about differences of response rates for the different strata the survey agency suggested a disproportional oversampling design as follows:

	18-34	35-54	55 and above
Budapest	3x	2,4x	1,8x
Non-Budapest	2,4x	2x	1,4x

The final sample sizes by strata are the followings:

Budapest

	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Inner-Buda	21	17	23	61
Northern-Buda	21	14	13	48
Southern-Buda	21	19	22	62
Downtown	36	31	27	94
Northern-Suburb	51	48	43	142
Eastern- Suburb	30	26	23	79
Southern- Suburb	42	38	32	112
TOTAL	222	193	183	598

County capitals and cities with county rights

name of settlement	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Békéscsaba	7	6	6	19
Debrecen	24	20	14	58
Dunaújváros	5	6	4	15
Eger	7	6	4	17

Érd	7	6	4	17
Győr	14	12	10	36
Hódmezővásárhely	5	4	4	13
Kaposvár	7	6	6	19
Kecskemét	12	12	7	31
Miskolc	19	18	13	50
Nagykanizsa	5	6	4	15
Nyíregyháza	14	12	7	33
Pécs	17	16	13	46
Salgótarján	5	4	3	12
Sopron	7	6	4	17
Szeged	17	16	13	46
Székesfehérvár	12	10	7	29
Szekszárd	5	4	3	12
Szolnok	7	8	6	21
Szombathely	10	8	6	24
Tatabánya	7	8	6	21
Veszprém	7	6	4	17
Zalaegerszeg	7	6	4	17
TOTAL	227	206	152	585

Other cities and villages

Name of settlement	Region	Type of settlement	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Abony	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	7	6	6	19
Ács	Central Transdanubia	Village	7	8	4	19
Ajka	Central Transdanubia	City	7	6	4	17
Bag	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	7	6	6	19
Baja	Southern Great Plain	City	7	6	6	19
Bakonybél	Central Transdanubia	Village	7	6	4	17
Balkány	Northern Great Plain	City	10	8	4	22
Balmazújváros	Northern Great Plain	City	10	8	4	22
Balsa	Northern Great Plain	Village	7	8	4	19
Baracs	Central Transdanubia	Village	8	6	4	18
Bekecs	Northern Hungary	Village	7	6	6	19
Bélapátfalva	Northern Hungary	City	7	6	4	17
Bicske	Central Transdanubia	City	7	6	4	17
Boldva	Northern Hungary	Village	7	6	4	17
Budaörs	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	10	6	4	20
Bükkszentkereszt	Northern Hungary	Village	7	6	4	17
Cegléd	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	7	6	6	19
Csabdi	Central Transdanubia	Village	7	8	4	19
Csány	Northern Hungary	Village	8	8	6	22
Csenger	Northern Great Plain	City	7	8	4	19
Csorvás	Southern Great Plain	City	7	8	6	21
Dabas	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	8	6	4	18
Dunapataj	Southern Great Plain	Village	7	8	5	20

Egerfarmos	Northern Hungary	Village	7	8	6	21
Egyházashetye	Western Transdanubia	Village	7	8	4	19
Encs	Northern Hungary	City	7	6	4	17
Erdőkertes	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	7	6	4	17
Esztergom	Central Transdanubia	City	7	6	6	19
Fegyvernek	Northern Great Plain	Village	10	8	4	22
Gávavencsellő	Northern Great Plain	Village	7	6	6	19
Gyál	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	7	8	4	19
Gyarmat	Western Transdanubia	Village	7	8	6	21
Gyöngyösfalu	Western Transdanubia	Village	7	6	5	18
Györsövényház	Western Transdanubia	Village	10	6	6	22
Hajdúböszörmény	Northern Great Plain	City	7	6	4	17
Hatvan	Northern Hungary	City	7	8	4	19
Hévíz	Western Transdanubia	City	7	8	4	19
Hévizgyörk	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	8	6	6	20
Hort	Northern Hungary	Village	7	8	4	19
Jászapáti	Northern Great Plain	City	7	6	6	19
Jászszentlászló	Southern Great Plain	Village	7	8	4	19
Karcag	Northern Great Plain	City	7	6	4	17
Keszthely	Western Transdanubia	City	7	6	6	19
Kétújfalu	Southern Transdanubia	Village	10	6	6	22
Kiskőrös	Southern Great Plain	City	7	6	5	18
Kiskunfélegyháza	Southern Great Plain	City	7	6	6	19
Kisvejte	Southern Transdanubia	Village	7	8	4	19
Komoró	Northern Great Plain	Village	10	8	4	22
Kosd	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	5	8	4	17

Kunhegyes	Northern Great Plain	City	7	8	4	19
Kurd	Southern Transdanubia	Village	7	8	5	20
Lánycsók	Southern Transdanubia	Village	8	6	6	20
Lepsény	Central Transdanubia	Village	7	6	5	18
Makó	Southern Great Plain	City	8	6	4	18
Mecseknádasd	Southern Transdanubia	Village	7	8	5	20
Medgyesegyháza	Southern Great Plain	Village	7	6	6	19
Mezőkövesd	Northern Hungary	City	7	6	4	17
Mór	Central Transdanubia	City	8	6	4	18
Nádudvar	Northern Great Plain	City	7	6	4	17
Nagyigmánd	Central Transdanubia	Village	8	6	6	20
Nagykarácsony	Central Transdanubia	Village	7	6	6	19
Nagykátá	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	7	8	4	19
Nagykovács	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	7	8	4	19
Nyárlőrinc	Southern Great Plain	Village	8	8	6	22
Nyíribrony	Northern Great Plain	Village	7	8	6	21
Orosháza	Southern Great Plain	City	7	8	4	19
Ózd	Northern Hungary	City	8	6	4	18
Órbottyán	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	7	8	4	19
Paks	Southern Transdanubia	City	10	8	6	24
Pannonhalma	Western Transdanubia	City	7	8	4	19
Pápa	Central Transdanubia	City	7	6	4	17
Pásztó	Northern Hungary	City	7	6	6	19
Pécel	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	10	8	4	22
Pecöl	Western Transdanubia	Village	7	8	5	20
Poroszló	Northern Hungary	Village	7	6	6	19

Pusztaszer	Southern Great Plain	Village	7	6	5	18
Romonya	Southern Transdanubia	Village	7	8	4	19
Ruzsa	Southern Great Plain	Village	7	6	6	19
Sárbogárd	Central Transdanubia	City	7	8	4	19
Siófok	Southern Transdanubia	City	7	8	5	20
Százhalmabatta	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	7	8	6	21
Szeghalom	Southern Great Plain	City	7	8	5	20
Szeleste	Western Transdanubia	Village	7	8	6	21
Szente	Northern Hungary	Village	7	8	4	19
Szigethalom	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	7	6	4	17
Szigetvár	Southern Transdanubia	City	7	6	6	19
Szorgalmatos	Northern Great Plain	Village	10	6	6	22
Taksony	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	7	8	4	19
Tamási	Southern Transdanubia	City	7	8	6	21
Tiszabercel	Northern Great Plain	Village	10	8	6	24
Tiszalök	Northern Great Plain	City	7	8	6	21
Vésető	Southern Great Plain	City	10	8	6	24
Visonta	Northern Hungary	Village	8	6	4	18
TOTAL			696	650	452	1798

Full proposed sample size: 2.981 person. Projected response rate: 50,3%. (Experts of the survey agency suggested that a response rate of 70% is improbable even if it is documented by ESS in Hungary).

The random selection is done by the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services using the sampling design for each settlement.

Requested visit number: 1+3 revisits. No substitution is allowed.

In other questions of the fieldwork the EVS-Guidelines and the appendices apply.

Actual number of interviewed respondents

	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Inner-Buda	13	9	14	36
Northern-Buda	8	8	8	24
Southern-Buda	10	12	8	30
Downtown	18	15	9	42
Northern-Suburb	16	17	13	46
Eastern- Suburb	9	7	8	24
Southern- Suburb	13	15	22	50
TOTAL	87	83	82	252

Name of settlement	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Békéscsaba	3	6	2	11
Debrecen	9	10	13	32
Dunaújváros	2	4	2	8
Eger	4	3	4	11
Érd	3	6	4	13
Győr	10	7	4	21
Hódmezővásárhely	2	3	2	7
Kaposvár	2	5	2	9
Kecskemét	5	3	7	15
Miskolc	11	8	8	27
Nagykanizsa	4	3	4	11
Nyíregyháza	4	6	5	15
Pécs	8	8	4	20
Salgótarján	2	2	3	7
Sopron	6	3	0	9
Szeged	10	6	7	23

Székesfehérvár	6	4	5	15
Szekszárd	3	2	1	6
Szolnok	4	4	4	12
Szombathely	4	5	3	12
Tatabánya	4	4	3	11
Veszprém	6	2	3	11
Zalaegerszeg	3	6	0	9
TOTAL	115	110	90	315

Name of settlement	Region	Type of settlement	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Abony	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	4	2	6	12
Ács	Central Transdanubia	Village	3	5	3	11
Ajka	Central Transdanubia	City	3	6	4	13
Bag	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	5	1	3	9
Baja	Southern Great Plain	City	4	3	3	10
Bakonybél	Central Transdanubia	Village	3	3	4	10
Balkány	Northern Great Plain	City	5	6	1	12
Balmazújváros	Northern Great Plain	City	4	5	3	12
Balsa	Northern Great Plain	Village	6	4	1	11
Baracs	Central Transdanubia	Village	2	4	3	9
Bekecs	Northern Hungary	Village	1	6	3	10
Bélapátfalva	Northern Hungary	City	4	2	3	9
Bicske	Central Transdanubia	City	4	2	3	9
Boldva	Northern Hungary	Village	5	5	0	10
Budaörs	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	6	2	3	11
Bükkszentkereszt	Northern Hungary	Village	3	4	1	8
Cegléd	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	1	3	3	7
Csabdi	Central Transdanubia	Village	3	5	3	11

Csány	Northern Hungary	Village	3	4	5	12
Csenger	Northern Great Plain	City	3	6	1	10
Csorvás	Southern Great Plain	City	3	5	4	12
Dabas	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	2	3	3	8
Dunapataj	Southern Great Plain	Village	2	4	5	11
Egerfarmos	Northern Hungary	Village	5	4	5	14
Egyházashetye	Western Transdanubia	Village	3	7	2	12
Encs	Northern Hungary	City	6	5	2	13
Erdőkertes	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	3	4	2	9
Esztergom	Central Transdanubia	City	3	4	3	10
Fegyvernek	Northern Great Plain	Village	1	4	2	7
Gávavencsellő	Northern Great Plain	Village	1	4	6	11
Gyál	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	4	3	3	10
Gyarmat	Western Transdanubia	Village	3	4	5	12
Gyöngyösfalu	Western Transdanubia	Village	2	4	4	10
Györsövényház	Western Transdanubia	Village	5	2	2	9
Hajdúböszörmény	Northern Great Plain	City	3	4	2	9
Hatvan	Northern Hungary	City	6	4	1	11
Hévíz	Western Transdanubia	City	3	2	2	7
Hévizgyörk	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	4	3	3	10
Hort	Northern Hungary	Village	3	5	3	11
Jászapáti	Northern Great Plain	City	3	2	6	11
Jászszentlászló	Southern Great Plain	Village	3	7	2	12
Karcag	Northern Great Plain	City	3	4	2	9
Keszthely	Western Transdanubia	City	3	1	4	8
Kétújfalu	Southern Transdanubia	Village	4	2	3	9
Kiskőrös	Southern Great Plain	City	1	5	4	10
Kiskunfélegyháza	Southern Great Plain	City	4	3	5	12
Kisvejte	Southern Transdanubia	Village	2	7	2	11
Komoró	Northern Great Plain	Village	5	5	2	12
Kosd	Central Hungary	Village	0	2	4	6

	(without Budapest)					
Kunhegyes	Northern Great Plain	City	1	3	1	5
Kurd	Southern Transdanubia	Village	4	4	3	11
Lánycsók	Southern Transdanubia	Village	4	4	3	11
Lepsény	Central Transdanubia	Village	3	4	2	9
Makó	Southern Great Plain	City	4	4	2	10
Mecseknádasd	Southern Transdanubia	Village	3	6	3	12
Medgyesegyháza	Southern Great Plain	Village	5	1	3	9
Mezőkövesd	Northern Hungary	City	4	4	2	10
Mór	Central Transdanubia	City	4	3	1	8
Nádudvar	Northern Great Plain	City	5	3	1	9
Nagyigmánd	Central Transdanubia	Village	2	3	5	10
Nagykarácsony	Central Transdanubia	Village	3	3	5	11
Nagykátá	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	1	4	4	9
Nagykovácsi	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	2	0	0	2
Nyárlőrinc	Southern Great Plain	Village	4	5	3	12
Nyíribrony	Northern Great Plain	Village	3	4	5	12
Orosháza	Southern Great Plain	City	2	2	3	7
Ózd	Northern Hungary	City	4	3	1	8
Órbottyán	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	5	5	1	11
Paks	Southern Transdanubia	City	6	5	2	13
Pannonhalma	Western Transdanubia	City	6	3	3	12
Pápa	Central Transdanubia	City	4	2	2	8
Pásztó	Northern Hungary	City	3	3	5	11
Pécel	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	3	4	4	11
Pecöl	Western Transdanubia	Village	5	4	3	12
Poroszló	Northern Hungary	Village	5	3	1	9
Pusztaszer	Southern Great Plain	Village	3	3	4	10
Romonya	Southern Transdanubia	Village	4	4	3	11
Ruzsa	Southern Great Plain	Village	3	1	5	9
Sárbogárd	Central Transdanubia	City	3	6	2	11

Siófok	Southern Transdanubia	City	2	0	2	4
Százhalmobatta	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	3	3	6	12
Szeghalom	Southern Great Plain	City	3	7	5	15
Szeleste	Western Transdanubia	Village	2	6	2	10
Szente	Northern Hungary	Village	4	5	2	11
Szigethalom	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	4	4	2	10
Szigetvár	Southern Transdanubia	City	5	4	1	10
Szorgalmatos	Northern Great Plain	Village	4	3	5	12
Taksony	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	4	7	4	15
Tamási	Southern Transdanubia	City	2	0	3	5
Tiszabercel	Northern Great Plain	Village	6	4	3	13
Tiszalök	Northern Great Plain	City	2	3	6	11
Véztő	Southern Great Plain	City	5	4	3	12
Visonta	Northern Hungary	Village	3	5	3	11
TOTAL			319	349	278	946