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National Reference Metadata in ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRSSI)

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**Eurostat metadata**

## Reference metadata

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For any question on data and metadata, please contact: [EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT](#)

**1. Contact**[Top](#)

<b>1.1. Contact organisation</b>	Statistics Lithuania
<b>1.2. Contact organisation unit</b>	Living Standard and Employment Statistics Division
<b>1.5. Contact mail address</b>	29 Gedimino Ave., LT-01500, Vilnius, Lithuania

**2. Introduction**[Top](#)

The production of quality reports is part of the implementation of the EU-SILC instrument. In order to assess the quality of data at national level and to make a comparison among countries, the National Statistics Institutes are asked to report detailed information mainly on: the entire statistical process, sampling and non-sampling errors, and potential deviations from standard definition and concepts.

This document follows the ESS standard for quality reports structure (ESQRS), which is the main report structure for reference metadata related to data quality in the European Statistical System. It is a metadata template, based on 13 main concepts, which can be used across several statistical domains with the purpose of a better harmonisation of the quality reporting requirements in the ESS.

For that reason the template of this document differs from that one stated in the Commission Reg. 28/2004.

Finally it is the combination of the previous intermediate and final quality reports therefore it is worth mentioning that it refers to both the cross sectional and the longitudinal data.

**3. Quality management - assessment**[Top](#)

not required

**4. Relevance**[Top](#)

not required

**4.1. Relevance - User Needs**

not required

**4.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction**

not required

**4.3. Completeness**

not required

**4.3.1. Data completeness - rate**

not required

**5. Accuracy and reliability**[Top](#)

The concept of accuracy refers to the precision of estimates computed from a sample rather than from the entire population. Accuracy depends on sample size, sampling design effects and structure of the population under study. In addition to that, sampling errors and non sampling errors need to be taken into account. Sampling error refers to the variability that occurs at random because of the use of a sample rather than a census and non-sampling errors are errors that occur in all phases of the data collection and production process.

**5.1. Accuracy - overall**

In terms of precision requirements, the EU-SILC framework regulation as well the Commission Regulation on sampling and tracing rules refers respectively, to the effective sample size to be achieved and to representativeness of the sample. The effective sample size combines sample size and sampling design effect which depends on sampling design, population structure and non-response rate.

**5.2. Sampling error**

The variance estimates were computed using *SAS* macro program *CLAN*.  
please see annex

**5.2.1. Sampling error - indicators**

	AROE		At risk of poverty (60%)		Severe Material Deprivation		Very low work intensity	
	Ind. value	Stand. errors	Half CI (95%)	Ind. value	Stand. errors	Half CI (95%)	Ind. value	Stand. errors
Total	27,270,6	1,18	19,13 0,88	1,72	13,57 0,77	1,5	8,87 0,45	0,89
Male	25,430,88	1,73	17,75 1,02	1,99	12,78 0,89	1,74	9,23 0,63	1,24
Female	28,830,83	1,62	20,32 0,97	1,9	14,25 0,86	1,69	8,53 0,66	1,29
Age0-17	28,72 1,52	2,98	23,51 1,86	3,64	13,6 1,66	3,25	6,91 0,89	1,74
Age18-64	25,570,77	1,51	17,59 0,95	1,87	12,32 0,82	1,6	9,49 0,54	1,05
Age 65+	31,67 1,22	2,4	20,13 1,13	2,21	17,84 1	1,97	- -	-

  

<b>5.3. Non-sampling error</b>	
Non-sampling errors are basically of 4 types:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coverage errors: errors due to divergences existing between the target population and the sampling frame.</li> <li>Measurement errors: errors that occur at the time of data collection. There are a number of sources for these errors such as the survey instrument, the information system, the interviewer and the mode of collection</li> <li>Processing errors: errors in post-data-collection processes such as data entry, keying, editing and weighting</li> <li>Non-response errors: errors due to an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the desired information from an eligible unit. Two main types of non-response errors are considered:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unit non-response: refers to absence of information of the whole units (households and/or persons) selected into the sample</li> <li>Item non-response: refers to the situation where a sample unit has been successfully enumerated, but not all required information has been obtained</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	
<b>5.3.1. Coverage error</b>	
Coverage errors include over-coverage, under-coverage and misclassification:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over-coverage: relates either to wrongly classified units that are in fact out of scope, or to units that do not exist in practice</li> <li>Under-coverage: refers to units not included in the sampling frame</li> <li>Misclassification: refers to incorrect classification of units that belong to the target population</li> </ul>	
<b>5.3.1.1. Over-coverage - rate</b>	
<b>Main problems</b>	<b>Size of error</b>
Cross sectional data Not all movements of population within country are reflected, whereas not all population report about changing of address to the migration office. Consequently, the households, living in selected person's address, were surveyed.	Percentage of non-contacted addresses by the reasons: address does not exist or is non-residential address or is unoccupied (DB120=23) out of total selected addresses – 9,2; address can not be located (DB120=21) – 0,3.
<b>5.3.2. Measurement error</b>	
Cross sectional data	
<b>Source of measurement errors</b>	<b>Building process of questionnaire</b>
The measurement errors originate from the questionnaire (its wording, design), the data collection method, the interviewers and the respondents. While it is impossible to avoid this type of errors completely, procedures were taken to reduce them as much as possible.	The questionnaires were developed according to the EU-SILC regulations and EU-SILC doc 65/04. The questionnaires were tested during the first wave of pilot survey conducted in 2004. Designing questionnaires for main operation errors and interviewers feedbacks from the pilot survey were considered. Also the experience from the different waves of the survey was used to improve the questionnaire.
	<b>Interview training</b>
	The interviewer's training was carried-out by specialists from Living standard statistics and Interviewers management divisions in Statistics Lithuania in the first half of February. Interviewers' manual presenting instructions on filling in the questionnaires and detailed explanations for all income components, particularly benefits, were prepared. Special emphasis was placed on tracing rules and specifics of assigning household and person numbers in the longitudinal survey. Methodical explanations were combined with practical tests using laptops. Fieldwork has started immediately after interviewers training.
	Fieldwork was carried out by permanent interviewers. In total 12 supervisors and 85 interviewers were involved. One interviewer had an average 61 selected addresses.
	<b>Quality control</b>
	The interviewer's were consulted and checked by supervisors and specialists from Living standard statistics and Interviewers management divisions during the fieldwork
<b>5.3.3. Non response error</b>	
Non-response errors are errors due to an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the desired information from an eligible unit. Two main types of non-response errors are considered:	
1) <b>Unit non-response</b> which refers to the absence of information of the whole units (households and/or persons) selected into the sample. According the Commission Regulation 28/2004:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Household non-response rates (NRh)</b> is computed as follows:  <math display="block">NRh = (1 - (Ra * Rh)) * 100</math>           Where Ra is the address contact rate defined as:  <math display="block">Ra = \text{Number of address successfully contacted} / \text{Number of valid addresses selected}</math>           and Rh is the proportion of complete household interviews accepted for the database  <math display="block">Rh = \text{Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database} / \text{Number of eligible households at contacted addresses}</math> </li> <li><b>Individual non-response rates (NRp)</b> will be computed as follows:  <math display="block">NRp = (1 - (Rp)) * 100</math>           Where Rp is the proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database  <math display="block">Rp = \text{Number of personal interview completed} / \text{Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the database}</math> </li> <li><b>Overall individual non-response rates (*NRp)</b> will be computed as follows:  <math display="block">*NRp = (1 - (Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100</math>           For those Members States where a sample of persons rather than a sample of households (addresses) was selected, the individual non-response rates will be calculated for 'the selected respondent', for all individuals aged 16 years or older and for the non-selected respondent.</li> </ul>	
2) <b>Item non-response</b> which refers to the situation where a sample unit has been successfully enumerated, but not all the required information has been obtained.	
<b>5.3.3.1. Unit non-response - rate</b>	
Cross sectional data	
<b>Address contact rate (Ra)*</b>	<b>Complete household interviews (Rh)*</b>
<b>Complete personal interviews (Rp)*</b>	<b>Household Non-response rate (NRh)*</b>
<b>Individual non-response rate (NRp)*</b>	<b>Overall individual non-response rate (NRp)*</b>
A* B*	A* B*

Cross sectional data											
Address contact rate (Ra)*		Complete household interviews (Rh)*		Complete personal interviews (Rp)*		Household Non-response rate (NRh)*		Individual non-response rate (NRp)*		Overall individual non-response rate (NRp)*	
A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*	A*	B*
0.98	0.99	0.89	0.72	1	1	13.17	29.57	0	0	13.17	29.57
* All the formulas are defined in the Commission Regulation 28/2004, Annex II											
A* = Total sample; B = * New sub-sample											

#### 5.3.3.2. Item non-response - rate

The computation of item non-response is essential to fulfil the precision requirements concerning publication as stated in the Commission Regulation No 1982/2003. Item non-response rate is provided for the main income variables both at household and personal level.

Please see annex "Annex Item non-response"

#### 5.3.3.2.1. Item non-response rate by indicator

<b>5.3.4. Processing error</b>	
Data entry and coding	Editing controls
Data were entered by interviewers. <i>Abbyy eFormFiller</i> software was used for data entry.	Completed questionnaires were checked by supervisors. Necessary call-backs were made. The computer program included the possible logical checks between questions and questionnaires, also a package of alerts (warning and error ones) related to ranges of admissible values and logical connections between questions. Coding controls were implemented in post-data-collection. After the data entry was finished the data were checked for consistency by specialists of the Living Standard and Employment Statistics Division of Statistics Lithuania
<b>5.3.4.1. Imputation - rate</b>	
not required	
<b>5.3.4.2. Common units - proportion</b>	
not required	
<b>5.3.5. Model assumption error</b>	
not required	
<b>5.3.6. Data revision</b>	
not required	
<b>5.3.6.1. Data revision - policy</b>	
not required	
<b>5.3.6.2. Data revision - practice</b>	
not required	
<b>5.3.6.3. Data revision - average size</b>	
not required	
<b>5.3.7. Seasonal adjustment</b>	
not applicable	

## 6. Timeliness and punctuality

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not required
<b>6.1. Timeliness</b>
not required
<b>6.1.1. Time lag - first result</b>
not required
<b>6.1.2. Time lag - final result</b>
not required
<b>6.2. Punctuality</b>
not required
<b>6.2.1. Punctuality - delivery and publication</b>
not required

## 7. Accessibility and clarity

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not required
<b>7.1. Dissemination format - News release</b>
not required
<b>7.2. Dissemination format - Publications</b>
not required
<b>7.3. Dissemination format - online database</b>
not required
<b>7.3.1. Data tables - consultations</b>
not required
<b>7.4. Dissemination format - microdata access</b>
not required
<b>7.5. Documentation on methodology</b>
not required

<b>7.5.1. Metadata completeness - rate</b>
<i>not required</i>
<b>7.5.2. Metadata - consultations</b>
<i>not required</i>
<b>7.6. Quality management - documentation</b>
<i>not required</i>
<b>7.7. Dissemination format - other</b>
<i>not required</i>

8. Comparability												
According to the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning EU-SILC: "Comparability of data between Member States shall be a fundamental objective and shall be pursued through the development of methodological studies from the outset of EU-SILC data collection, carried out in close collaboration between the Member States and Eurostat".												
Although the best way for keeping the comparability of data is to apply the same methods and definitions of variables, small departures of the definitions given by Eurostat are allowed in EU-SILC. In this way, the mentioned Regulation in its article 16th says: "Small departures from common definitions, such as those relating to private household definition and income reference period, shall be allowed, provided they affect comparability only marginally. The impact of comparability shall be reported in the quality reports."												
8.1. Comparability - geographical												
not required												
8.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient												
not required												
8.1.2. Reference population												
Reference population					Private household definition					Household membership		
No difference to the common definition. The target population of EU-SILC is all persons living in private households within the national territory of Lithuania at the time of data collection. Collective households and institutions are excluded from the target population.					No difference to the common definition. The private household is defined as a person living alone or a group of people, who live together in the same private dwelling and share expenditures, including the joint provision of the essentials of living.					No difference to the common definition. The private household is defined as a person living alone or a group of people, who live together in the same private dwelling and share expenditures, including the joint provision of the definition.		
8.1.3. Reference Period												
Period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions				Income reference periods used				Reference period for taxes on wealth			Lag between the income ref period and current variables	
No difference to the common definition. Taxes on income and social insurance contributions, as well as tax repayments and receipts refer to the income reference period.				No difference to the common definition. The income reference period was a fixed twelve-month period, namely the last calendar year. In the N operation data were collected for the reference year N-1.				No difference to the common definition. Taxes on wealth paid during the income reference period were recorded.			The lag between the end of the income reference period and current variables ranges from 2 to 7 months.	
8.1.4. Statistical concepts and definitions												
Total hh gross income (HY010) F		Total disposable hh income (HY020) F		Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022) F				Total disposable hh income before all social transfers (HY023) F				
Imputed rent (HY030) F	Income from rental of property or land (HY040) F	Family/Children related allowances (HY050) F	Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified (HY060) F	Housing allowances (HY070) F	Regular inter-hh cash transfers received (HY080) F	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses (HY090) F	Interest paid on mortgage (HY100) F	Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110) F	Regular taxes on wealth (HY120) F	Regular inter-hh transfers paid (HY130) F		
Cash or near-cash employee income (PY010) F	Other non-cash employee income (PY020) F	Income from private use of company car (PY021) F	Employers social insurance contributions (PY030) F	Cash profits or losses from self-employment (PY050) F	Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070) F	Unemployment benefits (PY090) F	Old-age benefits (PY100) F	Survivors benefits (PY110) F	Sickness benefits (PY120) F	Disability benefits (PY130) F	Education-related allowances (PY140) F	Gross monthly earnings for employees (PY200) F
The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables						The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained			The method used for obtaining target variables in the required form			
Where applicable the EU-SILC income target variables were split into sub-components. The sub-components were defined according to the Lithuanian regulations and benefit system. All data related to income variables were collected from interviews. Administrative data were used for making the survey income data more accurate or for supplementing them. The State Social Insurance Fund Board data and the State Tax Inspectorate under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania data have been linked to sample data and used for checking cash or near-cash employee income (PY010, PY120), social insurance contributions and taxes on income (components of HY140), old-age benefits (PY100). Maternity and maternity/paternity allowances (component of HY050), dividends and interest (component of HY090), care allowance, social assistance, old-age, and survivor's pensions have been taken from the administrative data; we just asked if person received income from maternity allowance, dividends or not.						Employee cash and near-cash income (PY010), self-employment income (PY050), unemployment benefits (PY090), family/children related allowances (HY050), interest, dividends, profit from capital investments (HY090), income received by people aged under 16 (HY110) were collected in net and/or gross. The remaining variables were collected only in gross.			The gross-net/net-gross conversion was used for either gross or net was collected. Conversion algorithms were created on the bases of country tax system. All income variables that are subjected to taxation and/or social insurance contribution were recorded gross and net in to the microdata files. Other income variables were recorded only gross.			
8.2. Comparability - over time												
EU-SILC statistics are comparable and reconcilable since 2005, except the number of rooms and the housing deprivation those had a break in series in 2011.												
8.2.1. Length of comparable time series												

<i>not required</i>
<b>8.3. Comparability - domain</b>
<i>not required</i>

<b>9. Coherence</b> <a href="#">Top</a>
The coherence of two or more statistical outputs refers to the degree to which the statistical processes, by which they were generated, used the same concepts and harmonised methods. A comparison with external sources for all income target variables and the number of persons who receive income from each 'income component' will be provided, where the Member States concerned consider such external data to be sufficiently reliable.
<b>9.1. Coherence - cross domain</b>
please see annex
<b>9.1.1. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics</b>
<i>not required</i>
<b>9.1.2. Coherence - National Accounts</b>
-
<b>9.2. Coherence - internal</b>
<i>not required</i>

<b>10. Cost and Burden</b> <a href="#">Top</a>
Mean duration of household interview (HB100) - 21 minutes.
Mean duration of personal interview (PB120) - 19 minutes.
Mean interview duration per household - 61 minutes.

<b>11. Confidentiality</b> <a href="#">Top</a>
<i>not required</i>
<b>11.1. Confidentiality - policy</b>
<i>not required</i>
<b>11.2. Confidentiality - data treatment</b>
<i>not required</i>

<b>12. Statistical processing</b>			<a href="#">Top</a>
Detailed information concerning sampling frame, sampling design, sampling units, sampling size, weightings and mode of data collection can be found in this section. Such information is mainly used for the computation of the accuracy measures.			
<b>12.1. Source data</b>			
The sampling frame of EU-SILC was the Residents' Register. The Residents' Register is updated regularly.			
<b>12.1.1. Sampling design and procedure</b>			
Type of sampling design			
For the first time households which were selected for the survey in 2005 divided into 4 rational groups. One of these groups was dropped out after 2005 operation and not included to the survey of 2006 according to the original integrated design. A new sub-sample of households was selected to the sample of year 2006. For new sample stratified sample design was used. Population register was used as a sampling frame. Simple random sample of persons was used in each stratum. The second group was dropped out after 2006 operation and not included to the survey of year2007. Anew sub-sample of households was selected to the sample of year 2007 according the same rules as selected a new sub-sample before and so was in every following year. And so on.			
Stratification and sub stratification criteria			
While selecting the new rotational group of the sample the country were grouped into 25 strata: 5 largest cities, other cities and rural area by county (a total of 10 counties). Simple random sample of non-institutional persons aged 16 and over was selected from the Population Register in each stratum. Household which lives in the selected person's address was surveyed.			
Sample selection schemes			
Within each of 25 strata simple random sample was used to select the person's address			
Fixed income reference period was used and therefore the sample was not principally divided into months or weeks. Fieldwork period was from the mid-March till the end of June.			
<b>12.1.2. Sampling unit</b>			
The sampling units are private households.			
<b>12.1.3. Sampling rate and sampling size</b>			
Gross sample size: 6588 households. Achieved sample size: 5142 households and 10485 persons aged 16 or older.			
<i>Table 4. Accepted interviews</i>			
Rotational group	Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database (DB135 = 1)	Number of persons aged 16 or older who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database (DB135 = 1) and who completed personal interview (RB250 = 11 to 14)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5194</b>	<b>10564</b>	
1	1561	3192	
2	1194	2416	
3	1291	2594	
4	1148	2362	
<b>12.2. Frequency of data collection</b>			
<i>Distribution of households by month of interview (HB050)</i>			

<b>Month</b>	<b>Percent</b>
February	8.2
March	23.5
April	21.8
May	22.7
June	14.5
July	9.3

**12.3. Data collection**	
**Mode of data collection**  A description of the mode of data collection used in your country. Please mention if you use mixed mode of data collection.  1-PAPI 2-CAPI 3-CATI 4-Self administrated  (% of total)(% of total)(% of total) (% of total)  40.1 16.2 43.5 0.2  please see annex	
**12.4. Data validation**	
*not requested*	
**12.5. Data compilation**	
*not requested*	
**12.5.1. Weighting procedure**	
please see annex	
**12.5.2. Estimation and imputation**	
Imputation procedure used   Item non-response is mostly related employee cash or near cash income (PY010), cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050) and tax on Income and Social Contributions (HY140). Also few cases are related disability benefits (PY130), family/child related allowances (HY050) and interest, dividends, etc (HY090).  *Deterministic methods* were used for PY010G, PY050G (mean/median imputation); PY0130G, HY090G (distance matching).  *Deductive methods* were used for HY050G, HY140G (deductive imputation).	Imputed rent   For estimating of Imputed rent we used two step model.  1 step. Stratification method, using data from Housing Rental Price Survey was applied.  2 step. Log-linear regression method was used to estimate the rest of the missing values.
Company car   The data on the private use of the company car is collected in the individual questionnaire. The questions about car mode, type, year and other are asked. The amount which person has gained is estimated using Straight Line Method.	
**12.6. Adjustment**	
*not requested*	
**13. Comment**	
LT National questionnaire is available as annexes.  7 annexes	
**Related metadata**	
**Annexes**	
[LT Coherence](#)  [LT Data collection](#)  [LT Item non response](#)  [LT Sampling errors](#)  [LT Weighting](#)  [LT HH questionnaire](#)  [LT P questionnaire](#)	