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Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

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

1. Contact

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2. Statistical presentation

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2.1. Data description

Current report covers information regarding the the implementation and carry out of HU-SILC survey in year 2016 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. 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 2016.

2.9. Base period

Not applicable in the contex of the survey.

3. Statistical processing

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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 2016 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 2016 a new rotational group (number 15) with 2546 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)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rotational group 9	2274			
Rotational group 10	4374	3678		
Rotational group 11	2571	2169	1863	
Rotational group 12	3191	2522	2146	1593
Rotational group 13		2894	2239	1691
			3546	2173

Rotational group 14				
Rotational group 15				2546
Total sample	12410	11263	9794	8003

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	1593	3347
2nd rotational group	1691	3464
3rd rotational group	2173	4138
4th rotational group	2546	4877
total	8003	15826

Achieved sample size for the Longitudinal data

	No of households	No of persons 16+
1st wave 2013	2505	5264
2nd wave 2014	2046	4307
3rd wave 2015	1764	3699
4th wave 2016	1593	3347

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 - 06 March	46	0,57%
07 March - 13 March	357	4,46%
14 March - 20 March	362	4,52%
21 March - 27 March	714	8,92%
28 March - 03 April	700	8,75%
04 April - 10 April	726	9,07%
11 April - 17 April	444	5,55%
18 April - 24 April	1174	14,67%
25 April - 01 May	1119	13,98%
02 May - 08 May	1140	14,24%
09 May - 15 May	1221	15,26%
Total	8003	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	13188	83,3
3 CATI, telephone interview	0	0,0
4 Self-administered by respondent	0	0,0
5 Computer assisted web interviewing-CAWI	783	4,9
6 Face to face interview-PAPI with proxy	0	0,0
7 Face to face interview-CAPI with proxy	1720	10,9
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	135	0,9
Total	15826	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.	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	The aim of this adjustment was to improve the accuracy of data using socio-economical information	After calibrating the new and former rotational groups separately, those adjusted weights were reduced

Design factor	Non-response adjustments	Adjustment to external data	Final cross sectional weights
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.	expansion applied by the same classes as design factors were calculated by.	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.	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, 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

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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

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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 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 si
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
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 allows
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 countrie
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 strat
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 accep

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
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	26,3	0,6166	25,1	27,5
	Male	26,0	0,6683	24,7	27,3
	Female	26,5	0,6851	25,2	27,8
AROPE	Age 0-17	33,6	1,3806	30,9	36,3
	Age 18-64	27,2	0,6579	25,9	28,5
	Age 65+	15,1	0,7168	13,7	16,5
	Total	14,5	0,5448	13,4	15,6
	Male	14,4	0,5917	13,2	15,6
	Female	14,4	0,5916	13,2	14,5
ARPT60	Age 0-17	19,9	1,2445	17,5	22,3
	Age 18-64	15,0	0,5829	13,9	16,1
	Age 65+	6,8	0,4897	5,8	7,8
	Total	16,2	0,5281	15,2	17,2
SMD	Age 0-17	21,1	1,1428	18,9	23,3
	Age 18-64	16,5	0,5578	15,4	17,6
	Age 65+	10,2	0,6769	8,9	11,5
	Total	8,2	0,4388	7,3	9,1
LWI	Age 0-17	9,2	0,9271	7,4	11,0
	Age 18-59	7,9	0,3806	7,2	8,6

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 int
- 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 (CAWI) A detailed manual was complied for interviewers to deepen their knowledge about the structur interview. Training was organized for the colleagues working in the Regional offices by the experts of th presentations were prepared on the questions of all the questionnaires (household, personal, an respondent approach as well. The training for interviewers was organized by the 7 Regional of presentations supplied for the central training. Uniformed training schedule and script were us Programs used for data capturing was tested in central office and regional offices as well.

Cross sectional data

Source of measurement errors	Building process of questionnaire	Interview training
		For online respondents each section of the questionaries was equipped with Help section. Built process and after completening each section a mistake list was provided (if any) with problem or under a limited amount, indication of missing values, etc.). During the data collection perio 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 28/2

- **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

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 (NRp)*	
A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	
0,9988	0,9583	0,8527	0,8805	0,9931	0,9914	14,83	15,62	0,69	0,86	16,20	16,3

* 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-respons

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-a (HY022)
% of household having received an amount	100,0	100,0	100,0
% of household with missing values (before imputation)	0,0	0,2	0,0
% of household with partial information (before imputation)	0,0	99,7	0,0

	Imputed rent (HY030)	Income from rental of property or land (HY040)	Family/ Children related allowances (HY050)	Social exclusion payı classi (HY(
% of household having received an amount	93,9	3,1	26,4	6,8
% of household with missing values (before imputation)	93,6	0,0	0,0	0,0
% of household with partial information (before imputation)	0,0	1,8	25,4	5,2

	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	93,9	10,0	0,5	93,9	54,0	0,0	7,0	67,9	2,0	7,0	10,1	2,2
% of household with missing values (before imputation)	6,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
% of household with partial information (before imputation)	41,4	5,0	0,1	47,4	27,2	0,0	3,5	29,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2

cross sectional unweighted

Cross sectional data

INCOME GROSS VARIABLES		mean	Nr of observations before imputation	Nr of observations after imputation	Standard error
Total hh gross income	(HY010)	3107424	7983	7983	26815
Total disposable hh income	(HY020)	2530833	0	7998	19823
Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors benefits	(HY022)	2296331	7998	7998	19625
Total disposable hh income before all social transfers	(HY023)	1398096	7998	7998	21561
Imputed rent	(HY030)	548260	0	7494	3033
Income from rental of property or land	(HY040)	348935	110	251	61618
Family/ Children related allowances	(HY050)	509235	70	2108	10796
Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified	(HY060)	87511	127	540	6185
Housing allowances	(HY070)	41212	499	544	1334
Regular inter-hh cash transfers received	(HY080)	205913	645	1238	8417
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses	(HY090)	214308	103	241	27892
Interest repayments on mortgage	(HY100)	268535	0	879	8507
Income received by people aged under 16	(HY110)	128550	5	5	41745
Regular taxes on wealth	(HY120)	16126	0	5208	165
Regular inter household cash transfer paid	(HY130)	179234	1366	1366	8068
Tax on income and social contributions	(HY140)	529584	7999	7999	8774
Cash or near-cash employee income	(PY010)	1877514	0	7495	17261
Other non-cash employee income	(PY020)	163573	0	796	7764
Income from private use of company car	(PY021)	368625	32	42	117469
Employers social insurance contributions	(PY030)	506929	0	7495	4661
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	(PY050)	293432	0	4310	17855
Unemployment benefits	(PY090)	265060	0	556	8230
Old-age benefits	(PY100)	1312233	802	5422	8659
Survivors benefits	(PY110)	440454	156	157	26624
Sickness benefits	(PY120)	104252	561	561	7040
Disability benefits	(PY130)	619098	802	803	12078
Education-related allowances	(PY140)	170016	143	173	10619

LONGITUDINAL DATA

	Wave 1 - year 2013				Wave 2 - year 2014				Wave 3 - y
INCOME GROSS VARIABLES	Mean	No. Of observations	No. Of observations	Standard error	Mean	No. Of observations	No. Of observations	Standard error	Mean

			Before Imputation	After Imputation			Before Imputation	After Imputation		
Total hh gross income	(HY010)	2905684	2471	2499	40767	3084835	2046	2046	52738	3109128
Total disposable hh income	(HY020)	2327627	2471	2499	30601	2496618	2046	2046	43232	2506951
Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors benefits	(HY022)	2069929	2460	2488	30341	2263021	2025	2025	43316	2256560
Total disposable hh income before all social transfers	(HY023)	1553774	2247	2247	35134	1860151	1649	1649	53858	1501194
Imputed rent	(HY030)	492279	0	2400	4306	483109	0	1967	5031	486538
Income from rental of property or land	(HY040)	618456	22	22	308856	163318	43	58	52521	236430
Family/ Children related allowances	(HY050)	420256	811	811	12475	444103	0	652	16315	467002
Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified	(HY060)	266249	175	175	59108	163725	98	131	16208	101666
Housing allowances	(HY070)	53327	224	224	2744	43913	240	240	1963	44317
Regular inter-hh cash transfers received	(HY080)	208388	467	467	11411	190948	327	403	13645	220244
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses	(HY090)	501941	34	34	130000	381913	47	59	54436	449959
Interest repayments on mortgage	(HY100)	369155	353	353	15123	360391	0	265	17273	281144
Income received by people aged under 16	(HY110)	78240	5	522911		155200	3	392250		621679
Regular taxes on wealth	(HY120)	15861	1622	1622	298	15795	0	1324	305	16098
Regular inter household cash transfer paid	(HY130)	156445	401	401	11046	144515	377	377	9211	155702
Tax on income and social contributions	(HY140)	842300	1610	1610	16803	659320	1711	1711	29679	575489
Cash or near-cash employee income	(PY010)	1713021	2569	2569	24269	1794539	1346	2138	30942	1797879
Other non-cash employee income	(PY020)	107044	184	184	6136	116208	150	151	7944	144620
Income from private use of company car	(PY021)	131167	6	6	37479	220520	2	3	52424	286250
Employers social insurance contributions	(PY030)	462516	0	0	6553	484525	0	0	8354	485427
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	(PY050)	957487	424	424	72207	1025547	155	316	110239	221105
Unemployment benefits	(PY090)	200078	266	266	6247	175869	203	203	7281	212198
Old-age benefits	(PY100)	1191321	1332	1368	13149	1230615	837	1214	15139	1269067
Survivors benefits	(PY110)	445038	65	65	36290	425220	36	50	37012	461770
Sickness benefits	(PY120)	105511	171	171	11539	102374	158	158	11803	89770
Disability benefits	(PY130)	636784	293	293	19067	632060	16	225	25845	593386
Education-related allowances	(PY140)	132622	72	72	9653	175547	56	56	23856	163118

6.3.4. Processing error

Data entry and coding

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.

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

Editing controls

After building up th
- Identification
- Outlier contro
- Data consiste

period – the inco
- Controlling 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

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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 2016 with the income reference year of 2015.

First publication of HU-SILC was available in 30.11.2016. It was 7 months after the end of the field work. It takes 11 months compared to the income reference period (2015).

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 2016 including module data and consumption data was published on 30th November 2016.

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

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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:2015.	2015	2015	The lag between income reference period and the current variables is 3 months since the reference time of interview was 1st of March 2016.

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 2016.

8.3. Coherence - cross domain

Number of persons aged 16-74 by self-classification and by gender in HU-LFS and in HU-SILC, 2016

Age-group	HU-LFS			HU-SILC		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	Persons (thousand)					
Working	2354,2	1983,1	4337,3	2240,2	1916,3	4156,5
Unemployed	199,7	169,4	369,1	267,0	191,3	458,3
Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	290,5	292,5	583,0	313,1	321,5	634,6
In retirement or in early retirement or permanently disabled	686,6	1018,7	1705,3	737,8	1141,4	1879,2
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	12,7	319,8	332,5	3,7	113,8	117,6
Other inactive person	39,4	45,8	85,2	32,9	231,2	264,1
Total	3583,0	3829,3	7412,3	3594,8	3915,5	7510,2
	Distribution (%)					
Working	65,7	51,8	58,5	62,3	48,9	55,3
Unemployed	5,6	4,4	5,0	7,4	4,9	6,1
Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	8,1	7,6	7,9	8,7	8,2	8,4
In retirement or in early retirement or permanently disabled	19,2	26,6	23,0	20,5	29,2	25,0
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	0,4	8,4	4,5	0,1	2,9	1,6
Other inactive person	1,1	1,2	1,1	0,9	5,9	3,5

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

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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 2016 was published on 30.11.2015 and available on this link (only in Hungarian):
Living standard of households Háztartások életszínvonala (reference year 2015)
http://www.ksh.hu/apps/shop.kiadvany?p_kiadvany_id=441067&p_temakor_kod=KSH&p_session_id=358464551814589&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

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This item is not requested by Reg. 28/2004

11. Confidentiality

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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

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Annexes:
HU-SILC 2016-household questionnaire
HU-SILC2016 - personal quesonnaire

Related metadata

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Annexes

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Personal questionnaire_2016
household questionnaire_2016