

Statistical survey on household consumption

IC_APD_Q_EN_2021_4

Reference Metadata in ESMS 2.0 structure

| | |
|--|---|
| 1 | Contact |
| 1.1 | Contact organisation |
| State Statistical Office | |
| 1.2 | Contact organisation unit |
| Department for living standard | |
| 1.3 | Contact name |
| Stase Nolev | |
| 1.4 | Contact person function |
| Head of department | |
| 1.5 | Contact mail address |
| Dame Gruev 4, 1000 Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia | |
| 1.6 | Contact email address |
| stase.nolev@stat.gov.mk | |
| 1.7 | Contact phone number |
| ++389 3295-837 | |
| 1.8 | Contact fax number |
| 2 | Metadata update |
| 2.1 | Metadata last certified |
| 2.2 | Metadata last posted |
| 05.10.2022 | |
| 2.3 | Metadata last update |
| 05.10.2022 | |
| 3 | Statistical presentation |
| 3.1 | Data description |
| Data for: average available funds, by types of resources, used funds by purpose of consumption, monetary expenditures, the value of own production, data for possession of durable goods in households, as well as information about the opinion of households on their financial situation. | |
| 3.2 | Classification system |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Classification of individual consumption according to purpose, KLPN (by ECOICOP);</u> - <u>National classification of occupations, NKZ (by ISCO),</u> - <u>Standard classification of education by levels, SKOB-S (by ISCED).</u> | |
| 3.3 | Sector coverage |
| 3.4 | Statistical concepts and definitions |

The term "**household**" is defined as: - Any person who lives alone and does not have its own household elsewhere (single household); - Family or community of persons who live together and spend their income to cover the basic needs (housing, food, etc.), regardless of whether all members are constantly found in the place where the household is settled or some while residents in another place for work, study or other reasons. As members of the household are considered persons who are not members of the household, but work, eat and live in the same house community (domestic workers, permanent workers of individual agricultural property). Pupils and students are regarded as household members regardless of time spent outside their household (in school or studies).

The **available funds of the household** include cash available to the household, the value of products from own production used for personal consumption (natural consumption) and the value of consumer credit and loans raised and sold during the reference year.

The **used funds of the household** represent cash outlays to households for the purchase of goods and services for personal consumption, the value of natural consumption and repaid portion of consumer loans and investment loans.

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| 3.5 | Statistical unit |
| Statistical unit are individual households and people living within. | |
| 3.6 | Statistical population |
| Statistical population are individual households and people living within. | |
| 3.7 | Reference area |
| NTES 1 and 2 (Republic of North Macedonia) | |
| 3.8 | Time coverage |
| Since 1995 year. | |
| 3.9 | Base period |
| Not applicable, The survey does not have a base (basis) for calculating indexes. | |
| 4 | Unit of measure |
| Kilogram (kg), Denars (den.) and Percent (%) | |
| 5 | Reference period |
| Year (calendar year from 01.01. to 31.12.) | |
| 6 | Institutional mandate |
| 6.1 | Legal acts and other agreements |
| <p>National: <u>Law on State Statistics</u> ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 54/97, 21/07, 51/11, 104/13, 42/14, 192/15, 27/16, 83/18 and 220/18) and ("Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 31/20,), <u>Programme of Statistical Surveys 2018-2022</u> ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 22/18 and 224/18).</p> <p>International: Time Use Survey Gentlemen's agreement.</p> | |
| 6.2 | Data sharing |
| Time series of annual data: since 2005 through eDAMIS each fifth year to Eurostat. | |
| 7 | Confidentiality |
| 7.1 | Confidentiality - policy |
| Individual data are protected by the <u>Law on State Statistics</u> . Data collected with statistical surveys from the reporting units or indirectly from administrative or other sources are confidential data and are used only for statistical purposes. Results from the statistical processing may also generate information considered as confidential, for example: anonymised individual data, tables with low level of aggregation, as well as unreleased data. The <u>Policy on Statistical Confidentiality</u> contains the basic principles used in the SSO. | |
| 7.2 | Confidentiality - data treatment |
| All individual or personal data, in each phase of statistical processing, are treated as confidential data and may be used only for statistical purposes. When releasing data from this survey at an aggregated level, there is no need for additional data treatment for the purpose of ensuring confidentiality. | |
| 8 | Release policy |
| 8.1 | Release calendar |
| Data are released in accordance with the Release Calendar, which is published on the web site of the State Statistical Office. The Release Calendar is prepared annually before the beginning of each year. | |
| 8.2 | Release calendar access |
| <u>Advance Release Calendar</u> | |
| 8.3 | User access |

In accordance with the dissemination policy, all users have equal access to statistical data at the same time. Data are released on the web site at the same time for all users, which are informed with the Release Calendar, and no user has privileged access.

9 Frequency of dissemination

Annual

10 Accessibility and clarity

10.1 News release

10.2 Publications

10.3 On-line database

MAKStat-Standard of Living/Household Budget Survey

Number of views of data tables from MAKStat = 899

10.4 Micro-data access

According to the **Law on State Statistics** (Article 41) and the **Policy on Access to Anonymised Microdata for scientific purposes**, data collected for the purpose of official statistics may be used for scientific purposes if there is no risk of direct or indirect identification, i.e. disclosure of data individuality. Access to microdata is possible only in the safe room at the SSO, based on a submitted and approved request and a signed agreement.

10.5 Other

Publications:

MakStat Selection

Macedonia in figures

Statistical Yearbook

Data sent to Eurostat (evry five years) and published on the website of this institution.

10.6 Documentation on methodology

Methodological explanations

Methodological explanations for HBS are published on the website of Eurostat

10.7 Quality documentation

Quality Report for 2015, by the SSO

Number of metadata views = 8.

The latest quality report for HBS 2015 was submitted to Eurostat.

11 Quality management

11.1 Quality assurance

The commitment of the SSO to ensuring quality of products and services is described in the:

- **Law on State Statistics**
- **Strategy of the State Statistical Office Quality**
- **Policy of the State Statistical Office**

as well as in the continuous efforts for harmonisation with the European Statistics Code of Practice . The main aspects and procedures for quality management in the phases and sub-processes of the Statistical Business Process Model, as well as the good practices for ensuring quality are documented in the internal document called "Guide for ensuring quality of statistical processes". Input and output metadata, as well as relevant quality indicators for certain sub-processes are described in the document "Guide for survey managers".

11.2 Quality assessment

- The data from the household consumption survey enables calculation of household consumption, quantity of purchased and consumed products from own production, calculation of weights for the CPI and quarterly calculation of personal consumption in GDP. The HBS is also used by external users, such as faculties, market and social analysis, media and other organizations. The data are used by external users: the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia, the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, the Ministry of Finance, other state bodies, universities, media and other domestic and international users.
- Statistical Survey on household consumption meets the principle of accuracy.
- All data are published according to deadlines in the Release Calendar and timely transmitted / sent to Eurostat.
- Data on household consumption are time-based and geographically comparable, interdomain and internal coherence of data is ensured.

12 Relevance

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| 12.1 | User needs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The main goal of HBS is to enable the calculation of household consumption, the quantity of purchased and consumed products from own production, calculation of the weights for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and a quarterly calculation of personal consumption in GDP. HBS is used by external users, such as faculties, for market and social analysis, media and other organizations. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.2 | User satisfaction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The State Statistical Office conducts the User Satisfaction Survey . This survey was conducted in 2009, 2012, 2015, 2017 and last one in 2019. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.3 | Completeness | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| According to Eurostat recomantation Survey data are sent every five years, last transmission was in 2015. All levels of aggregation, according to regulations for short-term statistics, are calculated and published at national level and are transmitted to Eurostat. Completeness of data at the national level = 100%. Completeness of Eurostat data = 87%. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Accuracy and reliability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.1 | Overall accuracy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data accuracy is ensured by working on decreasing sampling and/or non-sampling errors, as well as with additional data comparisons and analysis before dissemination. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.2 | Sampling error | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evaluation and calculation errors: Survey estimates for Household Budget Survey generally in the form of totals and averages. The scope of estimates is the total in the Republic of North Macedonia. In evaluating procedures HBS 2021 a weighting with sample weights is done in estimations procedures of the survey, adjusted for non-response of the survey and it was done calibration of the population by regional demographic distributions by sex and five years age groups and the estimated number of households by the regions. Calculations were performed with SAS 9.1 program package and module CALMAR for calibration of weights. Coefficient of variation for the household averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Used funds</td> <td>3.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</td> <td>4.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clothing and footwear</td> <td>9.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</td> <td>7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Furnishings, equipment and house maintenance</td> <td>14.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health</td> <td>7.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>7.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communications</td> <td>9.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recreation and culture</td> <td>18.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>63.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Restaurants and hotels</td> <td>10.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous goods and services</td> <td>7.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Used funds | 3.6 | Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 2.2 | Alcoholic beverages and tobacco | 4.3 | Clothing and footwear | 9.9 | Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels | 7.0 | Furnishings, equipment and house maintenance | 14.4 | Health | 7.3 | Transport | 7.1 | Communications | 9.7 | Recreation and culture | 18.9 | Education | 63.2 | Restaurants and hotels | 10.6 | Miscellaneous goods and services | 7.5 |
| Used funds | 3.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 2.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco | 4.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing and footwear | 9.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels | 7.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furnishings, equipment and house maintenance | 14.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health | 7.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport | 7.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Communications | 9.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Restaurants and hotels | 10.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous goods and services | 7.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.3 | Non-sampling error | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Errors in coverage: In conduction the survey, for non-response was used separate questionnaire, HBS.4, in which was recorded the reason for non-response. From those information is calculated indicators of under and overcoverage households.

Errors in measurement: Before the regular survey training was done to supervisors and interviewers and data providers were informed by sending them letters. During the survey on daily basis were collected informations from the field to control the scope and timely detection of errors. The collected data is controlled by the interviewers, supervisors in the regional offices, as well as in the Central Office.

The focus is on these sources of errors: - Method of compiling questionnaires, structure of questionnaires, ordering issues in the questionnaires using the detailed structure of the primary target variables, - The quality of training of the interviewers, the individual skills of the interviewer, and - Logical checks on the questionnaires received from regional offices.

Errors in data processing: The data entry was done through a pre-determined application for data entry, manual mode of data entry for which were engaged data entry people. During data entry, were applied automatically controls, on-line controls, as well as additional control after completing the entry. In the case of any major error in questionnaires, the respondents were contacted.

The rate of non-response is 33.7% and rate for refusal is 15.7%

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| 14 | Timeliness and punctuality |
| 14.1 | Timeliness |
| T+180. | |
| 14.2 | Punctuality |
| Data are disseminated within the established deadlines in accordance with the Release Calendar. | |
| 15 | Coherence and comparability |
| 15.1 | Comparability - geographical |
| There is geographical comparability of the released data at national level. With respect to geographical comparability with other EU countries, it is also ensured because data are collected in line with EU regulations. | |
| 15.2 | Comparability - over time |
| The comparability over time was provided since 1995 and there is no gap in the time series. Number of reference periods in time series - 26. | |
| 15.3 | Coherence - cross domain |
| There were done comparisons of the data with the data from the Survey on income and living conditions, the Labour Force Survey and National Accounts. Data are coherent. | |
| 15.4 | Coherence - internal |
| All time series data from the Survey are comparable. Internal coherence of data is ensured. | |
| 16 | Cost and burden |
| Burden on data providers is controlled over the method of selection of the sample. Statistical enumeration districts that were selected for the survey this year, will not be part of the research for the next wave. | |
| The average time for completing the questionnaire is around 1 hour and 30 minutes. | |
| 17 | Data revision |
| 17.1 | Data revision - policy |
| In accordance with the Statistical Data Revision Policy . | |
| 17.2 | Data revision - practice |
| The data is consistent from 2002 when there was a revision and harmonization of the HBS. Revised method of data collection (including diaries instead questionnaires) and it was implemented classification: Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose, COICOP (Classification of individual consumption by purpose). | |
| 18 | Statistical processing |
| 18.1 | Source data |

The PAPI method was used for data collection, face to face survey done by interviewers who visit households and filled in questionnaires for the household or questionnaire for non response if is non-response. The interviewers leaves the diaries APD.DN to be filled by the household. The data are collected exclusively from the field research. The Household Budget Survey is a sample random sample survey on 5040 households in 210 enumeration districts distributed throughout the country, which is about 1% of the total number of households. The sample frame selection is the Census population and housing in 2002. The sample is two-stage stratified. Primary sampling units are the enumeration areas and secondary sampling units are the addresses of households. The sample was stratified into eight regions with a total of 16 strata: geographical, into eight regions and urban, into two contingents - city and village, according to the administrative division. The allocation of the sample was made in strata. In the first stage the allocation was proportional to the number of households in the region, while in the second stage, in each selected enumeration area 6 households were selected randomly, with equal probability. Substitutes were not allowed in the survey.

18.2 Frequency of data collection

Quarterly

18.3 Data collection

Data are collected by two methods: method of keeping diaries and method of interview on the basis of questionnaire forms. Data on income are collected for three months, while data on expenditures are collected for 15 days, during which each household makes records of expenditures in the diary. Household data collected in the method of personal interview PAPI, using interviewers filling in statistical paper questionnaires:-"APD.DN" (diary of purchased goods and services completed by the household)-"APD.ZDN" (replacement for diary)-"APD.D" (which covered all household members, regardless of age). This questionnaire contains information about the place of residence of the household, the composition of the household, family relationships, education, housing and living conditions, income level of the household and other household characteristics.-"APD.N" (questionnaire for non-response recording the reason for non-response).

18.4 Data validation

At the beginning the data are checked by the interviewer when he / she is in the field in order to solve potential misunderstandings with the household as a reporting unit. Data are coded and checked again by the persons employed in the regional offices. A very detailed logical and mathematical control is prepared during the data entry process. After data entrance, data are stored in the database, so there is final data control in the subject-matter department before they are ready for compilation.

18.5 Data compilation

Processes that take place from the moment of beginning of data entry to preparing dissemination tables: - Data entry is in Microsoft Access software with included mathematical and logical controls, on-line and additional batch controls after data entry, - Weighting with sample weights is done in estimations procedures of the survey, adjusted for non-response of the survey - The calculations were performed with SAS 9.1 program package and module CALMAR for calibration of weights. The data are compared and analyzed before publishing on aggregate level.

18.6 Adjustment

Not applicable, adjustments to the time series and seasonal adjustment of data are not made.

19 Comment

No comment

A.1 Annexes