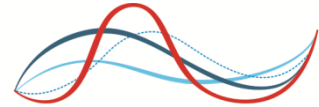




REPUBLIC OF CROATIA



CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY
Income and Living Conditions Survey (SILC)
For 2013

Organisational unit: Living Conditions and Economic Activity of
Population Statistics Department

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0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

The survey collects data on gross and net income of households and all household members, data on education status of persons, activity status and employment, health care and childcare, data on financial and material status of households and data on other aspects of living standards of households.

Survey results: poverty and social inclusion indicators

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 June 2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)

Commission regulation (EC) No 1980/2003 of 21 October 2003 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning EU-SILC as regards definitions and updated definitions

Commission regulation (EC) No 1981/2003 of 21 October 2003 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning EU-SILC as regards the fieldwork aspects and imputation procedures

Commission regulation (EC) No 1982/2003 of 21 October 2003 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning EU-SILC as regards the sampling and tracing rules

Commission regulation (EC) No 1983/2003 of 7 November 2003 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning EU-SILC as regards the list of target primary variables

Commission regulation (EC) No 28/2004 of 5 January 2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning EU-SILC as regards the detailed content of intermediate and final quality reports

Commission regulation (EC) No 676/2006 of 2 May 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning EU-SILC as regards definitions and updated definitions

EU-SILC 065 Description of Target Variables 2013, Eurostat

International Standard Classification of Education – ISCED-97, UNESCO, Document BPE 98/WS/1, 1998

Official Statistics Act (OG, Nos 103/03, 75/09 and 59/12)

- Classification system

National Classification of Activities, 2007 version (OG, Nos 58/07 and 72/07)

National Classification of Occupations, NKZ 10. (OG, No. 147/10)

National Classification of Education – NSKO (OG, No. 105/01)

Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA)

Code List of Countries

Citizenship

- Concepts and definitions

Definitions:

Household is every family or other community of individuals who live together and jointly spend their income in order to meet the basic existential needs (accommodation, food etc.).

Total income of a household is the total net income received by a household and all its members during the defined reference period. Total income includes the income from paid employment, the income from self-employment, the property income, pensions, social transfers and other receipts from persons who are not household members.

Equivalised income is calculated by dividing the total household income by the equivalised household size calculated according to the modified OECD scale, in which the household head is given coefficient 1, every other adult aged 14 and over is given coefficient 0.5, and every child under 14 years of age is given coefficient 0.3.

Basic indicators:

At-risk-of-poverty rate – a percentage of persons with the equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.

At-risk-of-poverty threshold is set at 60% of the mean (median) equivalised disposable income of all households. It is expressed in kuna.

Material deprivation rate shows the percentage of people living in households cannot afford, exclusively due to lack of financial resources, at least three of nine items of material deprivation.

At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers is calculated by excluding social transfers and pensions when defining the income. This indicator is used in combination with the standard at-risk-of-poverty rate in order to evaluate the impact of social transfers and pensions on the risk of poverty.

- Statistical units

Private households and their members

- Statistical population

Target population is private households. Private household is every family or other community of individuals who live together and jointly spend their income in order to meet the basic existential needs (accommodation, food etc.). A household is also considered every person who lives alone (one-person household).

1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

External users – national:

- scientific and research institutes (Institute for Public Finance, the Institute of Economics, etc.)
- ministries and agencies (Ministry of Social Policy, Croatian Employment Service etc.)

External users – international:

UN, ILO

1.1.1 User needs

The standard prescribed by Eurostat fulfils the needs of both domestic and international users. Occasional additional data processing is required.

1.1.2 User satisfaction

No user satisfaction survey is conducted.

There is no feedback on satisfaction of external users.

Internal users are generally satisfied with the quality of data.

1.2. Completeness

The survey is completely harmonised with EU regulations and the Eurostat's methodology prescribed for the EU-SILC survey. It covers all variables specified in the aforementioned methodology.

1.2.1 Data completeness rate

Data completeness rate is: 100%

2. Accuracy and reliability

2.1. Sampling error

The sampling error shows the precision of sample-based estimates of population parameters. Sampling errors were calculated applying the linearization method. The calculation was done in a way that the at-risk-of-poverty threshold had been fixed.

2.1.1 Sampling error indicators

Sampling error indicators:

Statistic	Value
Material deprivation rate	0.9
Rate of low work intensity of a household	0.86
Risk-of-poverty rate	1.02
Risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	0.9

2.1.2 Bias due to sample selection process

Indicator for this survey is not computed.

2.2. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors are linked to other errors that are not connected with the sample selection – coverage, measurement, processing, non-response.

2.2.1 Coverage error

The sampling frame was the 2001 Census data. The eligibility rate for ultimate selection units (in this case, addresses) was 86.2%.

2.2.2 Over-coverage rate

Over-coverage rate is: 13.79%

2.2.3 Measurement errors

The checks are integrated into the CAPI questionnaire (checks of minimum and maximum values, logical connection between individual questions, etc.).

During the data processing, a detailed verification of all responses are done, like checks of input values by ranges, checks of possible answers, verification of all income items, logical data checks on economic activity, educational status etc.

2.2.4 Non-response errors

The non-response error shows how many statistical units did not fill in the questionnaire. According to Eurostat's recommendations, the unweighted non-response rate of households is computed for households that have been for the first time included into the sample. In 2013, it was 46.2%. The unweighted rate at the individual level was 47.7% in 2013.

2.2.5 Unit non-response rate

The unweighted non-response rate for all households in the sample was 26.51%.

2.2.6 Item non-response-rate

The unweighted item non-response rate:

Variable	Value
Alimony paid (compulsory + voluntary) – gross	10.3
Alimony received (compulsory + voluntary) – gross	15.2
Income from rental of property or land – gross	37.2
Income from using company car for private purposes – gross	26.8
Income from using company car for private purposes – gross	0
Family/children related allowances – gross	16.4
Income received by people aged under 16 – gross	44.3
Employee cash or near cash income – gross	45.1
Disability benefits– gross	6.9
Pension from individual private plans – gross	40
Monthly earnings for employees – gross	0
Interest repayments on mortgage – gross	0
Unemployment benefits – gross	10.9
Housing allowances – gross	12.9
Employee cash or near cash income – gross	22.6
Cash profits or losses from self-employment – gross	54.8
Survivors' benefits – gross	7.2
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified – gross	7.25
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid – gross	27.2
Regular inter-household cash transfer received – gross	47.9
Old-age benefits – gross	9.1

(continued))

%

Variable	Value
Value of goods produced for own consumption – gross	20.9
Optional employer's social insurance contribution	0
Contributions to individual private pension plans	0
Sickness benefits – gross	26.4
Education-related allowances – gross	4.8
Income tax and social contributions – gross	0
Regular taxes on wealth – gross	14.2
Employers' social insurance contributions	0
Total household gross income	31.5
Total disposable household income	33.1
Total disposable household income before social transfers	38.4
Total disposable household income before social transfers	32.9

2.2.7 Processing errors

During the data processing, a detailed verification of all responses are done, like checks of input values by ranges, checks of possible answers, verification of all income items, logical data checks on economic activity, educational status etc.

2.2.8 Imputation rate

%

Variable	Value
Alimony paid (compulsory + voluntary) – gross	10.3
Alimony received (compulsory + voluntary) – gross	15.2
Income from rental of property or land – gross	37.2
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business – gross	26.8
Income from using company car for private purposes – gross	0
Family/children related allowances – gross	16.4
Income received by people aged under 16 – gross	44.3
Non-cash employee income – gross	45.1
Disability benefits – gross	6.9
Pension from individual private plans – gross	40
Monthly earnings for employees – gross	0
Interest repayments on mortgage – gross	0
Unemployment benefits – gross	10.9
Housing allowances – gross	12.9
Employee cash or near cash income – gross	22.6
Cash profits or losses from self-employment – gross	54.8
Survivors' benefits – gross	7.2
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified – gross	7.25
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid – gross	27.2
Regular inter-household cash transfer received – gross	47.9

(continued)

%

Variable	Value
Old-age benefits – gross	9.1
Value of goods produced for own consumption	20.9
Optional employer's social insurance contribution	0
Contributions to individual private pension plans	0
Sickness benefits	26.4
Education-related allowances	4.8
Income tax and social contributions – gross	0
Regular taxes on wealth – gross	14.2
Employers' social insurance contributions	0
Total household gross income	31.5
Total disposable household income	33.1
Total disposable household income before social transfers	38.4
Total disposable household income before social transfers	32.9

2.2.9 Editing rate

Unweighted editing rate for particular variables:

%

Variable	Value
D106 Average monthly value of food and drink produced for own consumption	21.07
D75 Monthly amount of maternity benefit	0.81
D77 Annual amount for newborn's equipment	0
D85 Income received by people aged under 16	0
D84 Regular inter-household cash transfer received	0
D85_2 Alimony received (compulsory + voluntary)	0
D89 Income from rental of property or land	1.24
D91_2 Income from renting business premises, vehicle or equipment	3.33
D94 Income from agriculture (fishery, hunting, forestry)	11.69
D95 Value of produced food and drink on own land consumed on weekly base for the need of household itself	18.22
I10_A Monthly net salary	0.06
I14_A_Net amount of holiday allowance	0
I14_B_Net amount of Christmas allowance	0
I14_C_Net amount of paid overtime	2.02
I14_D_Net amount of bonus for successful business	0
I14_E_Net amount of 13th salary	0
I14_F_Net amount of allowances paid for working in remote locations	0
I14_G_Net amount of commissions, tips and gratuities	0
I14_H_Net amount for public transport	5.04

(continued)

%

Variable	Value
I31 Self-employment income	0.51
I36 Income from copyrighted contract	0
I47 Income from immediate benefit	0
I47_2 Income from „Hands-on“ benefit	4.44
I62 Net amount from pension	0.07
I77 Unemployment benefits	0.86
I79 Disability benefits	1.56
I8 Monthly gross salary	0
I81 Sickness benefit	2.5
I90 Amount of severance pay	56

2.2.10 Hit rate

Hit rate is: 30.32%

2.2.11 Model assumption error

Not applicable

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1 Data revision – policy

Not applicable.

The dual dissemination of data (preliminary results – final results) has been introduced in order to achieve timeliness.

2.3.2 Data revision – practice

Not applicable.

The dual dissemination of data (preliminary results – final results) has been introduced in order to achieve timeliness.

2.3.3 Data revision – average size

Indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.4. Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

3. Timeliness and Punctuality

3.1. Timeliness

Timeliness represents the length of time between the day when data are issued and the reference period they refer to, expressed in months.

3.1.1 Time lag – first results

Time lag – first results is: T + 10.

3.1.2 Time lag – final results

Time lag – final results is: T + 11.

3.2. Punctuality

All publications are issued according to the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues

3.2.1 Punctuality – delivery and publication

Delivery and publication is: 100%.

4. Accessibility and clarity

- Printed publications – First Release, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia
- Web page of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics – electronic versions of First Release and Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia
- Other (e-mail etc.)

4.1. News release

Poverty Indicators, 2013 – Preliminary Data

Poverty Indicators, 2013 – Final Data

4.2. Other publications

Statistical Yearbook, Statistical Information, Women and Men in Croatia

4.3. On-line database

Not applicable.

4.4. Micro-data access

Access to microdata is regulated by provisions of the Official Statistics Act, the Ordinance on the Access to Confidential Statistical Data and the Ordinance on the Conditions and Terms of Using Confidential Data for Scientific Purposes.

4.5. Documentation on methodology

Notes on methodology are published in First Release, while other methodological documents on the survey are available on the Eurostat's web site:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income_social_inclusion_living_conditions/methodology

5. Comparability

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

Not applicable.

5.2. Comparability over time

The survey was included in the statistical system in 2010. For the time being, data for the period from 2010 to 2013 are available.

5.2.1 Length of comparable time series

Length of comparable time series is: 4.

5.2.2 Reasons for break in time series

Not applicable.

6. Coherence

6.1. Coherence – short-term and structural data

The comparison with data from the Labour Force Survey and/or the Household Budget Survey as regards, for example, socio-economic status of the household respondent, educational status of household members, etc., is possible.

Self-defined economic status	%	
	ADS 2013 (SILC)	ARS 2013 (LFS)
Employees	34.71	34.38
Self-employed	4.24	6.18
Unemployed	16.32	13.72
Pupils, students, further training, unpaid work experience	7.99	9.81
In retirement	30.56	29.11
Disabled/unfit to work	0.68	1.26
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	4.83	5.28
Other inactive persons	0.67	0.26
Total	100.00	100.00

6.2. Coherence – national accounts

Indicator for this survey is not computed.

6.3. Coherence – administrative sources

Indicator for this survey is not computed.

7. Cost and burden

7.1. Cost

535 000 kuna – that amount related to compensations to external interviewers for data collection.

7.2. Burden

The average duration of the interview in the household was 55.3 minutes.