



SILC_SIMS_A_RO_2022_0000

National Reference Metadata in Single Integrated Metadata

Structure (SIMS)

Compiling agency: National Institute of Statistics



Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

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1. Contact [Top](#)

1.1. Contact organisation	National Institute of Statistics
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Social Statistics
1.5. Contact mail address	16, Libertatii Ave., Sector 5, Bucharest, Romania

2. Metadata update [Top](#)

2.1. Metadata last certified	31/05/2023
2.2. Metadata last posted	31/05/2023
2.3. Metadata last update	31/05/2023

3. Statistical presentation [Top](#)

3.1. Data description

The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is a survey-based instrument aiming at collecting timely and comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions. In addition, it collects module variables every three years, six years or ad-hoc new policy needs modules.

The EU-SILC instrument provides two types of data:

- Cross-sectional data pertaining to a given time or a certain time period with variables on income, poverty, social

exclusion and other living conditions;

- Longitudinal data pertaining to individual-level changes over time, observed periodically over four-or more year rotation scheme (Annex III (2) of 2019/1700).

Social exclusion and housing condition information is collected mainly at household level while labour, education and health information is obtained for persons aged 16 and over. The core of the instrument is income information at very detailed component level and mainly collected at personal level.

EU-SILC is part of the European statistical system, and in Romania it has been implemented since 2007 and is part of the national statistical system called the Quality of Life Survey (Ancheta asupra calitatii vietii). The Quality of Life Survey is an annual survey. Since 2021 CAPI method (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) is used, which consists in performing interviews with respondents with the use of mobile devices (tablets) that record the provided answers. The information concerning the household as a whole is recorded in the household section of the questionnaire, while the information about the household members at the age of 16 years and more, in the individual section of the questionnaire. The questions include all the mandatory variables from the DocSILC065 (Eurostat guidelines). The tables contain the results for households and persons by main characteristics: socio-economic groups of the population and households in total, macro-regions (NUTS 1), regions (NUTS 2). Additional profiles for persons are: - age; - sex; - level of education.

3.2. Classification system

- International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED'2011);
- International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08);
- Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev.2-2008);
- Common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS 2);
- SCL - Geographical code list;
- The recommendations made by the United Nations in the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics should also be taken into account.

‘For more details on the classification used please, see [EU Vocabularies](#), Eurostat's metadata server or [CIRCABC](#)’.

3.3. Coverage - sector

Data refer to all private households and individuals living in the private households in the national territory at the time of data collection.

The EU-SILC survey is a key instrument for the European Semester and the European Pillar of Social Rights, providing information on income distribution, poverty and social exclusion, as well as various related living conditions and poverty EU policies, such as on child poverty, access to health care and other services, housing, over indebtedness and quality of life. It is also the main source of data for microsimulation purposes and flash estimates of income distribution and poverty rates.

In accordance with Eurostat requirements, in 2022 there were the following rotational modules: Health and Quality of Life and the Voluntary module on Impact of COVID-19. According to the legislation in force, the survey should collect the data allowing for both the cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses. That is why EU-SILC is carried out with the use of the rotational panel method in the four-year cycle.

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

Statistical concepts and definitions for EU-SILC are specified in [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1700](#), [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2181](#), and [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2242](#). Additional information is available in the [EU statistics on income and living conditions \(EU-SILC\) methodology](#) and in the methodological guidelines and description of EU-SILC target variables (see [CIRCABC](#)).

Further details are provided in items 5, 15.1.1.1, 15.2.2 and 18.3.

Income

The total disposable income of a household is calculated by adding together the personal income received by all of household members plus income received at household level. Missing income information is imputed.

Disposable household income includes:

- all income from work (employee wages and self-employment earnings)
- private income from investment and property
- transfers between households
- all social transfers received in cash, including old-age pensions

Note: Some of the income components are mandatory only from 2007: Imputed rent, Interest paid on mortgage, Employer's social insurance contributions. From the 2007 year on, all countries have to supply gross income information. From 2021 onwards, imputed rent is collected every 3 years as part of the rolling module on ‘Labour and housing’; and

all countries have to supply gross and net income information.

Equivalence scale

The total disposable household income is "equivalised" to take into account the impact of differences in household size and composition. The equivalised income attributed to each member of the household is calculated by dividing the total disposable income of the household by equivalisation factors, which can be determined in various ways. Eurostat applies the OECD modified scale, which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first person aged 14 or more, a weight of 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or more and a weight of 0.3 to persons aged 0-13.

Household

A private household' means a person living alone or a group of persons who live together, providing oneself or themselves with the essentials of living.

3.5. Statistical unit

Statistical units are private households and all persons living in these households who have usual residence in the Member State. Annex II of the Commission implementing regulation (EU) 2019/2242 defines specific statistical units per variable and specifies the content of the quality reports on the organization of a sample survey in the income and living conditions domain pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

The Quality of Life Survey is carried out throughout the country and only private households are interviewed. The survey did not cover collective accommodation households (such as boarding house, workers' hostel, pensioners' house or monastery).

3.6. Statistical population

The target population is private households and all Romanian or foreign persons composing these households having their usual residence in Romania. Private household means a person living alone or a group of persons who live together, providing oneself or themselves with the essentials of living.

EU-SILC covers only people living in private households (all persons aged 16 and over within the household are eligible for the operation), i.e. persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population.

SILC covers all Romanian or foreign citizens who have their usual residence in Romania, members of the households selected in the survey sample. The subject of the survey, according to the purpose of the SILC and European regulations, are people aged 16 and over.

3.6.1. Reference population

Definitions of reference population, household and household membership

Reference population	Private household definition	Household membership
<p>The Quality of Life Survey is carried out throughout the country and only individual households are interviewed.</p> <p>The reference population is the population residing in private households. Thus, the survey covered persons with usual residence in Romania, for a period of at least 12 months, members of the households from the selected dwellings.</p> <p>All the provisions related to the inclusion among the household members of certain categories of people were applied according to Regulation 2181/2019.</p>	<p>Household means the group of two or several persons who are usually residing together, providing themselves with food and other essentials for living and sharing income or household expenses with other household members. The person who does not belong to a household and who declares to live alone and manages the house by himself is considered as a single person household.</p> <p>Persons living for 12 months or more in collective units for elderly, persons with disabilities, workers hostels, sanatoria etc., are not included in the survey.</p>	<p>A person will be considered a usually resident member of the household if they spend most of their daily night-rest there, evaluated over the past 12-months.</p>

3.6.2. Population not covered by the data collection

The sub-populations that are not covered by the data collection includes: those who moved out of the country's territory; or those with no usual residence; or those living in institutions or who have moved to an institution compared to the previous year.

The survey does not include institutionalized persons (in homes for the elderly, collective housing), persons who have permanent residence (domicile) in Romania but who have their usual residence abroad.

3.7. Reference area

The survey includes all residents of Romania, members of the households in the research centers (urban and rural) selected from all the counties of the country and from the Municipality of Bucharest.

3.8. Coverage - Time

Annual

Every 3 years rolling modules

Every 6 years rolling modules

In Romania, EU-SILC was implemented from 2007 until now.

3.9. Base period

Not applicable.

4. Unit of measure

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The data involves several units of measure depending upon the variables. Income variables are transmitted to Eurostat in national currency. For more information, see methodological guidelines and description of EU-SILC target variables available on [CIRCABC](#)

5. Reference Period

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Description of reference period used for incomes

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
January 2021 - December 2021	January 2021 - December 2021	January 2021 - December 2021	The fieldwork period (9 - 31 May 2022). Therefore, the lag is 5 months.

6. Institutional Mandate

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6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

[Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1700](#) was published in OJ on 10 October 2019, establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples (IESS). The Annex to the [Commission implementing regulation \(EU\) 2019/2180](#) of 16 December 2019 specifies the detailed arrangements and content for the quality reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EU) 2019/2242.

Law no 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania.

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

Confidential microdata are not disclosed by INS and Eurostat. Access to confidential microdata for scientific purposes may be granted on the basis of [Commission Regulation 557/2013](#) and [Regulation 223/2009](#) of the European Parliament and the Council on European statistics.

7. Confidentiality

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7.1. Confidentiality - policy

Law no 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania, stipulates in Chapter X the confidentiality of statistical data. In this chapter art. 36 refers to Confidentiality of official statistical data and art.37 refers to Protection of statistical data.

Law on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania is available at the following link: https://insse.ro/cms/files/legislatie/cadru%20legal/Legea%20statisticii%202026_engleza%20_iunie%202009_.pdf

The EU member states, including Romania, apply the provisions of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation /GDPR) in the production of official statistics.

In this regard, the staff of National Institute of Statistics (INS), Territorial Directorates of Statistics (DTS) and the staff employed with a contract for the provision of data collection services sign Confidentiality Commitments and are well trained in the observance of the GDPR.

The staff of the National Institute of Statistics, including the people working in the territorial statistical directorates, as well as the persons temporarily involved in the collection (statistical operators) and processing of individual data, shall be under the obligation to observe the confidentiality of these data, during the activity and after the activity is completed. The previously mentioned staff shall not be allowed to use the individual data obtained in the activities that are specific to official statistics for personal purposes or for performing activities to the benefit of a third party.

Also, the INS is fully certified to ensure compliance with the IT security framework of the SSE.

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

Ensuring data confidentiality starts with the collection until the dissemination.

All the questionnaires used by INS to collect data have clear statement that the information provided by the respondents are confidential and used only for statistical purposes. For the questionnaires that apply in the households, INS have clear information regarding the confidentiality, provided in the letters addressed to them.

Statistical operators collect SILC data using tablets with a security system and secure access based on a strong user and password, they are not allowed to give the tablet to anyone. Questionnaires for which the interview has been completed, correct and complete, are sent immediately after completion or at least once a day. The electronic questionnaires are sent to the INS via a secure line. All data collected on electronic tables are encrypted during the transmission process. Once submitted, the questionnaires disappear from the tablets.

A limited number of civil servants from INS and DTS have access to the SILC database.

The INS servers are managed by the IT department and are in secure rooms, with limited access, based on an access code assigned only to certain IT experts.

Procedures are implemented for all the activities carried out by the INS, and they are applied by all the staff of the INS and the Territorial Directorates of Statistics.

Statistical data processing (from the data entry to their publication) was done by the INS and Territorial Statistical Directorates staff.

Dissemination of the statistical data is made in compliance with the norms statistical data confidentiality. The data are published in aggregate forms so as to comply with the provisions of confidentiality.

Anonymized microdata are provided only for the purpose of scientific research and for European statistics according to the European Regulations in force.

The microdata access for scientific purposes is strictly regulated and the steps to be followed are published on the INS website of the following link: <https://insse.ro/cms/en/content/nis-microdata-scientific-purposes>

8. Release policy

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8.1. Release calendar

INS is responsible with the dissemination of data from its own annual data collection: press releases (17 November 2023 for reference year N-1), publication "CONDITIILE DE VIATA ALE POPULATIEI DIN ROMANIA" (8 September 2023 for reference year N-1) and "DIMENSIUNI ALE INCLUZIUNII SOCIALE IN ROMANIA" (24 November 2023 for reference year N-1), online database (end of November for reference year N-1).

8.2. Release calendar access

Please refer to the [Release calendar - Eurostat \(europa.eu\)](#) publicly available on the Eurostat's website.

Statistical publication catalogue 2023: https://insse.ro/cms/files/catalog/Catalogul_publicatiilor_INS_2023.pdf

Press release calendar 2023: <https://insse.ro/cms/en/comunicate-de-presa-view>

8.3. Release policy - user access

In line with the Community legal framework and the [European Statistics Code of Practice](#), Eurostat disseminates European statistics on Eurostat's website (see section 10 - 'Accessibility and clarity'), respecting professional independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably. The detailed arrangements are governed by the [Eurostat protocol on impartial access to Eurostat data for users](#). Additional

information about microdata access is available in [Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - Access to microdata - Eurostat \(europa.eu\)](#).

At the national level, according to the official statistics law, no. 226/2009, the dissemination of statistical data respects the principle of impartiality according to which statistics must be developed, elaborated and disseminated in a neutral way, and all users must benefit from equal treatment.

9. Frequency of dissemination

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Annual

10. Accessibility and clarity

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10.1. Dissemination format - News release

Not available

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

Annual publication "Condițiile de viață ale populației din România în 2022" in September 2023. For last year the publication is available on line (https://insse.ro/cms/sites/default/files/field/publicatii/conditiile_de_viața_ale_populației_din_romania_in_anul_2021.pdf).

Annual publication "Dimensiuni ale incluziunii sociale în România în 2022" in November 2023. For last year the publication is available on line (https://insse.ro/cms/sites/default/files/field/publicatii/dimensiuni_ale_incluziunii_sociale_in_romania_2021.pdf).

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

The disseminated data can be accessed free in database of NIS Romania TEMPO online.

10.3.1. Data tables - consultations

TEMPO Database from site of NIS Romania: <http://10.2.69.135/tempoins/index.jsp?page=tempo2&lang=en&context=20>

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

Microdata are available for scientific purposes via Safe Center for acces to microdata

10.5. Dissemination format - other

Not available

10.5.1. Metadata - consultations

<http://80.96.186.4:81/metadata/viewStatisticalResearch.htm?locale=en&researchId=5474>

10.6. Documentation on methodology

Metadatabase of site NIS Romania can be accessed on the link: <http://80.96.186.4:81/metadata/viewStatisticalResearch.htm?locale=en&researchId=5474>

10.6.1. Metadata completeness - rate

100 %

10.7. Quality management - documentation

No other documentation is available.

11. Quality management

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11.1. Quality assurance

As the coordinator of the Romanian National Statistical System, NIS has the mission of a satisfies to the greatest extent the need for information for all categories of users of statistical data by collecting, producing and disseminating relevant, accurate statistical data, coherent, timely and accessible, necessary for making decisions regarding economic development and social aspect of the country and regarding the realities of Romanian society. In the last time, INS has made considerable progress in the direction of quality management total and ensuring a culture of quality within the organization. The target in the following years is to obtain methodological and operational performances at levels comparable to the most advanced national statistical institutes from EU Member States. NIS define the quality of the result in accordance with the SSE Quality Definition. In more terms broad, the quality of NIS results is evaluated in terms of "fitness for use". More precisely, the quality of the result is measured in terms of six quality components: relevance,

accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, clarity and accessibility, coherence and comparability.

The main aspects regarding quality assurance was the analysis of European and national legislation and the study of the Eurostat methodology for EU-SILC in order to comply with it.

During the design stage of statistical tools, we considered the following issues for designing the questionnaires: the topics included in the questionnaires are have to be compliant with Regulation no. 1700/2019 of the European Parliament and of the Council and the Eurostat methodology ensures data comparability at European level; questions are easy to understand and their sequence is following a logical flow; coverage of all possible answers (there are no answers that cannot be encoded). When designing the questionnaires, it was taken into account that they should be easy to fill out by the interviewer. When developing the survey manual all measures to ensure the quality terms for performing the survey were taken into account.

When developing the survey manual all measures to ensure the quality terms for performing the survey were taken into account.

During the data collection stage, for quality assurance, a thoroughly training of the interviewers and transmission to the participating population of an Information letter regarding the survey organization by the INS were taken into account.

In the data collection phase, the survey responsible in each Territorial Statistical Directorate had, among its attributions, to check the field activities performed by interviewers and survey controller, to replace the interviewers in case deviations from the survey rules were found or if they were not able to continue the data collection due to health problems. Also, to ensure the quality of collected data, the survey responsible was permanently in touch with the INS survey responsible asking, if needed, additional methodological specifications for the specific situations encountered in the field. In case of particular situations encountered during the data collection, INS team provided solutions that were sent simultaneously to all Territorial Statistical Directorates, for the attention of the EU-SILC Survey responsables.

In order to ensure a good data collection, during the data collection phase, the survey controllers randomly checked the interviewing in households and, at the end of the data collection, they received the questionnaires from interviewers and checked together with them the number of questionnaires (integrity of materials received) and the way the answers in the questionnaires were encoded.

During the data checking, processing and validation process the following were considered:

- checking the integrity of the volume of completed questionnaires and those for which the data was not collected and that form of the full volume of the sample;
- encoding the variables for which classifications are used;
- implementing an IT application to allow data checking at local and central level, in successive stages.

11.2. Quality management - assessment

NIS implement the quality management system based on the approach and elaboration of procedures and mechanisms in accordance with the EFQM/CAF excellence model, for evaluation continues to improve the quality of the organizational system. NIS identify, in a systematic and regular way, the strengths and weaknesses specific to the fields statistics and takes actions to improve and expand the implementation of effective solutions, respectively for the removal of deficiencies, where applicable. Good domestic and other countries' practices will be a valuable source for improvement total quality management in NIS.

While performing the Survey on Income and Living Condition (EU-SILC), the INS respected the following quality criteria:

- The National Institute of Statistics **established, on a scientific basis, impartially and independently: variables, indicators, nomenclatures, classifications, methodologies, techniques recording, processing and dissemination** of statistical data resulting from EU-SILC;
- For EU-SILC, **the most relevant variables were selected to allow the production and dissemination of statistical data that meet the needs** of national and international users;
- Adopting and ensuring, throughout the EU-SILC survey, **the measures for the protection of individual data and their use for statistical purposes, only**;
- Applying data verification methods and procedures so that statistical results **reflect as accurately as possible the phenomena** related to the assessment of the living conditions of the population by highlighting the interconnection and complementarity of various aspects such as: health status, education, occupational status, income, living conditions, economic situation of households;
- **Reducing the statistical process as much as possible and publishing the results according to a calendar established at national level.** However, due to the small number of staffs, the data dissemination process will be slightly delayed compared to the initial deadline;
- **EU-SILC was made transparent**, the main characteristics of statistical research and dissemination deadlines being presented in the Annual National Statistical Program approved by a Government Decision, the survey methodology was approved by the Methodological Advisory Committee consisting of: statisticians, academic experts, experts from research institutes, from ministries and public health institutes.

- **Users will have access to the results of the EU-SILC in conditions of equality, simultaneity and without any discrimination, and the results will be accompanied by metadata in which the main characteristics of the survey** will be presented (European legislation based on EU-SILC, survey objectives, target population, data collection methods, sampling techniques and extension of applied results etc.).
- The EU-SILC implementation process ensures obtaining **consistent and coherent data**;
- **EU-SILC was made in the conditions of optimal use of resources, to reduce costs taking into account matters** such as:
 - the establishment of a optimal number of variables in accordance with the needs of national and international information and the elimination of less important variables;
 - the use of CAPI questionnaires for all research centres where we had interviewers who had competence in the use of tablets;

payment of interviewers according to the data collected and in a differentiated way for the questionnaires completed in full or in part.

12. Relevance

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12.1. Relevance - User Needs

The main users of EU-SILC statistical data are policy makers, research institutes, media, and students.

NIS collect, processes and disseminates official statistics to meet users' needs, both in terms of volume and in terms of quality and compliance with broadcasting deadlines, in a way objective, professional and transparent, through which all users are treated fairly and non-discriminatory.

NIS disseminate data and statistical information in an accessible format - agreed by users - and in an appropriate manner.

The involvement of mass media ensures easy access to data and information statistics and contribute to the formation of a statistical culture of data users. Opportunities will be created for the intensification of collaboration/consultation with the different categories of users, for the knowledge and satisfaction of their ever increasing and diversified needs.

The main users of EU-SILC statistical data are the following:

- Institutional users like DG EMPL of the Commission and the Social Protection Committee, in charge of the monitoring of social protection and social inclusion, or other Commission services, DG SANTE, DG ENER, DG JRC, DG ECFIN, DG JUST, DG HOME, DG ENV, DG REGIO and other institutional users;
- Statistical users in Eurostat or in Romania to feed sectorial or transversal publications;
- Researchers having access to microdata;
- End users - including the media - interested in living conditions
- Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity

12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

At national level, the current and future requirements and needs of users will always guide the statistical activities of the INS. The level of user satisfaction is regularly monitored through satisfaction surveys a user's and through other specific means. A very high proportion (77%) of statistical data users value quality INS products as being at the level of statistics produced at European level. The results of the last user satisfaction survey are available on the INS website (only in Romanian) and can be accessed at the following link: https://insse.ro/cms/sites/default/files/field/publicatii/analiza_gradului_de_satisfactie_al_utilizatorilor_2022.pdf

However, the satisfaction survey did not specifically target the SILC survey, but the general fields of INS statistics. INS will continue the process of informing users about the quality of statistical products, through elaboration of metadata on the meaning of the indicators it produces and quality reports in European format or user-oriented, for all statistical domains. Over time it has been observed that the SILC has of very high relevance for users. For the majority, both aggregates and micro-data were important or essential in their work irrespective of the purpose of their use.

At European level, Eurostat carried out an online general User Satisfaction Survey (USS) in the period between April and July 2019 to obtain a better knowledge about users, considering their needs and satisfaction with the services provided by Eurostat.

The survey has shown that EU-SILC is of very high relevance for users. For the majority, both aggregates and micro-data were important or essential in their work irrespective of the purpose of their use.

The use of the ad-hoc modules was less.

Users emphasized their strong need for more detailed micro-data, which is currently not possible. Under the new legal

framework implemented from 2021, the NUTS 2 division will be available for the main indicators.

For more information, please consult [User Satisfaction Survey 2022 \(and previous years\)](#).

In conclusion, users were satisfied with overall quality of the service delivered by Eurostat.

12.3. Completeness

Romania did not collect the following optional variables:

- RL080: Remote education
- HI130G: Interest expenses
- HI140G: Household debts.

The variables HY060 (HY060 amount included in HY070) and PY030 (not applicable) are not collected.

12.3.1. Data completeness - rate

All required variables were transmitted.

13. Accuracy

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13.1. Accuracy - overall

According to Reg. (EU) 2019/1700 Annex II, precision requirements for all data sets are expressed in standard errors and are defined as continuous functions of the actual estimates and of the size of the statistical population in a country or in a NUTS 2 region. For the income and living conditions domain, the estimated standard errors of the following indicators are examined according to certain parameters set:

- Ratio at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion to population;
- Ratio of at-persistent-risk-of-poverty over four years to population;
- Ratio at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion to population in each NUTS 2 region.

The INS has analyzed and identified several actions that it will implement in the coming years to get closer to the precision of the European regulation. Among these we can mention, the revision of the periodic national legislation regarding the incomes of the population (Fiscal Code, laws, ordinances of the Government); the inclusion of additional validation rules; a better promotion of data collection for household surveys at the local level to increase the response rate; gradual increase of SILC subsamples.

Further information is provided in section 13.2 Sampling error.

13.2. Sampling error

EU-SILC is a complex survey involving different sampling designs 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 3 groups:

- 1) BE, BG, CZ, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, LV, HU, PL, PT, RO, SI, UK and AL, 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) DK, DE, EE, CY, LT, LU, NL, 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) MT, SE, IS, NO, whose sampling design could be assimilated to a simple random sampling, we used DB030 for cluster specification and no strata.

13.2.1. Sampling error - indicators

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.

13.3. 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:
 - 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

13.3.1. 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: 4.28%
- Under-coverage: refers to units not included in the sampling frame: 4.83%
- Misclassification: refers to incorrect classification of units that belong to the target population

13.3.1.1. Over-coverage - rate

Coverage error

Main problems	Population (sub-population)	Size of error	Comments
Over-coverage	462653	4.28	
Under-coverage	102	4.83	
Misclassification			

13.3.1.2. Common units - proportion

Not applicable

13.3.2. Measurement error

Measurement error for cross-sectional data

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: - the questionnaires (1) - the interviewers (2) - the respondents (3)	We used three types of questionnaires: - the household file; - the household questionnaire, with the detailed questions regarding the household; - the individual questionnaire, which was fulfilled for each person 16 years or more, in order to record better the incomes of the people less than 16 years. The questionnaires were up-dated with the improvements based on the 2021 survey conclusions, 3 year rolling module in Health, 6 year rolling module on Quality of Life and	The main challenge for the interviewers in the ninth 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	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,

<p>the special policy needs voluntary module in 2022 relates to the impact of COVID-19. 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, person's mobility compared with first wave, demographic data of household members <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; - children specific deprivation (children between 0 and 15 years old) - living arrangements and conditions of children in separated and blended families - data regarding access services; - current income -questions regarding economic situation of the household (housing and non-housing related arrears, non-monetary household deprivation questions); endowment with durable goods; -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; -questions regarding detailed information about employment/non-employment; -individual incomes achieved in 2021. <p>The individual questionnaire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -identification data; -questions regarding de jure and de facto marital status; first and second citizenships; country of birth; year of immigration in Romania; -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; -level of education questions (the school attended currently, the highest level of education attended and the year when the person graduated this level); -questions regarding the rolling modules. -questions regarding detailed information about employment/non-employment; -individual incomes achieved in 2021. <p>In order to help the data collection activities, other materials were designed by the methodological team:</p>	<p>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 2019 and 2020; all these identification numbers were corrected.</p>	<p>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. 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. Some households found difficult to estimate the rent they would receive if they would rent the dwelling.</p>
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<p>-the letter for the households – a paper sheet in which the objectives of the EU-SILC survey are presented, the importance of the people participation is highlighted and the confidentiality of the data is guaranteed.</p> <p>-the list of the dwelling and households included in the sample (LG) 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>-the tracing file, 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 counties proceeded to follow-up and interviewed them, in the case they founded.</p>		
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13.3.3. 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 Annex VI of the Reg.(EU) 2019/2242

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

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

Where Ra is the address contact rate defined as:

Ra= Number of address/selected person (including phone, mail if applicable) successfully contacted/Number of valid addresses/selected person (including phone, mail if applicable) selected

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

Rh=Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database/Number of eligible households at contacted addresses (including phone, mail if applicable)

- **Individual non-response rates (NRp)** is computed as follows:

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

Where Rp is the proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database

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

- **Overall individual non-response rates (*NRp)** is 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, phones, mails etc.) was selected, the individual non-response rates will be calculated for 'the 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.

13.3.3.1. Unit non-response - rate

Unit non-response rate for cross-sectional

Address (including phone, mail if applicable) contact rate	Complete household interviews	Complete personal interviews	Household Non-response rate	Individual non-response rate	Overall individual non-response rate
(Ra)	(Rh)	(Rp)	(NRh)	(NRp)	(NRp)*

A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
97.81	97.81		94.74	83.90	99.11	99.79	99.72	99.82	7.33	17.94		7.53	18.17				

where

A=total (cross-sectional) sample,

B =New sub-sample (new rotational group) introduced for first time in the survey this year,

C= Sub-sample (rotational group) surveyed for last time in the survey this year.

13.3.3.2. Item non-response - rate

The computation of item non-response is essential to fulfil the precision requirements. Item non-response rate is provided for the main income variables both at household and personal level.

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.

13.3.3.2.1. Item non-response rate by indicator

See Annex RO_2022_Annex 2-Item_non_response_13.3.3.2.1

13.3.4. Processing error

Description of data entry, coding controls and the editing system

Data entry and coding (if any used)	Editing controls
<p>Data collection monitoring: In the data collection phase, the survey responsible in each Territorial Statistical Directorate had, among its attributions, to check the field activities performed by interviewers and the survey controller, to replace the interviewers in case deviations from the survey rules were found or if they were not able to continue the data collection due to health problems. Also, to ensure the quality of collected data, the survey responsible was permanently in touch with the INS survey responsible asking, if needed, additional methodological specifications for the specific situations encountered in the field. In case of particular situations encountered during the data collection, the INS team provided solutions that were sent simultaneously to all Territorial Statistical Directorates, for the attention of the EU-SILC Survey responsible.</p> <p>In order to ensure a good data collection, during the data collection phase, the survey controllers randomly checked the interviewing in households.</p> <p>During the data processing and validation phases the following were considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •checking the integrity of the completed questionnaires corpus and the number of uncompleted questionnaires, to assure that together they form the full survey sample; •checking the questionnaires and approving the questionnaires without errors; •database checking at central level, creation and calculation of additional variables (for example total income) and generating tables with results using a specific ACAV IT application developed by INS experts, while respecting data confidentiality standards; •creation of the anonymized data files for the Eurostat and their verification schema (longitudinal component and cross-sectional component for the 4 sub-samples). 	<p>The first verification of the data is done by the experts from the SILC team of the DTS (they have the role of supervisors). Questionnaires with errors are rejected by the field operator, who must correct the questionnaire and, if necessary, contact the household again.</p>

13.3.5. Model assumption error

See Annex RO_2022_Annex 2-Item_non_response_13.3.3.2.1

14. Timeliness and punctuality

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14.1. Timeliness
SILC cross-sectional and longitudinal data are available in the form of tables 15 months after the end of data collection.
14.1.1. Time lag - first result
No provisional data
14.1.2. Time lag - final result
First result was published in September.
14.2. Punctuality
The microdata file was transmitted to Eurostat within the term established by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/2050 granting derogations to certain Member States from the application of Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples.
14.2.1. Punctuality - delivery and publication
There was not a delay between the first data delivery date and the final deadline in the legislation. The final data were validated in 1st of June.

15. Coherence and comparability	Top																														
15.1. Comparability - geographical																															
The SILC survey results are comparable both at national level (NUTS 0) and European level, the survey being designed and developed according to Eurostat methodology for the EU-SILC. There are no problems of comparability between the regions of the country.																															
15.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient																															
Not applicable.																															
15.2. Comparability - over time																															
The length of comparable time series is from 2007, no any series breaks occurred.																															
15.2.1. Length of comparable time series																															
2007 - 2022																															
15.2.2. Comparability and deviation from definition for each income variable																															
Comparability and deviation from definition for each income variable																															
Income	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Identifier</th> <th>Comparability</th> <th>Deviation from definition if any</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total hh gross income</td> <td>(HY010) F</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total disposable hh income</td> <td>(HY020) F</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits</td> <td>(HY022) F</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total disposable hh income before all social transfers</td> <td>(HY023) F</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income from rental of property or land</td> <td>(HY040) F</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family/ Children related allowances</td> <td>(HY050) F</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified</td> <td>(HY060) NC</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housing allowances</td> <td>(HY070) F</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regular inter-hh cash transfers received</td> <td>(HY080) F</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Identifier	Comparability	Deviation from definition if any	Total hh gross income	(HY010) F		Total disposable hh income	(HY020) F		Total disposable hh income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits	(HY022) F		Total disposable hh income before all social transfers	(HY023) F		Income from rental of property or land	(HY040) F		Family/ Children related allowances	(HY050) F		Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified	(HY060) NC		Housing allowances	(HY070) F		Regular inter-hh cash transfers received	(HY080) F	
Identifier	Comparability	Deviation from definition if any																													
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Housing allowances	(HY070) F																														
Regular inter-hh cash transfers received	(HY080) F																														

Alimonies received	(HY081)	F	
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses	(HY090)	F	
Interest paid on mortgage	(HY100)	F	
Income received by people aged under 16	(HY110)	F	
Regular taxes on wealth	(HY120)	F	
Taxes paid on ownership of household main dwelling	(HY121)	F	
Regular inter-hh transfers paid	(HY130)	F	
Alimonies paid	(HY131)	F	
Tax on income and social contributions	(HY140)	F	
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	(HY145)	F	
Value of goods produced for own consumption	(HY170)	F	
Cash or near-cash employee income	(PY010)	F	
Other non-cash employee income	(PY020)	F	
Income from private use of company car	(PY021)	F	
Employers social insurance contributions	(PY030)	NC	
Contributions to individual private pension plans	(PY035)	F	
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	(PY050)	F	
Pension from individual private plans	(PY080)	F	
Unemployment benefits	(PY090)	F	
Old-age benefits	(PY100)	F	
Survivors benefits	(PY110)	F	
Sickness benefits	(PY120)	F	
Disability benefits	(PY130)	F	
Education-related allowances	(PY140)	F	

F= Fully comparable; L= Largely comparable; P= Partly comparable and NC= Not collected.

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

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.

15.3.1. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics

Not applicable.

15.3.2. Coherence - National Accounts

See Annex RO_2022_Annex 7-Coherence_15.3-15.3.2

15.4. Coherence - internal

Not applicable.

16. Cost and Burden

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Mean (average) interview duration per household = 25 minutes.
 Mean (average) interview duration per person = 40 minutes.
 Mean (average) interview duration for selected respondents (if applicable) = not applicable

17. Data revision [Top](#)

17.1. Data revision - policy

INS applies the Revision Policy based on the European Statistics Code of Practice and complying with the ESS Guidelines on the Revision Policy of the Principal European Economic Indicators in force.
 Statistical data are revised according to the INS Revision Calendar. The revision policy is available on the INS website **at the following link:** <https://insse.ro/cms/en/content/revision-policy>

17.2. Data revision - practice

The revised results are promptly transmitted and published in an open and transparent manner, mentioning the reasons for their occurrence.
 In the case of unplanned revisions, a justification message is drawn up for users and the amplitude of the error is mentioned
 INS inform the statistical data users, in due time, on the significant methodological changes, so that the interpretation of statistical data resulting as consequence of applying the newly implemented methodologies would not entail a false perception of the presented phenomenon.

17.2.1. Data revision - average size

Not the case.

18. 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 (please see below). Such information is mainly used for the computation of the accuracy measures.

18.1. Source data

Starting with 2015, the household surveys carried out by NSI-Romania are based on the use of Multifunctional Sample of Territorial Areas, so called the master sample new EMZOT. It is a database including approximately 1.500.000 dwellings, selected according to probabilistic criteria, serving as sampling frame for all household surveys, in 2015-2024.
 For the wave 1, wave 2, wave3 and wave4 (subsample selected in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022), a master sample database named “new EMZOT” is used. In the first stage, a stratified random sample of 792 areas, Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), was designed after the 2011 Population and Dwelling Census. The PSUs were sampled with probability proportional to the size (number of permanent dwellings). The new EMZOT sample has 450 PSUs selected from urban area and 342 PSUs selected from rural area. In the second stage, a fix number of dwellings are systematically selected from each PSU of EMZOT.

18.1.1. Sampling Design

The sampling plan is a two-stage probability sampling of housing units (dwellings).
 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).
 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 2022 is made by the sub-samples S4, S1, S2 and S3.
 The sample is not distributed over time.

18.1.2. 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.

18.1.3. Sampling frame

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.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Frequency of data collection is annually.

18.3. Data collection

Mode of data collection

	1-PAPI	2-CAPI	3-CATI	4-CAWI	5-PAPI proxy	6-CAPI-proxy	7-CATI-proxy	8-CAWI proxy	9-other
% of total		100%							

Description of collecting income variables

The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables	The form (gross, net) 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 CAPI interviews for all income variables, including the money drawn out of business by the self-employed. We did not use 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the value of income tax retained at source for salaries (we had flat rate of 10% 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 2000 lei); - the interest for dividends and money withdrawn from the banks.

18.4. Data validation

The Survey Solution system is used for data collection on CAPI questionnaire. The data processing flow is as follows:

At the level of the statistical operator:

- the primary validation of the data is performed when completing the questionnaire on the tablet due to the logical control conditions that ensure: checking the logical flows from the questionnaires, observing the correlations between the answers to different questions, identifying and eliminating illogical answers;
- corrections are made or explanations are given in case of questionnaires with errors / warnings;

At the level of survey's supervisor (regional / county statistical directions):

- the mode of completing the questionnaires is verified (it is rejected the questionnaires to the interviewer or it is validated);
- the variables are coded from the required format (text);
- integrity check is performed and data is validated.

At the central level:

- the data are validated and it is verified the conformity with the sample of Quality of Life survey; following this inventory it is established whether the sample has been fully investigated, whether there are cases of response or non-

response;			
- the data processing procedure continues with the verification of the variables from a qualitative and quantitative point of view. Is calculated the frequencies of the variables and checks whether the target population has answered the questions.			
18.5. Data compilation			
<p>The Romanian NIS specific sampling plan for household surveys is a two-stage one. The sampling plan relied on the building up, in the first stage, a sample frame i.e. the Multifunctional Sample of Territorial Areas (so-called EMZOT sample) comprising 792 research centres (i.e. primary sampling units), across the counties and sectors of Bucharest municipality (NUTS 3 level). Current sampling frame was carried out based on the data from the Population and Housing Census 2011 round. The next one and will be setup on between 2024-2025 usinh PHC round 2021 data.</p> <p>In the second sampling stage, inside each primary sampling unit are selected, based on a systematic selection scheme, the secondary sampling units, and represented by dwellings. Each secondary sampling unit involves the inclusion in the sample of all households and implicitly of all persons in the household.</p> <p>The survey results are weighted considering the non-response adjustments and by using total number of households and residential population in the private households, both data available yearly at 1 st of January.</p>			
18.5.1. Imputation - rate			
Not applicable			
18.5.2. Weighting procedure			
Design factor	Non-response adjustments	Adjustment to external data	Final cross sectional weights
<i>Wave 1 (subsample selected in 2022)</i>			
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.	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.	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. Calibration variables were: “distribution of the population by age group (0-15; 16-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65 and over) and gender” using Romanian Residential Population Estimates at the end of the income reference period and “households totals” by region.	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)
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.	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 - 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.		
<i>Wave 2 (subsample selected in 2021)</i>			
The design factors of households are calculated through the individual base weights. The individual base weights are obtained from cross-			

Design factor	Non-response adjustments	Adjustment to external data	Final cross sectional weights
<p>sectional weights calculated in previous year inflated with attrition.</p> <p><i>Wave 3 (subsample selected in 2020)</i></p> <p>There are two situations:</p> <p>a. The sample person was a respondent in 2021. The base weight is calculated taking into account the base weight of previous year and then corrected both: attrition between 2021 and 2022 and compensation of the re-entrees.</p> <p>b. The sample person was a non-respondent in 2021 (re-entrees). In this case the base weight is obtain taking into account the cross-sectional weight RB050 calculated in 2020 corrected for the attrition between 2020-2022.</p> <p><i>Wave 4 (subsample selected in 2019)</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 2021. The base weight is calculated taking into account the base weight of previous year and then corrected both: attrition between 2021 and 2022 and compensation of the re-entrees.</p> <p>b. The sample person was a non-respondent in 2021. In this case the base weight is obtain taking into account the base weight calculated in 2020 corrected for the attrition between 2020-2022.</p>			
18.5.3. Estimation and imputation			

Imputation procedure used

The value of imputed rent was estimated at the household level (and included in the personal file for only one person per household) from the household budget survey (HBS), using the stratification method. The HBS includes around 37000 households and it is conducted continuously during each year.

The following information was collected in the individual questionnaire:

-the type of the car;

-the model;

-the registration year;

-number of months in 2022 the car was at the disposal of the person for private use;

The company car value was calculated as:

Company car value = number of months*selling price*[1 – 100*(2022 - registration year)/10]/12

The selling prices of the cars by type of car and producer were taken into account.

18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

18.6.1. Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

19. Comment[Top](#)**Related metadata**[Top](#)**Annexes**[Top](#)[Questionnaire](#)[Annex 3](#)[Annex 4](#)[Annex 7](#)[Annex 8](#)[Annex 9](#)[Annex 10](#)[Annex 2](#)[Annex A](#)