eurostat

SILC_ESQRS_A_HU_2017_0000

National Reference Metadata in ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRSSI)
Compiling agency: Hungarian Central Statistical Office
Time Dimension: 2017-A0
Data Provider: HU1
Data Flow: SILC_ESQRS_A

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

1. Contact
2. Statistical presentation
3. Statistical processing
4. Quality management
5. Relevance
6. Accuracy and reliability
7. Timeliness and punctuality
8. Coherence and comparability
9. Accessibility and clarity
10. Cost and Burden
11. Confidentiality
12. Comment
Related Metadata
Annexes (including footnotes)

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT

1. Contact

Top

1.1. Contact organisation	Hungarian Central Statistical Office
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Quality of Life Statistics Department Living Standard Statistics Survey Section
1.5. Contact mail address	H-1024 Budapest Keleti Károly u. 5-7.

2. Statistical presentation

Top

2.1. Data description

Current report covers information regarding the the implementation and carry out of HU-SILC survey in year 2017 covering crossectional and longitudinal elements.

2.2. Classification system

The classifications used in the production of EU-SILC results are based on international systems.

- The **country codes** conform to the ISO 3166 (International Organisation of Standardisation), with the exception of the United Kingdom which is coded as UK.
- The **regional codes** are the NUTS II and the corresponding statistical regions for the EFTA and Candidate Countries.
- The **education** variables (the level currently attended and the level reached) are based on ISCED-97.
- The classification of **occupation** uses ISCO-88 (Com).
- The classification of **economic activity** uses NACE (Rev. 1.1 until 2007, Rev. 2 from 2008 onwards). See details on the transition between NACE Rev. 1.1 and Rev. 2.

For more details on the classification used please see RAMON, Eurostat's metadata server.

2.3. Coverage - sector

Data collection refers to private households living in the territory of Hungary.

2.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

Total hh gross income (HY010)	Total disposable hh income (HY020)	Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	Total disposable hh income before all social transfers (HY023)
F	F	F	F

Imputed rent (HY030)	Income from rental of property or land (HY040)	Family/ Children related allowances (HY050)	Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified (HY060)	Housing allowances (HY070)	Regular inter-hh cash transfers received (HY080)	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses (HY090)	Interest paid on mortgage (HY100)	Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110)	Regular taxes on wealth (HY120)	Regular inter-hh transfers paid (HY130)
L Estimated by a regression model	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

Cash or near-cash employee income (PY010)	Other non-cash employee income (PY020)	Income from private use of company car (PY021)	Employers social insurance contributions (PY030)	Cash profits or losses from self-employment (PY050)	Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070)	Unemployment benefits (PY090)	Old-age benefits (PY100)	Survivors benefits (PY110)	Sickness benefits (PY120)	Disability benefits (PY130)	Education-related allowances (PY140)	Gross monthly earnings for employees (PY200)
F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables	The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained	The method used for obtaining target variables in the required form
All the income variables were collected from the respondents. The	Gross and net income data were collected for the income items but in case of certain	

The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables	The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained	The method used for obtaining target variables in the required form
income target variables were grouped into more detailed sub-components according to Hungarian tax and benefit system	benefits according to tax law which were not considered to be belonging to the taxable income net value were asked, like old-age pension or family allowance	The income items were divided into sub-components according to the Hungarian tax regulations and benefit practice in the questionnaire. The personal and household incomes were separated. Gross income and net items were asked for work related incomes and other incomes belonging to the personal tax system and net income items were asked for benefits and other allowances. The following steps were taken to obtain income target variables in the required form. 1. The subcomponents were summed up to obtain the income items on personal income level. 2. While Hungary has a personal income tax system, the household type incomes had to be connected to household members. It was done on the basis of the income type, eg. Agricultural income was connected to the household member(s) reporting agricultural activity. Obviously just adult members were involved. 3. The value of taxable income was calculated for each household member. 4. The total household gross income was calculated for the household including all income types on basis of the process listed at i. and ii. 5. On the basis of value of taxable income for each household member, the value of personal income tax and social insurance fee was calculated. The deductions were summed up for total of the household. The total disposable income on household level was calculated as difference between the total household gross income and the total tax deductions.

2.5. Statistical unit

Variables covered in the survey are collected according to the corresponding regulation 1177/2003 EC.
P viariables are referring to persons, while H variables are referring to Households.

2.6. Statistical population

HU-SILC covers information on private housholds living in the territory of Hungary.

2.7. Reference area

The refernce area is the territory of Hungary.

2.8. Coverage - Time

HU-SILC was introduced into the statistical system in Hungary in 2005.
Datasets are available from 2005 till the current year covered in this report namely 2017.

2.9. Base period

Not applicable in the contex of the survey.

3. Statistical processing

Top

Detailed information concerning sampling frame, sampling design, sampling units, sampling size, weightings and mode of data collection can be found in this section. Such information is mainly used for the computation of the accuracy measures.

3.1. Source data

In 2017 the sampling frame was the list of occupied dwelling units in census 2011 dataset.

3.1.1. Sampling design and procedure

Type of sampling design

In 2017 a new rotational group (number 16) with 3402 selected households was introduced. The new sub-sample is a one-phase sample with two-stage selection.
At stage 1 we have a stratified sample of localities with pps selection.
At stage 2 (in the sampled localities) we have a stratified simple random sample of households.

Stratification and sub stratification criteria

At stage 1 the population of localities is stratified. Each of the larger localities is a stratum of its own. These are the self-representing localities, the number of which is 91. Smaller localities are stratified by NUTS3 regions and the size of locality.
At stage 2 the households are stratified by the charachteristic of the head of household within each locality.

Sample selection schemes

At stage 1 localities were selected with pps without replacement.

At stage 2 households within each strata were selected with srs without replacement.

Size of rotational groups (selected sample)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rotational group 10	3678			
Rotational group 11	2169	1863		
Rotational group 12	2522	2146	1808	
Rotational group 13	2894	2239	1916	1719
Rotational group 14		3546	2582	2206
Rotational group 15			3345	2559
Rotational group 16				3402
Total sample	11263	9794	9651	9886

3.1.2. Sampling unit

In the population of smaller localities PSUs are the localities and SSUs are households.
In the population of larger (self-representing) localities PSUs are households.

3.1.3. Sampling rate and sampling size

Concerning the SILC instrument, three different sample size definitions can be applied:
- the actual sample size which is the number of sampling units selected in the sample

- the achieved sample size which is the number of observed sampling units (household or individual) with an accepted interview
- the effective sample size which is defined as the achieved sample size divided by the design effect with regards to the at-risk-of poverty rate indicator

Given that the effective sample size has been already treated in the section dealing with sampling errors, in this section the attention focuses mainly on the achieved sample size.

Achieved sample size for the Cross sectional data

	No of households	No of persons 16+
1st rotational group	1487	3032
2nd rotational group	1917	3608
3rd rotational group	2183	4153
4th rotational group	2555	4954
total	8142	15729

Achieved sample size for the Longitudinal data

	No of households	No of persons 16+
1st wave 2014	2222	4573
2nd wave 2015	1872	3852
3rd wave 2016	1691	3464
4th wave 2017	1487	3032

3.2. Frequency of data collection

Data collection of HU-SILC has a fixed period and duration in the fieldwork timetable in the Hungarian social data collection system.It is annual data collection. The reference data is 1st of March. The regular start of the survey is 1st of March.

Weeks of interview	Achieved sample size	Distribution of achieved sample
01 March - 05 March	702	8,6%
06 March - 12 March	955	11,7%
13 March - 19 March	1047	12,9%
20 March - 26 March	1133	13,9%
27 March - 02 April	970	11,9%
03 April - 09 April	719	8,8%
10 April - 16 April	531	6,5%
17 April - 23 April	888	10,9%
24 April - 30 April	1057	13,0%
01 May - 07 May	89	1,1%
08 May - 14 May	51	0,6%
Total	8142	100,00%

3.3. Data collection

Data collection by type of interview	Nr	%
1 Face to face interview-PAPI	0	0,0
2 Face to face interview-CAPI	12772	81,2
3 CATI, telephone interview	0	0,0
4 Self-administered by respondent	0	0,0
5 Computer assisted web interviewing-CAWI	937	6,0
6 Face to face interview-PAPI with proxy	0	0,0
7 Face to face interview-CAPI with proxy	1851	11,8
8 CATI, telephone interview with proxy	0	0,0
9 Self-administered by respondent with proxy	0	0,0
10 Computer assisted web interviewing-CAWI with proxy	169	1,1
Total	15729	100,0

Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by RB250 (total and rotational groups breakdown)

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3)

	Total	RB250 = 11	RB250 = 12	RB250=13	RB250=14	RB250 = 21	RB250 = 22	RB250 = 23	RB250 = 31	RB250 = 32	RB250 = 33
Total	15936	15826	0	0	0	4	0	28	39	39	0
%	100,0	99,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0
R1	3362	3347	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	4	0
%	100,0	99,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0
R2	3488	3464	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	16	0
%	100,0	99,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,0
R3	4174	4138	0	0	0	1	0	9	17	9	0
%	100,0	99,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,0
R4	4912	4877	0	0	0	0	0	12	13	10	0
%	100,0	99,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,0

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 2)

Total 0

%

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

16+ (RB245 = 3)

Total 0

%

Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by RB260 (total and rotational groups breakdown)

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3) and RB250 = 11 or 13

	Total	RB260 = 1	RB260 = 2	RB260 = 3	RB260 = 4	RB260 = 5	RB260 = 6	RB260 = 7	RB260 = 8	RB260 = 9	RB260 = 10
Total	15826	0	13188	0	0	783	0	1720	0	0	135
%	100,0	0,0	83,3	0,0	0,0	4,9	0,0	10,9	0,0	0,0	0,9
R1	3347	0	2778	0	0	147	0	384	0	0	38
%	100,0	0,0	83,0	0,0	0,0	4,4	0,0	11,5	0,0	0,0	1,1
R2	3464	0	2856	0	0	187	0	394	0	0	27
%	100,0	0,0	82,4	0,0	0,0	5,4	0,0	11,4	0,0	0,0	0,8
R3	4138	0	3497	0	0	201	0	411	0	0	29
%	100,0	0,0	84,5	0,0	0,0	4,9	0,0	9,9	0,0	0,0	0,7
R4	4877	0	4057	0	0	248	0	531	0	0	41
%	100,0	0,0	83,2	0,0	0,0	5,1	0,0	10,9	0,0	0,0	0,8

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 2) and RB250 = 11 or 13

Total 0

%

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 3) and RB250 = 11 or 13

Total 0

%

3.4. Data validation

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

3.5. Data compilation

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

3.5.1. Weighting procedure

Design factor	Non-response adjustments	Adjustment to external data	Final cross sectional weights
By definition design weight is the reciprocal of the inclusion probability. However, thanks to the fact that three rotational groups still have a rather complex sample design and selection scheme, only an approximation of design weight was calculated. Within each weighting classes the 'design' weight is equal to then ratio of the overall number of households to the number of selected households.	In the new rotational group non-response weights were introduced to reduce bias caused by unit non-response on household level. Non-response adjustment was a simple expansion applied by the same classes as design factors were calculated by.	The aim of this adjustment was to improve the accuracy of data using socio-economical information available from the constantly updated Census 2011 and other surveys. Iterative raking scale methods were applied. For the integrative calibration the following controls were used: • Population totals for sex * age * region groups defined by ages 0-14, 15-29, 30-59, 60 or more; • Population totals for sex * age * type of locality groups defined by ages 0-14, 15-29, 30-59, 60 or more; • Population totals for activity status * type of locality groups	After calibrating the new and former rotational groups separately, those adjusted weights were reduced proportional to the group size. Finally, one more calibration was applied for the overall sample with a small number of iterations. Final cross-sectional weights for the whole sample are in the interval [90,1250].

Design factor	Non-response adjustments	Adjustment to external data	Final cross sectional weights
		• Population totals of the actives for education level * type of locality groups • Total number of households for household* type of locality groups. Calibration was carried out with a self made SAS program. Calibration was carried out in each rotational group. For the new rotational group the input weight for calibration is the one described previously. For the rest of rotational groups the input weight for calibration is previous year's final cross-sectional weight.	

3.5.2. Estimation and imputation

Imputation procedure used	Imputed rent	Company car
Incase of partial data on income items PY010G, PY050G, PY100G regression method is used for income imputation	Hungaryhas got a special housing market situation in the aspect of imputed rental calculation. The share of market rental sector is 3 %. Owner occupiers constitute 97 % of the total housing market. Personal attitudes and social circumstances make stronger the role of private property in the housing market. Geographical and physical attributes and mainly the location of the dwelling within the country determines mostly the value of a dwelling, and possibility to let it on the rental market. Comparison of standard of living on the basis of EU-SILC survey between different social groups is not affected by the minor groups of market renters. The calculation of imputed rent is reasoned by international comparison of data within EU. Regression method was used to calculate the value of imputed rent on household level. We asked the value of subjective rent on household level. The following question was asked in the questionnaire: "How much you should pay as a rent for a dwelling similar to your current one either in size, number of rooms and conditions in your close neighborhood?" The value of the subjective rent was used as a dependent variable in the regression calculation. Wide set of explaining variable and linear regression models were tested as well. The one with the highest R2 was chosen.	A question was used to determine the value of private use of company car in on the questionnaire. It was answered by the respondents reporting use of company cars. The respondent had to estimate this value and this estimation was used in the database

3.6. Adjustment

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

4. Quality management

Top

4.1. Quality assurance

Not available.
New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0.
Information (content) will be available after the next collection.

4.2. Quality management - assessment

This item is not requested by Reg 28/2004

5. Relevance

Top

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

5.1. Relevance - User Needs

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004.

5.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

This ietm is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

5.3. Completeness

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

5.3.1. Data completeness - rate

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

6. Accuracy and reliability

The concept of accuracy refers to the precision of estimates computed from a sample rather than from the entire population. Accuracy depends on sample size, sampling design effec that occurs at random because of the use of a sample rather than a census and non-sampling errors are errors that occur in all phases of the data collection and production process.

6.1. Accuracy - overall

In terms of precision requirements, the EU-SILC framework regulation as well the Commission Regulation on sampling and tracing rules refers respectively, to the effective sample population structure and non-response rate.

6.2. Sampling error

EU-SILC is a complex survey involving different sampling design in different countries. In order to harmonize and make sampling errors comparable among countries, Eurostat (wit Linearization is a technique based on the use of linear approximation to reduce non-linear statistics to a linear form, justified by asymptotic properties of the estimator. This technique account only variation among Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) totals. This method requires first stage sampling fractions to be small which is nearly always the case. This method allov The main hypothesis on which the calculations are based is that the "at risk of poverty" threshold is fixed. According to the characteristics and availability of data for different countr
1)BE, BG, CZ, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LV, HU, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, UK and HR whose sampling design could be assimilated to a two stage stratified type we used DB050 (primary str
2) DE, EE, CY, LT, LU, AT, SK, FI, CH whose sampling design could be assimilated to a one stage stratified type we used DB050 for strata specification and DB030 (household ID
3) DK, MT, SE, IS, NO, whose sampling design could be assimilated to a simple random sampling, we used DB030 for cluster specification and no strata;

In case Eurostat methodology is not accepted by your country, please describe the methodology used at national level for computing the estimates. The Eurostat methodology is acce

6.2.1. Sampling error - indicators

The concept of accuracy refers to the precision of estimates computed from a sample rather than from the entire population. Accuracy depends on sample size, sampling design effec that occurs at random because of the use of a sample rather than a census and non-sampling errors are errors that occur in all phases of the data collection and production process.
2016:

Sampling error - indicators

Indicator	Breakdown	Indicator value	SE %	CI95% lower bound	CI95% upper bound
	Total	25,6	0,6971	24,2	27,0
	Male	25,0	0,7669	23,5	26,5
	Female	26,1	0,7396	24,7	27,5
AROPE	Age 0-17	31,6	1,4472	28,8	34,4
	Age 18-64	26,3	0,7371	24,9	27,7
	Age 65+	16,8	0,7840	15,3	18,3
	Total	13,4	0,5792	12,3	14,5
	Male	13,1	0,6363	11,9	14,3
	Female	13,7	0,6161	12,5	14,5
ARPT60	Age 0-17	14,8	1,1291	12,6	17,0
	Age 18-64	14,2	0,6305	13,0	15,4
	Age 65+	9,1	0,6292	7,9	10,3
	Total	14,5	0,5069	13,5	15,5
SMD	Age 0-17	19,2	1,2282	16,8	21,6
	Age 18-64	14,7	0,5170	13,7	15,7
	Age 65+	9,4	0,5599	8,3	10,5
	Total	6,6	0,3918	5,8	7,4
LWI	Age 0-17	7,5	0,9128	5,7	9,3
	Age 18-59	6,3	0,3071	5,7	6,9

6.3. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors are basically of 4 types:

- Coverage errors: errors due to divergences existing between the target population and the sampling frame.
- Measurement errors: errors that occur at the time of data collection. There are a number of sources for these errors such as the survey instrument, the information system
- Processing errors: errors in post-data-collection processes such as data entry, keying, editing and weighting
- Non-response errors: errors due to an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the desired information from an eligible unit. Two main types of non-response errors are considered

1. – Unit non-response: refers to absence of information of the whole units (households and/or persons) selected into the sample

1. – Item non-response: refers to the situation where a sample unit has been successfully enumerated, but not all required information has been obtained

6.3.1. Coverage error

Coverage errors include over-coverage, under-coverage and misclassification:

- Over-coverage: relates either to wrongly classified units that are in fact out of scope, or to units that do not exist in practice
- Under-coverage: refers to units not included in the sampling frame
- Misclassification: refers to incorrect classification of units that belong to the target population

6.3.1.1. Over-coverage - rate

	Main problems	Size of error
Cross sectional data	·Over-coverage	not present
	·Under-coverage	not present
	·Misclassification	not present

6.3.1.2. Common units - proportion

Not rquested by Reg. 28/2004

6.3.2. Measurement error

Cross sectional data

Source of measurement errors	Building process of questionnaire	Interview training
	Based on the experiences of the previous waves (HU-SILC2005 -2015) the following steps were done: • The questionnaire was formed according to Eurostat recommendations. • To avoid non-response of respondents because of personal data-protections reasons we have kept the separated data sheet for the names and birth date of the respondents. It was called address sheet (Címkártya).	We used computer assisted personal (CAPI) and self administered online interviews (C A detailed manual was complied for interviewers to deepen their knowledge about the s the interview. Training was organized for the colleagues working in the Regional offices by the exper and presentations were prepared on the questions of all the questionnaires (household, p problems and respondent approach as well. The training for interviewers was organized document and presentations supplied for the central training. Uniformed training schedu Programs used for data capturing was tested in central office and regional offices as we For online respondents each section of the questionaries was equipped with Help sectio filling process and after completening each section a mistake list was provided (if any) values above or under a limited amount, indication of missing values, etc.). During the and a toll free phone number was available as well.

6.3.3. Non response error

Non-response errors are errors due to an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the desired information from an eligible unit. Two main types of non-response errors are considered:
1) Unit non-response which refers to the absence of information of the whole units (households and/or persons) selected into the sample. According the Commission Regulation 28/

- **Household non-response rates** (*NRh*) is computed as follows:

NRh=(1-(Ra * Rh)) * 100
Where Ra is the address contact rate defined as:
Ra= Number of address successfully contacted/Number of valid addresses selected
and *Rh* is the proportion of complete household interviews accepted for the database
Rh=Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database/Number of eligible households at contacted addresses

- **Individual non-response rates** (*NRp*) will be computed as follows:

NRp=(1-(Rp)) * 100
Where *Rp* is the proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database

Rp= Number of personal interview completed/Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the database

- **Overall individual non-response rates** (*NRp) will be computed as follows:

***NRp=(1-(Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100**

For those Members States where a sample of persons rather than a sample of households (addresses) was selected, the individual non-response rates will be calculated for 'the selecte

2) Item non-response which refers to the situation where a sample unit has been successfully enumerated, but not all the required information has been obtained.

6.3.3.1. Unit non-response - rate

Cross sectional data

Address contact rate (Ra)*		Complete household interviews (Rh)*		Complete personal interviews (Rp)*		Household Non-response rate (NRh)*		Individual non-response rate (NRp)*		Overall individual no (NRp)
A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*
0,9989	0,9841	0,8393	0,8966	0,9917	0,9912	16,2	11,8	0,83	0,88	12,5	12

* All the formulas are defined in the Commission Regulation 28/2004, Annex II

A* = Total sample; B = * New sub-sample

6.3.3.2. Item non-response - rate

The computation of item non-response is essential to fulfil the precision requirements concerning publication as stated in the Commission Regulation No 1982/2003. Item non-respor

6.3.3.2.1. Item non-response rate by indicator

	Total hh gross income (HY010)	Total disposable hh income (HY020)	Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old (HY022)
% of household having received an amount	100,0	100,0	100,0
% of household with missing values (before imputation)	0,0	0,8	0,0
% of household with partial information (before imputation)	0,0	80,9	0,0

	Imputed rent (HY030)	Income from rental of property or land (HY040)	Family/ Children related allowances (HY050)	Social exclusion pay class (HY
% of household having received an amount	96,6	2,4	25,2	6,3
% of household with missing values (before imputation)	96,3	2,4	0,1	0,0
% of household with partial information (before imputation)	0,0	0,0	25,1	6,3

	Cash or near-cash employee income (PY010)	Other non-cash employee income (PY020)	Income from private use of company car (PY021)	Employers social insurance contributions (PY030)	Cash profits or losses from self-employment (PY050)	Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070)	Unemployment benefits (PY090)	Old-age benefits (PY100)	Survivors benefits (PY110)	Sickness benefits (PY120)	Disability benefits (PY130)	Education-related allowances (PY140
% of household having received an amount	88,9	9,2	0,4	88,9	70,4	0,0	6,5	69,8	1,9	11,1	8,9	2,2
% of household with missing values (before imputation)	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
% of household with partial information (before imputation)	44,0	4,8	0,0	45,9	36,3	0,0	2,1	36,0	1,0	5,7	4,6	0,0

Item non-response rate

cross sectional unweighted

Cross sectional data

INCOME GROSS VARIABLES		Mean	No. Of observations Before Imputation	No. Of observations After Imputation	Standard error
Total hh gross income	(HY010)	3246107	8119	8119	27738
Total disposable hh income	(HY020)	2627791	1463	8119	21085
Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors benefits	(HY022)	2399745	8119	8119	20889
Total disposable hh income before all social transfers	(HY023)	1416501	8119	8119	22420
Imputed rent	(HY030)	604473	0	7840	3989
Income from rental of property or land	(HY040)	306959	0	197	48306
Family/ Children related allowances	(HY050)	509962	0	2048	11839

Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified	(HY060)	124189	0	509	11137
Housing allowances	(HY070)	45695	436	436	1893
Regular inter-hh cash transfers received	(HY080)	164675	0	1305	7227
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses	(HY090)	328930	0	349	59407
Interest repayments on mortgage	(HY100)	238358	0	852	7741
Income received by people aged under 16	(HY110)	319455	7	7	174092
Regular taxes on wealth	(HY120)	17047	0	5485	177
Regular inter household cash transfer paid	(HY130)	153257	1293	1293	7007
Tax on income and social contributions	(HY140)	555810	8116	8116	8024
Cash or near-cash employee income	(PY010)	2023873	145	7216	15818
Other non-cash employee income	(PY020)	159647	0	749	4993
Income from private use of company car	(PY021)	242781	32	32	34755
Employers social insurance contributions	(PY030)	546446	0	7216	4271
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	(PY050)	227373	0	5712	13912
Unemployment benefits	(PY090)	255100	200	527	10083
Old-age benefits	(PY100)	1394016	0	5669	11134
Survivors benefits	(PY110)	508096	0	158	28496
Sickness benefits	(PY120)	64618	0	903	4041
Disability benefits	(PY130)	694668	0	724	12699
Education-related allowances	(PY140)	156898	180	180	7497

LONGITUDINAL DATA

		Wave 1 - year 2014				Wave 2 - year 2015			Wave 3 -
INCOME GROSS VARIABLES		Mean	No. Of observations Before Imputation	No. Of observations After Imputation	Standard error	Mean	No. Of observations Before Imputation	No. Of observations After Imputation	Standard error	Mean
Total hh gross income	(HY010)	3046516	2222	2222	510133047371		1868	1868	464223136623	
Total disposable hh income	(HY020)	2391979	2222	2222	322472463084		1490	1868	342772537943	
Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors benefits	(HY022)	2149556	2206	2206	323262208812		1863	1863	338822275589	
Total disposable hh income before all social transfers	(HY023)	1798513	1763	1763	402541498941		1804	1804	383511483036	
Imputed rent	(HY030)	476346	0	2126	4982481988		0	1798	5510540675	
Income from rental of property or land	(HY040)	135338	66	83	29576206492		57	57	71341274941	
Family/ Children related allowances	(HY050)	444987	0	710	16039475046		184	608	19226498299	
Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified	(HY060)	146295	102	128	12316105432		78	107	14042102633	
Housing allowances	(HY070)	46961	280	280	228345826		205	205	215139719	
Regular inter-hh cash transfers received	(HY080)	201679	376	450	13498262821		28	321	21993222413	
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses	(HY090)	391863	50	57	81045142562		31	31	31946269749	
Interest repayments on mortgage	(HY100)	342085	310	310	14189293911		286	286	14228252319	
Income received by people aged under 16	(HY110)	232800	2	2	86400487328		1	1	00	
Regular taxes on wealth	(HY120)	16151	1468	1468	32616129		1229	1229	35916165	
Regular inter household cash transfer paid	(HY130)	151281	388	388	10536154665		303	303	11850174112	

Tax on income and social contributions	(HY140)	731719	1875	1875		32377563985	1817	1817		15093554898
Cash or near-cash employee income	(PY010)	1868832	1377	2266	36872	1781684	179	1948	27488	1839950
Other non-cash employee income	(PY020)	108337	186	191	8560	140737	0	187	8051	155298
Income from private use of company car	(PY021)	221782	9	14	51985	210578	9	9	51786	254375
Employers social insurance contributions	(PY030)	504585	0	0	9956	481055	0	0	7422	496786
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	(PY050)	1021362	108	257	95133	231123	0	960	23541	230423
Unemployment benefits	(PY090)	205210	252	252	7547	211011	0	176	13012	264169
Old-age benefits	(PY100)	1226849	864	1257	13316	1267993	229	1091	17019	1299078
Survivors benefits	(PY110)	483199	49	60	33491	483265	56	57	31493	449836
Sickness benefits	(PY120)	88157	153	153	11558	123133	96	127	19935	95816
Disability benefits	(PY130)	618071	20	244	24148	572765	40	193	31663	629285
Education-related allowances	(PY140)	225160	41	41	40672	314329	42	42	102366	163002

6.3.4. Processing error

Data entry and coding

Editing

After bui

Multi mode data collection software was used as data entry program. The data entry program was tested by colleagues of Regional offices and Central office experts. After the testing the data entry program was corrected.

The data entry program was loaded to each computer of each interviewer before the starting of the field work. The program contained checks to ensure the basic data consistency.

The same system, coding and editing was used regardless of the data collection method (CAPI or CAWI)

6.3.4.1. Imputation - rate

Nor requested by Reg. 28/2004

6.3.5. Model assumption error

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

6.4. Seasonal adjustment

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

6.5. Data revision - policy

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

6.6. Data revision - practice

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

6.6.1. Data revision - average size

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

7. Timeliness and punctuality

Top

7.1. Timeliness

According to Reg. 28/2004:

Timeliness of information' reflects the length of time between its availability and the event or phenomenon it describes

Punctuality refers to the time lag existing between the actual delivery date of data and the target date when it should have been delivered, for instance, with reference to dates announced in some official release calendar, laid down by regulations or previously agreed among partners

7.1.1. Time lag - first result

The data collection was carried out in March April and May of 2017 with the income reference year of 2016.

First publication of HU-SILC was available in 01.12.2017. It was 7 months after the end of the field work. It takes 11 months compared to the income reference period (2016).

We did not prepare any preliminary release.

7.1.2. Time lag - final result

The same as described in 7.1.1.

7.2. Punctuality

Punctuality refers to the time lag existing between the actual delivery date of data and the target date when it should have been delivered, for instance, with reference to dates announced in some official release calendar, laid down by regulations or previously agreed among partners

7.2.1. Punctuality - delivery and publication

The data base release was done according to schedule.

The first comprehensive study on social exclusion indicators based on HU-SILC 2017 including module data and consumption data was published on 1st December 2017.

Indicators are available on Hungarian Central Statistica office website since that time.

According to the Hungarian data dissemination policy data are marked with refence year instead of EU standard of data collection year.

http://www.ksh.hu/apps/shop.kiadvany?p_kiadvany_id=992842&p_temakor_kod=KSH&p_lang=HU

8. Coherence and comparability

Top

According to the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning EU-SILC: "Comparability of data between Member States shall be a fundamental objective and shall be pursued through the development of methodological studies from the outset of EU-SILC data collection, carried out in close collaboration between the Member States and Eurostat".

Although the best way for keeping the comparability of data is to apply the same methods and definitions of variables, small departures of the definitions given by Eurostat are allowed in EU-SILC. In this way, the mentioned Regulation in its article 16th says: "Small departures from common definitions, such as those relating to private household definition and income reference period, shall be allowed, provided they affect comparability only marginally. The impact of comparability shall be reported in the quality reports."

The coherence of two or more statistical outputs refers to the degree to which the statistical processes, by which they were generated, used the same concepts and harmonised methods. A comparison with external sources for all income target variables and the number of persons who receive income from each 'income component' will be provided, where the Member States concerned consider such external data to be sufficiently reliable.

8.1. Comparability - geographical

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

8.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

8.1.2. Reference population

Reference population	Private household definition	Household membership
No difference to common definition	No difference to common definition	No difference to common definition

8.1.3. Reference Period

Period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions	Income reference periods used	Reference period for taxes on wealth	Lag between the income ref period and current variables
Fixed twelwe month period was used, which was the previous calendar year:2016.	2016	2016	The lag between income reference period and the current variables is 3 months since the reference time of interview was 1st of March 2017.

8.2. Comparability - over time

HU-SILC survey was introduced to the Hungarian data collection sytem in 2005. The survey follows EU-regulations from the beginning and produces annually comparable data till present.

8.2.1. Length of comparable time series

Comparable time series are available from 2005 till 2017.

8.3. Coherence - cross domain

Number of persons aged 16-74 by self-classification and by gender in HU-LFS and in HU-SILC, 2017

Age-group	HU-LFS			HU-SILC		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	Persons (thousand)					
Working	2400,5	2001,2	4409,7	2305,2	1985,1	4290,3
Unemployed	160,1	156,6	316,7	210,7	153,6	364,3
Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	280,9	275,3	556,2	294,8	304,6	599,5
In retirement or in early retirement or permanently disabled	665,1	1006,1	1671,1	674,0	1061,8	1735,9
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	9,7	313,8	323,5	3,7	113,9	117,6
Other inactive person	38,7	47,3	86,0	35,7	229,4	265,1
Total	3563,0	3800,3	7363,2	3524,2	3848,5	7372,7
	Distribution (%)					
Working	67,6	52,7	59,9	65,4	51,6	58,2
Unemployed	4,5	4,1	4,3	6,0	4,0	4,9
Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	7,9	7,2	7,6	8,4	7,9	8,1
In retirement or in early retirement or permanently disabled	18,7	26,5	22,7	19,1	27,6	23,5
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	0,3	8,3	4,4	0,1	3,0	1,6
Other inactive person	1,1	1,2	1,1	1,0	6,0	3,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

8.4. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

8.5. Coherence - National Accounts

An analysis was carried out to compare HU-SILC income data on item level to National accounts correspondingfigures. Altough the trends of the total aggreagates of HY020G and Real Gross Household Disposable Income moving into the same direction but National Accounts uses of differrent reference population (institutional and private households living in Hungary) than HU-SILC (private households living in Hungary) we can not compare data on item level, so this comparison would not be provided for this quality report.

8.6. Coherence - internal

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9. Accessibility and clarity

Top

9.1. Dissemination format - News release

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.2. Dissemination format - Publications

The publication based on HU-SILC 2017 was published on 01.12.2017 and available on this link (only in Hungarian):
Living standard of households Háztartások életszínvonala (reference year 2016)
http://www.ksh.hu/apps/shop.kiadvany?p_kiadvany_id=992842&p_temakor_kod=KSH&p_lang=HU

Annexes:
Living standard of households - publication

9.3. Dissemination format - online database

Most important national poverty and social exclusion indicators are avaiable in our website:
http://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat_annual/i_zaa007.html
For international comparison poverty related figures available in our website based on Eurostat data.

Annexes:
Most important national poverty and social exclusion indicators
AROPE - in EU countries

9.3.1. Data tables - consultations

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.5. Dissemination format - other

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.6. Documentation on methodology

Meta informations are available on the followig link:
http://www.ksh.hu/apps/meta.objektum?p_lang=HU&p_menu_id=110&p_ot_id=100&p_obj_id=ZAA&p_session_id=87774435

9.7. Quality management - documentation

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.7.1. Metadata completeness - rate

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.7.2. Metadata - consultations

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

10. Cost and Burden

Top

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

11. Confidentiality

Top

11.1. Confidentiality - policy

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

11.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

12. Comment

Top

Annexes:
HU-SILC2017_household questionnaire
HU-SILC 2017_personal questionnaire

Related metadata

Top

Annexes

Top

Personal questionnaire_2016
household questionnaire_2016