REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY

Income and Living Conditions Survey (SILC)
For 2014

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. The survey is a reference data source for monitoring income, poverty and social exclusion statistics. Survey results: poverty and social exclusion indicators (monetary poverty, material deprivation indicators, distribution of income, housing conditions).

- Reference period

The survey is carried out annually and, therefore, the reference period is a calendar year, i.e. 2014

- Legal acts and other agreements

Official Statistics Act (OG, Nos 103/03, 75/09, 59/12 and 12/13 – consolidated text)

Annual Implementation Plan of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia 2014

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 2014, Eurostat

- Classification system

Decision on the 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)

International Standard Classification of Education
Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA) 2011

Common classification of territorial units for statistics, 2013 version (NUTS)
Alphabetical Code List of States and Countries – Letter Codes of Settlements of the Republic of Croatia, 2014

All mentioned classifications are available on the web site of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics in the KLASUS application:
http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv/important/Nomen/nomenclatures.htm

- Concepts and definitions

Basic 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. This procedure is applied in order to allot equal share to each member with respect to joint earnings.

Basic indicators:

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

The at-risk-of-poverty threshold represents a borderline of the risk of poverty. It is determined by calculating the equivalised income per household member for all households. After that, the middle value (median) of the income distribution is determined and 60% of the median is determined as the risk-of-poverty threshold. It is presented in kuna.

People in risk of poverty or social exclusion is an indicator that represents persons (as percentage of persons in total population) who are at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in a household with very low work intensity.

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.

The quintile share ratio (S80/S20) is an indicator of the income inequality and it measures the ratio in the top and bottom quintiles. It represents the ratio between the total equivalised income of the 20% of population with the highest income and the 20% of population with the lowest income.

Gini coefficient is a measure of income inequality distribution. If there were a perfect equality, that is, if each person received the same income, the Gini coefficient would be 0%. The closer to 100% the value is, the greater the income inequality is.

The relative at-risk-of-poverty gap is a difference between the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and the equivalised income median of persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.

The dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold indicates a percentage of persons at the risk of poverty in case when the at-risk-of-poverty threshold is set at 40%, 50% and 70% of the median equivalised income.

- Statistical units

The survey is carried out on the sample of private households. Statistical units are all selected private households and all household members. Household members aged 16 and over (age as on 31 December 2013) are included in a detailed individual interview according to the prescribed methodology.

- Statistical population

The survey is carried out on the sample of private households and, according to the methodology. Institutional households (boarding homes, prisons, hospitals providing permanent accommodation to persons, etc.) are not included.

1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

Data obtained in this survey are used for creating social policies, in various scientific analyses and international comparisons and, in general, for informing the broad public on the social development status.

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:
scientific and research institutes, UN, ILO, UNICEF

1.1.1 User needs

Scientific and research institutes as well as individual researchers use data for national and international scientific and research projects and papers aimed at developing recommendations for relevant institutions in order to improve the socio-economic status of the population in risk of poverty or social exclusion. Ministries and other policy-makers use survey data for determining necessary improvements in their scope of work, e.g. in the area of social policy.

International users: Eurostat use survey data for systematic and user-oriented review of internationally comparable indicators on income and living conditions of the population (for all EU Member States). UNICEF use indicators of poverty and living conditions of children to focus its activities and aid on the most vulnerable groups of children.

1.1.2 User satisfaction

The User Satisfaction Survey was conducted in 2013 on the operation of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics in general, which also included the domain of population income. At the time being, a particular user satisfaction survey on the population income is not conducted.

1.2. Completeness

Data collected in this survey are set in the methodology as defined in EU regulations and Eurostat's methodology standards prescribed for the EU-SILC survey (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions). The conduct of that survey, data processing and data releasing are entirely harmonised with the defined methodology, which ensured full comparability of national data with other EU Member States' data.

1.2.1 Data completeness rate

The contents of the survey, processing method and data accessibility are entirely harmonised with EU regulations and Eurostat's methodological standards. Data ensure full comparability with other EU Member States' data. A part of data is available to users through regular publications of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics. Other data are available on users' request. 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 or the Woodruff method (SAS SURVEYFREQ and SURVEYMEANS procedures). The calculation was done by fixing the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.

The following formula was used in the precision calculation:

$se < sqrt [(p \times (1 - p))/X]$

Where se = standard error; sqrt = square root; p = proportion (of the at-risk-of-poverty rate); X = minimum effective sample size

2.1.1 Sampling error indicators

Sampling error indicators:

Table 1. Sampling error indicators for particular indicators

	Indicator	Standard error	95% reliability interval		Coefficient of variation (%)
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
At-risk-of-poverty threshold					
One-person household	**23.760**	373.40	23.028	24.492	1.57
Household consisting of two adults and two children	**49.896**	784.13	48.359	51.433	1.57
People at risk of poverty and social exclusion					
Total	**29.3**	0.98	27.4	31.2	3.34
Men	**28.6**	1.05	26.6	30.7	3.67
Women	**29.9**	1.04	27.9	32.0	3.48
0 – 17	**29.0**	2.01	25.1	33.0	6.93
18 – 64	**29.3**	1.02	27.3	31.3	3.48
65+	**29.7**	1.11	27.5	31.9	3.74

(continued)

	Indicator	Standard error	95% reliability interval		Coefficient of variation (%)
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
At-risk-of-poverty rate					
Total	**19.4**	0.89	17.7	21.1	4.59
Men	**18.7**	0.92	16.9	20.5	4.92
Women	**20.1**	0.95	18.2	21.9	4.73
0 – 17	**21.1**	1.91	17.4	24.9	9.05
18 – 64	**17.9**	0.89	16.1	19.6	4.97
65+	**23.1**	1.01	21.1	25.1	4.37
At-risk-of-poverty rate, by regions					
Adriatic Croatia	**18.1**	1.61	15.0	21.3	8.90
Continental Croatia	**20.4**	1.09	18.2	22.5	5.34
People severely materially deprived					
Total	**13.9**	0.84	12.3	15.6	6.04
Men	**13.6**	0.85	11.9	15.2	6.25
Women	**14.3**	0.90	12.5	16.0	6.29
0 – 17	**13.1**	1.73	9.7	16.5	13.21
18 – 64	**13.9**	0.84	12.3	15.6	6.04
65+	**14.7**	0.87	13.0	16.4	5.92
People living in households with very low work intensity					
Total	**14.7**	0.84	13.0	16.3	5.71
Men	**14.4**	0.84	12.7	16.1	5.83
Women	**15.0**	0.98	13.0	16.9	6.53
0 – 17	**12.9**	1.57	8.4	14.4	12.17
18 – 64	**15.3**	0.75	13.8	16.7	4.90

2.1.2 Bias due to sample selection process

Bias due to sample selection process indicator is not computed since the survey is conducted on the sample of randomly selected units. The sample is representative for the whole population because not a single part of the population is omitted.

2.2. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors are linked to all errors that are not related to sample selection, such as coverage errors, measurement errors, processing errors and non-response errors. Non-response errors are caused by the non-response of the whole survey unit (household or reference person – unit non-response) and by the non-response to a single item, i.e. question in the questionnaire (item non-response).

2.2.1 Coverage error

The sampling frame for a new rotation group for the Income and Living Conditions Survey in 2014 was based on data of the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in 2011. The eligibility rate for a part of the sample that was included in the Survey for the first time (the part selected in 2014) was 94.38%.

Table 2. Eligibility rate by statistical regions for a new rotation group

Statistical region (NUTS 2)	Selected addresses	Valid addresses	Valid address rate (%)
Republic of Croatia	3 416	3 224	94.38
Adriatic Croatia	1 421	1 354	95.29
Continental Croatia	1 995	1 870	93.73

2.2.2 Over-coverage rate

An over-coverage rate represents a share of sample units that do not belong to the target population. In the case of SILC, it represents a share of addresses selected into the sample, for which it was determined after the fieldwork (interviewing) that they did not exist, or that they were not occupied, or that the dwelling existed but it was not intended for permanent dwelling (business premises, cottages, summer houses etc.). It is calculated only for a new rotation group.

The unweighted over-coverage rate is: 5.6%

2.2.3 Measurement errors

Measurement errors are all errors that may occur during the collection or entry of data into questionnaires. Those errors can be minimised by correctly defining of the questionnaire, a detailed training of interviewers, implementing an adequate data collection method as well as by checking of questionnaires during and after the field work. The data collection method implemented in the SILC 2014 was CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interview). This method ensures a standardised interviewing. The questionnaire has been designed in the Blaise application.

Questions have been defined in a way that they contain all information sufficient for an answer. If there is a need for additional explanations regarding questions, the interviewer can at any time offer explanations that can be found under almost every question, or put down additional explanations regarding answers. A methodological unit in charge of the survey conducts a detailed testing of the questionnaire before the beginning of the survey. The questionnaire contains an integrated logical sequence of questions as well as logical checks of answers (checks of minimal and maximal values, logical connection between particular questions, checks of impossible values, categories of answers that are automatically adjusted to other answers etc.).

The survey questionnaire is very minute. It has been created so to help collect the required variables defined in the methodology in the best possible way. Having in mind that the system of incomes at the national level is quite broad, a single income variable defined in the methodology is referred to in several questions. This is why there are two sets of microdata, a set defined by the EU methodology and a set defined by the survey questionnaire. The questionnaire is divided into two main parts:

- The questionnaire for a household as a whole: it contains information on each selected household and data on a dwelling, relations between household members, demographic data on each household member, housing data, finances, durables, income received by the household as a whole.

- The questionnaire for household members: answered by each household member aged 16 and over (age as on 31 December 2013). It contains information on education, activity and labour status, all income components at individual level, data on health status, child care.

Prior to the data collection (field work), interviewers and controllers attended a two-day training. A total of 73 interviewers and 21 controllers (one controller per county in charge of coordination of work) were involved in the data collection. The training was focused on five main domains: general handling of laptops, general functioning of the questionnaire in the Blaise application, using the application for managing and transmission of data (Case Management System), interviewing skills and detailed methodological explanations related to each individual question in the questionnaire.

The data collection is followed by detailed verification of all responses (such as the checks of minimum and maximum values, verification of all income items, check of impossible values etc.).

2.2.4   Non-response errors

The non-response error shows how many statistical units did not fill in the questionnaire.

There are two types of non-response:

- non-response of the entire observation unit (household/referent person selected into the sample)
- non-response to individual questions – the selected observation unit is successfully interviewed, but answers regarding individual question/variable are not collected.

2.2.5   Unit non-response rate

The unit non-response rate is divided to the non-response rate at household level and the non-response rate at individual level.

The non-response rate at household level is calculated according to the following formula:

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

Where:

Ra – means a number of successfully contacted addresses/a number of valid addresses

Rh – means a number of households successfully interviewed/number of valid households living at contacted addresses.

The non-response rate at individual level is calculated according to the following formula:

$$Nrp = (1-(Rp))*100$$

Where:

Rp – means a number of completed individual interviews/number of valid persons in successfully interviewed households

Table 3. Non-response rate

Rate of contacted addresses (Ra)*		Rate of successfully interviewed households (Rh)*		Rate of successfully completed individual interviews (Rp)*		Non-response rate at household level (NRh)*		Non-response rate at individual level (NRp)*		Total non-response rate at individual level (NRp)*	
A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*
89.85	85.30	72.38	65.55	98.03	99.35	34.97	44.09	1.97	0.65	36.25	44.45

A* = Total sample; B* = New rotation group selected in the sample in 2014

Table 4. Distribution of contacted households by rotation groups

Rotation group	Interview accepted for database (DB135 = 1)		Interview rejected* (DB135 = 2)	
	Number	%	Number	%
1	1 099	20.3	0	0.0
2	1 199	22.1	0	0.0
3	1 283	23.7	0	0.0
4	1 834	33.9	0	0.0
Total	5 415	100.0	0	0.0

Table 5. Distribution of households by successfully contacted address

Rotation group	Total		Address contacted (DB120 = 11)		Address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 + 22 + 23)		Address cannot be located (DB120 = 21)		Address unable to access (DB120 = 22)		Address does not exist or in unoccupied (DB120 = 23)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1 284	16.3	1 219	15.5	65	0.8	42	0.5	0	0.0	23	0.3
2	1 479	18.8	1 406	17.9	73	0.9	41	0.5	0	0.0	32	0.4
3	1 630	20.7	1 546	19.7	84	1.1	48	0.6	1	0.0	35	0.5
4	3 467	44.1	2 798	35.6	669	8.5	476	6.1	0	0.0	193	2.7
Total	7 860	100.0	6 969	88.7	891	11.3	607	7.7	1	0.0	283	3.6

Table 6. Distribution of contacted addresses by outcome per interviewed household

Rotation group	Total		Interview successfully completed (DB130 = 11)		Interview not completed (DB130 = 21 + 22 + 23 + 24)		Interview rejected (DB130 = 21)		Entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork (DB130 = 22)		Household unable to respond (DB130 = 23)		Other reasons (DB130 = 24)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1 219	17.5	1 099	15.8	120	1.7	79	1.1	27	0.4	14	0.2	0	0.0
2	1 405	20.2	1 199	17.2	206	3.0	111	1.6	60	0.9	35	0.5	0	0.0
3	1 546	22.2	1 283	18.4	263	3.8	178	2.6	47	0.7	38	0.6	0	0.0
4	2 798	40.2	1 834	26.3	964	13.8	767	11.0	91	1.3	106	1.5	0	0.0
Total	6 968	100.0	5 415	77.7	1 553	22.3	1 135	16.3	225	3.2	193	2.8	0	0.0

2.2.6 Item non-response-rate

The unweighted item non-response rate:

Item non-response rate

Item non-response rate is calculated only for aggregated income variables according to the Eurostat's methodology.

Table 7. Item non-response rate

Income variables Total number of households = 5 443 Total number of persons = 12 296		No income		Income		Full data on income amount		Partial or missing data on income amount	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	5 156	94.73	287	5.27	154	53.66	133	46.34
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	5 152	94.65	291	5.35	217	74.57	74	25.43
HY050G	Family/children related allowances	4 792	88.04	651	11.96	579	88.94	72	11.06
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	5 283	97.06	160	2.94	149	93.13	11	6.88
HY070G	Housing allowances	5 359	98.46	84	1.54	72	85.71	12	14.29
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	5 033	92.47	410	7.53	229	55.85	181	44.15
HY081G	Alimonies received (compulsory + voluntary)	5 393	99.08	50	0.92	37	74.00	13	26.00
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	5 297	97.32	146	2.68	146	100.00		0.00
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	5 138	94.40	305	5.60	208	68.20	97	31.80
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	4 209	77.33	1 234	22.67	1 083	87.76	151	12.24
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	5 210	95.72	233	4.28	189	81.12	44	18.88
HY131G	Alimonies paid (compulsory + voluntary)	5 405	99.30	38	0.70	34	89.47	4	10.53
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	2 083	38.27	3 360	61.73	3 360	100.00		0.00
HY170G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	3 183	58.48	2 260	41.52	1 824	80.71	436	19.29
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	8 148	66.27	4 148	33.95	3 075	74.13	1073	25.87
PY020G	Non-cash employee income	12 023	97.78	273	2.23	122	44.69	151	55.31
PY021G	Income from using company car for private purposes	12 248	99.61	48	0.39	48	100.00		0.00
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	8 148	66.27	4 148	33.95	4 148	100.00		0.00
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contributions	12 207	99.28	89	0.73	89	100.00		0.00
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	12 192	99.15	104	0.85	104	100.00		0.00
PY050G	Cash profits or losses from self-employment	10 905	88.69	1 391	11.38	802	57.66	589	42.34
PY080G	Pensions received from individual private plans	12 288	99.93	8	0.07	8	100.00		0.00
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	12 005	97.63	291	2.38	258	88.66	33	11.34
PY100G	Old-age benefits	9 541	77.59	2 755	22.55	2 553	92.67	202	7.33
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	11 438	93.02	858	7.02	800	93.24	58	6.76
PY120G	Sickness benefits	12 228	99.45	68	0.56	41	60.29	27	39.71
PY130G	Disability benefits	11 092	90.21	1 204	9.85	1 122	93.19	81	6.73
PY140G	Education-related allowances	12 218	99.37	78	0.64	74	94.87	4	5.13

2.2.7 Processing errors

During the data processing, a detailed verification of all responses is done, such as checks of input values by ranges, checks of possible answers, verifications of all income items, logical data checks on economic activity and activity and occupation codes, educational status etc. The data processing is done on a microdata set at the questionnaire level and not on a data set defined by the EU methodology.

2.2.8 Imputation rate

The imputation is a process applied to supplement uncollected, invalid or inconsistent data that were impossible to edit. Regarding the SILC, all income variables for which a respondent claimed to receive but did not offer an answer to the question on their amount are imputed. All missing or inconsistent values are imputed by using one of the imputation methods, which means that the imputation rate equals the item non-response rate given in Table 7. Item non-response rate.

2.2.9 Editing rate

The editing rate is defined for particular key variables as a number of units for which source values have been corrected after data verification in relation to the total number of units. To put it simply, it is a ratio of a number of corrected data (either by repeating CAPI or by logical corrections) to the total number of available data, i.e. data that have been checked. The editing rate is presented at the survey question level and only for variables referring to various types of income.

Table 8. Editing rate for particular variables (unweighted)

%

Variable		Coverage level	Value
D106	Average monthly value of food and drink produced for own consumption	Croatia	1.38
D75	Monthly amount of maternity benefit	Croatia	1.27
D77	Annual amount for newborn's equipment	Croatia	0
D83	Income received by people aged under 16	Croatia	0
D85	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	Croatia	0
D85_2	Alimony received (compulsory + voluntary)	Croatia	0
D89	Income from rental of property or land	Croatia	0.35
D91_2	Income from renting business premises, vehicle or equipment	Croatia	0
D94	Income from agriculture (fishery, hunting, forestry)	Croatia	0
D95	Value of produced food and drink on own land consumed on weekly base for the need of household itself	Croatia	4.35
I10_A	Monthly net salary	Croatia	0
I14_A	Net amount of holiday allowance	Croatia	16.2
I14_B_	Net amount of Christmas allowance	Croatia	10.96
I14_C_	Net amount of paid overtime	Croatia	2.67
I14_D_	Net amount of bonus for successful business	Croatia	0
I14_E_	Net amount of 13th salary	Croatia	11.76

Variable		Coverage level	Value
I14_F_	Net amount of allowances paid for working in remote locations	Croatia	0
I90	Amount of severance pay	Croatia	12.7
I14_G_	Net amount of commissions, tips and gratuities	Croatia	6.06
I14_H_	Net amount for public transport	Croatia	4.4
I31	Self-employment income	Croatia	0
I36	Income from copyrighted contract	Croatia	0
I47	Income from immediate benefit	Croatia	1.12
I47_2	Income from „hands-on" benefit	Croatia	0.68
I62	Net amount from pension	Croatia	0.05
I77	Unemployment benefits	Croatia	0
I79	Disability benefits	Croatia	0.49
I8	Monthly gross salary	Croatia	0
I81	Sickness benefit	Croatia	13.24

2.2.10 Hit rate

Hit rate of data verification is a ratio of corrected data to the total number of incorrect data records in the data verification. In 2014, it is: 23%

2.2.11 Model assumption error

This indicator is not computed for SILC. All implemented data weighting models and imputation models for the missing data are accurate and harmonised with the Eurostat's recommendations and, therefore, there is no occurrence of any assumption error of a model used in the statistical processing.

2.3.   Data revision

2.3.1   Data revision – policy

In the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues in 2015 it is determined for the SILC data for 2014 to be released as provisional data and final data. Provisional data are issued after all phases of processing but Eurostat's final checks and verification. Final data are issued after Eurostat's final checks and verification. In final checks and before the verification there is a possibility for certain changes in data to occur, which have only a minimum impact on the outcome.

2.3.2   Data revision – practice

If there is a need to correct some of the already published data (except previous data), a correction is published along with a notice about the correction.

2.3.3   Data revision – average size

It is not recommended for this quality indicator to be computed for annual surveys.

2.4. Seasonal adjustment

This indicator cannot be applied in SILC.

3. Timeliness and Punctuality

3.1. Timeliness

3.1.1   Time lag – first results

According to the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues for 2015, provisional SILC 2014 data are to be issued nine months after the reference period, i.e. on 30 September 2015 (T + 9).

3.1.2   Time lag – final results

According to the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues for 2015, provisional SILC 2014 data are to be issued 11.5 months after the reference period, i.e. on 16 December 2015.

3.2. Punctuality

3.2.1   Punctuality – delivery and publication

Punctuality is a period between the actual date of data issue and targeted date of data issue according to the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues for 2015. Concerning SILC 2014, all publications were issued according to the defined deadlines, so delivery and publication is 100%.

4. Accessibility and clarity

Survey results are available in electronic and paper form as well as on the web site of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics: www.dzs.hr

All additional information regarding the results and the survey can be found at e-mail: stat.info@dzs.hr

4.1. News release

Poverty Indicators, 2014 – Preliminary Data

Poverty Indicators, 2014 – Final Data

Income and Living Conditions Survey Results, 2014

The mentioned publications are available on the following links:

http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2015/14-01-01_01_2015.htm
http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2015/14-01-02_01_2015.htm
http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2016/SI-1580.pdf

4.2. Other publications

The SILC results are issued in the publications of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics: Statistical Yearbook, Statistical Information, Women and Men in Croatia, Croatia in Figures.

4.3. On-line database

The results of the 2014 SILC results are currently available in the form of online databases only on the Eurostat website
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data

4.4. Micro-data access

Access to micro-data is regulated by provisions of the Ordinance on the Conditions and Terms of Using Confidential Data for Scientific Purposes (OG, No. 137/13). Microdata are available at the level of variables defined in the EU methodology and not at the level of the questionnaire.

4.5. Documentation on methodology

Notes on methodology are published in First Release and in the publication entitled the Income and Living Conditions Survey Results, 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.

The detailed description of the methodology applied can be found in Quality Reports issued on the web site of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics related to quality.

5. Comparability

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

This indicator is not applicable to the 2014 SILC Survey.

5.2. Comparability over time

The comparability over time, as one of the basic dimensions of the quality, is related to the need for obtained data and information to be comparable over time.

Table 9. Comparison of individual statistics for income variables at household level, 2011 – 2014

SILC	2011			2012			2013			2014		
Income variables at household level	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median
HY010	1 505 903	6 347	80 702.40	1 511 298	5 818	79 137.89	1 513 881.73	5 341	76 000.00	1 514 264	5 423	77 186.83
HY020	1 506 943	6 351	68 500.00	15 12 318	5 822	67 440.00	1 514 509.56	5 344	66 014.00	1 514 442	5 424	66 100.00
HY022	1 437 378	6 026	62 440.00	1 443 386	5 529	61 100.00	1 450 502.82	5 077	60 000.00	1 450 553	5 162	60 100.00
HY023	1 182 980	4 677	60 000.00	1 184 444	4 250	58 738.00	1 189 994.93	3 869	57 160.00	1 195 042	4 006	58 320.00
HY030G	1 487 950	6 325	1 642.00	1 496 612	5 795	1 600.00	1 485 776.00	5 297	1 500.00	1 486 211	5 356	1 500.00
HY040G	58 385	260	14 000.00	58 265	234	15 382.00	58 570.56	226	16 500.00	73 064	287	15 600.00
HY050G	228 952	800	6 000.00	243 443	761	7 188.00	239 619.54	634	6 000.00	245 956	651	6 652.00
HY060G	50 925	212	6 000.00	47 742	177	7 200.00	54 684.44	193	7 200.00	45 176	160	7 200.00
HY080G	91 235	381	10 000.00	92 278	375	9 000.00	119 258.46	403	7 000.00	120 013	410	8 000.00
HY090G	121 955	487	1 873.00	110 856	412	1 800.00	101 285.17	339	1 500.00	81 516	291	1 500.00
HY100G	34 581	117	10 901.37	33 683	108	12 937.25	31 459.47	86	13 204.52	48 696	146	12 019.70
HY110G	61 228	205	1 100.00	75 819	212	1 000.00	124 867.86	280	1 000.00	120 783	305	850.00
HY120G	482 645	1 827	360.00	458 576	1 579	366.00	383 766.07	1 205	350.00	388 363	1 234	350.00
HY130G	62 543	249	6 000.00	60 729	226	6 700.00	48 050.69	184	8 400.00	65 548	233	6 000.00
HY140G	1 034 058	3 922	21 013.63	1 031 202	3 574	20 141.66	1 029 555.30	3 222	19 229.50	1 039 093	3360	19 620.22
HY170G	569 596	2 579	3 000.00	580 591	2 427	3 120.00	542 081.50	2 121	3 012.00	589 074	2 260	2 400.00

Table 10. Comparison of individual statistics for income variables at individual level, 2011 – 2014

SILC	2011			2012			2013			2014		
Income variables at household level	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median	Sum of weights	Number of observations	Median
PY010G	1 316 582	4 644	60 000.00	1 303 283	4 145	61324.95	1 340 757.56	3 921	58 700.34	1 391 890	4 148	57 000.00
PY020G	114 592	408	5 340.00	105 992	339	6750.00	109 005.07	295	4 000.00	98 541	273	6 875.00
PY030G	1 316 582	4 644	22 223.54	1 303 283	4 145	23760.31	1 340 757.56	3 921	21 457.57	1 331 890	4 148	21 120.00
PY035G	51 386	164	3 000.00	42 994	119	2650.00	43 128.59	111	2 086.00	33 410	104	2 400.00
PY050G	468 577	2 011	14 450.00	435 813	1 624	14666.67	399 744.07	1 262	14 893.62	418 791	1 391	15 333.33
PY090G	88 960	364	9 000.00	90 374	341	8400.00	85 828.29	267	7 200.00	87 601	291	7 200.00
PY100G	663 576	3 244	28 800.00	657 040	2 960	29040.00	647 949.78	2 728	30 000.00	642 455	2 755	30 000.00
PY110G	214 269	1 068	21 600.00	215 243	987	21600.00	211 231.78	913	22 200.00	203 229	858	22 200.00
PY130G	321 608	1 458	22 800.00	307 954	1 283	23640.00	301 110.75	1 183	23 760.00	300 149	1 204	24 000.00
PY200G	1 312 604	4 630	5 285.60	1 299 130	4133	5 400.00	1 332 565.48	3 903	5 144.34	1 386 600	4 133	5 150

5.2.1   Length of comparable time series

Length of comparable time series means the number of reporting periods within a time series since the last break, i.e., since the introduction of the survey into the statistical system. The Income and Living Conditions Survey was introduced into the statistical system of the Republic of Croatia in 2010, as a regular annual survey. The comparable five-year data series for the period from 2010 to 2014 is available to users.

5.2.2   Reasons for break in time series

There were no changes in methodology in the period from 2010 to 2014 that would have impacted the break in time series, i.e., that would cause data incomparability between reporting periods.

6. Coherence

6.1.   Coherence – short-term and structural data

Indicator for this survey is not computed.

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

The total costs that include compensations based on contractual agreements with external interviewers who participated in data collection activities in 2014 amounted to 568 000 kuna. It excludes costs of interviewers working for the Croatian Bureau of Statistics and the costs of the preparation and processing of data.

7.2.   Burden

The burden on respondents implies the amount of time spent in responding to the survey questionnaire. An important factor affecting the burden on respondents is the number of questions in the questionnaire. The SILC survey has approximately 375 questions. Although each respondent does not answer every single question, the participation in the survey is a significant burden on respondents due to the built-in automatic jumps in the input data software. The average interview duration per household was 130 minutes, and in the following period it is necessary to make efforts to reduce the burden on respondents (use of administrative data sources, etc.).