Department of Living Standard and Labour Statistics

Final Quality Report

For EU-SILC 2006-2005 longitudinal operation

Agreement No 364002005001

Hungary

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Introduction

The present final quality report follows the structure outlined in Commission Regulation No 28/2004. The regulation defines 3 chapters to ensure constant documentation on quality of EU-SILC instrument. The three chapters reports 3 dimensions of quality as accuracy, comparability and coherence. According to article 16 of EC regulation No 1177/2003 of European Parliament of the Council of 16th June 2003 concerning Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) this report covers longitudinal indicators.

1. Common Longitudinal European Union Indicators

2006 was the second year of EU-SILC survey in Hungary as a part of a longitudinal sample. For the two-year panel of EU-SILC 2006-2005 no longitudinal indicators were specified.

2. Accuracy

2.1. Sample design

2.1.1. Type of sampling

In 2005 the sample of the Hungarian EU-SILC survey was a sub-sample of the Income survey sample which was a sub-sample of the micro census sample. It has a stratified two stage sample design in a part of the population (part I., type I., one PSU per stratum), while a stratified one stage sample design on the other part of the population (part II., type II.). Part II. population consists of mostly the bigger localities, part I. consists of the rest. The second wave of EU-SILC was launched in 2006. In 2006 a new rotational group with 4103 dwellings was introduced, the sample design of which coincides with the previous year sample design. The longitudinal database was built according to recommendation using rotational groups of 2,3,4.

2.1.2. Sampling units

In type I. sample design PSU-s are localities, SSU-s are dwellings. In type II. PSU-s are dwellings.

2.1.3. Stratification criteria

Localities of Hungary were stratified by size.

The micro census mother sample's stratification has an effect on the stratification of SILC sample. The micro census sample was designed to provide reliable estimates of the main demographic indicators for the 176 General Electoral Districts (GEDs) of the country. The GEDs were roughly of the same size, the average being 24000 in terms of dwellings. Each GED has a 2 % sample of its own, resulting in a self-weighting 2 % overall sample of the country. Some GEDs are towns or segments of major cities, other GEDs consist of a number of smaller localities. Localities within GEDs were stratified by size (number of dwellings). In strata with more than one locality, only one locality (PSU) was selected for micro census.

Micro census has 806 localities in the sample, but EU-SILC could not allow more than 370, which resulted in collapsing some micro census strata together and consider them as EU-SILC strata. Collapsing micro census strata was carried out within county: 2, 3 or 4 micro census strata similar in size of localities were collapsed. Within these collapsed strata only one locality was selected for EU-SILC (one PSU per stratum).

Strata with more than one locality constitute the part of the population where we have one stage sample design (type II.), strata with one locality constitute the other part, where two stage sample design was applied (type I.).

2.1.4. Sample size and allocation criteria

11273 dwellings were selected in 2005 regarding the longitudinal part. Based on the minimum effective sample size we took expected non-response rate at the first wave and attrition over time into account. Our aim was to achieve a nearly proportional allocation

for the realized sample. We calculate higher non-response rate in urban area, and somewhat lower non-response rate in the rural area

Table 1. Sample size and household interviews, longitudinal component

Longitudinal component	2005		2006			
			follow-up households		split households	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
used address	11273	100.0	5627	100.0	138	100.0
address existed	9031	80.1	5627	100.0	127	92.0
address not existed	2242	19.9	0	0.0	11	8.0
gross sample	9031	100.0	5627	100.0	127	100.0
addresses successfully contacted	9023	99.9	5477	97.3	127	100.0
addresses not successfully contacted	8	0.1	150	2.7	0	0.0
successfully contacted address	9023	100.0	5477	100.0	127	100.0
household questionnaire completed	5627	62.4	5026	91.8	96	75.6
refusal to co-operate	3211	35.6	343	6.3	22	17.3
entire household away for the duration of the fieldwork	137	1.5	80	1.5	8	6.3
household unable to respond	19	0.2	18	0.3	0	0.0
other reason	29	0.3	10	0.2	1	0.8
successful household questionnaire	5627	100.0	5026	100.0	96	100.0
interview accepted for the database	5627	100.0	5026	100.0	96	100.0
interview rejected	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 2. Households and persons in the longitudinal component

	2005	2006	Total
Used address	11273	5765	17038
successfully contacted address	9023	5754	14777
sucessful and accepted interview	5627	5122	10749
persons	14567	13659	28226
personal interviews	11989	11030	23019

2.1.5. Sample selection shames

Localities were selected with pps, where size is measured by the number of dwellings. Dwellings in a selected locality were selected systematically. Before selection dwellings were sorted by the characteristic of area, enumeration district and serial number of dwellings.

2.1. 6. Sample distribution over time

The field work was carried out in May , June 2006 with reference month of April 2006.
The field work was carried out in May and June 2005 with the reference month of April 2005.

Table 3. Fieldwork timing and sample development over time-in 2006

Weeks of interview	Achieved sample size	Distribution of achieved sample
1 May – 8 May	2 179	28.2%
9 May – 15 May	2 605	33.7%
16 May – 22 May	2 028	26.3%
23 May – 29 May	632	8.2%
30 May – 5 June	126	1.6%
6 June – 12 June	109	1.4%
13 June – 19 June	30	0.4%
20 June – 26 June	7	0.1%
27 June – 30 June	6	0.1%
Total	7 722	100.0%

Table 4. Fieldwork timing and sample development over time-in 2005

Weeks of interview	Achieved sample size	Distribution of achieved sample
1 May – 8 May	473	6.8 %
9 May – 15 May	2 088	30.1 %
16 May – 22 May	2 206	31. 8 %
23 May – 29 May	1 459	21.1 %
30 May – 5 June	652	9.4 %
6 June – 12 June	33	0.5 %
13 June – 19 June	16	0.2 %
Total	6 927	100.0 %

2.1.7. Sample distribution over time

2005 was the first year of EU-SILC in Hungary. The 13 975 selected dwellings were divided into 4 rotational groups, sized 2702, 3344, 3731 and 4198, where we took the expected attrition into account. In 2006 the first rotational group (of size 2702) was dropped out and 4130 new dwellings were introduced. The 2005-2006 longitudinal component of the sample consists of 11 273 selected dwellings.

Table 5. Size of rotational groups (selected sample)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rotational group1	2 702	-	-	-
Rotational group2	3 344	1 697	-	-
Rotational group3	3 731	1 863	*1 686*	-
Rotational group4	4 198	2 077	*1 892*	*1 717*
Rotational group5	-	4 130	*2 628*	*1 927*
Rotational group6	-	-	*3 850*	*2 663*
Rotational group7	-	-	-	*4 103*
Total sample	13 975	9 767	*10 056*	*6 766*

2.1.8. Weighting

This chapter describes the computation of weights of longitudinal EU-SILC 2006-2005.

2.1.8.1. Design factors

It was calculated by strata; in stratum j the design weight, the reciprocal of inclusion probability $w_j = L_j / l_j$, where L_j is the total number of dwellings in stratum j, and l_j is the number of selected dwellings. $w_j \in [227,410]$.

2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments

Non-response weights were introduced to reduce bias caused by unit non-response on household level. Non-response adjustment was applied by strata. Primary weight in stratum j, $w_j^{'} = L_j / l_j^{'}$, where $l_j^{'}$ is the number of observed dwellings. A care was taken to primary weights not to exceed 2500.

2.1.8.3. Adjustment to external data

The aim of this adjustment was to improve the accuracy of data using socio-economical information available the constantly updated Census 2001.Iterative raking scale method were applied. For the integrative calibration the following controls were used:

- Population totals of sex*age groups defined by ages 0-15, 16-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60 or more;
- Population totals of regions (NUTS2 level);
- Number of households with members 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or more;
- Population totals by activity status;
- Population totals by qualification;
- Population totals of actives by qualification;
- Population totals by types of localities.

Calibration was carried out with a self made SAS program.

2.1.8.4. Final longitudinal weights

For the second and following waves of EU-SILC longitudinal components the following information will be provided

2.1.8.5. Non-response adjustments

The 2005-2006 longitudinal component of the sample – the state in 2005

The 2005-2006 longitudinal component consists of 11273 selected dwellings. We had 5267 respondent households with 14567 individuals in the 2005-2006 longitudinal component in 2005. With DB090 cross sectional weight they represent the cross sectional population of 2005. Their **base weight** is equal to the cross sectional weight, RB060=DB090.

The 2005-2006 longitudinal component of the sample – weighting for non-response, longitudinal weights, RB062

We have 12901 panel persons (respondent in scope in both waves) and 1666 non-respondents. For 1480 of them we could not determine whether they remained in the population or not. Using a logit regression model each person was assigned to the following categories:

- enumerated in 2006
- remains in the population but not enumerated in 2005
- moves out the population.

As a result of this in the three categories above we had 12901, 1438, 228 persons respectively.

Using a logit model we determined the *p* response propensity of each 12901 persons, with the following auxiliary variables:

- region
- type of locality
- male
- age group
- whether they moved
- size of household
- activity
- educational level
- OECD1 income
- poverty indicator
- state of health
- marital status.

Then we applied the $\min(2,1/p)$ correction factor on the base weight of the 12901 panel persons. A further correction (a simple factor) was applied to eliminate the loss in the sum of weights due to cutting off the value 1/*p* at 2. This procedure resulted in the **final longitudinal weights**, RB062.

The 2005-2006 longitudinal component of the sample – base weights in 2006, RB060

The base weight of a panel person is equal to the longitudinal weight, Rb060=RB062. Children born to sample women received the weight of the mother. Altogether there were 111 children with a positive base weight. Other enumerated persons in scope in 2006 got a zero base weight.

The 2005-2006 longitudinal component of the sample – cross sectional weights in 2006, part one

Altogether we had 13363 enumerated (and respondent) persons in 5122 households with at least one panel person. To get cross sectional weights first we averaged the base weights at household level. Then we adjusted these weights to external data (see next chapter).

2.1.8.6. Adjustments to external data (level, variable used and sources)

The 2005-2006 longitudinal component of the sample – cross sectional weights in 2006, part two

Integrative calibration was applied with the same type of external data as used in 2005. the cross sectional weights are in the interval (226,1659).

2.1.8.7. Final longitudinal weight - see chapter 2.1.8.5

2.1.9. Substitution

There was no substitution in the survey.

2.2. Sampling errors

Table 6. Mean, total number of observation before and after imputation, Standard errors – unweighted-cross sectional 2006

	Income component	Mean	Nr of observation		Standard error
			Before imputation	After imputation	
Gross income components on personal level					
PY010G	Employee cash or near-cash income	1 354 109	6 920	7 504	25 435
PY020G	Non-cash employee income	68 715	754	754	4 228
PY050G	Cash benefit or losses from self-employment	1 636 084	742	1 092	105 208
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	0	0	0	0
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	169 861	79	79	32 713
PY090G	Unemployment benefit	183 938	983	983	12 654
PY100G	Old-age benefit	790 015	4 641	4 808	7 593
PY110G	Survivor's benefit	318 519	283	283	18 383
PY120G	Sickness benefit	88 083	859	859	5 448
PY130G	Disability benefit	530 430	1 246	1 269	9 875
PY140G	Education related allowances	91 137	395	395	6 087
Gross income components on household level					
HY010	Total household gross income	2 320 552	6 839	7 701	37 147
HY020	Total disposable household income	1 885 861	6 846	7 708	26 674
HY022	Total disp.hhold income before soc.trans other than old-age benefit and survivor's benefit	1 700 773	7 097	7 560	27 065
HY023	Total disp.hhold income before soc.transfers including old-age and survivor's benefit	1 469 836	5 995	6 153	32 610
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	251 004	126	137	48 826
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	281 147	2 406	2 406	8 042
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	44 273	417	433	6 587
HY070G	Housing allowances	47 206	667	667	2 363
HY080G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers received	301 385	756	756	35 905
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment	319 210	96	125	57 391
HY100G	Interest repayment on mortgage	236 214	525	525	10 426
HY110G	Income received by people under 16	42 771	7	9	23 321
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	15 091	3 570	3 570	307
HY130G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers paid	256 014	778	778	17 048
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	634 144	4 859	4 859	18 847

Table 7. Mean, total number of observation before and after imputation, Standard errors – weighted-cross sectional 2006

	Income component	Mean	Nr of observation		Standard error
			Before imputation	After imputation	
Gross income components on personal level					
PY010G	Employee cash or near-cash income	1 378 174	3 611 136	3 940 004	21 143
PY020G	Non-cash employee income	70 510	407 631	407 631	4 241
PY050G	Cash benefit or losses from self-employment	1 861 218	397 146	629 334	99 261
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	0	0	0	0
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	171 382	40 587	40 587	32 102
PY090G	Unemployment benefit	185 629	517 648	517 648	13 192
PY100G	Old-age benefit	796 206	1 985 959	2 061 081	7 538
PY110G	Survivor's benefit	316 294	129 057	129 057	18 156
PY120G	Sickness benefit	81 945	455 225	455 225	5 346
PY130G	Disability benefit	526 610	572 534	583 457	9 731
PY140G	Education related allowances	88 714	182 372	182 372	6 017
HY010	Total household gross income	2 447 399	3 306 390	3 799 323	34 664
HY020	Total disposable household income	1 968 043	3 311 088	3 804 021	27 270
HY022	Total disp.hhold income before soc.trans other than old-age benefit and survivor's benefit	1 784 588	3 464 601	3 736 368	28 050
HY023	Total disp.hhold income before soc.transfers including old-age and survivor's benefit	1 595 723	3 075 416	3 147 334	33 000
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	278 499	63 047	70 518	69 557
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	268 548	1 286 580	1 286 580	5 755
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	42 755	184 176	192 628	8 259
HY070G	Housing allowances	49 010	315 722	315 722	2 854
HY080G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers received	311 243	401 516	401 516	34 887
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from cap.investment	338 028	53 636	69 740	66 443
HY100G	Interest repayment on mortgage	249 095	282 324	282 324	12 549
HY110G	Income received by people under 16	45 581	3 764	4 815	26 574
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	15 778	1 815 898	1 815 898	359
HY130G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers paid	277 097	391 280	391 280	21 319
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	649 140	2 580 195	2 580 195	18 330

Table 8. Mean, total number of observation before and after imputation, Standard errors – unweighted-cross sectional 2005

	Income component	Mean	Nr of observation		Standard error
			Before imputation	After imputation	
Gross income components on personal level					
PY010G	Employee cash or near-cash income	1 164 079	5 347	7 082	18 381
PY020G	Non-cash employee income	256 719	96	96	29 506
PY050G	Cash benefit or losses from self-employment	1 024 458	1 109	1 318	81 544
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	85 690	425	425	5 940
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	237 333	76	76	41 325
PY090G	Unemployment benefit	228 103	675	810	15 248
PY100G	Old-age benefit	718 409	4 251	4 412	5 118
PY110G	Survivor's benefit	214 819	187	189	13 392
PY120G	Sickness benefit	125 707	590	590	7 554
PY130G	Disability benefit	389 645	1 208	1 521	7 585
PY140G	Education related allowances	82 540	223	223	7 025
Gross income components on household level					
HY010	Total household gross income	2 115944	4 830	6 926	27 791
HY020	Total disposable household income	1 677 865	4 830	6 926	17 239
HY022	Total disp.hhold income before soc.trans other than old-age benefit and survivor's benefit	1 102 166	2 492	6 833	17 731
HY023	Total disp.hhold income before soc.transfers including old-age and survivor's benefit	1 199 447	4 179	5 828	20 325
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	353 972	135	135	67 582
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	273 704	2 076	2 300	6 018
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	113 332	835	835	6 856
HY070G	Housing allowances	44 399	248	248	3 306
HY080G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers received	145 652	1 056	1 056	8 357
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment	207 468	67	67	90 185
HY100G	Interest repayment on mortgage	209 533	576	576	9 782
HY110G	Income received by people under 16	101 417	52	52	22 399
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	14 214	3 226	3 226	315
HY130G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers paid	107 098	1 242	1 242	5 857
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	640 606	0	4 458	17 214

Table 9. Mean, total number of observation before and after imputation, Standard errors – weighted- cross sectional 2005

	Income component	Mean	Nr of observation		Standard error
			Before imputation	After imputation	
Gross income components on personal level					
PY010G	Employee cash or near-cash income	1 190 048	3 123 565	4 088 784	18 898
PY020G	Non-cash employee income	273 773	57 199	57 199	29 171
PY050G	Cash benefit or losses from self-employment	1107 428	686 139	826 963	63 864
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	84 413	220 887	220 887	6 198
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	223 454	41 983	41 983	39 140
PY090G	Unemployment benefit	235 522	388 167	453 949	14 374
PY100G	Old-age benefit	725 935	2 117 610	2 203 384	5 227
PY110G	Survivor's benefit	216 385	110 298	112 319	14 113
PY120G	Sickness benefit	123 267	360 092	360 092	7 165
PY130G	Disability benefit	398 041	667 203	845 512	7 427
PY140G	Education related allowances	81 073	125 499	125 499	6 367
Gross income components on household level					
HY010	Total household gross income	2 104 914	2 830 765	4 019 272	29 723
HY020	Total disposable household income	1 639 022	2 830 765	4 019 272	17 273
HY022	Total disp.hhold income before soc.trans other than old-age benefit and survivor's benefit	1 125 088	1 625 211	3 955 493	17 548
HY023	Total disp.hhold income before soc.transfers including old-age and survivor's benefit	1 217 498	2 489 125	3 422 948	21 308
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	347 719	77 238	77 238	48 525
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	270 218	1 154 353	1 281 087	5 301
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	111 222	472 504	472 504	7 076
HY070G	Housing allowances	44 623	138 672	138 672	3 606
HY080G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers received	156 467	625 629	625 629	9 811
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from cap.investment	219 051	37 181	37 181	90 562
HY100G	Interest repayment on mortgage	219 525	346 474	346 474	10 937
HY110G	Income received by people under 16	102 499	31 840	31 840	22 761
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	14 301	1 890 460	1 890 460	318
HY130G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers paid	113 933	706 978	706 978	7 053
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	660 784	0	2 670 510	19 900

Table 10. Mean, number of observation, Standard error for Disposable Income –cross sectional 2006

Disposable income	Mean	Number of observation	Standard error
Equivalised disposable income By household size			
1 household member	992 449	1 940	27 471
2 household member	1 237 896	4 830	29 755
3 household member	1 223 124	4 278	36 948
4 and more household member	1 079 592	8 854	31 407
Per capita disposable income			
Population by age groups			
Under 25	595 374	5 661	15 477
25-34	838 983	2 756	23 871
35-44	717 257	2 464	25 422
45-54	821 157	2 933	21 754
55-64	909 627	2 592	19 111
65+	811 368	3 496	12 527
Population by gender			
Male	747 814	9 199	11 179
Female	759 756	10 703	11 080
Total	754 109	19 902	10 068

Table 11. Mean, number of observation, Standard error for Disposable Income –cross sectional 2005

disposable income	Mean	Number of observation	Standard error
Equivalised disposable income by household size			
1 household member	882 216	1 721	16 345
2 household member	1 035 613	4 274	14 684
3 household member	1 043 686	3 909	22 340
4 and more household member	953 101	8 065	25 106
Per capita disposable income			
Population by age groups			
Under 25	532 243	5 185	12 792
25-34	704 075	2 555	11 857
35-44	615 933	2 193	14 219
45-54	696 037	2 711	17 700
55-64	802 169	2 241	13 758
65+	745 980	3 084	6 570
Population by gender			
Male	660 986	8 344	7 705
Female	664 918	9 625	7 408
Total	663 058	17 969	6 992

2.3. Non-sampling errors

Survey results are subject to various sources of error. The total error in a survey estimate is the difference between the estimates derived from the sample data collected and the true value for the population.

2.3.1. Sampling frame and coverage errors

The frame is an updated dataset of addresses used in the 2001 population and housing census, thus the under-coverage is due to the new buildings completed after the last updating.

The under-coverage in percentages amounts to about 30,000 / 4,260,000 ≈ 0.7 %.

2.3.2. Measurement and processing errors

AS EU-SILC is an integrated model, both the cross sectional and the longitudinal component are in the same survey, issues on measurement errors (questionnaires, fieldwork monitoring and data controlling, etc.) reported in the intermediate report are valid, hence not reported again.

2.3.3. Non-response errors

2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

Table 12. Sample size and accepted interviews by rotational groups-longitudinal component

	R2	R3	R4	Total
2005				
Accepted household interviews	1688	1875	2064	5627
Accepted personal interviews	3638	3975	4376	11989
Number of persons aged 16 years and older	3638	3975	4376	11989
Sample persons	2979	3255	3564	9798
Co-resident	659	720	812	2191
2006				
Accepted household interviews	1514	1663	1849	5026
Accepted personal interviews	3389	3608	4033	11030
Number of persons aged 16 years and older	3389	3608	4033	11030
Sample persons	2716	2882	3223	8821
Co-resident	673	726	810	2209

2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

Household non-response rates (NRh)

NRh=(1-(Ra*Rh))*100

Ra=Number of addresses successfully contacted= Σ[DB120=11] = **0.9987**
Number of valid addresses selected Σ[DB120=all] – Σ[DB120=23]

Rh= Nr of hhold interviews completed & accepted for database = Σ[DB135=1] = **0.73481**
Number of eligible households at contacted addresses Σ[DB130=all]

NRh=(1-(0.9987*0.7348))*100=**26.61 %**

Individual non-response rate (NRp):
NRp=(1-(Rp))*100

Rp= Number of personal interviews completed =
Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the data base

Σ[RB250=11] =**1.00**
Σ[RB245=1]

*Overall individual non-response rate (*NRp):*
NRp=(1-(Ra*Rh*Rp))*100

NRp=(1-(0.9987*0.7348*1.00))*100=**26.61 %**

2.3.3.3. *Distribution of households by "household status" (DB110) "record of contact address"(DB120), by "household questionnaire result" (DB130) and by "household interview acceptance" (DB135)for the longitudinal component*

Table 13.Distribution of households by DB110 – longitudinal component

						DB110=					
In both years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11273	0	11273
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11273	0	11273
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
2006	5320	157	14	6	31	0	97	138	0	2	5765
Total	5320	157	14	6	31	0	97	138	0	2	5765
%	92.3	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 14. Distribution of households by DB120 – longitudinal component

				DB120=		
	11	21	22	23	24	Missing
2005	9023	8	0	2242	0	0
Total	9023	8	0	2242	0	0
%	80.0	0.1	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0
2006	284	4	0	7	0	5470
Total	284	4	0	7	0	5470
%	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	94.9

Table 15. Distribution of households by DB130

		DB130=					
		11	21	22	23	24	Missing
	2005	5627	3211	137	19	29	2250
Total		5627	3211	137	19	29	2250
%		49.9	28.5	1.2	0.2	0.3	20.0
	2006	5122	365	88	18	11	161
Total		5122	365	88	18	11	161
%		88.8	6.3	1.5	0.3	0.2	2.8

2.3.3.4. Distribution of persons for membership status (RB110)

Table 16.Distribution of households by RB110

		Current household members RB110=				Not current household members RB110=		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2005	14567	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		14567	0	0	0	0	0	0
%		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2006	12744	157	340	126	161	108	23
Total		12744	157	340	126	161	108	23
%		93.3	1.1	2.5	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.2

2.3.3.5. Item non-response

The item non-response is covered by the following tables about completeness of information regarding each income item on household level and personal level as well.

Table 17 .Item non-response on household level by income items-cross sectional 2006

Income items		Household having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing	
		count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%
HY010	Total household gross income	7 701	99.7	6 839	88.8	862	11.2	0	0.0
HY020	Total disposable household income	7 708	99.8	6 846	88.8	862	11.2	0	0.0
HY022	Total disp.hhold income before soc.trans other than old-age benefit and survivor's benefit	7 560	97.9	7 097	93.9	456	6.0	7	0.1
HY023	Total disp.hhold income before soc.transfers including old-age and survivor's benefit	6 153	79.7	5 995	97.4	108	1.8	50	0.8
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	137	1.8	126	92.0	0	0.0	11	8.0
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	2 406	31.2	2 406	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	433	5.6	417	96.3	0	0.0	16	3.7
HY070G	Housing allowances	667	8.6	667	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY080G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers received	756	9.8	756	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment	125	1.6	96	76.8	0	0.0	29	23.2
HY100G	Interest repayment on mortgage	525	6.8	525	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY110G	Income received by people under 16	9	0.1	7	77.8	0	0.0	2	22.2
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	3 570	46.2	3 570	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY130G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers paid	778	10.1	778	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	4 859	62.9	4 859	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 18 .Item non-response on household level by income items-cross sectional 2005

Income items		Household having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing	
		count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%
HY010	Total household gross income	6 926	100.0	4 830	69.7	2 092	30.2	4	0.1
HY020	Total disposable household income	6 926	100.0	4 830	69.7	2 092	30.2	2	0.0
HY022	Total disp.hhold income before soc.trans other than old-age benefit and survivor's benefit	6 833	98.6	2 492	36.5	4 304	63.0	37	0.5
HY023	Total disp.hhold income before soc.transfers including old-age and survivor's benefit	5 828	84.1	4 179	71.7	1 591	27.3	58	1.0
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	135	1.9	135	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	2 300	33.2	2 076	90.3	206	9.0	18	0.8
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	835	12.1	835	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY070G	Housing allowances	248	3.6	248	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY080G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers received	1 056	15.2	1 056	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment	67	1.0	67	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY100G	Interest repayment on mortgage	576	8.3	576	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY110G	Income received by people under 16	52	0.8	52	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	3 226	46.6	3 226	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY130G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers paid	1 242	17.9	1 242	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	4 458	64.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 458	100.0

Table 19. Item non-response on personal level by personal income items-cross sectional 2006

Personal income items		Household having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing	
		count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%
PY010G	Employee cash or near-cash income	7 504	45.4	6 920	92.2	231	3.1	353	4.7
PY020G	Non-cash employee income	754	4.6	754	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
PY050G	Cash benefit or losses from self-employment	1 092	6.6	742	67.9	3	0.3	347	31.8
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	131	0.8	79	60.3	0	0.0	52	39.7
PY090G	Unemployment benefit	983	6.0	983	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
PY100G	Old-age benefit	4 808	29.1	4 641	96.5	1	0.0	166	3.5
PY110G	Survivor’s benefit	283	1.7	283	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
PY120G	Sickness benefit	859	5.2	859	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
PY130G	Disability benefit	1 269	7.7	1 246	98.2	0	0.0	23	1.8
PY140G	Education related allowances	395	2.4	395	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 20. Item non-response on personal level by personal income items-cross sectional 2005

Personal income items		Household having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing	
		count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%
PY010G	Employee cash or near-cash income	7 082	47.9	5 347	75.5	1 268	17.9	467	6.6
PY020G	Non-cash employee income	96	0.6	96	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
PY050G	Cash benefit or losses from self-employment	1 318	8.9	1 109	84.1	55	4.2	154	11.7
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	8 290	56.0	425	5.1	0	0.0	7 865	94.9
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	206	1.4	76	36.9	0	0.0	130	63.1
PY090G	Unemployment benefit	810	5.5	675	83.3	133	16.4	2	0.2
PY100G	Old-age benefit	4 412	29.8	4 251	96.4	74	1.7	87	2.0
PY110G	Survivor’s benefit	189	1.3	187	98.9	0	0.0	2	1.1
PY120G	Sickness benefit	590	4.0	590	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
PY130G	Disability benefit	1 521	10.3	1 208	79.4	30	2.0	283	18.6
PY140G	Education related allowances	223	1.5	223	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

2.4. Mode of data collection

Distribution of persons aged 16 or over by ”data status” (RB250)and by “type of interview”(RB260)

Table 21. Distribution of RB250- longitudinal component

RB250- Data status	2005	2006
Information completed only from interview(11)	11989	11030
From register…no reason (12-33)	0	0
Total	11989	11030

Table 22. Distribution of RB260- longitudinal component

RB260- Contact address	2005	2006
PAPI (1)	10732	9613
CAPI, CATI, Other(2,3,4)	0	0
Proxy(5)	1217	1417
missing	40	0
Total	11949	11030

2.5. Imputation procedure

According to the principles of the detailed methodology of EU-SILC (Doc. 065/04) we applied imputation for the case of item non-response. The aim was to insert a value where the original data is missing due to item non-response. The inserted value was estimated on the basis of following procedures:

i. deterministic method
ii. stochastic method

Deterministic method was covering the cases, when the missing value can be determined by several available background information at the given record. Practically it was used for social incomes and benefits. Most of the benefit income items had got fixed amount according to the corresponding governmental measures and regulations. When the respondents were not able to give us the exact value of childcare benefit (*Családi pótlék)*, we imputed the value of childcare benefit according to the information about the number, age and activity status of the children at the household. Similar imputation was done, when the respondent did not report the value of his unemployment benefit. In this case we imputed the value the official unemployment benefit minimum to this variable.

Stochastic method was covering the cases of item non-response for work related income items. The estimations were based on linear or logarithmic regression models built up for the income items. We tested several models and chose the ones with the highest R^2. If we could not assign a regression model to describe the missing information, the mean value of the group was used.

2.6. Imputed rent

Imputed rent was not calculated for EU-SILC 2006-2005.

2.7. Company car

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. Comparability

This chapter will report the differences between Eurostat definitions and definitions Hungary applied in EU-SILC 2006-2005.

3.1. Basic concepts and definitions

i. *Reference population*
No difference to common definition

ii. *Private household definition*
No difference to common definition

iii. *Household membership*
No difference to common definition

iv. *Income reference period*
Fixed twelve month period was used, which was the previous calendar year 2005, 2006

v. *Period for taxes on income and social insurance*
No difference to common definition

vi. *Reference period for taxes on wealth*
The reference period for taxes on wealth was the same as income tax period. We included the tax on motorcars and property tax. Tax was imposed on motorcars on the basis of it's' weight and it was compulsory for the owner. Property tax was could be imposed by the local municipality. It was not used in every settlement, and had several options for reductions for the property owners.

vii. *The lag between the income reference period and the current variables*
The lag between the income reference period and the current variables is 3 months since the reference time of interviewing was 1 April 2006.and 1 April 2005.

viii. *Total duration of data collection of the sample*
The data collection lasted 9 weeks.

ix. *Basic information on activity during the income reference period*
Activity information was asked for each month of the income reference period in the questionnaire.

3.2. Components of income

3.2.1. Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions and assessment of consequences of the differences

i. *Total household gross income*
No difference to common definitions.

ii. *Total disposable household income*
No difference to the common methodology.

iii. *Total disposable household income, before social transfers other than old-age benefit and survivors' benefit*
No difference to the common methodology.

iv. *Total disposable household income, before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefit*

No difference to the common methodology.

v. Imputed rent

Imputed rent was not calculated.

vi. Income from rental of property or land

No difference to the common methodology.

vii. Family/children related allowances

The sophisticated child related allowance system of Hungary was covered here. For the age of 6 moths of the baby, the mother can stay at home with the baby on a *Child birth leave* receiving the amount of a normal sickpay, about 80 % of her former salary. For the age of 2 years of the child the mother or the father of the child can stay home receiving *Child care allowance(Gyed*), which is equals to 75 % of her/his former salary, but not higher than 80 000 HUF (about 320 Euro/months). Until the age of 3 of the child the parent can stay home receiving *Child care aid (Gyes)*, which equals to the minimum old age pension (about 110 Euro). This allowance can be passed to the any of grandparents who is responsible for the daily care of the child if the parent goes back to work again. If the family has got 3 or more children and the mother does not work full time (max. 20 hours a week) or does not work at all she can receive *Child care benefit (Gyet)*, which equals to the minimum old-age pension until the youngest child does not fulfill the age of 8.

viii. Social exclusion payment not elsewhere classified

No difference to common methodology

3.2.2. The source or procedure used for collecting income variables

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.

3.2.3. The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained

Gross 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.

3.2.4. The method used for obtaining the income target variables in the required form

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 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.

i. The subcomponents were summed up to obtain the income items on personal income level.
ii. 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.
iii. The value of taxable income was calculated for each household member.
iv. The total household gross income was calculated for the household including all income types on basis of the process listed at i. and ii.

v. 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.

vi. The total disposable income on household level was calculated as difference between the total household gross income and the total tax deductions.

3.3. Tracking rules

No difference to common methodology.

4. Coherence

Coherence refers to comparison of target variables and common cross-sectional indicators with external sources. The initial survey year for EU-SILC survey was launched in 2005 although Hungarian Statistical Office calculated the common cross-sectional indicators on the basis of Household Budget Survey data from 2002. It was our aim to provide reliable data and indicators by the new tool, so detailed comparison was done on output- indicator- level between HBS and EU-SILC. From the comparison point of view we were in a very pleasant situation because our Office carried out three surveys focused on Hungarian private households' income and expenditure structures in 2005 with the reference year of 2004. Namely: EU-SILC, HBS, Income Survey (IS). A comparative study was published in Hungarian in August 2006.
http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/pdf/laekindikator.pdf
The final quality report on EU-SILC2005 wave covered the main areas of the comparison such as sample design, imputation and calibration procedures.

Current study focus on the comparison of the target variables and common cross sectional indicators on the basis of the first EU-SILC wave (2005) and second EU-SILC wave (2006) database.

The income items reflect the changes of the economic situation of Hungarian households well. In a country of a rapid social and economic transition it is quite plausible to see a certain restructuring among the income items even on a very short period of one year. There is an increase on the employment cash income and self-employment related income while the non-cash income has been narrowed by the income tax regulations. Governmental measures also were taken to encourage unemployed persons to find new job opportunities the decrease of unemployment related allowances is acceptable as well. At certain items – like income of household members under 16 – the number of observations was small. If we study the results from the output view - meaning the Laeken indicators results – the data are reflecting Hungarian private households' economic situation on similar way.

Table 23. Comparison of cross sectional income target variables EU-SILC 2005 and EU-SILC 2006 (weighted)

	weighted	2006		2005	
		mean	standard error	mean	standard error
PY010G	Employee cash or near-cash income	1 378 174	21 143	1 190 048	18 898
PY020G	Non-cash employee income	70 510	4 241	273 773	29 171
PY050G	Cash benefit or losses from self-employment	1 861 218	99 261	1107 428	63 864
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	0	0	84 413	6 198
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	171 382	32 102	223 454	39 140
PY090G	Unemployment benefit	185 629	13 192	235 522	14 374
PY100G	Old-age benefit	796 206	7 538	725 935	5 227
PY110G	Survivor's benefit	316 294	18 156	216 385	14 113
PY120G	Sickness benefit	81 945	5 346	123 267	7 165
PY130G	Disability benefit	526 610	9 731	398 041	7 427
PY140G	Education related allowances	88 714	6 017	81 073	6 367
Income components on household level					
HY010	Total household gross income	2 447 399	34 664	2 104 914	29 723
HY020	Total disposable household income	1 968 043	27 270	1 639 022	17 273
HY022	Total disp.hhold income before soc.trans other than old-age benefit and survivor's benefit	1 784 588	28 050	1 125 088	17 548
HY023	Total disp.hhold income before soc.transfers including old-age and survivor's benefit	1 595 723	33 000	1 217 498	21 308
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	278 499	69 557	347 719	48 525
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	268 548	5 755	270 218	5 301
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	42 755	8 259	111 222	7 076
HY070G	Housing allowances	49 010	2 854	44 623	3 606
HY080G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers received	311 243	34 887	156 467	9 811
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from cap.investment	338 028	66 443	219 051	90 562
HY100G	Interest repayment on mortgage	249 095	12 549	219 525	10 937
HY110G	Income received by people under 16	45 581	26 574	102 499	22 761
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	15 778	359	14 301	318
HY130G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers paid	277 097	21 319	113 933	7 053
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	649 140	18 330	660 784	19 900

Table 24. Comparison of cross sectional income target variables EU-SILC 2005 and EU-SILC 2006 (unweighted)

		2006		2005	
		mean	standard error	mean	standard error
PY010G	Employee cash or near-cash income	1 354 109	25 435	1 164 079	18 381
PY020G	Non-cash employee income	68 715	4 228	256 719	29 506
PY050G	Cash benefit or losses from self-employment	1 636 084	105 208	1 024 458	81 544
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	0	0	85 690	5 940
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	169 861	32 713	237 333	41 325
PY090G	Unemployment benefit	183 938	12 654	228 103	15 248
PY100G	Old-age benefit	790 015	7 593	718 409	5 118
PY110G	Survivor's benefit	318 519	18 383	214 819	13 392
PY120G	Sickness benefit	88 083	5 448	125 707	7 554
PY130G	Disability benefit	530 430	9 875	389 645	7 585
PY140G	Education related allowances	91 137	6 087	82 540	7 025
Income components on household level					
HY010	Total household gross income	2 320 552	37 147	2 115944	27 791
HY020	Total disposable household income	1 885 861	26 674	1 677 865	17 239
HY022	Total disp.hhold income before soc.trans other than old-age benefit and survivor's benefit	1 700 773	27 065	1 102 166	17 731
HY023	Total disp.hhold income before soc.transfers including old-age and survivor's benefit	1 469 836	32 610	1 199 447	20 325
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	251 004	48 826	353 972	67 582
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	281 147	8 042	273 704	6 018
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	44 273	6 587	113 332	6 856
HY070G	Housing allowances	47 206	2 363	44 399	3 306
HY080G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers received	301 385	35 905	145 652	8 357
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from cap.investment	319 210	57 391	207 468	90 185
HY100G	Interest repayment on mortgage	236 214	10 426	209 533	9 782
HY110G	Income received by people under 16	42 771	23 321	101 417	22 399
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	15 091	307	14 214	315
HY130G	Regular interhousehold cash transfers paid	256 014	17 048	107 098	5 857
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	634 144	18 847	640 606	17 214

Table 25. Comparison of Common cross-sectional indicators

– *EU-SILC2005 and EU-SILC2006*

				2005	*Age group change*	**2006**
1	*Mean equivalised disposable income*					
2	*Risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values)*	*1 person hh*	*$$NAT*	519,937		572,577
			EUR	2,080		2,308
			PPS	3,430		3,778
		2 adults 2 dep. children	*$NAT*	1,091,867		1,202,412
			EUR	4,367		4,847
			PPS	7,204		7,933
3	*Risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender*	*Total*	*Total*	***13.4***	*Total*	15.9
			M	13.8		16.3
			F	13.0		15.5
		0-15	*Total*	19.5	*0-17*	24.4
		0-64	*Total*	14.6	*0-64*	17.1
			M	15.1		17.6
			F	14.2		16.6
		16+	*Total*	12.1	*18+*	13.6
			M	12.5		13.7
			F	11.8		13.4
		16-64	*Total*	13.4	*18-64*	14.5
			M	13.9		14.9
			F	12.9		14.2
		16-24	*Total*	16.7	*18-24*	18.3
			M	16.9		17.9
			F	16.5		18.7
		25-49	*Total*	14.1	*25-49*	15.8
			M	14.6		15.9
			F	13.6		15.7
		50-64	*Total*	10.1	*50-64*	11.2
			M	10.6		12.1
			F	9.8		10.4
		65+	*Total*	6.5	*65+*	9.4
			M	4.2		6.9
			F	7.9		10.8
4	*Risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity*	*Total*	*Total*	9.8		6.9
			M	10.6		8.1
	(a) At work		*F*	8.9		5.4
	(d) Not at work	*Total*	*Total*	14.9		19.6
			M	15.2		20.7
			F	14.7		18.9
	(e1) Of which: Unemployed	*Total*	*Total*	49.2		52.9
			M	53.5		54.9
			F	45.2		50.6
	(e2) Of which: Retired	*Total*	*Total*	9.9		11.7
			M	9.2		11.9
			F	10.4		11.7
	(f) Of which: Other inactive	*Total*	*Total*	17.4		25.8
			M	15.4		23.4
			F	19.0		26.9

Table 27. Comparison of Common cross-sectional indicators EU-SILC2005 and EU-SILC2006 –(continued)

				2005	Age group change	2006
5	*Risk-of-poverty rate by household type*	*All hh no dep. childr.*		9.6		10.1
		1 person hh	*Total*	18.5		17.6
		1 person hh	*M*	24.1		24.7
		1 person hh	*F*	15.5		14.5
		1 person hh <65yrs		25.7		22.0
		1 person hh 65+		10.5		13.5
		2 adults no dep. childr.	*(both < 65)*	9.3		10.5
		2 adults no dep. childr.	*(at least one 65+)*	4.4		8.1
		Other hh no dep. childr.		5.7		5.9
		All hh with dep. childr.		16.8		20.5
		Single parent	*(at least 1 child)*	27.1		38.9
		2 adults 1 dep. child		15.1		13.6
		2 adults 2 dep. childr.		15.0		18.0
		2 adults 3+ dep. childr.		23.9		33.2
		Other hh with dep. childr.		12.9		14.7
6	*Risk-of-poverty rate by accomondation tenure status*					
	(a) Owner or rent-free		*Total*	13.0		15.3
	(b) Tenant		*Total*	18.8		24.9
7	*Risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household*	*All hh no dep. childr.*	*WI = 0*	18.2		21.7
			0 < WI < 1	9.5		9.0
			WI = 1	7.0		2.3
		All hh with dep. childr.	*WI = 0*	56.3		72.5
			0 < WI < 0.5	43.7		51.9
			0.5 <= WI < 1	22.7		15.9
			WI = 1	10.2		5.8

Table 27. Comparison of Common cross-sectional indicators EU-SILC2005 and EU-SILC2006 –(continued)

				2005	*Age group change*	2006
9	*Risk-of-poverty rate before and after transfers by age and gender*	*Total*	*Total*	49.8	*Total*	48.6
			M	47.7		46.7
			F	51.6		50.4
	(a) before all transfers	*0-15*	*Total*	48.0	*0-17*	47.6
		16+	*Total*	50.2	*18+*	48.9
			M	47.6		46.5
			F	52.4		51.0
		16-64	*Total*	41.2	*18-64*	40.0
			M	40.3		39.2
			F	42.0		40.7
		65+	*Total*	89.7	*65+*	87.4
			M	89.8		88.7
			F	89.6		86.6
	(b) including pensions	*Total*	*Total*	29.3	*Total*	29.6
			M	30.1		30.2
			F	28.7		29.0
		0-15	*Total*	44.8	*0-17*	44.0
		16+	*Total*	26.2	*18+*	25.7
			M	26.7		26.2
			F	25.7		25.4
		16-64	*Total*	29.5	*18-64*	28.5
			M	30.1		29.0
			F	29.0		28.1
		65+	*Total*	11.4	*65+*	13.7
			M	7.0		9.7
			F	14.0		15.9
13	*Relative median risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender*	*Total*	*Total*	18.8	*Total*	24.0
			M	19.3		25.2
			F	17.9		23.3
		0-15	*Total*	18.8	*0-17*	25.2
		16+	*Total*	18.7	*18+*	23.7
			M	19.9		25.1
			F	17.6		22.6
		16-64	*Total*	19.9	*18-64*	24.9
			M	21.1		25.4
			F	19.2		24.1
		65+	*Total*	9.3	*65+*	17.0
			M	8.5		20.5
			F	10.8		15.6
14	*S80/S20 quintile share ratio*			4.0400		5.4618
15	*Gini coefficient*			0.2754		0.3330

Table 27. Comparison of Common cross-sectional indicators EU-SILC2005 2006 (cont.)

				2005	*Age group change*	2006
16	*Distribution of population*	*Total*	*Total*	100.0	*Total*	100.0
	by age and gender		*0-15*	17.1	*0-17*	18.0
	(a) total population		*16-24*	11.6	*18-24*	11.9
			25-49	36.3	*25-49*	35.4
			50-64	19.7	*50-64*	19.8
			65+	15.3	*65+*	15.0
			16+	82.9	*18+*	82.0
			16-64	67.6	*18-64*	67.1
			0-64	84.7	*0-64*	85.1
		Male	*Total*	100.0	*Total*	100.0
			0-15	18.5	*0-17*	19.4
			16-24	12.5	*18-24*	13.2
			25-49	38.2	*25-49*	36.8
			50-64	18.9	*50-64*	19.3
			65+	12.0	*65+*	11.4
			16+	81.5	*18+*	80.6
			16-64	69.5	*18-64*	69.2
			0-64	88.0	*0-64*	88.6
		Female	*Total*	100.0	*Total*	100.0
			0-15	15.9	*0-17*	16.7
			16-24	10.9	*18-24*	65.1
			25-49	34.6	*25-49*	34.1
			50-64	20.4	*50-64*	20.3
			65+	18.3	*65+*	18.1
			16+	84.1	*18+*	83.3
			16-64	12.9	*18-64*	65.1
			0-64	14.2	*0-64*	81.9
	(b) poor population	*Total*	*Total*	100.0	*Total*	100.0
			0-15	24.9	*0-17*	28.5
			16-24	14.5	*18-24*	13.7
			25-49	38.3	*25-49*	35.1
			50-64	14.9	*50-64*	13.9
			65+	7.5	*65+*	8.8
			16+	75.1	*18+*	71.5
			16-64	67.7	*18-64*	62.7
			0-64	92.6	*0-64*	91.2
		Male	*Total*	100.0	*Total*	100.0
			0-15	26.1	*0-17*	30.7
			16-24	15.3	*18-24*	14.4
			25-49	40.5	*25-49*	35.8
			50-64	14.5	*50-64*	14.3
			65+	3.7	*65+*	4.8
			16+	74.0	*18+*	69.3
			16-64	13.9	*18-64*	64.5
			0-64	15.1	*0-64*	95.2
		Female	*Total*	100.0	*Total*	100.0
			0-15	23.7	*0-17*	26.3
			16-24	13.8	*18-24*	13.0
			25-49	36.1	*25-49*	34.4
			50-64	15.3	*50-64*	13.6
			65+	11.1	*65+*	12.6
			16+	76.3	*18+*	73.7
			16-64	65.2	*18-64*	61.0
			0-64	89.0	*0-64*	87.4

Table 27. Comparison of Common cross-sectional indicators EU-SILC2005 and EU-SILC2006 –(continued)

				2005	*Age group change*	2006
17	*Distribution of population by most frequent activity*	*Total*	*16+*	100.0	*18+*	100.0
	Status and gender – (a) total population		*At work*	55.1		46.6
			Not at work	44.9		53.4
			of which: unemployed	4.1		5.6
			of which: retired	32.2		32.6
			of which: other inactive	8.6		15.2
		Male	*16+*	100.0	*18+*	100.0
			At work	60.4		54.0
			Not at work	39.6		46.0
			of which: unemployed	4.2		6.6
			of which: retired	27.0		27.7
			of which: other inactive	8.4		11.8
		Female	*16+*	100.0	*18+*	100.0
			At work	50.5		40.2
			Not at work	49.6		59.8
			of which: unemployed	4.0		4.7
			of which: retired	36.7		37.0
			of which: other inactive	8.8		18.2
	(b) poor population	*Total*	*16+*	100.0	*18+*	100.0
			At work	44.5		23.2
			Not at work	55.5		76.7
			of which: unemployed	16.7		21.5
			of which: retired	26.5		27.8
			of which: other inactive	12.4		27.4
		Male	*16+*	100.0	*18+*	100.0
			At work	51.5		31.3
			Not at work	48.5		68.7
			of which: unemployed	18.1		26.0
			of which: retired	20.1		23.5
			of which: other inactive	10.4		19.2
		Female	*16+*	100.0	*18+*	100.0
			At work	38.0		16.0
			Not at work	62.0		84.0
			of which: unemployed	15.4		17.6
			of which: retired	32.3		31.6
			of which: other inactive	14.2		34.8