

# SILC\_ESQRS\_A\_SK\_2015\_0000

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

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## Eurostat metadata

### Reference metadata

- [1. Contact](#)
- [2. Statistical presentation](#)
- [3. Statistical processing](#)
- [4. Quality management](#)
- [5. Relevance](#)
- [6. Accuracy and reliability](#)
- [7. Timeliness and punctuality](#)
- [8. Coherence and comparability](#)
- [9. Accessibility and clarity](#)
- [10. Cost and Burden](#)
- [11. Confidentiality](#)
- [12. Comment](#)
- [Related Metadata](#)
- [Annexes](#) (including footnotes)

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

## 1. Contact

[Top](#)

<b>1.1. Contact organisation</b>	The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
<b>1.2. Contact organisation unit</b>	Social Statistics and Demography Department
<b>1.5. Contact mail address</b>	Mileticova 3, 824 67 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

## 2. Statistical presentation

[Top](#)

### 2.1. Data description

Not available.

New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0.

Information (content) will be available after the next collection.

### 2.2. Classification system

Not available.

New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0.

Information (content) will be available after the next collection.

### 2.3. Coverage - sector

Not available.

New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0.

Information (content) will be available after the next collection.

### 2.4. 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) P	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
<p>The variable was collected, but in terms of the fact that EU SILC 2015 is not a source for calculation of unadjusted gender pay gap, this variable was recorded only for national purposes.</p>			

The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables

All the income variables are obtained through interview. The target income variables were divided into more subcomponents according to the Slovak benefit system.

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

All income data was recorded as gross at component level. Information on claimed tax deductions was collected from respondents. Algorithms based on detailed application of the national tax rules were then used to calculate the complementary net/gross amount. Social benefits are generally tax-exempt – therefore there is

The method used for obtaining target variables in the required form

Income variables at component level were collected on the base of personal interview in private households. Regarding data on income obtained during interviews, household members have the tendency to underestimate individual sources of income or data on some income components is missing (item non-response). The elimination possibilities of this survey data underestimation are limited. In the presented survey, only

The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables	The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained no difference between gross and net values – they can be collected as one value and assigned to both gross and net.	The method used for obtaining target variables in the required form such adjustments were done, where there was sufficiently reliable external statistical source or which can be based on the legislation. Data on gross income from employment were compared with corresponding data from wage statistics broken into sectors of activity (NACE). In case of social benefits for which there is a legal entitlement (parental leave benefit, child birth benefit, death grant provided to families of the deceased, to some extent also maternity leave benefit), a check on their receiving by the eligible households was applied and amounts provided were corrected according to the amounts fixed by the legislation. In case of the unemployment benefits where the duration of unemployment and the reported benefits did not match the rules of the unemployment benefits provision, the reported benefits were re-classified as minimum income support benefits The value of goods produced by own-consumption was an estimated by the household and estimate was based on the amount of consumed food and other goods of own production and goods from own business during the year 2012. All income components were collected in common currency – EUR.
<b>2.5. Statistical unit</b>		
Not available. New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0. Information (content) will be available after the next collection.		
<b>2.6. Statistical population</b>		
Not available. New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0. Information (content) will be available after the next collection.		
<b>2.7. Reference area</b>		
Not available. New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0. Information (content) will be available after the next collection.		
<b>2.8. Coverage - Time</b>		
Not available. New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0. Information (content) will be available after the next collection.		
<b>2.9. Base period</b>		
Not available. New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0. Information (content) will be available after the next collection.		

<b>3. 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>3.1. Source data</b>	
Data set is based only on a survey.	
<b>3.1.1. Sampling design and procedure</b>	
<p>Type of sampling design</p> <p>Two-stage stratified sampling was used in EU SILC 2015. The proportional number of households was selected by simple random sampling in individual strata. Households with rotation groups 3, 4 and 1 in 2014 year were included into sample in EU SILC 2015 survey. Households included to 2-nd rotation group were excluded and substituted by new households for EU SILC 2015. Repeatedly stratified sampling was used for selection these new households and the proportional number of households was selected by simple random sampling in individual strata.</p> <p>Stratification and sub stratification criteria</p> <p>There are two criteria of area stratification in the sampling design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- geographical stratification (8 standard administrative regions corresponding to the European NUTS 3 level.)</li> <li>- degree of urbanization: 7 groups according to population size of municipalities and communes (number of inhabitants in municipalities and communes)</li> </ul> <p>48 final strata were created (variable DB050) by using of those two stratification criteria.</p> <p>Sample selection schemes</p> <p>The information about population, which was obtained from sampling frame, the information about updating of sampling frame and the rules for proportional stratified sampling was used in creating of sample selection scheme for new rotational group.</p> <p>In selection of households for the new rotational group we proceeded by analogy as in the first year of survey, i.e. in EU SILC 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- up-to date sampling frame (list of households sharing of expenditures) was created,</li> <li>- strata were created (households sharing of expenditures from list were put in strata by region and level of urbanisation of municipalities),</li> <li>- required number of selected households sharing of expenditures for new rotational group was approximately 1 500 households,</li> <li>- probability of sampling for given number of households sharing of expenditures was appointed,</li> <li>- random numbers from interval (0,1) were generated in each strata for each unit, which was not included in sampling in previous period,</li> <li>- units with random number lower or equal than was probability of sampling were included into sampled population.</li> </ul> <p>Sample distribution over time</p> <p>Survey was carried out from 9<sup>th</sup> April to 5<sup>th</sup> June 2015.</p>	
<b>3.1.2. Sampling unit</b>	
<p>Households sharing of expenditures are the sampling units.</p> <p>Households sharing of expenditures are private households comprised of persons in dwelling who live and manage together, including sharing in ensuring of the living needs. As manage together is considered: share in covering the basic household costs (catering, housing cost, costs of electricity, gas etc.).</p> <p>The fullest list of households sharing of expenditures and permanently occupied dwellings and houses is available on the base of data from the 2011 Population and Housing Census (acronym - SODB).</p>	
<b>3.1.3. Sampling rate and sampling size</b>	
<p>Concerning the SILC instrument, three different sample size definitions can be applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the actual sample size which is the number of sampling units selected in the sample: <b>6 386</b></li> <li>- the achieved sample size which is the number of observed sampling units (household or individual) with an accepted interview: <b>5 637</b></li> <li>- the effective sample size which is defined as the achieved sample size divided by the design effect with regards to the at-risk-of poverty rate indicator: <b>4 250</b></li> </ul>	

Given that the effective sample size has been already treated in the section dealing with sampling errors, in this section the attention focuses mainly on the achieved sample size.											
Achieved sample size:											
- no. of household: 5 637											
- no. of all persons: 16 181											
- no. of persons 16+: 13 769											
3.2. Frequency of data collection											
Data collection was carried out from 9 <sup>th</sup> April to 5 <sup>th</sup> June 2015.											
3.3. 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)											
100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00											
The mean interview duration											
The mean interview duration per household is calculated as the sum of the duration of all household interviews plus the sum of the duration of all personal interviews, divided by the number of household questionnaires completed. Only households accepted for the database have to be considered.											
Average interview duration = 70.8 minutes											
Annexes:											
Questionnaire - EU SILC 2015											
3.4. Data validation											
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004											
3.5. Data compilation											
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004											
3.5.1. Weighting procedure											
Design factor	Non-response adjustments	Adjustment to external data	Final cross sectional weights								
The sample was designed as a self-weighting sample. Design factor for all sampled dwellings is equal to 1.	The reduction of weight deviation caused by households that had been contacted (DB120=11); however refused the interview (DB135=2), was solved by the correction of weights in relation to the response rate. The probability of response of each household is not known. We used dividing households into strata (region and rotational group) and we resulted from assumption that each household in stratum has the same probability of response.  Then the empirical value of the response rate within the stratum gives the estimate of the probability of response for each household in the stratum.	Calculation of the households cross-sectional weights DB090 <sub>k0</sub>  - has been implemented by system of simple calibration of weights of the households by using of variables - number of households by number of membership in administration regions.  Calculation of the personal cross-sectional weights RB050ki0  - has been implemented by system of simple calibration of weights of household members by using of calibration variables - numbers of persons by aged groups and sex in the administration regions.	Final cross-sectional weight was result of Calif (software made by SO SR) calibration. SUMMARY STATISTICS:								
			Variable	N	NMISS	MIN	MEAN	MAX	STD	SUM	CV
			DB090	5 637		024.29015	328.5540	<sup>1</sup> 896.706	239.4302	<sup>1</sup> 852.059	72.8739
			RB050	16 181		024.29015	323.5971	<sup>1</sup> 896.706	248.9279	<sup>5</sup> 236.124	76.9253
			PB040	13 769		024.29015	318.1190	<sup>1</sup> 896.706	244.3343	<sup>4</sup> 380.181	76.8059
			INTEGRATED CALIBRATION: Mean(RB050/DB090) = 1 Std(RB050/DB090) = 0								
3.5.2. Estimation and imputation											
Imputation procedure used	Imputed rent	Company car									
Logical imputation; Historical imputation (from previous wave); Mean imputation;	As results of researches in elaborated feasibility study („Testing of Methods of Imputed Rent Estimation for EU-SILC in the Slovak Republic”), and also Population and Housing Census 2001 show that the share of the privately-owned dwellings and houses rented at the market price is about 3 % of the total number of dwellings in the Slovak Republic, the conclusion recommended was to use user-cost method for estimation of imputed rent in the Slovak conditions. In estimating the imputed rent by user-cost method there was computed net operating surplus from the imputed rent, which is estimated from the average net stock of the value of dwellings.	Benefit from using company car for personal purposes was estimated on the basis of depreciated price of company car for actual year and other cash benefits, which were provided by employer in connection with car for personal purposes – benefit paid for petrol, benefit related to compulsory car insurance and repair and maintenance benefits. As input components for estimation of depreciated price of car for the actual year was market price of new car, period of amortisation established by law (4 years) and age of car (on the basis of year of production). Market price of car for the year 2015 was updated according to available external sources.									
	In estimating the net stock of the value of dwellings, there was used following approach: 1. The quantitative data on owner-occupied dwellings stratified by region, location (rural/urban area), dwelling type (own house/own dwelling), age (individual categories of age), and dwelling size (dwelling with one room, two rooms, ...five rooms) are drawn. Quantitative data was corrected on the basis of actual quantitative data from 2011 Census (data from Census 2011 - numbers of privately-owned houses and dwellings are updated according to the statistics of finished houses and dwellings) 2. To these data there were found out prices of dwelling/houses from administrative sources and there was determined price of dwelling/houses. Net operating surplus was determined through applying relevant percentage (2,5 %), which was used from data of National Accounts.	¼ of price of new car is depreciated from price of new car every year. Theoretically depreciated price of 5-year car would equal 0. Practically older cars are used too and their actual depreciated price does not equal 0. Depreciated price of cars older than 4 years was calculated in such a way that ¼ of price of new car was divided by age of car overlapping 3 years (because for the period of 4 years, there is assigned ¼ of the price). Total benefit from using company car represents the sum of estimated depreciated price of company car, benefit paid for petrol, benefit related to compulsory car insurance and repair and maintenance benefits.									
3.6. Adjustment											
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004											
4. Quality management											

4.1. Quality assurance

Not available.  
New concept added with the migration to SIMS 2.0.  
Information (content) will be available after the next collection.

4.2. Quality management - assessment

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

5. Relevance

[Top](#)

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

5.1. Relevance - User Needs

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

5.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

5.3. Completeness

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

5.3.1. Data completeness - rate

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

6. 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.

6.1. 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.

6.2. Sampling error

EU-SILC is a complex survey involving different sampling design in different countries. In order to harmonize and make sampling errors comparable among countries, Eurostat (with the substantial methodological support of Net-SILC2) has chosen to apply the "linearization" technique coupled with the "ultimate cluster" approach for variance estimation. Linearization is a technique based on the use of linear approximation to reduce non-linear statistics to a linear form, justified by asymptotic properties of the estimator. This technique can encompass a wide variety of indicators, including EU-SILC indicators. The "ultimate cluster" approach is a simplification consisting in calculating the variance taking into account only variation among Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) totals. This method requires first stage sampling fractions to be small which is nearly always the case. This method allows a great flexibility and simplifies the calculations of variances. It can also be generalized to calculate variance of the differences of one year to another.

The main hypothesis on which the calculations are based is that the "at risk of poverty" threshold is fixed. According to the characteristics and availability of data for different countries we have used different variables to specify strata and cluster information. In particular, countries have been split into four groups:

- 1) BE, BG, CZ, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LV, HU, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, UK and HR whose sampling design could be assimilated to a two stage stratified type we used DB050 (primary strata) for strata specification and DB060 (Primary Sampling Unit) for cluster specification;
- 2) DE, EE, CY, LT, LU, AT, SK, FI, CH whose sampling design could be assimilated to a one stage stratified type we used DB050 for strata specification and DB030 (household ID) for cluster specification;
- 3) DK, MT, SE, IS, NO, whose sampling design could be assimilated to a simple random sampling, we used DB030 for cluster specification and no strata;

In case Eurostat methodology is not accepted by your country, please describe the methodology used at national level for computing the estimates - **We accepted Eurostat methodology for Slovakia.**

6.2.1. Sampling error - indicators

	AROEPE		At risk of poverty (60%)		Severe Material Deprivation		Very low work intensity	
	Ind. value	Stand. errors	Ind. value	Stand. errors	Ind. value	Stand. errors	Ind. value	Stand. errors
Total	18.40.78	16.9-19.9	12.30.71	10.9-13.7	9.0 0.56	7.9-10.1	7.1 0.57	6.0-8.2
Male	18.10.84	16.5-19.8	12.10.74	10.7-13.6	8.9 0.63	7.7-10.1	7.3 0.60	6.2-8.5
Female	18.60.82	17.0-20.2	12.40.75	11.0-13.9	9.1 0.56	8.0-10.2	6.9 0.64	5.6-8.1
Age0-17	24.91.64	21.7-28.1	20.11.60	16.9-23.2	11.2 1.21	8.8-13.5	8.0 1.07	5.9-10.1
Age18-64	17.80.78	16.3-19.3	11.60.67	10.2-12.9	8.4 0.56	7.3-9.5	6.9 0.52	5.8-7.9
Age 65+	12.80.88	11.1-14.5	5.6 0.57	4.5-6.7	9.2 0.78	7.6-10.7		

6.3. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors are basically of 4 types:

- Coverage errors: errors due to divergences existing between the target population and the sampling frame.
- 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
- Processing errors: errors in post-data-collection processes such as data entry, keying, editing and weighting
- 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:
  1. – Unit non-response: refers to absence of information of the whole units (households and/or persons) selected into the sample
  1. – Item non-response: refers to the situation where a sample unit has been successfully enumerated, but not all required information has been obtained

6.3.1. Coverage error

Coverage errors include over-coverage, under-coverage and misclassification:

- Over-coverage: relates either to wrongly classified units that are in fact out of scope, or to units that do not exist in practice
- Under-coverage: refers to units not included in the sampling frame
- Misclassification: refers to incorrect classification of units that belong to the target population

6.3.1.1. Over-coverage - rate

	Main problems	Size of error
Cross sectional data	•Over-coverage •Under-coverage •Misclassification	unknown over-coverage (nearly no over-coverage: There is only a very small difference between the frame and the target population) unknown under-coverage (nearly no under-coverage: There is only a very small difference between the frame and the target population) there are no misclassifications

6.3.1.2. Common units - proportion

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

6.3.2. Measurement error

Cross sectional data			
Source of measurement errors	Building process of questionnaire	Interview training	Quality control
Measurement errors are defined as the difference between the value of a specific variable (provided by the respondent) and the real, but unknown value of this variable. On the base of experience from EU SILC carried out in previous year there were several sources of errors, which also could occur too in EU SILC 2015. We focused on following sources of errors:	Central Statistical Office is responsible for methodological part of EU SILC survey. At national level it includes preparation of questionnaires, manual for interviewers including methodological documents needed for data collection and checking of data. The questionnaire of EU-SILC is standardised and was developed according to EU-SILC regulations and EUROSTAT guidelines. In compiling of questionnaires EU SILC 2015 we resulted from until now proposed and applied questionnaires for the year 2014, where there were used and taken into account concrete knowledge from survey fieldwork and also changes made in some variables in accordance with Doc.065 for 2015 operation. Some changes in questionnaires were made at national level and most of them were rising from effort to make better harmonization of core variables with other household surveys within Social statistics. Questions in compiling of questionnaires were proposed in a way to cover all required variables (Three types of questionnaires were used in EU SILC 2015 survey: Questionnaire SILC/A 1-01 - represents household structure and personal register, Questionnaire SILC/B 1-01 - comprises of variables at household level, Questionnaire SILC/C 1-01 - including module on Social and cultural participation - represents personal level). The questions were grouped into particular modules by reason of better understanding, lucidity and securing more easily orientation of interviewers in questionnaires. Compared to previous year of the survey we only took into account requirements and directions proposed in Doc. 065 (2015 operation) and also changes related to legislative on national level – i.e. adding or removing some income and tax components. In EU SILC 2015 questionnaires were again printed in different colours shades. According to reactions from side of interviewers it made fieldwork much easier than in the previous year. Also national experts of Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family and Institute for labour and family research have collaborated with us on preparation of questionnaires. They provided us very useful suggestions - mainly in dimension of material deprivation and for creation of detailed structure of income variables. Data serve only for internal purposes.	The fieldwork for data collection for EU SILC 2015 was realized via external interviewers. <i>Department of sample surveys statistics</i> in Banska Bystrica ensured data collection in field for EU SILC survey 2015. It is coordinator of data collection (including such activities as forming of interviewer network, concluding contracts with external interviewers, including ensuring documentation and commenting relevant documents (manuals), taking over of questionnaire etc.), data recording and creation of regional databases within SILC survey. Department of sample surveys statistics has within regions - 8 departments of data collection from sample surveys, and one department for data processing of sample surveys, which is mainly aimed at coordination of activities in data collection and processing of data collected in households. For EU SILC 2015 there were approximately selected 6 000 households and during the months of April to June 2015 were interviewed by external interviewer. It were persons, who ensured interviewing in EU SILC 2014, possibly in previous years of the survey or persons who proved themselves in previous national surveys realized in households. The situation was again demanding, because the communication with households compared to the previous year again slightly got worse and it was more difficult to look for household willing to cooperate. Training of interviewers preceded one day training of head of departments from individual offices of SO SR focused chiefly on content aspect of manual for interviewers (with taking into consideration of changes, which have arisen compared previous year), on methodical aspect of newly included ad-hoc module, on quality and check of work interviewers, potentially on other organizational instructions related to survey. By the previous experiences for problem-free mastery of survey process there is necessary contact of interviewer (either personal or telephonic) with relevant head of department from section of statistics of fieldwork survey, who assisted in case of need in solution of methodical uncertainties or solution of other serious problems, which could arise in the course of survey. The employees of the <i>Department of standard of living statistics</i> in cooperation with <i>Department of the sample survey statistics</i> in Banska Bystrica ensured the training of external interviewers. The training was realized by means of two video-conferences. The interviewers, who could not participate in the training in the planned date, were trained separately and it was in competence of the department of relevant regional offices of the SO SR. During training interviewers (397 interviewers were trained in total) it was given special attention to methodological changes, namely it related to training of interviewers, who implemented this survey more times. The methodical changes were especially highlighted within individual chapters in Manual for interviewers. The current information on situation in data collection in field (on number of recorded and non-response household) was available in the course of survey via monitoring, which was ensured by employees of Department of the sample survey statistics in the precisely fixed deadlines. After finishing of survey the head of departments ensured taking over of the completed questionnaires from interviewers. At the same time they realized formal check of the completeness of the returned and filled questionnaire and content check of data quality in the correspondence with elaborated manual on data collection and data check. After realization of data collection we receive evaluative report from <i>Department of sample surveys statistics</i> , which is worked out on the base of all Regional Offices reports. It represents important feedback from experience from fieldwork data collection in households and gives us picture of severity of methodology and complications with relevance of data.	With respect to data collected during the previous waves of the survey, interviewers were paying attention to quality of collected data, because in data processing there was underlined comparability of data in time. Data processing was realized on two levels: <b>1. The following actions has been realized on the decentralized level:</b> <b>a)</b> taking questionnaires from interviewers, formal checking, preparation of questionnaires for data recording, <b>b)</b> data recording and editing: After organizational changes (year 2013) <i>Department of sample surveys statistics</i> plays important role in data recording and editing. It is responsible for preparation of some programs for data recording (including for EU SILC). For EU SILC 2015 survey Blaise software were used for data recording. Program was made in accordance with defined checks and requirements for all collected variables, which Eurostat update every year. And in addition there were controls included in accordance with our national specifications (for example fixed amount of some social benefits, checks in terms of respondent's age and ect.). These types of controls were used: checks on the data integrity, identification of duplicity, frequency checks, checks to the permissible values, the logic checks within a questionnaire and between questionnaires, special conditions for data recording and non-responses. All the defined checks are included in the technical project to data processing EU SILC 2015. The checks are divided into two types: informative checks and necessary checks. System of the checks also comprised of certain chosen checks from the checking software of Eurostat. Data recording is ensured at all Regional Offices. It is made by external employees in compliance with Manual for data recording, editing and auto-corrections. Data recording is ensured at all Regional Offices. It is made by external employees in compliance with Manual for data recording, editing and auto-corrections. <b>c)</b> on this level, also the errors caused by data recording have been eliminated. There were mainly errors created by a shift in editing codes yes/no/don't know and by not realizing a visual check sufficiently. By monitoring errors in the phase of data recording, he errors were analysed and subsequently the situation was improved. <b>2. On the centralized level</b> a final database was created, i.e data processing of delivered regional databases to final form for Eurostat is the task of Central Statistical Office. Logic controls, corrections, over weighting and imputations were realized using SW of system SAS.
<b>6.3.3. 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:			
<b>1) Unit non-response</b> which refers to the absence of information of the whole units (households and/or persons) selected into the sample. According to the Commission Regulation 28/2004:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Household non-response rates (NR<sub>h</sub>)</b> is computed as follows:</li> </ul>			

NRh=(1-(Ra * Rh)) * 100											
Where Ra is the address contact rate defined as:											
Ra= Number of address successfully contacted/Number of valid addresses selected											
and Rh is the proportion of complete household interviews accepted for the database											
Rh=Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database/Number of eligible households at contacted addresses											
• Individual non-response rates (NRp) will be computed as follows:											
NRp=(1-(Rp)) * 100											
Where Rp is the proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database											
Rp= Number of personal interview completed/Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the database											
• Overall individual non-response rates (*NRp) will be computed as follows:											
*NRp=(1-(Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100											
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.											
2) Item non-response which refers to the situation where a sample unit has been successfully enumerated, but not all the required information has been obtained.											
6.3.3.1. Unit non-response - rate											
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*
1.00	1.00	0.8866	0.7161	1.00	1.00	11.34	28.39	0.00	0.00	11.3400	28.39
* All the formulas are defined in the Commission Regulation 28/2004, Annex II											
A* = Total sample; B = * New sub-sample											
6.3.3.2. 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.											
6.3.3.2.1. Item non-response rate by indicator											
For the table containing the percentage of missing or partial information on income components before imputation as well as the percentage of full information, please refer to the attached annex (Annex_3_Item_non_response_SILC_2015).											
Annexes:											
<a href="#">Item non response for SK SILC 2015</a>											
6.3.4. Processing error											
Data entry and coding						Editing controls					
For EU SILC 2015 survey Blaise software were used for data recording, in which these types of controls were used: checks on the data integrity, identification of duplicity, frequency checks, checks to the permissible values, the logic checks within a questionnaire and between questionnaires, special conditions for data recording and non-responses. All the defined checks are included in the technical project to data processing EU SILC 2015. The checks are divided into two types: informative checks and necessary checks. System of the checks also comprised of certain chosen checks from the checking software of Eurostat.						The errors caused by data recording were eliminated. There were mainly errors created by a shift in editing codes yes/no/don't know and by not realizing a visual check sufficiently. By monitoring errors in the phase of data recording, the errors were analysed and subsequently the situation was improved.  On the centralized level a final database was created. Logic controls, corrections, over weighting and imputations were realized using SW of system SAS.					
6.3.4.1. Imputation - rate											
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004											
6.3.5. Model assumption error											
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004											
6.4. Seasonal adjustment											
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004											
6.5. Data revision - policy											
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004											
6.6. Data revision - practice											
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004											
6.6.1. Data revision - average size											
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004											

<b>7. Timeliness and punctuality</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004	
<b>7.1. Timeliness</b>	
<p>The micro datasets from the EU-SILC 2015 operation for Slovakia, received at Eurostat in final format on 26/09/2016 after first transmission on 20/07/2016, met Eurostat quality requirement for dissemination.</p> <p>On the basis of these datasets, Eurostat has compiled the indicators defined in the Open Method of Coordination for our country. These were released on the Eurostat website on 30/09/16 in view in particular of their use in EU policy reporting activities.</p>	
<b>7.1.1. Time lag - first result</b>	
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004	
<b>7.1.2. Time lag - final result</b>	
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004	
<b>7.2. Punctuality</b>	
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004	
<b>7.2.1. Punctuality - delivery and publication</b>	
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004	

<b>8. Coherence and comparability</b>				<a href="#">Top</a>		
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."						
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>8.1. Comparability - geographical</b>						
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004						
<b>8.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient</b>						
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004						
<b>8.1.2. Reference population</b>						
Reference population Private household definition Household membership						
Fully comparable	Fully comparable	Fully comparable				
<b>8.1.3. Reference Period</b>						
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			
Calendar year 2014	Calendar year 2014	Calendar year 2014	4 months			
<b>8.2. Comparability - over time</b>						
It is not relevant.						
<b>8.2.1. Length of comparable time series</b>						
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004						
<b>8.3. Coherence - cross domain</b>						
Achieved values were compared with information from external sources:						
a) other surveys of the SO SR: LFS, HBS, Census 2001, Movement of the Population of the SO SR, Structure of Earnings Survey (SES),						
b) administration sources (Social Insurance Agency, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family).						
<b>Coherence of number of persons, who receive income from each "income component" with external sources:</b>						
	EU SILC 2015	Administrative source Ratio in %	Source			
Households sharing of expenditures	1 852 059	1 852 059	100.0Demographic Research Centre, Infostat			
Working (SILC - PX050)	2 363 200	2 392 000	98.8LFS, SO SR, 1.Q. 2015			
Unemployed (SILC - PX050)	358 700	339 000	100.0LFS, SO SR, 1.Q. 2015			
Pensioners (SILC - PX050)	1 014 064	1 040 162	97.5SO SR - estimate, 2014			
<b>Annexes:</b>						
<a href="#">Comparison - EU SILC 2013-2015, LFS 2015</a>						
<b>8.4. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics</b>						
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004						
<b>8.5. Coherence - National Accounts</b>						
<b>Income - comparison with national accounts - in million EUR</b>						
	EU SILC 2015	National accounts 2014	Ratio in %			
Compensation of Employees	27 170.0	29 914.8	90.8			
Social benefits	7 272.0	11 043.2	65.9			
<b>8.6. Coherence - internal</b>						
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004						

<b>9. Accessibility and clarity</b>				<a href="#">Top</a>
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004				
<b>9.1. Dissemination format - News release</b>				
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004				
<b>9.2. Dissemination format - Publications</b>				
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004				
<b>9.3. Dissemination format - online database</b>				
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004				
<b>9.3.1. Data tables - consultations</b>				
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004				
<b>9.4. Dissemination format - microdata access</b>				
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004				
<b>9.5. Dissemination format - other</b>				
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004				
<b>9.6. Documentation on methodology</b>				
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004				
<b>9.7. Quality management - documentation</b>				
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004				
<b>9.7.1. Metadata completeness - rate</b>				
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004				
<b>9.7.2. Metadata - consultations</b>				
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004				

<b>10. Cost and Burden</b>
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

<b>11. Confidentiality</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004	
<b>11.1. Confidentiality - policy</b>	
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004	
<b>11.2. Confidentiality - data treatment</b>	
Not requested by Reg. 28/2004	

<b>12. Comment</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
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<b>Related metadata</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>

<b>Annexes</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>