

- Full view -

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

1. Contact Top	
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2. Statistical presentation

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2.1. Data description

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

2.2. Classification system

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

2.3. Coverage - sector

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

2.4. 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	F	F	F	<div>F</div> <div>Interest paid on mortgages is collected asking directly the amount. Over and above, a double check is carried out with an estimation of the amount, which is calculated on the basis of the following questions: year the housing loan was taken, the initial amount borrowed, years of repayment of the initial loan, the monthly payment, the outstanding amount at the end of the previous year, the actual total amount paid on the previous year and the interest rate applied for the loan.</div>	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	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	NC Gross monthly earnings for employees were not collected as the gender pay gap is calculated from other sources than EU-SILC.

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
Data on income variables were collected by Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Each and every income component was separately collected. Additionally income data from registers were used. More specifically registers were used for income from pensions and social benefits. Finally registers were used for the income of employees in the Civil Service.	The instructions to the interviewers were to collect each income component as gross and to record separately taxes on income at source and social insurance contributions. In the very few cases where gross income was impossible to collect, net income was recorded.	In the cases where gross income or taxes on income at source or social insurance contributions were impossible to collect, at least net value was collected for the specific income component. It was then converted to gross by applying the existing tax system and social insurance contributions rules.

2.5. Statistical unit
Not requested by Regulation 28/2004
2.6. Statistical population
Not requested by Regulation 28/2004
2.7. Reference area
Government controlled areas of the Republic of Cyprus.
2.8. Coverage - Time
Not requested by Regulation 28/2004
2.9. Base period
Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

3. Statistical processing

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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.

3.1. Source data

Sampling frame and coverage errors

For 2016, the list of households from the 2011 Census of Population was used as sampling frame with a supplementary list of newly constructed houses (built after 2011 up to September 2014). The Statistical Service of Cyprus was provided by the Electricity Authority of Cyprus (E.A.C.) with a list of domestic electricity consumers, which contained all the new connections of electricity between 2012 and 2014. The E.A.C. distinguishes domestic consumers from other consumers (e.g. industrial etc). It has been established that each domestic electricity consumer registered by the E.A.C. corresponds to the statistical definition of a housing unit. Each of these new electricity meter connections represented one new household. Coverage problems encountered were:

1. The frame of the 2011 Census of Population was somehow outdated and as a result some housing units were found to be empty or to be used for other purposes other than housing.

2. Some houses included in the E.A.C. list were used as secondary residence, so they were out of scope of the survey.

3. Some houses listed by the E.A.C. were impossible to be located due to incomplete information regarding their addresses.

Housing units built after September 2014, were not included in our sampling frame.

3.1.1. Sampling design and procedure

Type of sampling design

The sample design was one-stage stratification.

Stratification and sub stratification criteria

Geographical stratification criteria were used for the sample selection. The households were stratified in 9 strata based on District (Urban / Rural), i.e. 1) Lefkosia Urban, 2) Lefkosia Rural, 3) Ammochostos Rural⁽¹⁾, 4) Larnaka Urban, 5) Larnaka Rural, 6) Lemesos Urban, 7) Lemesos Rural, 8) Pafos Urban, 9) Pafos Rural.

⁽¹⁾Ammochostos Urban is an area not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Sample selection schemes

The sample was selected from each stratum with simple random sampling.

Renewal of sample: rotational groups

The sample in the first round was divided in 4 sub-samples as it was based on a rotational design of 4 replications with a rotation of one replication per year. Each sub-sample was separately selected so as to represent the whole population. Every year one sub-sample is going to be dropped and substituted by a new one. Thus for 2016 one specific sub-sample, pre-selected from 2012 (R3), was dropped and substituted by a new one (R3). The new sub-sample was also separately selected, so as to represent the whole population.

The size of each Rotational Group for the 2016 survey is shown in the table below

	Total	R1	R2	R3	R4
Addresses in initial sample	4.928	1.122	1.153	1.800	853
Household Questionnaire completed	4.178	1.067	1.068	1.220	823
Interviews Accepted for database	4.178	1.067	1.068	1.220	823

Substitutions

No substitution procedures were applied.

3.1.2. Sampling unit

The sampling units are private households, which were selected with simple random sampling within each stratum.

3.1.3. 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.

Sample size and allocation criteria

According to the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 Article 9, the minimum effective sample size for Cyprus is 3.250 households and 7.500 persons aged 16 or over. As the sample is based on a rotational design of 4 replications with a rotation of one replication per year, the selection of one new sub-sample was required. More specifically, for 2016 one sub-sample of 2012 survey was dropped (R3), and a new sub-sample (R3) was separately selected in the same manner as in 2005, so as to represent the whole population. Due to the non-response of 2015 survey and the number of non-existent or not successfully contacted addresses, the initial sample of 2016 survey was 4.928 households. The status of our sample for the 2016 round in each rotational group is as follows:

	Total	R1	R2	R3	R4
Status of sample	4.928	1.122	1.153	1.800	853

The allocation of the sample in the 9 strata is shown in the table below:

Population and sample distribution

DISTRICT	N			N		
	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS 2016			DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAMPLE		
	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
TOTAL	313.000	214.000	99.000	4.928	3.333	1.595
LEFKOSIA	123.200	93.000	30.200	1.965	1.446	519
AMMOCHOSTOS	16.500	0	16.500	262	0	262
LARNAKA	51.600	30.800	20.800	835	506	329
LEMESOS	87.700	67.000	20.700	1.313	1.001	312
PAFOS	34.000	23.200	10.800	553	380	173

For the data collection 24 interviewers were appointed, 10 in Lefkosia district, 5 in Larnaka/ Ammochostos, 6 in Lemesos and 3 in Pafos. The sampled households were grouped as much as possible in small areas so as to minimise travelling expenses. Each interviewer had to visit on average 15 households per week.

The 2016 sample results are shown in the table below:

Sample	
Addresses in initial sample	4.928
Addresses used for the survey	4.576
Addresses out of scope	352
Addresses used	4.576
Addresses successfully contacted	4.559
Addresses not successfully contacted	17
Addresses successfully contacted	4.559
Household questionnaire completed	4.178
Refusal to cooperate	285
Entire household away for the duration of fieldwork	8
Household unable to respond	78
Other reasons for not completing the Household questionnaire	10
Household questionnaire completed	4.178
Interviews accepted for database	4.178
Interviews rejected for database	0

The 352 addresses that were out of scope of the survey correspond to vacant accommodation, or buildings used as secondary residences or for business purposes, or demolished housing units. Furthermore, 17 addresses were not successfully contacted. Out of the 4.559 addresses successfully contacted, 4.178 households completed the Household questionnaire and were all accepted for the database. This was above the minimum effective sample size (3.250 households) requested by the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 Article 9. Thus, the achieved sample size was 4.178 households, 11.236 persons in total and 9.388 persons aged 16 or over. In order to achieve this, the number of households of the new sub-sample selected was 1.800.

Achieved sample size

The table below presents the achieved samples of persons aged 16 years and over, as well as of households, within each rotational group.

Sample Size and Accepted Interviews					
	Total	R1	R2	R3	R4
Persons 16 years and over	9.388	2.435	2.387	2.662	1.904

Number of accepted personal questionnaires	9.388	2.435	2.387	2.662	1.904
Accepted household interviews	4.178	1.067	1.068	1.220	823

3.2. Frequency of data collection

CYSTAT collects EU-SILC data annually. The table that follows gives an overview of the cumulative sample development during the fieldwork period from the 15th of February 2016 to the 1st of July 2016.

Sample distribution over time						
Period	Addresses in initial sample	Addresses out of scope	Addresses used	Addresses not successfully contacted	Non-response	Household Questionnaire Completed
15/02 – 28/02	615	58	555	2	18	537
15/02 – 13/03	1.201	94	1.104	3	34	1.070
15/02 – 27/03	1.759	127	1.629	3	45	1.584
15/02 – 10/04	2.378	166	2.207	5	77	2.130
15/02 – 24/04	2.934	194	2.734	6	103	2.631
15/02 – 08/05	3.443	217	3.220	6	122	3.098
15/02 – 22/05	3.972	249	3.715	8	151	3.564
15/02 – 05/06	4.459	280	4.170	9	204	3.966
15/02 – 19/06	4.909	347	4.545	17	375	4.170
15/02 – 01/07	4.928	352	4.559	17	381	4.178

3.3. Data collection

Mode of data collection

The mode of data collection for EU-SILC survey was CAPI and CATI. Paper Assisted Personal Interviewing (PAPI) was only used in the extreme case of a technical problem with the interviewer's laptop. Of all completed personal questionnaires 15.3% were filled with proxy interviews. For these cases we preferred to have a personal questionnaire filled with a proxy interview rather than a refusal.

	1-PAPI	2-CAPI	3-CATI	4-Self-administered	5-CAWI	6- PAPI-proxy	7-CAPI-proxy	8-CATI-proxy	9- Self-administered-proxy	10-CAWI proxy
% of total	0,0	73,4	11,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,3	5,0	0,0	0,0

Please see Annex - Data Collection

3.4. Data validation

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

3.5. Data compilation

Please find below a description of the weighting and imputation procedures .

3.5.1. Weighting procedure

Design factor Non-response adjustments Adjustment to external data Final cross sectional weights

Please see Annex - Weighting

3.5.2. Estimation and imputation

Imputation procedure used Imputed rent Company car

Please see Annex - Imputation and estimation

3.6. Adjustment

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

4. Quality management

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4.1. Quality assurance

The quality of statistics in CYSTAT is managed in the framework of the European Statistics Code of Practice which sets the standards for developing, producing and disseminating European Statistics as well as the ESS Quality Assurance Framework (QAF). CYSTAT endorses the Quality Declaration of the European Statistical System. In addition, CYSTAT is guided by the requirements provided for in Article 12 of the Statistics Law No. 15(I) of 2000 as well as Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics, which sets out the quality criteria to be applied in the development, production and dissemination of European statistics.

European Statistics Code of Practice: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-32-11-955>

ESS Quality Assurance Framework (QAF): <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4392716/ESS-QAF-V1-2final.pdf/bbf5970c-1adf-46c8-afc3-58ce177a0646>

Quality Declaration of the European Statistical System: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/4031688/8188985/KS0217428ENN_corr.pdf/116f7c85-cd3e-4bff-b695-4a8e71385fd4

Statistics Law No. 15(I) of 2000: http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/legislation_en/legislation_en/OpenDocument

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (consolidated text): <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02009R0223-20150608&qid=1504858409240&from=EN>

4.2. Quality management - assessment

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

5. Relevance

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5.1. Relevance - User Needs

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

5.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

Since 2008 (with the exception of 2010 and 2013) CYSTAT carries out an annual online "Users Satisfaction Survey". The results of the surveys are available on CYSTAT's website at the link attached below.

http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/dmlquality_en/dmlquality_en?OpenDocument.

Overall, the users of statistical data published by CYSTAT are satisfied.

5.3. Completeness

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

5.3.1. Data completeness - rate

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

6. Accuracy and reliability

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 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 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 and 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.

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 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 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 simplification consisting in calculating the variance taking into account only variation among Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) totals. This method requires first stage sampling fractions 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 specify strata and cluster information. In particular, countries have been split into 3 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) (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)
- 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.

6.2.1. 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	27,7	0,9242	1,81	16,1	0,7768	1,52	13,6	0,7733	1,52	10,6	0,6935	1,36
Male	26,6	1,0327	2,02	15,0	0,8576	1,68	14,0	0,8642	1,69	9,9	0,7834	1,54
Female	28,7	0,9813	1,92	17,2	0,8335	1,63	13,3	0,8013	1,57	11,2	0,7741	1,52
Age 0-17	29,6	1,6499	3,23	17,1	1,4070	2,76	17,7	1,4191	2,78	9,0	1,0394	2,04
Age 18-64	28,1	1,0043	1,97	15,1	0,8227	1,61	14,1	0,8289	1,63	11,1	0,6919	1,36
Age 65+	22,9	1,1380	2,23	19,5	1,0683	2,09	5,4	0,6336	1,24	na	na	na

Please see Annex - Sampling Errors

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, etc.
- 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:
 - Unit non-response: refers to absence of information of the whole units (households and/or persons) selected into the sample
 - 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

Sampling frame and coverage errors

For 2016, the list of households from the 2011 Census of Population was used as sampling frame with a supplementary list of newly constructed houses (build after 2011 up to September 2014). Cyprus was provided by the Electricity Authority of Cyprus (E.A.C.) with a list of domestic electricity consumers, which contained all the new connections of electricity between 2011 and 2014. domestic consumers from other consumers (e.g. industrial etc). It has been established that each domestic electricity consumer registered by the E.A.C. corresponds to the statistical data. These new electricity meter connections represented one new household. Coverage problems encountered were:

1. The frame of the 2011 Census of Population was somehow outdated and as a result some housing units were found to be empty or to be used for other purposes other than housing.
2. Some houses included in the E.A.C. list were used as secondary residence, so they were out of scope of the survey.
3. Some houses listed by the E.A.C. were impossible to be located due to incomplete information regarding their addresses.
4. Housing units built after September 2014, were not included in our sampling frame.

6.3.1.1. Over-coverage - rate

	Main problems	Size of error	
Cross sectional data	· Over-coverage · Under-coverage · Misclassification	· 7.49% (369 dwellings) · NA · NA	
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
Possible sources of measurement errors are the questionnaire (design, content and wording), the method of data collection, the interviewers and the respondents. As the 2016 EU-SILC round was the 12th in the series, quality was considerably improved due to interviewers' feedback, continuous data analysis and research.	<p>The questionnaire for EU-SILC was developed on the basis of the EU-SILC Doc. 065 and Doc. 055. Even though, the questionnaire was well tested and despite the fact that this was the 12th wave of the survey, some questions were still difficult to be answered with precision. Difficulties due to memory lapses were encountered in questions regarding income, housing cost, main activity each month as well as for the age at first job especially with older persons. In an effort to minimise these problems respondents were requested to prepare pay slips and utility bills when the interviewer was making an appointment. In the case that the respondents could have the pay slips at a later date, then they could send them by fax or via email at the central offices. Difficulties were also encountered in distinguishing the various benefits and pensions. In order to overcome these difficulties a part of the training of the interviewers was focused specifically on social benefits and pensions.</p> <p>As the method of data collection was Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), many validation and consistency checks were implemented during the interview. This had a positive impact on the quality of the data collected. Additionally, problems usually accounted to the routing of the questionnaire were fully avoided because of CAPI and CATI.</p>	<p>In order to reduce interviewer effects, a two week training session for all the interviewers was organised at the head offices of the Statistical Service. The training was conducted by permanent staff, Statistics Officers responsible for the EU-SILC survey. The aim of the training was to ensure that all interviewers were uniformly trained both in regard to the content of the questionnaire, as well as their behaviour during the interview. In the second week, the training mainly focused on refreshing the terminology used in the questionnaire and on the understanding of new terminology used for the first time in the questionnaire (e.g. access to services). Main emphasis was given on difficult definitions and on explaining the various public benefits as well as the importance of the accuracy of the information collected. Also, the interviewers had intensive sessions on working with their laptops and the electronic questionnaires in the environment of BLAISE. An interviewer manual was prepared explaining each and every single question of the questionnaire as well as their respective possible answers.</p>	<p>Apart from the 24 interviewers the training was attended by 8 supervisors. Each one of a group of 3 interviewers. During the first week had meetings with each one of the interviewers at least once a week. During these meetings the interviewers raised during the training the problems or questions raised during the data collection (from the interviewers' laptops and questionnaires). Their main duty during the training was to examine the interviewers' work and inconsistencies or for problems identified in the terminology. Furthermore the supervisors of the answers with respondents either visiting the household in question, especially for answers or missing data. Additionally for households in the survey for 2 years checked based on the data from previous administrative data were used. The average of the pensions (of all types) provided by the Public Sector, the Public Benefit Allowance, disability benefits and the income of the interviewers.</p>
6.3.3. 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 to the Commission Regulation 28/2004			
• Household non-response rates (<i>NRh</i>) is computed as follows:			
$NRh=(1-(Ra * Rh)) * 100$			
Where <i>Ra</i> is the address contact rate defined as:			
Ra= Number of address successfully contacted/Number of valid addresses selected			
and <i>Rh</i> 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 (<i>NRp</i>) will be computed as follows:			
$NRp=(1-(Rp)) * 100$			
Where <i>Rp</i> 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 (<i>*NRp</i>) will be computed as follows:			
$*NRp=(1-(Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100$			
For those Member 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 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*
0,9891	0,9883	0,9164	0,8526	1,00	1,00	0,0936	0,1574	0,0	0,0	0,0936	0,1574

* 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 variables both at household and personal level.

6.3.3.2.1. Item non-response rate by indicator

Please see Annex - Item non-response

6.3.4. Processing error

Data entry and coding	Editing controls
Processing errors were reduced because of CAPI/CATI, and the implementation of validation and consistency checks during the data collection phase (BLAISE software). The processing errors were further reduced as the questionnaires were edited and coded by the supervisors prior to finalising the data files for processing. For the households which were in the survey for at least 2 years an additional tool during editing was the preloading of certain variables from the previous survey. Inconsistencies were further examined with interviewers and in many cases with the households directly. The coding requested was minimal, i.e. occupation (2 digits ISCO), economic activity (2 digits NACE rev. 2) and country of birth; and was carried out using drop down lists.	The finalised data files prepared by supervisors were then processed using logical and consistency checks. The main errors found were connected concerning the recording of the various benefits and pensions under the EU-SILC Doc.065, were reduced, because of the use of registers. Before sending the final D-, R-, H- and P- files, data files were further checked.

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

A data revision policy is in place at CYPSTAT. It is published on CYPSTAT's website, at the following link:

http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cypstat/statistics.nsf/dissemination_en/dissemination_en?OpenDocument

CYPSTAT also publishes a list of scheduled revisions (regular or major revisions), also published on its website, at the following link:

http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cypstat/statistics.nsf/releasecalendar_en/releasecalendar_en?OpenDocument

6.6. Data revision - practice

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

6.6.1. Data revision - average size

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

7. Timeliness and punctuality

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Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

7.1. Timeliness

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

7.1.1. Time lag - first result

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

7.1.2. Time lag - final result

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

7.2. Punctuality

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

7.2.1. Punctuality - delivery and publication

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

8. Coherence and comparability

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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.

8.1. Comparability - geographical

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

8.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

8.1.2. Reference population

Reference population	Private household definition	Household membership
There is no difference to the standard EU-SILC definition, hence the reference population is defined as all the households and their members living in the government controlled areas of Cyprus. Population in collective households and institutions is excluded.	No deviation from the standard EU-SILC definition. A private household is a person living alone or a group of persons living together in the same dwelling sharing expenses, including the joint provision of the essentials of living.	The definition of household membership is the one recommended by EUROSTAT. Students (either in Cyprus or abroad) are considered to be members of their parents' household given they are fully financially supported by them.

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
The period for taxes payments/refunds and social insurance contributions was 2015. Tax refunds received during 2015 referred to income received in previous years.	For EU-SILC 2016 the income reference period was 2015.	The reference period for taxes on wealth was 2015.	Since EU-SILC 2016 was carried out during the middle of February and the beginning of July 2016, the time lag between the income reference period and current variables varied between 2 to 6 months.

8.2. Comparability - over time

In the tables that follow, we compare the results on income components between EU-SILC 2013, EU-SILC 2014, EU-SILC 2015 and EU-SILC 2016 at both household and personal level. More specifically, in the two tables that follow the percentage of households and persons having received an amount on specific income target variables, as well as their mean value per household are presented.

It should be noted that after 3 years with negative growth of the Cyprus economy due to the financial crisis, a slight positive growth for the GDP was observed for 2015. This shows that for 2015 the Cyprus economy was at a turning point. Therefore, comparing the income components of EU-SILC 2015 and EU-SILC 2016 only minor differences are observed, with the exception of HY060G and PY090G. The increase of both the mean and the percentage of the households having received HY060G (Social exclusion not elsewhere classified) can be explained by the introduction of the Minimum Guaranteed Income (MGI) at the end of 2014, which it will eventually substitute the Public Benefit Allowance. The decrease on both the frequency and the mean of PY090G is due to the reduction of the unemployment in Cyprus during 2015.

Table : Comparison between EU-SILC 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 for all income target variables at household level

Income target variable	EU-SILC							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	% of households having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)	% of households having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)	% of households having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)	% of households having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)
Total household gross income HY010	100,0	40.628	100,0	38.607	100,0	35.878	100,0	35.683
Total disposable household income HY020	100,0	35.106	100,0	33.052	100,0	29.959	100,0	29.942
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022	99,2	31.961	99,2	29.409	99,1	27.164	99,0	27.267
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023	93,2	24.925	93,1	22.145	93,9	20.888	93,2	20.820
Imputed rent HY030G	88,9	5.078	88,6	4.751	87,9	4.546	87,7	4.603
Income from rental of a property or land HY040G	8,2	630	7,6	615	7,9	605	7,9	651
Family/children related allowances HY050G	34,7	727	23,8	607	22,6	598	19,7	566
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G	1,2	96	1,5	103	2,2	140	6,8	354
Housing allowances HY070G	2,6	281	2,5	154	3,5	144	4,2	162
Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G	13,2	684	14,2	842	15,8	841	14,7	742

Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G	16,1	569	16,4	551	19,0	562	17,4	512
Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G	12,9	739	12,4	714	12,6	697	12,6	643
Regular taxes on wealth HY120G	62,3	54	62,7	192	63,9	208	65,4	215
Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G	18,8	858	19,7	875	19,8	822	19,4	725
Tax on income and social contributions HY140G	75,0	4.611	72,2	4.488	71,7	4.889	70,9	4800
Value of goods produced for own consumption HY170G	6,7	20	6,8	17	6,2	16	5,9	12

Table : Comparison between EU-SILC 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 for all income target variables at individual level								
Income target variable	EU-SILC							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)
Employee cash or near cash income PY010G	49,2	25.545	47,2	22.815	46,3	21.977	45,6	21.751
Non-cash employee income PY020G	6,1	186	6,6	170	6,4	151	6,1	153
Company car PY021G	0,8	59	0,8	36	0,6	29	0,7	28
Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G	45,6	3.418	43,7	3.015	42,7	2.938	42,8	2.925
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G	10,7	2.856	11,4	2.696	11,0	2.653	10,0	2.664
Unemployment benefits PY090G	5,9	1.226	6,7	1.918	5,6	1.117	4,7	810
Old-age benefits PY100G	20,8	6.158	22,3	6.478	22,7	5.499	24,4	5.625
Survivor benefits PY110G	4,3	878	4,5	787	4,5	778	4,9	821
Sickness benefits PY120G	3,7	114	3,6	101	3,4	85	3,8	104
Disability benefits PY130G	2,7	582	2,8	533	2,6	525	2,6	481
Education-related allowances PY140G	2,2	118	4,0	227	3,2	185	3,1	198

8.2.1. Length of comparable time series

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

8.3. Coherence - cross domain

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

8.4. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

8.5. Coherence - National Accounts

Please see Annex - Coherence

8.6. Coherence - internal

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

9. Accessibility and clarity[Top](#)

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.1. Dissemination format - News release

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.2. Dissemination format - Publications

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.3. Dissemination format - online database

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.3.1. Data tables - consultations

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

Statistical micro-data from CYSTAT's surveys are accessible for research purposes only and under strict provisions as described below:

Under the provisions of the Statistics Law, CYSTAT may release microdata for the sole use of scientific research. Applicants have to submit the request form "APPLICATION FOR DATA FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES" giving thorough information on the project for which micro-data are needed.

The application is evaluated by CYSTAT's Confidentiality Committee and if the application is approved, a charge is fixed according to the volume and time consumed for preparation of the data. Micro-data may then be released after an anonymisation process which ensures no direct identification of the statistical units but, at the same time, ensures usability of the data. The link for the application is attached below.

Link to the application for access to microdata on CYSTAT's website: http://www.cystat.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/dissemination_en/dissemination_en?OpenDocument**9.5. Dissemination format - other**

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.6. Documentation on methodology

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.7. Quality management - documentation

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.7.1. Metadata completeness - rate

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

9.7.2. Metadata - consultations

Not requested by Reg. 28/2004

10. Cost and Burden[Top](#)**Interview duration**

The mean household interview duration was approximately 55 minutes and was 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 and accepted for the database.

The mean personal interview duration was approximately 24 minutes and was 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 persons aged 16 years old and over participated and accepted for the database.

11. Confidentiality[Top](#)

Not requested by Regulation 28/2004

11.1. Confidentiality - policy

Official statistics are released in accordance to all confidentiality provisions of the following:

- National Statistics Law No. 15(I) of 2000 (especially Article 13 on statistical confidentiality).
http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cvstat/statistics.nsf/legislation_en/legislation_en?OpenDocument
- Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and its later amendments (especially Chapter 5 on statistical confidentiality).
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02009R0223-20150608&qid=1504858409240&from=EN>
- European Statistics Code of Practice (especially Principle 5 on statistical confidentiality).
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-32-11-955>
- CYSTAT's Code of Practice for the Collection, Publication and Storage of Statistical Data.
http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cvstat/statistics.nsf/dmlquality_en/dmlquality_en?OpenDocument

11.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

The treatment of confidential data is regulated by CYSTAT's Code of Practice for the Collection, Publication and Storage of Statistical Data.

http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cvstat/statistics.nsf/dmlquality_en/dmlquality_en?OpenDocument**12. Comment**[Top](#)

Please find in annexes the Cyprus 2016 EU-SILC questionnaire

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