SILC_ESQRS_A_HU_2015_0000

National Reference Metadata in ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRSSI)
Compiling agency: Hungarian Central Statsitical Office
Time Dimension: 2015-A0
Data Provider: HU1
Data Flow: SILC_ESQRS_A

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

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

1. Contact

1.1. Contact organisation	Hungarian Central Statsitical Office
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Living Standard-, Labour- and Education Statistics Department Living Standard Statistics Survey Section
1.5. Contact mail address	H-1024 Budapest Keleti Károly u. 5-7.

2. Statistical presentation

2.1. Data description

Current report covers information regarding the the implementation and carry out of HU-SILC survey in year 2015 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 income target variables were grouped into more detailed sub-components according to Hungarian tax and benefit system	Gross and net income data were collected for the income items but in case of certain 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.

	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

The method used for obtaining target variables in the required form

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 2015.

2.9. Base period

Not applicacaple in the contex of the survey.

3. Statistical processing

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 2015 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 2015 a new rotational group (number 14) with 3546 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.

Sample distribution over time

Size of rotational groups (selected sample)

Size of rotational groups (selected sample)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rotational group8	2672	-	-	-
Rotational group 9	2478	2274	-	-
Rotational group 10	4788	4374	3678	
Rotational group 11	3055	2571	2169	1863
Rotational group 12	-	3191	2522	2146
Rotational group 13	-	-	2894	2239
Rotational group 14				3546
Total sample	12993	12410	11263	9794

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	1871	3851
2nd rotational group	2566	4999
3rd rotational group	1569	3140
4th rotational group	1764	3699

Achieved sample size for the Longitudinal data

	No of households	No of persons 16+
1st wave 2012	2525	5209
2nd wave 2013	2133	4341
3rd wave 2014	1791	3604
4th wave 2015	1569	3140

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 dtata collection. The reference data is 1st of March. The regular start of the survey is 1st of March. Due to problems in the implementation of a new IT framework the data collection started on 16th March and lasted till 17th May.

Weeks of interview	Achieved sample size	Distribution of achieved sample
02 March - 08 March	11	0.14%
09 March - 15 March	7	0.09%
16 March - 22 March	1277	16.44%
23 March - 29 March	1622	20.88%
30 March - 05 April	970	12.48%
06 April - 12 April	1249	16.07%
13 April - 19 April	1181	15.20%
20 April - 26 April	632	8.13%
27 April - 03 May	345	4.44%
04 May - 10 May	259	3.33%
11 May - 17 May	213	2.74%
18 May - 24 May	3	0.04%
25 May - 31 May	1	0.01%
Total	7770	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	13975	89.1
3 CATI, telephone interview	0	0.0
4 Self-administered by respondent	0	0.0
5 Computer assisted web interviewing-CAWI	217	1.4
6 Face to face interview-PAPI with proxy	0	0.0
7 Face to face interview-CAPI with proxy	1449	9.2
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	48	0.3
Total	15689	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 = 23	RB250 = 31	RB250 = 32

Total	15744	15689	0		0	19	15	18
%		99.70				0.1	0.1	0.1
R1	3871	3851				7	8	2
%		99.5				0.2	0.2	0.1
R2	5005	4999				0	0	0
%		99.9				0.0	0.0	0.0
R3	3155	3140				5	5	5
%		99.5				0.2	0.2	0.2
R4	3713	3699				7	2	5
%		99.6				0.2	0.1	0.1

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 = 7	Missing
Total	15689	13975				1449	
%	100	89.1				9.2	
R1	3851	3434				372	
%	100	89.2				9.7	
R2	4999	4485				418	
%	100	89.7				8.4	
R3	3140	2792					
%	100	88.9				52.8%	
R4	3699	3264				376	
%	100	88.2				10.2	

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. Weighting classes were defined by NUTS2 regions, category of size of localities and household strata. 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 • 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.	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].

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,		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

Imputation procedure used	Imputed rent		Company car
	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.		

3.6. Adjustment

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

4. Quality management

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

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 effects and structure c 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 size to be achieve 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 (with the substantial 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 can encompass 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 allows a great flexibil 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 countries we have used 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 strata) for strata spe 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) for cluster spec 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;

<u>In case Eurostat methodology is not accepted by your country</u>, please describe the methodology used at national level for computing the estimates. The Eurostat methodology is accepted by Hungary

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 effects and structure c 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.
2015:

Sampling error - indicators

Indicator	Breakdown	Indicator value	SE %	CI95% lower bound	CI95% upper bound
	Total	28.2	0.71	26.8	29.6
	Male	28.0	0.75	26.5	29.5
	Female	28.4	0.8	26.8	30.0
AROPE	Age 0-17	36.1	1.45	33.3	38.9
	Age 18-64	28.9	0.71	27.5	30.3
	Age 65+	17.1	1.28	14.6	19.6
	Total	14.9	0.54	13.8	16.0
	Male	15.6	0.59	14.4	16.8
	Female	14.4	0.59	13.2	15.6
ARPT60	Age 0-17	22.7	1.31	20.1	25.3
	Age 18-64	15.5	0.51	14.5	16.5
	Age 65+	4.6	0.43	3.8	5.4
	Total	19.4	0.76	17.9	20.9
SMD	Age 0-17	24.9	1.47	22.0	27.8
	Age 18-64	19.2	0.7	17.8	20.6
	Age 65+	14.2	1.3	11.7	16.7

	Total	9.3	0.49	8.3	10.3
	Male	9.7	0.52	8.7	10.7
LWI	Female	8.7	0.59	7.5	9.9
	Age 0-17	11.2	1.07	9.1	13.3
	Age 18-59	8.9	0.41	8.1	9.7

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, the interviewer and the
- 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-SILC2005-2014) 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 (CAWI) during the data. A detailed manual was complied for interviewers to deepen their knowledge about the structure of the questio interview. Training was organized for the colleagues working in the Regional offices by the experts of the Central office presentations were prepared on the questions of all the questionnaires (household, personal, and data-sheet qu respondent approach as well. The training for interviewers was organized by the 7 Regional offices using the presentations supplied for the central training. Uniformed training schedule and script were used for the regio Programs used for data capturing was tested in central office and regional offices as well. For online respondents each section of the questionaries was eqipped with Help section. Built in checks and r process and after completening each section a mistake list was provided (if any) with problem solving solutio or under a limited amount, indication of missing values, etc.). During the data collection period online Helpde 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 28/2004:

- **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 selected respondent', f

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 non-response rat (NRp)*	
A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*
0.9992	0.9997	0.8164	0.7247	0.9965	0.9988	18.42	27.56	0.35	0.12	27.81	27.64

* 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-response rate is provid

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-age and survivo (HY022)	
% of household having received an amount	100.0	100	99.8	
% of household with missing values (before imputation)	0	0	0	
% of household with partial information (before imputation)	0	20.4	0	

	Imputed rent (HY030)	Income from rental of property or land (HY040)	Family/ Children related allowances (HY050)	Social exclusion payments not else classified (HY060)
% of household having received an amount	96.7	2.6	29.0	5.0

	Imputed rent (HY030)	Income from rental of property or land (HY040)	Family/ Children related allowances (HY050)	Social exclusion payments not else... classified (HY060)
% of household with missing values (before imputation)	96.7	0	0	0
% of household with partial information (before imputation)	0	0	20.6	1.2

	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	97.3	9.8	0.5	97.3	53.5	0	8.6	65.3	2.2	7.2	10.2	2.0
% of household with missing values (before imputation)	7.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0
% of household with partial information (before imputation)	35.9	4.9	0	48.1	26.4	0	4.2	25.7	0	0.8	4.0	0

cross sectional unweighted

Cross sectional data

INCOME GROSS VARIABLES		Mean	Standard error
Total hh gross income	(HY010)	3036109	28860
Total disposable hh income	(HY020)	2465777	21078
Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors benefits	(HY022)	2235385	21345
Total disposable hh income before all social transfers	(HY023)	1435508	22436
Imputed rent	(HY030)	488912	4826
Income from rental of property or land	(HY040)	270111	29949
Family/ Children related allowances	(HY050)	463618	10905
Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified	(HY060)	140790	15978
Housing allowances	(HY070)	44942	1890
Regular inter-hh cash transfers received	(HY080)	245284	11483
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses	(HY090)	348836	41522
Interest repayments on mortgage	(HY100)	277872	7828
Income received by people aged under 16	(HY110)	621662	.
Regular taxes on wealth	(HY120)	16165	275
Regular inter household cash transfer paid	(HY130)	163502	5724
Tax on income and social contributions	(HY140)	545368	9057
Cash or near-cash employee income	(PY010)	1805391	15930
Other non-cash employee income	(PY020)	142072	4550
Income from private use of company car	(PY021)	240697	12019
Employers social insurance contributions	(PY030)	487456	4301
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	(PY050)	271021	20374
Unemployment benefits	(PY090)	210547	5219

Old-age benefits	(PY100)	1275615	9244
Survivors benefits	(PY110)	489149	18780
Sickness benefits	(PY120)	113636	6747
Disability benefits	(PY130)	580931	16557
Education-related allowances	(PY140)	200618	7514

LONGITUDINAL DATA

	Wave 1 - year 2012				Wave 2 - year 2013				Wave 3 - year 2014	
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	No. Of observations Before Imputation I
Total hh gross income (HY010)	2850753	2481	2534	44760	2902665	2104	2132	47557	3017917	1791
Total disposable hh income (HY020)	2359174	2481	2534	32995	2343089	2104	2132	35068	2438615	1791
Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors benefits (HY022)	2086446	2450	2503	32228	2102443	2081	2109	34621	2227929	1773
Total disposable hh income before all social transfers (HY023)	1595846	2147	2189	38612	1532941	1840	1840	40954	1773416	1377
Imputed rent (HY030)	508357	0	2461	5567	498371	0	2080	6120	491227	0
Income from rental of property or land (HY040)	722982	37	37	40319	521316	19	19	38505	195398	38
Family/ Children related allowances (HY050)	482562	775	775	15491	422452	622	622	13841	424431	0
Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified (HY060)	170572	146	146	29015	238442	133	133	44753	161760	84
Housing allowances (HY070)	62144	181	181	3150	59805	161	161	2304	56178	184
Regular inter-hh cash transfers received (HY080)	215576	467	467	12278	196497	379	379	10477	189314	273
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses (HY090)	481991	56	56	46508	1083073	41	41	44311	443244	44
Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100)	413338	348	348	17743	437751	291	291	23186	390780	0
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110)	104591	11	11		84000	1	1		57592	1
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120)	16928	1510	1510	306	16699	1332	1332	363	16693	0
Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130)	160452	416	416	11452	165877	343	343	10064	165720	330
Tax on income and social contributions (HY140)	799001	1347	1347	21028	887570	1255	1255	21450	659773	1461
Cash or near-cash employee income (PY010)	1690430	2455	2485	32466	1745380	2042	2042	29440	1831806	1040
Other non-cash employee income (PY020)	96251	215	215	7277	119440	195	195	16680	105590	177
Income from private use of company car (PY021)	437000	10	10	18000	396000	8	8	140500	322550	6
Employers social insurance contributions (PY030)	490225	0	2485	9415	471253	0	2042	7949	494588	0
Cash profits or losses from self-employment (PY050)	887165	399	426	53931	1021060	311	311	64344	1078403	92
Unemployment benefits (PY090)	280821	365	365	6963	214895	225	225	15515	194532	195
Old-age benefits (PY100)	1119505	1499	1514	11156	1205854	1282	1312	12464	1260491	795
Survivors benefits (PY110)	509520	67	67	16170	522688	60	60	7714	553926	32
Sickness benefits (PY120)	119484	201	201	7825	95462	118	118	6631	101910	99
Disability benefits (PY130)	683050	298	298	14332	705778	259	259	17668	651707	20
Education-related allowances (PY140)	192221	81	81	10711	195958	76	76	11534	156429	54

6.3.4. Processing error

Data entry and coding	Editing controls

Blaise 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 satring of the field work. The program contained checks to ensure the basic data consistency.

After building up the raw databas
- Identification numbers cont
- Outlier controlling
- Data consistency checking reference period – the income
- Controlling of the amount o

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

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 2015 with the income reference year of 2014.

First publication of HU-SILC was available in 30.11.2015. It was 7 months after the end of the field work. It takes 11 months compared to the income reference period (2014).

We did not prepare any preliminary relase.

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 2015 including module data and consumption data was published on 30th November 2015.

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

http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xstadat/xstadat_eves/i_zaa007.html

8. Coherence and comparability

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 twelve month period was used, which was the previous calendar year:2014.	2014	2014	The lag between income reference period and the current variables is 3 months since the reference time of interview was 1st of March 2015.

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 2015.

8.3. Coherence - cross domain

Number of persons aged 16-74 by self-classification and by gender in HU-LFS and in HU-SILC, 2014

Age-group	HU-LFS			HU-SILC		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Persons (thousand)						
Working	2271.5	1917.9	4189.3	2180.7	1875.3	4056.0
Unemployed	243.4	216.6	460.0	307.4	232.0	539.4
Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	306.2	311.1	617.4	323.4	316.4	639.8
In retirement or in early retirement or permanently disabled	719.4	1043.1	1762.5	751.9	1101.5	1853.4
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	12.3	318.5	330.6	2.4	105.6	108.0
Other inactive person	39.5	43.8	83.4	40.6	253.0	293.0
Total	3592.3	3850.9	7443.2	3606.4	3883.8	7490.2
Distribution (%)						
Working	63.2	49.8	56.3	60.5	48.3	54.1

Unemployed	6.8	5.6	6.2	8.5	6.0	7.2
Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	8.5	8.1	8.3	9.0	8.1	8.5
In retirement or in early retirement or permanently disabled	20.0	27.1	23.7	20.8	28.4	24.7
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	0.3	8.3	4.4	0.1	2.7	1.4
Other inactive person	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.5	3.9
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. Although 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

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 2015 was published on 30.11.2015 and available on this link (only in Hungarian):

Living standard of households Háztartások életszínvonala (reference year 2014)

http://www.ksh.hu/apps/shop.kiadvany?p_kiadvany_id=95576&p_temakor_kod=KSH&p_session_id=885602557458724&p_lang=HU

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 internation comparison poverty related figures available in our website based on Eurostat data.

http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/eurostat_tablak/tabl/tsdsc320.html

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

This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

11. Confidentiality

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

Related metadata

Annexes