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**Eurostat metadata****Reference metadata**

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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.

QIR EU-SILC 2013

The Romanian survey on income and living conditions, named Quality of life survey, represents the implementation of EU-SILC survey in Romanian statistical system. The main goal of this survey is to produce data regarding the income and living conditions in a standardized manner, in order to produce comparable estimates at EU level. In this way, the survey is the reference source for comparative statistics on income distribution and social exclusion in European Union. The survey implemented the methodology described in the EU-SILC Regulation (EC) no 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions. We designed this survey as a new harmonized survey in order to meet all EU-SILC requirements. An integrated design with a rotational sample was applied, in which the sample is divided in sub-samples, each of them similar in size and design and representative for the whole population. From one year to another three sub-samples are retained, one is dropped and one new sub-sample is included in the survey. In this way, the cross-sectional and longitudinal statistics are produced from the same set of sample observations.

This document provides common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC, a description of the accuracy, precision, the comparability and the coherence of the Romanian SILC 2013 survey.

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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

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;

Sampling errors were calculated for the common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC. Particularly, sampling errors were estimated with the JRR method using the software developed by Siena University (EUSILC-Report 06 for the Intermediary Quality).

QIR

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

Nr crt	Subpopulation	est	stat_se	kish	n
1	HCR	0.224	0.0089	1.3148	17672
2	HCR, after social transfers: Age 0-17	0.321	0.0188	1.1915	2128
3	HCR, after social transfers: Age 18-24	0.302	0.0229	1.2196	1354
4	HCR, after social transfers: Age 25-49	0.221	0.0709	1.2395	5622
5	HCR, after social transfers: Age 50-64	0.177	0.0101	1.3083	4347
6	HCR, after social transfers: Age 65+	0.150	0.0181	1.2893	4221
7	HCR, after social transfers: Male	0.223	0.0097	1.3166	8472
8	HCR, after social transfers: Female	0.225	0.0096	1.3129	9200
9	HCR, after social transfers: Male Age 0-17	0.326	0.0249	1.1909	1086
10	HCR, after social transfers: Male Age 18-24	0.292	0.0250	1.1990	701
11	HCR, after social transfers: Male Age 25-49	0.224	0.0122	1.2315	2799
12	HCR, after social transfers: Male Age 50-64	0.187	0.0121	1.2995	2049
13	HCR, after social transfers: Male Age 65+	0.097	0.0194	1.3496	1837
14	HCR, after social transfers: Female Age 0-17	0.332	0.0225	1.1923	1042
15	HCR, after social transfers: Female Age 18-24	0.315	0.0399	1.2378	653
16	HCR, after social transfers: Female Age 25-49	0.216	0.0104	1.2475	2823
17	HCR, after social transfers: Female Age 50-64	0.169	0.0108	1.3167	2298
18	HCR, after social transfers: Female Age 65+	0.186	0.0194	1.2564	2384
19	HCR, after social transfers: Male Age 18+	0.204	0.0087	1.3203	7386
20	HCR, after social transfers: Female Age 18+	0.210	0.0105	1.3135	8158
21	HCR, after social transfers: Male Age 18-64	0.223	0.0110	1.2707	5549
22	HCR, after social transfers: Female Age 18-64	0.209	0.0089	1.3193	7386
23	HCR, after social transfers: Male Age 0-64	0.246	0.0111	1.2681	6635
24	HCR, after social transfers: Female Age 0-64	0.240	0.0106	1.2877	6816
25	HCR, after social transfers: One person hh under 65 years	0.236	0.0203	1.1736	880
26	HCR, after social transfers: One person hh 65 years and over	0.262	0.0262	1.1728	1343
27	HCR, after social transfers: One person hh male	0.227	0.0224	1.2106	812
28	HCR, after social transfers: One person hh female	0.264	0.0247	1.1554	1411
29	HCR, after social transfers: One person hh total	0.251	0.0185	1.1738	2223
30	HCR, after social transfers: 2 adults, no dependant children, both adults under 65 years	0.145	0.0169	1.2145	2626

31 HCR, after social transfers: 2 adults, no dependant children, at least one adult 65 years or more	0.083	0.0351	1.2309	2480
32 HCR, after social transfers: Other hh without dependant children	0.139	0.0156	1.1689	2756
33 HCR, after social transfers: Single parent hh, one or more dependant children	0.313	0.0501	1.1603	267
34 HCR, after social transfers: 2 adults, one dependant child	0.152	0.0317	1.2389	2004
35 HCR, after social transfers: 2 adults, two dependant children	0.228	0.0246	1.1388	1616
36 HCR, after social transfers: 2 adults, three or more dependant children	0.606	0.0509	1.1879	548
37 HCR, after social transfers: Other hh with dependant children	0.279	0.0217	1.2004	2896
38 HCR, after social transfers: Hh without dependant children	0.154	0.0108	1.2241	10085
39 HCR, after social transfers: Hh with dependant children	0.272	0.0141	1.2123	7331
40 HCR, after social transfers: Accommodation tenure status:Owner or rent free	0,223	0,0109	1,1933	17452
41 HCR, after social transfers: Accommodation tenure status:Tenant	0,118	0,0297	1,1215	220
42 HCR, after social transfers: Main activity status: Employed	0.184	0.0107	1.2584	7009
43 HCR, after social transfers: Main activity status: Unemployed	0.512	0.0825	1.2730	307
44 HCR, after social transfers: Main activity status: Retired	0.127	0.0149	1.3042	5815
45 HCR, after social transfers: Main activity status: Other inactive	0.362	0.0159	1.2687	2521
46 HCR, after social transfers: Main activity status: Employed, Male	0.206	0.0129	1.2588	3970
47 HCR, after social transfers: Main activity status: Unemployed, Male	0.570	0.0453	1.3132	211
48 HCR, after social transfers: Main activity status: Retired, Male	0.101	0.0181	1.4037	2535
49 HCR, after social transfers: Main activity status: Other inactive, Male	0.297	0.0262	1.2107	704
50 HCR, after social transfers: Main activity status: Employed, Female	0.150	0.0114	1.2556	3039
51 HCR, after social transfers: Main activity status: Unemployed, Female	0.390	0.2400	1.2232	96
52 HCR, after social transfers: Main activity status: Retired, Female	0.136	0.0144	1.2513	3280
53 HCR, after social transfers: Main activity status: Other inactive, Female	0.379	0.0176	1.2919	1817
54 HCR, after social transfers: Work intensity: hh without dependent children, w=0	0,060	0,0089	1,0574	1728
57 HCR, after social transfers: Work intensity: hh with dependent children, w=0	0,095	0,0120	1,0660	2752
60 HCR, after social transfers: Work intensity: hh with dependent children, w=1	0,428	0,0186	1,0892	2201
61 HCR, before social transfers including pensions	0.285	0.0096	1.3256	17672
62 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Age 0-17	0.409	0.0227	1.2095	2128
63 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Age 18-24	0.375	0.0228	1.2248	1354
64 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Age 25-49	0.273	0.0140	1.2544	5622
65 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Age 50-64	0.235	0.0120	1.3013	4347
66 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Age 65+	0.175	0.0214	1.3208	4221
67 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Male	0.281	0.0110	1.3195	8472
68 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Female	0.288	0.0096	1.3313	9200
69 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Male Age 0-17	0.395	0.0251	1.1989	1086

70 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Male Age 18-24	0.365	0.0274	1.2093	701
71 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Male Age 25-49	0.277	0.0153	1.2460	2799
72 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Male Age 50-64	0.246	0.0133	1.2863	2049
73 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Male Age 65+	0.108	0.0222	1.3271	1837
74 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Female Age 0-17	0.423	0.0259	1.2199	1042
75 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Female Age 18-24	0.386	0.0267	1.2389	653
76 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Female Age 25-49	0.268	0.0140	1.2628	2823
77 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Female Age 50-64	0.225	0.0128	1.3159	2298
78 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Female Age 65+	0.221	0.0231	1.2999	2384
79 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Male Age 18+	0.254	0.0096	1.3265	7386
80 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Female Age 18+	0.260	0.0084	1.3282	8158
81 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Male Age 18-64	0.281	0.0117	1.2790	5549
82 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Female Age 18-64	0.270	0.0106	1.3050	5774
83 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Male Age 0-64	0.306	0.0134	1.2734	6635
84 HCR, before social transfers including pensions: Female Age 0-64	0.303	0.0127	1.3024	6816
85 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions	0.485	0.0133	1.3139	17672
86 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Age 0-17	0.477	0.0227	1.2191	2128
87 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Age 18-24	0.441	0.0235	1.2160	1354
88 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Age 25-49	0.346	0.0144	1.2492	5622
89 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Age 50-64	0.499	0.0128	1.3328	4347
90 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Age 65+	0.859	0.0092	1.4875	4221
91 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Male	0.468	0.0140	1.3042	8472
92 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Female	0.502	0.0134	1.3236	9200
93 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Male Age 0-17	0.462	0.0248	1.2094	1086
94 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Male Age 18-24	0.434	0.0268	1.2054	701
95 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Male Age 25-49	0.357	0.0150	1.2411	2799
96 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Male Age 50-64	0.454	0.0148	1.3083	2049
97 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Male Age 65+	0.880	0.0112	1.5010	1837
98 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Female Age 0-17	0.492	0.0266	1.2293	1042
99 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Female Age 18-24	0.448	0.0287	1.2264	653
100 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Female Age 25-49	0.335	0.0154	1.2576	2823
101 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Female Age 50-64	0.540	0.0136	1.3619	2298
102 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Female Age 65+	0.846	0.0107	1.4679	2384
103 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Male Age 18+	0.469	0.0131	1.3069	7386
104 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Female Age 18+	0.504	0.0123	1.3231	8158

105 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Male Age 18-64	0.394	0.0135	1.2715	5549
106 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Female Age 18-64	0.412	0.0129	1.2865	5774
107 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Male Age 0-64	0.409	0.0147	1.2692	6635
108 HCR, before social transfers excluding pensions: Female Age 0-64	0.429	0.0146	1.2886	6816
109 Median equivalised disposable income	9210.000	227.3595	1.3192	17672
110 At-risk-of-poverty threshold	5526.000	136.4157	1.3192	17672
111 At-risk-of-poverty threshold, one person hh	4932.000	64.2790	1.1720	2223
112 At-risk-of-poverty threshold, hh 2 adults 2 dependent children	5354.577	96.6943	1.2496	1616
113 S80/S20	7.021	0.3589	1.3241	17672
114 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap	0.349	0.0150	1.3192	3850
115 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Age 0-17	0.397	0.0420	1.2239	741
116 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Age 18-24	0.341	0.0479	1.2142	409
117 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Age 25-49	0.357	0.0249	1.2692	1263
118 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Age 50-64	0.376	0.0432	1.3331	798
119 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Age 65+	0.191	0.0254	1.2594	639
120 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Male	0.350	0.0217	1.3153	1789
121 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Female	0.348	0.0203	1.3228	2061
122 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Male Age 0-17	0.384	0.0211	1.2172	374
123 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Male Age 18-24	0.341	0.0430	1.2034	208
124 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Male Age 25-49	0.349	0.0184	1.2621	637
125 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Male Age 50-64	0.380	0.0426	1.3231	401
126 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Male Age more than 65	0.180	0.0562	1.2494	169
127 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Female Age 0-17	0.415	0.0460	1.2309	367
128 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Female Age 18-24	0.359	0.1666	1.2249	201
129 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Female Age 25-49	0.369	0.0391	1.2763	626
130 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Female Age 50-64	0.350	0.0217	1.3153	1789
131 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: Female Age more than 65	0.200	0.0260	1.2607	470
132 Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold	3600.000	71.5517	1.3192	3850
133 Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold -40%	0.118	0.0074	1.3224	17672
134 Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold -50%	0.170	0.0079	1.3162	17672
135 Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold -70%	0.304	0.0102	1.3194	17672
136 Gini coefficient	0.335	0.0062	1.1888	17453
137 Mean equivalised disposable income	10620.330	232.0167	1.2459	17453

5.2.1. Sampling error - indicators

	AROPE			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	Half CI (95%)	Ind. value	Stand. errors	Half CI (95%)
Total	40.4	1.2	±2.4	22.4	1.1	±2.1	28.5	1.2	±2.4	6.4	0.6	±1.1
Male	39.4	1.3	±2.5	22.3	1.1	±2.2	28.5	1.3	±2.5	5.3	0.6	±1.1
Female	41.3	1.2	±2.4	22.5	1.1	±2.1	28.5	1.2	±2.4	7.6	0.6	±1.3
Age0-17	48.5	2.1	±4.2	32.1	2.1	±4.2	34.1	2.1	±4.0	4.8	1.0	±1.9
Age18-64	39.4	1.3	±2.5	21.5	1.1	±2.1	27.2	1.2	±2.4	6.9	0.5	±1.1
Age 65+	35.0	1.3	±2.5	15.0	0.9	±1.9	27.5	1.3	±2.5			

5.3. 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

Due to the lack of appropriate information, the new dwellings, built after 2002 Census of the Population and Dwellings, that could possibly constitute a sampling frame of the new dwellings, have not been taken into account. Thus, an updates has be done for the PSU included in EMZOT in 2007 year, on the basis of a micro-census type survey. The micro-census has aimed in particular the updating of the addresses of the dwellings.

5.3.1. 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

Over-coverage rate was estimated on the basis of the survey sample, as ratio between number of not-eligible dwellings (not-existing addresses, or being non-residential or unoccupied or not the main addresses) and number of sampled dwellings (all addresses selected). Over-coverage rate was 3.80%.

Under-coverage rate was estimated as the ratio between number of new dwellings, built in the period end of 2002 year (the year of the census)- end of 2011 year and number of dwellings at the end of 2011 year (Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook, 2012). Thus, it was assumed that the proportion of the new dwellings in total dwellings should be the same in the master sample. Under-coverage rate was 4.24%.

5.3.1.1. Over-coverage - rate

	Main problems	Size of error
Cross sectional data	-Over-coverage	3.80%
	-Under-coverage	4.24%
	-Misclassification	

5.3.2. Measurement error

Cross sectional data

Source of measurement errors	Building process of questionnaire	Interview training	Quality control
As in any other survey, there are 3 main sources of measurement errors:	<p>We used three types of questionnaires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the household file; -the household questionnaire, with the detailed questions regarding the household; - the individual questionnaire, which was fulfilled for each person 15 years or more, in order to record better the incomes of the people less than 16 years. <p>The questionnaires were up-dated with the improvements based on the 2012 survey conclusions and the 2013 secondary module.</p> <p>The structure of questionnaires was the following:</p> <p>The household file included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification data; - the household composition - name, identifier, date of birth, sex, the relatives' code (mother's, father's and husband's/wife's), sample-person or co-resident, person's mobility compared with first wave, month and year when the current person left the household/came into the sampled household (if was the case), economic status during the income reference period etc.; - some questions about household identification; the household file is design and used all four years a person is included in the survey. <p>The household questionnaire included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -identification data; -data regarding child care for all the children less than 13 years. - questions on material deprivation for all household members aged between 1 and 15 regarding affordability for the child to have some new clothes, two pairs of 	<p>The main challenge for the interviewers in the seventh wave was to administer the tracing rules. Beside this, the recording of the accurate incomes was the second very difficult task. A handbook was prepared with all the information available to help the interviewers in the fields work activities. Explanations for a big number of questions from all the questionnaires were included. Aspects related to the follow-up of households/persons and the construction of identifiers was explained in this handbook also. A special section included some recommendations about the behavior in the respondents' presence and the way the interviewers should convince population to participate to this survey. Other aspects:</p> <p>Some interviewers used very seldom some household identification numbers for the households and individuals from the new sub-sample, which were overlapped with some old households from the sub-samples which left the survey in 2010 and 2011; all these identification numbers were corrected.</p>	<p>For respondents, the most difficult information to declare was the value of incomes in the previous calendar year, the social insurance contribution and the taxes on wealth. Another difficult answer was related to the housing cost, also the question was preceding by a helping question in which they were asked what kind of housing cost that household is actually paying, in order to be sure the respondent is thinking at the elements of the housing cost are recommended by EU-SILC methodology to be included here.</p> <p>Another aspect which created some problems was the co-relation between the declaration of the marital status/consensual union between partners. There were cases in which one partner declared he is married and his/her partner declared he is in consensual union. These case were solved by taking with priority the idea of a consensual union in the case the partners have not the same family name.</p> <p>Some households found difficult to estimate the rent they would receive if they would rent the dwelling.</p>

Cross sectional data

Source of measurement errors	Building process of questionnaire	Interview training	Quality control
	<p>properly fitting shoes, books at home suitable for their age, outdoor leisure equipment, indoor games, regular leisure activity, celebration on special occasion, suitable place to study or do homework, fruits and vegetables once a day etc.</p> <p>-questions regarding economic situation of the household (housing and non-housing related arrears, non-monetary household deprivation questions); endowment with durable goods;</p> <p>-housing conditions including questions regarding information about dwelling installations and facilities, accessibility of basic needs, change of the dwelling, dwelling and dwelling environment, housing cost, amenities in the dwelling;</p> <p>-taxes paid at household level for the year 2012;</p> <p>-household incomes in 2012.</p> <p>The individual questionnaire:</p> <p>-identification data;</p> <p>-questions regarding de jure and de facto marital status; first and second citizenships; country of birth; year of immigration in Romania;</p> <p>-questions regarding the health status; limitations in activities due to a medical problem; unmet need for medical, respectively dental consultation; reasons for the unmet need for medical and dental consultation;</p> <p>-level of education questions (the school attended currently, the highest level of education attended and the year when the person graduated this level);</p> <p>-questions regarding the 2013 secondary module (Module on wellbeing);</p> <p>-questions regarding detailed information about employment/non-employment;</p> <p>-individual incomes achieved in 2012.</p> <p>In order to help the data collection activities, other materials were designed by the methodological team:</p> <p>-<i>the letter for the households</i> – a paper sheet in which the objectives of the EU-SILC survey is presented, the importance of the people participation is highlighted and the confidentiality of the data is guaranteed.</p> <p>-<i>the list of the dwelling and households included in the sample (LG)</i> is a document with two parts: first one included the exact addressees selected to carry-out the interviews. The second part included the situation found on the field for each address. This document is very useful for the interviewers and supervisors in order to check the integrity of the data collected.</p> <p>-<i>the tracing file</i>, was a paper sheet designed in order to identify households/persons which moved from the initial addresses from the first wave. The paper sheet fulfilled by the county from which they left were sent to the NIS methodological team and they sent again in the county where the information collected show they moved in. These</p>		

Cross sectional data

Source of measurement errors**Building process of questionnaire**

counties proceeded to follow-up and interviewed them, in the case they founded.

Interview training**Quality control****5.3.3. Non response error**

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) Unit non-response 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:

- **Household non-response rates** (*NRh*) is computed as follows:

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

Where *Ra* is the address contact rate defined as:

$$Ra = \text{Number of address successfully contacted} / \text{Number of valid addresses selected}$$

and *Rh* is the proportion of complete household interviews accepted for the database

$$Rh = \text{Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database} / \text{Number of eligible households at contacted addresses}$$

- **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

$$Rp = \text{Number of personal interview completed} / \text{Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the database}$$

- **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.

5.3.3.1. 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*
99.82%	99.36%	96.37%	88.21%	99.76%	99.64%	3.80%	12.35%	0.24%	0.36%	4.03%	12.66%

* 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.

We have no item non-response due to the checking programs used at the county level which show these missing data and the supervisors have to solve it: first of all, the questionnaire is checked in order to find if it is an operator's mistake and secondly, the household is asked again if the information was not supplied from the beginning. Finally, item non-response imputation is applied, if it is the case.

5.3.3.2.1. Item non-response rate by indicator

	Total hh gross income (HY010)	Total disposable hh income (HY020)	Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors benefits (HY022)	Total disposable hh income before all social transfers (HY023)	
% of household having received an amount					
% of household with missing values (before imputation)					
% of household with partial information (before imputation)					
-					
	Imputed rent (HY030)	Income from rental of property or land (HY040)	Family/ Children related allowances (HY050)	Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified (HY060)	Housing allowances (HY070)
					Regular inter-hh cash transfers received (HY080)
					Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses (HY090)
% of household having received an amount					
% of household with missing values (before imputation)					

	Imputed rent (HY030)	Income from rental of property or land (HY040)	Family/ Children related allowances (HY050)	Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified (HY060)	Housing allowances (HY070)	Regular inter-hh cash transfers received (HY080)	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses (HY090)					
% of household with partial information (before imputation)												
	Cash or near-cash employee income (PY010)	Other non-cash employee income (PY020)	Income from private use of company car (PY021)	Employers social insurance contributions (PY030)	Cash profits or losses from self-employment (PY050)	Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070)	Unemployment benefits (PY090)	Old-age benefits (PY100)	Survivors benefits (PY110)	Sickness benefits (PY120)	Disability benefits (PY130)	Education- related allowances (PY140)
% of household having received an amount												
% of household with missing values (before imputation)												
% of household with partial information (before imputation)												
5.3.4. Processing error												
Data entry and coding							Editing controls					
During the field work period and data processing period several checks were done. Data editing and cleaning was done in two steps: firstly, at the level of each county and secondly, after the counties’ files will be sent to INS team, a second check was done by EU-SILC central team. At the county level, after data collection, supervisors had the duty to check the integrity of the questionnaires (one household file and at least one household questionnaire per household and as many personal questionnaires as household members 16 years and more exists). During data entry, checking software was applied at county level. The counties sent the files at central level and a new check was done on the national files. The checking software included 3 types of checks: checks at each questionnaire level (household and personal questionnaires), checks for the correlation between the information included in household and personal questionnaires, and a third type of checks, integrity checks, if all the addresses included in the sample were visited (if questionnaires completed exist for each address included in the sample). Inside each type of questionnaire there were 2 types of logical conditions: to see if all the compulsory questions were fulfilled and to check if the answers were correct (for quantitative variables minimal and maximal limits were established, and for qualitative variables logical conditions were tested). After the data files in the EUROSTAT format were obtained, a third data check was done, using the EUROSTAT software available on Circa user group. The process of cleaning the data took a long time and imposed special efforts both from the county teams and central methodological team in order to obtain the 4 micro-data files in Eurostat format, due to the big number of variables and numerous correlations between them. A special kind of difficulties were related to the special codification of the split-off/moved households/persons in the original files.							The checking software included 3 types of checks: checks at each questionnaire level (household and personal questionnaires), checks for the correlation between the information included in household and personal questionnaires, and a third type of checks, integrity checks, if all the addresses included in the sample were visited (if questionnaires completed exist for each address included in the sample). Inside each type of questionnaire there were 2 types of logical conditions: to see if all the compulsory questions were fulfilled and to check if the answers were correct (for quantitative variables minimal and maximal limits were established, and for qualitative variables logical conditions were tested). After the data files in the EUROSTAT format were obtained, a third data check was done, using the EUROSTAT software available on Circa user group. The process of cleaning the data took a long time and imposed special efforts both from the county teams and central methodological team in order to obtain the 4 micro-data files in EUROSTAT format, due to the big number of variables and numerous correlations between them. A more detailed analysis of the checking conditions should be make in the next waves in order to add more checks to the checking software.					
5.3.4.1. Imputation - rate												
-												
5.3.4.2. Common units - proportion												
-												
5.3.5. Model assumption error												
-												
5.3.6. Data revision												
-												

5.3.6.1. Data revision - policy
-
5.3.6.2. Data revision - practice
-
5.3.6.3. Data revision - average size
-
5.3.7. Seasonal adjustment
-

6. Timeliness and punctuality	Top
-	
6.1. Timeliness	
-	
6.1.1. Time lag - first result	
-	
6.1.2. Time lag - final result	
-	
6.2. Punctuality	
-	
6.2.1. Punctuality - delivery and publication	
-	

7. Accessibility and clarity	Top
-	
7.1. Dissemination format - News release	
-	
7.2. Dissemination format - Publications	
-	
7.3. Dissemination format - online database	
-	
7.3.1. Data tables - consultations	
-	
7.4. Dissemination format - microdata access	
-	
7.5. Documentation on methodology	
-	
7.5.1. Metadata completeness - rate	
-	
7.5.2. Metadata - consultations	
-	
7.6. Quality management - documentation	
-	
7.7. Dissemination format - other	
-	

8. Comparability			Top
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			
-			
8.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient			
-			
8.1.2. Reference population			
Reference population		Private household definition	Household membership
The reference population is all private households and their current members residing in the territory of the Romania at the time of data		Household is defined as a person living alone or a group of persons who live together in the same dwelling and	We used the same household membership definition as the Eurostat

Reference population				Private household definition				Household membership				
collection. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are excluded from the target population.				share expenditures including the joint provision of the essentials of living.				recommended in the document EU-SILC 065.				
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 departure from the common definition. The repayments and receipts for tax adjustment referring to the income taxes recalculated for the global income gained in 2011 and they were collected if there were paid/received during the calendar 2012.						No departure from the common definition. We used a fixed income reference period of twelve-month, more exactly the previous calendar year (January – December 2012).				No departure from the common definition.		
8.1.4. Statistical concepts and definitions												
Total hh gross income (HY010)		Total disposable hh income (HY020)		Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)				Total disposable hh income before all social transfers (HY023)				
F		F		F				F				
Imputed rent (HY030)	Income from rental of property or land (HY040)	Family/Children related allowances (HY050)	Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified (HY060)	Housing allowances (HY070)	Regular inter-hh cash transfers received (HY080)	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses (HY090)	Interest paid on mortgage (HY100)	Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110)	Regular taxes on wealth (HY120)	Regular inter-hh transfers paid (HY130)		
F	F	F	F	NC	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Cash or near-cash employee income (PY010)	Other non-cash employee income (PY020)	Income from private use of company car (PY021)	Employers social insurance contributions (PY030)	Cash profits or losses from self-employment (PY050)	Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070)	Unemployment benefits (PY090)	Old-age benefits (PY100)	Survivors benefits (PY110)	Sickness benefits (PY120)	Disability benefits (PY130)	Education-related allowances (PY140)	Gross monthly earnings for employees (PY200)
F	F	F	NC	F	NC	F	L	F	F	F	F	NC
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					
The source for the collection of income variables was paper and pencil interviews for all income variables, including the money drawn out of business by the self-employed. We did not used administrative records. The use of the justificative documents regarding the incomes was the respondents' decision.			The majority of income components were recorded net and the gross variables were obtained by adding at the net values, the value of income tax retained at source and social contributions paid (in the case of wages, we add the value of other sums retained at source, too).				The only income components calculated in the process of data editing were: - the value of income tax retained at source for salaries (we have a flat rate of 16% for income tax), the respondents being asked only if they paid or not the income tax for wage; - the exact value of the social insurance contribution retained at source for salaries, if this was declared in the form of an interval. - the value of income tax retained at source and social insurance contributions for pensions (if the pension was bigger than 1000 lei); - the interest for dividends and money withdrawn from the banks.					
8.2. Comparability - over time												
A very exact comparison between incomes from HBS and EU-SILC data is not possible due to some methodological differences, more exactly, differences at the level of income elements collected and included in the EU-SILC.												
The differences between these two surveys it is possible to be due to the greater value of the income taxes and social insurance contributions for wages, own account activities and pensions in EU-SILC, where these elements are automatical calculated (if the person declared there were paid). In HBS the person should declare himself the value of these components in the diary.												
A better comparison can be made between at-risk-of-poverty indicators calculated from both surveys.												
2013												
HBS						EU-SILC						

Poverty threshold - lei, for one person annually	5948	5528
At-risk-of-poverty rate (after all social transfers) -%	22.4	22.4
Dispersion around the poverty threshold -%		
- at-risk-of-poverty rate at 40% of median	9.3	10.9
- at-risk-of-poverty rate at 50% of median	15.6	16.3
- at-risk-of-poverty rate at 70% of median	29.0	30.4
Relative median risk-of-poverty gap -%	27.8	32.6
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -%		
- including pensions	48.3	48.2
- excluding pensions	25.9	27.8
S80/S20 quartile share ratio	6.0	6.6
Gini Coefficient -%	33.5	34.0
8.2.1. Length of comparable time series		
-		
8.3. Comparability - domain		
-		

9. Coherence	Top
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.	
9.1. Coherence - cross domain	
A very exact comparison between incomes from HBS and EU-SILC data is not possible due to some methodological differences, more exactly, differences at the level of income elements collected and included in the EU-SILC. The differences between these two surveys it is possible to be due to the greater value of the income taxes and social insurance contributions for wages, own account activities and pensions in EU-SILC, where these elements are automatical calculated (if the person declared there were paid). In HBS the person should declare himself the value of these components in the diary. A better comparison can be made between at-risk-of-poverty indicators calculated from both surveys.	
9.1.1 Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics	
-	
9.1.2. Coherence - National Accounts	
-	
9.2. Coherence - internal	
-	

10. Cost and Burden	Top
-	

11. Confidentiality	Top
-	
11.1. Confidentiality - policy	
-	
11.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	
-	

12. Statistical processing	Top
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.	
12.1. Source data	
In the first stage, a stratified random sample of 780 areas, Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), was designed after the 2002 Census. The PSUs were sampled with probability proportional to the size (number of permanent dwellings). This is the Multifunctional Sample of Territorial Areas, so called the master sample EMZOT. The EMZOT sample has 427 PSUs selected from urban area and 353 PSUs selected from rural area. In the second stage, a fix number of dwellings are systematically selected from each PSU of EMZOT. All households within each dwelling are included. EMZOT was up-dated in 2007.	
12.1.1. Sampling design and procedure	
Type of sampling design The sampling plan is a two-stage probability sampling of housing units (dwellings). Stratification and sub stratification criteria	

Stratification concerns only the first stage sampling. There are 88 strata, the criteria used being the area where a certain PSU is located (urban or rural area) and county (NUTS 3 level).

Sample selection schemes

The survey uses the integrated four years rotational panel design, in which one-fourth of the sample is replaced each year. The total sample for the year 2013 is made by the sub-samples S3, S4, S1 and S2.

	Years						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	S1						
	S2	S2					
	S3	S3	S3				
Sub-samples	S4	S4	S4	S4			
		S1	S1	S1	S1		
			S2	S2	S2	S2	
				S3	S3	S3	S3
					S4	S4	S4
						S1	S1
							S2

Sample distribution over time

The sample is not distributed over time.

12.1.2. Sampling unit

The Primary Sampling Unit, corresponding to the selection of the *master sample*, is a group of Census sections (census enumeration areas EAs).

The Secondary (ultimate) Sampling Unit, corresponding to the selection of the survey sample, is the dwelling.

12.1.3. Sampling rate and sampling size

Concerning the SILC instrument, three different sample size definitions can be applied:

- the actual sample size which is the number of sampling units selected in the sample
- the achieved sample size which is the number of observed sampling units (household or individual) with an accepted interview
- 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

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.

Actual and achieved sample size

Obs	Actual S_Size	Achieved_S
1	8049	7560

Achieved sample size

Obs	number_of_hh 2012	number_of_hh 2013	percent1	persons_16_ over_2012	last_rot_ group	num_of_ rot_hh_2012	percent2
1	7598	7560	0.99	15859	2	1916	25.34

12.2. Frequency of data collection

Frequency of data collection is annually.

12.3. Data collection

Data collection period was 13 – 31 May 2013.

Mode of data collection

The method of data collection was face-to-face personal interviews, using paper questionnaires. The interviewers visited the addresses selected in the sample and fulfilled the questionnaires, based on the interviews. The household questionnaire was fulfilled by interview with the household head and individual questionnaire by interview with each household member 16 years old and more.

Distribution of households members 16 years old and over by data status

	Number%	
Total	15897	100.0
Information of interview completed	15859	99.76
- information completed only from interview (RB250=11)	15859	99.76
-information completed only from registers (RB250=12)	na	na
-information completed both from interview and registers (RB250=13)	na	na
Interview not completed, though contact made	21	0.13
-individual unable to answer and no proxy possible		

(RB250=21)		
-failed to return the self-administrated questionnaire	na	na
(RB250=22)		
-refusal to cooperate (RB250=23)	21	0.13
Individual not contacted because:	17	0.11
-person temporarily away and no proxy possible (RB250=31)	7	0.04
-no contact for other reasons (RB250=32)	9	0.06
Information not completed, reason unknown (RB250=33)	1	0.01

Distribution of household members by the respondent status

	Number	%
Total	17672	100.0
- Current household member aged 16 years and over (RB245=1)	15897	89.96
- Selected respondent (RB245=2)	na	na
- non-selected respondent (RB245=3)	na	na
- not eligible respondent (RB245=4)	1775	10.04

Distribution of households members aged 16 years old and over by the type of interview

	Number	%
Total	15859	100.0
Questionnaire completed –face-to-face interview PAPI (RB260=1)	13793	86.97
Questionnaire completed –face-to-face interview CAPI (RB260=2)	na	na
Questionnaire completed –CATI (RB260=3)	na	na
Self-administrated by respondent (RB260=4)	na	na
Proxy interview (RB260=5)	2066	13.03

Obs	RB010	proxy	total	proxy_rate
1	2013	2066	15859	13.0

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)
100.0	-	-	-

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 = 30.1 minutes.

Obs	duration_13	duration_12	duration_11	duration_10
1	30.1	29.4	30.8	30.6

12.4. Data validation

-

12.5. Data compilation

-

12.5.1. Weighting procedure

Design factor	Non-response adjustments	Adjustment to external data	Final cross sectional weights
<p><i>Wave 1(subsample selected in 2013)</i></p> <p>The design factor of the household is the inverse of inclusion probability. The design factor for households and for individuals are the same, because in each selected dwelling, all persons are selected for the survey.</p> <p>In case of the households at the second, third and four wave, an indirect sampling of households is done through the panel (of persons aged 14+ at the time of the panel selection). In this case, the inclusion probabilities cannot be calculated. Then, the solution consists of applying the Weight Share Method.</p> <p><i>Wave 2(subsample selected in 2012)</i></p> <p>The design factors of households are calculated through the individual base</p>	<p>We applied an integrative calibration that means that we used both households and personal variables in the procedure. The calibration is performed at the household level using the household variables and individual variables in their aggregate form as calibration variables. This technique ensures that all members in the same household receive the same weight. Adjustments were made using the SAS macro CALMAR.</p> <p>Calibration variables were: "distribution of the population by age group (0-15; 16-24; 25-34; 35-49; 50-64; 65-74; 75 and over), area of residence (urban\ rural) and gender" using Romanian Population Estimates at the end of the income reference period and "households totals by region".</p> <p>In order to contra balance the non-respondent households, it is proceed at a re-weighting, by adjusting the weights of the respondent households with the inverse of the response rate.</p> <p>The non-response are not globally adjusted, at the entire sample level, but separately-at wave level, on groups of households, groups generated by the variables considered as explicative of the non response. This correspond to the so-called 'response-homogenous groups' method, which assumes that in a certain group all the units have the same probability. For wave 1 we used as explicative variables for non-response region (NUTS II level) and area of residence (urban / rural) and for the second, third and fourth wave -</p>	<p>Three cross-sectional weights were calculated: 1) Household cross-sectional weight (DB090) 2) Personal cross-sectional weight for all household members (RB050) 3) Personal cross-sectional weight for all household members aged 16 and over (PB040)</p>	

Design factor	Non-response adjustments	Adjustment to external data	Final cross sectional weights
<p>weights. The individual base weights are obtained from cross-sectional weights calculated in previous year 2012 inflated with attrition. Co-residents are given zero base weight.</p>	<p><i>Wave 3(subsample selected in 2011)</i></p> <p>There are two situations:</p> <p>a. The sample person was a respondent in 2012. The base weight is calculated taking into account the base weight of previous year and then corrected both: attrition between 2012 and 2013 and compensation of the re-entrees.</p> <p>b. The sample person was a non-respondent in 2012 (re-entrees) In this case the base weight is obtain taking into account the cross-sectional weight RB050 calculated in 2011 corrected for the attrition between 2011-2013. For co-residents the weight is equal with zero.</p>		
<p><i>Wave 4(subsample selected in 2010)</i></p> <p>The approach is similar with the previous wave and two cases are distinguished, too:</p> <p>a. The sample person was a respondent in 2012. The base weight is calculated taking into account the base weight of previous year and then corrected both: attrition between 2012 and 2013 and compensation of the re-entrees.</p> <p>b. The sample person was a non-respondent in 2012. In this case the base weight is obtain taking into account the base weight calculated in 2011 corrected for the attrition between 2011-2013. For co-residents the weight is equal with zero.</p>	<p>the region. In order to minimize the effects induced by the presence of non-response another adjustment is done: re-weighting by calibration of the weights.</p>		
12.5.2. Estimation and imputation			
Imputation procedure used	Imputed rent	Company car	<p>The following information was collected in the individual</p> <p>The following information was collected in the individual questionnaire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the type of the car; -the model; -the registration year; -number of months in 2012 the car was at the disposal of the person for private use; <p>The company car value was calculated as:</p> <p>Company car value = number of months*selling price*[1 – 100*(2013-registration year)/10]/12</p> <p>The selling prices of the cars by type of car and producer were taken into account.</p>

12.6. Adjustment

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13. Comment[Top](#)

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Related metadata[Top](#)**Annexes**[Top](#)

[household questionnaire](#)
[individual questionnaire](#)
[household file](#)