Interviewer Instructions
AHM 2006
Definitions of the ad hoc module

Old age pensions on own right
1. old age pension
2. disability pensions for people above retirement age
3. other old-age type pensions

Old age pension. Pension benefits payable upon the completion of a certain age and length of service stipulated by the Act on the Social Insurance Pension. It includes: a.) old age pensions, b.) old age pensions determined with respect to the time allowed for age preference, c.) servicemen’s pensions, d.) old age pensions of persons pursuing certain artistic activities, e.) early old age pensions and f.) early old age pensions with reduced amount.

Disability pension. Pensions payable to persons having the statutory service time who have not reached the old-age retirement age at the time of determination but who have totally or partially lost their working capacity and who are, therefore, unable to perform regular work. The degree to which the working capacity has been lost is determined by the medical boards at the National Institute of Medical Expertise. (According to the relevant Hungarian legislation, disability pensions shall not be replaced by old age pensions after the beneficiaries have reached the retirement age.) For the purpose of pension statistics, accident-related disability pensions are included here, too.

Old age-type pensions. Collective term for early retirement pensions, pre-pensions, miners’ pensions and disability pensions for people above the retirement age in pension statistics.

Early retirement pension. Retirement based on an agreement between the employer and the employee close to the retirement age who has a specified (multi-decade) service time. Until the employee reaches the retirement age, the pension itself and the remittance costs are covered by the employer.

Other type of pensions: under-age disability or accident-related disability pension on own right, survivor’s pension (widow’s pension, parents’ pension), other.
The year, when person started to receive old age pension or old age-type pension (col248/249)

If the person received under-age disability or accident-related disability pension earlier, and she/he is above the retirement age now, the interviewer has to calculate the year when the person was entitled to aboveage disability pension, i.e. reached the statutory retirement age, as the beneficiaries are not notified about the change.

The official retirement age by year and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Retirement age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 1998</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-1999</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 and later</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 1995</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-1999</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the additional part of the questionnaire questions that are related to non-employed persons refer to persons aged 50-69 who finished work after 49 years old.

Main reason for retirement (col244)

The main reason has to be marked. If it is really impossible for the interviewed person to choose a “main reason”, the first code that applies in the order of the list should be coded.

Person reduced his/her working hours before stopping all work for pay or profit (col240)

Includes also persons who changed job with lower hours of work before moving to full retirement. It should be coded “No” if the person didn’t reduce the hours worked in a move to full retirement or worked part-time for a long time before full retirement.

Plan for stopping all work for pay or profit (col240)

This question refers to persons with a job or persons without a job but intending to work in the future.
Includes also persons who have changed jobs recently in order to work part-time before moving to full retirement.

“Plans not to do so within the next 5 years” should also be coded if the person doesn’t have the opportunity to reduce working hours, independently of his/her intention.

“Does not know about plans for the next 5 years” should be coded if the person has no idea about reducing working time. This code can also apply for persons with an uncertain job, persons who have worked part time for a long time and persons without a job.

**Planned age for stopping all work for pay or profit: with the intention not to return to the labour force (col241/242)**

This question refers to persons with a job or persons without a job but intending to work in the future.

**The conditions listed have contributed to person staying longer at work/would contribute to person staying longer at work (col245, col246, col247)**

The question refers to everybody aged 50-69.

“Yes” is the response if these aspects would have contributed to the person’s staying at work or would contribute to the person’s staying longer at work only “to some extent”. “More flexible working time arrangements” include the possibility of reducing working time, teleworking, changing working hours etc.

**Number of years spent working for pay or profit (during working life) (col252/253)**

If a person had a job, but was temporarily absent because of maternity leave, injury or temporary disability, slack work for technical or economical reasons, the related period is to be included.

Parental leave and unpaid leave taken longer than three months are excluded.

The number of years the person has spent working for pay or profit Should be recorded, regardless if as an employee or self-employed.

First significant job: vacation jobs taken by students from which they return to studies or to other non-work situations as well as other casual jobs undertaken from time to time should be disregarded.