



The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT
STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS
(EU SILC 2006)

the Slovak Republic

April 2007

1. COMMON CROSS-SECTIONAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS

1.1. Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC

The harmonised methods were foundation for calculation of the values of indicators. The data micro –files - R_file, D_file, H_file, P_file were inputs. Files were checked by checking program (CIRCA, version 360)

The SAS-programming packages provided by the Eurostat on CIRCA was used to calculation of indicators (LaekenInd, version 5/12/2006)

Table 1
Cross – sectional indicators

Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers		
1 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - total	11.6	15 129
2 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men total	11.7	7 162
3 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women total	11.5	7 967
4 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-15 years	16.6	2 322
5 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-24 years	14.1	2 631
6 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 25-49 years	11.6	5 316
7 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 50-64 years	7.7	2 938
8 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 65+ years	8.5	1 922
9 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16+ years	10.7	12 807
10 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-64 years	11.1	10 885
11 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-64 years	12.1	13 207
12 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16-24 years	15.1	1 308
13 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 25-49 years	11.3	2 602
14 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 50-64 years	8.2	1 288
15 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 65+ years	4.5	750
16 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16+ years	10.6	5 948
17 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16-64 years	11.4	5 198
18 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 0-64 years	12.6	6 412
19 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16-24 years	13.1	1 323
20 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 25-49 years	11.9	2 714
21 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 50-64 years	7.3	1 650
22 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 65+ years	10.8	1 172
23 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16+ years	10.8	6 859
24 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16-64 years	10.8	5 687
25 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 0-64 years	11.7	6 795
26 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - employed	6.3	6 421
27 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - unemployed	41.0	853
28 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - retired	8.1	3 261
29 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other inactive	16.8	1 882
30 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, employed	6.4	3 348

31	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, unemployed	47.2	392
32	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, retired	5.8	1 151
33	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, other inactive	17.1	843
34	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, employed	6.3	3 073
35	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, unemployed	35.7	461
36	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, retired	9.3	2 110
37	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, other inactive	16.5	1 039
38	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, < 65 years	19.4	471
39	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, 65+ years	14.8	652
40	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, male	19.7	231
41	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, female	15.8	892
42	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, total	16.7	1 123
43	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, no children, both < 65	8.5	1 080
44	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, no children, at least one 65+	4.1	1 022
45	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households without children	4.7	2 623
46	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single parent, at least one child	28.8	377
47	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 1 child	8.0	1 302
48	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 2 children	13.8	2 560
49	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 3+ children	24.1	1 098
50	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households with children	12.0	3 953
51	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children	7.9	5 848
52	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children	14.1	9 290
53	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - owner or rent-free	10.9	13 635
54	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - tenant	18.8	1 512
55	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, $w = 0^1$	18.3	968
56	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, $0 < w < 1$	5.9	2 113
57	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, $w = 1$	2.2	1 333
58	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $w = 0$	74.0	349
59	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $0 < w < 0.5$	36.2	655
60	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $0.5 < w < 1$	16.0	3 368
61	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $w = 1$	5.8	4 575
62	Median of the equivalised disposable household income	124 651	15 129
63	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - single	76 734	15 129
64	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults, 2 children	161 140	15 129
62	Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	4.1	15 129
63	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - total	20.0	1 799
64	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men total	20.8	860
65	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women total	19.6	939
66	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 0-15 years	21.2	401
67	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16-64 years	20.6	1 243
68	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 65+ years	14.8	155
69	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16+ years	19.8	1 398
70	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 16-64 years	22.4	610
71	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 65+ years	11.5	31
72	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 16+ years	21.3	641
73	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 16-64 years	19.7	633
74	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 65+ years	17.0	124
75	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 16+ years	18.8	757
79	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 40%	3.8	15 129
80	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 50%	6.6	15 129
81	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 70%	18.6	15 129

	Before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits		
82	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	20.0	15 129
83	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	20.1	7 162
84	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	19.9	7 967
85	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-15 years	28.4	2 322
86	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16-64 years	19.2	10 885
87	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	13.8	1 922
88	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16+ years	18.4	12 807
89	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16-64 years	19.7	5 198
90	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 65+ years	8.8	750
91	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16+ years	18.3	5 948
92	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16-64 years	18.9	5 687
93	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 65+ years	16.7	1 172
94	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16+ years	18.5	6 859
	Before social including old-age and survivors' benefits		
95	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	39.0	15 129
96	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	35.8	7 162
97	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	41.8	7 967
98	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-15 years	34.6	2 322
99	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16-64 years	30.7	10 885
100	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	89.3	1 922
101	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16+ years	39.8	12 807
102	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16-64 years	28.8	5 198
103	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 65+ years	88.1	750
104	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16+ years	36.2	5 948
105	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16-64 years	32.4	5 687
106	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 65+ years	90.0	1 172
107	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16+ years	42.9	6 859
108	Gini coefficient	28.1	15 129
109	Mean equivalised disposable income	146 781	15 129
	w=work intensity		

1.2. Other indicators

1.2.1. Equivalised disposable income

Results are listed in the Table 1

1.2.2. The unadjusted gender pay gap

Indicator for the Slovak Republic is not available from EU SILC 2006 Survey, but from national data of statistics the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES), which is carried out on the base of Eurostat methodology.

2. ACCURACY

2.1. Sample design

2.1.1. **Type of sampling design (stratified, multi-stage, clustered)**

One –stage stratified sampling was used in EU SILC 2006. The proportional number of households was selected by simple random sampling in individual strata.

Households with rotation groups = 2,3,4 in 2005 year were included into sample in EU SILC 2006 survey. Households included to 1-st rotation group were excluded and substituted by new households for EU SILC 2006. Repeatedly stratified sampling was used for these households and the proportional number of households was selected by simple random sampling in individual strata.

2.1.2. **Sampling units**

Households sharing of expenditures are the sampling units.

Households sharing of expenditures are private households comprised of persons in dwelling who live and manage together, including sharing in ensuring of the living needs. As manage together is considered: share in covering the basic household costs (catering, housing cost, costs of electricity, gas etc.).

The fullest list of households sharing of expenditures and permanently occupied dwellings and houses is available on the base of data from the 2001 Population and Housing Census (acronym - SODB). Changes in the number of permanently occupied dwellings and houses within the period 2001-2004 and 2004-2005 were updated. The information on the number of allocation and reduction of dwellings and the announcement in regions of the Slovak Republic were used.

2.1.3. **Stratification and substratification criteria**

There are two criteria of area stratification in the sampling design:

- geographical stratification (8 standard administrative regions corresponding to the European NUTS 3 level.)
- degree of urbanization: 7 groups according to population size of municipalities and communes (number of inhabitants in municipalities and communes)

48 final strata were created (variable DB050) by using of two stratification criteria.

2.1.4. **Sample size and allocation criteria**

- Minimum effective sample size was determined in relationship to presumptive at-risk- of poverty- rate in 2005 year
- Minimum effective sample size recommended by EUROSTAT for the SR was 4250 households for cross-sectional component. Survey in 2005 was carried out in 6016 households.
- New sampling was carried out only for households in the 1-st rotation group in 2006 year. Real sample size was 6025 households in 2006 year.

Table 2
Numbers of selected households sharing of expenditures by administration regions- NUTS 3

NUTS 3	Name	DB050	Drawn	Accepted (DB135 = 1)
SK010	Bratislavský	1 to 7	729	561
SK021	Trnavský	8 to 13	619	510
SK022	Trenčiansky	14 to 19	679	590
SK023	Nitriansky	20 to 25	843	694
SK031	Žilinský	26 to 31	729	646
SK032	Banskobystrický	32 to 37	790	669
SK041	Prešovský	28 to 43	788	689
SK042	Košický	44 to 48	848	746
Total	SK		6 025	5 105

2.1.5. Sample selection schemes

The information about population, which was obtained from sampling frame, the information about updating of sampling frame and the rules for proportional stratified sampling was used in creating of sample selection scheme for new rotational group. In selection of households for the 1-st rotational group we proceeded by analogy as in the year 2005:

- up-to date sampling frame (list of households sharing of expenditures) was created,
- strata were created (households sharing of expenditures from list were put in strata by region and level of urbanisation of municipalities),
- required number of selected households sharing of expenditures for new rotational group was approximately 1500 households,
- probability of sampling for given number of households sharing of expenditures was appointed,
- random numbers from interval (0,1) were generated in each strata for each unit, which was not included in sampling in previous period,
- units with random number lower or equal than was probability of sampling were included into sampled population.

2.1.6. Sample distribution over time

Survey was carried out from 3 April to 28 April 2006

2.1.7. Renewal of sample: rotational groups

Sample was divided into four rotational groups in 2005 year and approximately 1500 households were in each sub- group. Households in the 1-st rotational group were replaced in 2006 year.

Table 3
Numbers of selected households sharing of expenditures by rotational groups
regions- NUTS 3

NUTS 3	DB050	Sample households				Acceptation (DB135 = 1)				Non respond household						
		SR	1	2	3	4	SR	1	2	3	4	SR	1	2	3	4
SK010	1 to 7	729	160	184	189	196	561	146	130	143	142	168	14	54	46	54
SK021	8 to 13	619	152	155	155	157	510	115	124	135	136	109	37	31	20	21
SK022	14 to 19	679	169	168	170	172	590	148	145	148	149	89	21	23	22	23
SK023	20 to 25	843	221	206	210	206	694	180	174	171	169	149	41	32	39	37
SK031	26 to 31	729	197	180	175	177	646	171	158	157	160	83	26	22	18	17
SK032	32 to 37	790	187	200	205	198	669	164	169	167	169	121	23	31	38	29
SK041	28 to 43	788	207	190	195	196	689	183	165	172	169	99	24	25	23	27
SK042	44 to 48	848	227	209	208	204	746	201	187	179	179	102	26	22	29	25
Spolu		6 025	1 520	1 492	1 507	1 506	5 105	1 308	1 252	1 272	1 273	920	212	240	235	233

2.1.8. Weightings

Weighting procedures was carried out in connection with Eurostat recommendations:

- calculation of the household design weights – target variable DB080 - was based on probability of sampling of households sharing of expenditures,
- correction of weights was carried out by response rate of questionnaires by values in Table 3
- weights of the households sharing of expenditures was calibrated to external sources of number of households by number of membership in administration regions (i.e. calculation of the households cross-sectional weights $DB090_{k0}$,
- personal cross – sectional weights was calibrated to external numbers of persons by age (5 yearly aged groups) and sex in the administration regions i.e. calculation of the personal cross-sectional weights $RB050_{ki0}$
- integration of weights $DB090_{k0}$ a $RB050_{ki0}$ should be for each household k:

$DB090_k = RB050_{ki}$, where k = number of household

i = member ordinal number of the household of k

$\sum_k \sum_i RB050_{ki} = \text{total Slovak population}$

- personal cross - sectional weights for all households members aged 16 and over, PB040 was calibrated to the same total as cross sectional weights for all households members so

PB040=RB050

- cross - sectional weights for child care – RL070 was calibrated to the same total as cross sectional weights for all households members so

RL070=RB050

Note:

Only data about structure of population by age and sex from Population movement (SO SR) and qualified estimation of number of households in regions (Expert

estimation - Demographic Research Centre, Infostat) are accessible in period of calculation of weights for EU SILC. Another data recommended by Eurostat to calibration (property relation and income) are not accessible (or reliability is lower).

2.1.8.1. Design factor

Each household in the sample is weighted in an inverse ratio to the probability by which it has been selected.

- probability of the selection of household= 0,00316
- design factor = 316,0038

$$DB080_k = 1 / 0,003164519 = 316,0038$$

2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments

The reduction of weight deviation caused by households that had been contacted (DB120=11); however refused the interview (DB135=2), was solved by the correction of weights in relation to the response rate. The probability of response of each household is not known. We used dividing households into strata (region and rotational group, see Table 3) and we resulted from assumption that each household in stratum has the same probability of response.

Then the empirical value of the response rate within the stratum gives the estimate of the probability of response for each household in the stratum.

2.1.8.3. Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources)

Calculation of the households cross-sectional weights $DB090_{k0}$

- has been implemented by system of simple calibration of weights of the households by using of variables - number of households by number of membership in administration regions

Table 4
Numbers of households sharing of expenditures by numbers of household members in administration regions - NUTS 3

Number of members in HD	SK010	SK021	SK022	SK023	SK031	SK032	SK041	SK042	SK
1	78 946	50 169	53 524	72 834	53 676	70 990	52 951	67 336	500 426
2	58 578	41 088	46 211	58 835	45 466	57 254	45 759	56 246	409 438
3	45 596	35 775	38 374	48 346	39 120	45 979	39 175	47 486	339 849
4	44 515	43 001	47 622	54 141	48 243	51 147	51 267	55 492	395 428
5+	16 509	25 183	27 792	28 760	41 547	23 761	55 177	37 976	256 705
SR	244 144	195 216	213 523	262 917	228 052	249 130	244 328	264 535	1 901 846

Source: Expert estimation, - Demographic Research Centre - Infostat

Calculation of the personal cross-sectional weights RB050ki0

- has been implemented by system of simple calibration of weights of household members by using of calibration variables - **numbers of persons by aged groups and sex in the administration regions**

Table 5

**Numbers of persons by age group and by sex in administration regions
- NUTS 3**

	SK010	SK021	SK022	SK023	SK031	SK032	SK041	SK042	SK
Male									
0-4	13 145	12 322	12 477	15 201	18 056	15 614	24 313	22 520	133 648
5-9	11 841	13 664	14 404	17 398	20 365	17 275	26 840	23 666	145 453
10-14	15 653	17 469	19 367	21 735	25 134	20 870	31 853	26 840	178 921
15-19	20 592	20 641	23 144	26 177	27 872	24 913	34 562	30 498	208 399
20-24	24 722	22 999	25 319	29 198	29 773	27 299	35 852	33 304	228 466
25-29	28 244	25 223	26 973	30 980	31 176	28 520	35 340	34 033	240 489
30-34	25 004	23 698	23 886	28 660	28 732	25 639	31 161	30 912	217 692
35-39	19 591	19 444	20 402	24 402	23 738	22 117	26 680	26 066	182 440
40-44	20 249	19 922	22 071	25 574	25 137	23 945	28 136	27 059	192 093
45-49	22 202	20 874	22 940	26 804	25 370	24 778	28 196	27 599	198 763
50-54	24 407	21 003	22 636	26 962	24 668	24 165	25 140	26 545	195 526
55-59	19 405	16 326	17 692	20 732	18 939	18 969	19 705	20 524	152 292
60-64	12 819	11 664	12 860	14 882	12 950	13 361	13 167	13 681	105 384
65-69	9 225	9 020	10 216	11 846	9 857	10 039	10 436	11 018	81 657
70-74	7 431	6 687	8 223	9 289	8 210	8 258	9 144	9 023	66 265
75-79	5 861	4 888	5 857	6 760	6 074	5 869	6 406	6 136	47 851
80-84	3 720	2 814	3 298	4 024	3 323	3 605	3 874	3 535	28 193
85-89	1 127	836	1 053	1 191	923	1 065	1 157	1 050	8 402
90-94	384	294	372	475	378	413	439	357	3 112
95-99	53	78	91	93	72	83	89	64	623
100+	26	23	24	29	20	23	25	33	203
TOTAL	285 701	269 889	293 305	342 412	340 767	316 820	392 515	374 463	2 615 872
Female									
0-4	12 552	11 569	11 917	14 284	17 140	14 930	22 946	21 157	126 495
5-9	11 313	12 982	13 794	16 590	19 396	16 352	25 463	22 510	138 400
10-14	15 278	16 646	18 449	20 642	24 036	20 255	30 525	25 560	171 391
15-19	19 769	19 649	22 198	24 601	26 882	23 821	33 051	29 736	199 707
20-24	23 944	22 522	24 320	27 720	28 448	26 356	34 260	31 493	219 063
25-29	28 217	24 520	25 603	29 877	29 509	27 539	33 098	32 788	231 151
30-34	25 518	22 517	22 877	27 824	27 129	25 365	30 009	30 409	211 648
35-39	20 429	19 044	20 065	23 822	22 782	21 965	26 047	25 140	179 294
40-44	22 622	19 861	21 547	25 338	24 027	23 896	27 070	27 047	191 408
45-49	25 146	20 707	22 614	26 561	24 745	24 990	27 381	28 393	200 537
50-54	27 814	21 634	22 975	27 910	24 983	25 656	26 245	28 230	205 447
55-59	22 732	17 818	19 131	23 425	20 574	21 008	21 638	23 696	170 022
60-64	16 610	14 347	15 349	18 936	15 698	17 005	16 440	18 028	132 413
65-69	12 384	11 863	13 396	16 771	13 782	14 718	15 284	15 932	114 130
70-74	11 626	10 637	12 182	15 233	12 944	13 167	13 970	14 395	104 154

75-79	10 793	8 909	10 129	12 896	10 869	11 074	11 330	11 387	87 387
80-84	7 713	6 169	6 977	9 075	7 499	8 029	7 772	7 829	61 063
85-89	2 389	1 876	2 267	3 038	2 216	2 777	2 297	2 508	19 368
90-94	957	810	1 043	1 246	1 050	1 096	982	990	8 174
95-99	159	164	200	262	243	255	229	207	1 719
100+	33	39	48	35	44	45	44	49	337
TOTAL	317 998	284 283	307 081	366 086	353 996	340 299	406 081	397 484	2 773 308
SR									
0-4	25 697	23 891	24 394	29 485	35 196	30 544	47 259	43 677	260 143
5-9	23 154	26 646	28 198	33 988	39 761	33 627	52 303	46 176	283 853
10-14	30 931	34 115	37 816	42 377	49 170	41 125	62 378	52 400	350 312
15-19	40 361	40 290	45 342	50 778	54 754	48 734	67 613	60 234	408 106
20-24	48 666	45 521	49 639	56 918	58 221	53 655	70 112	64 797	447 529
25-29	56 461	49 743	52 576	60 857	60 685	56 059	68 438	66 821	471 640
30-34	50 522	46 215	46 763	56 484	55 861	51 004	61 170	61 321	429 340
35-39	40 020	38 488	40 467	48 224	46 520	44 082	52 727	51 206	361 734
40-44	42 871	39 783	43 618	50 912	49 164	47 841	55 206	54 106	383 501
45-49	47 348	41 581	45 554	53 365	50 115	49 768	55 577	55 992	399 300
50-54	52 221	42 637	45 611	54 872	49 651	49 821	51 385	54 775	400 973
55-59	42 137	34 144	36 823	44 157	39 513	39 977	41 343	44 220	322 314
60-64	29 429	26 011	28 209	33 818	28 648	30 366	29 607	31 709	237 797
65-69	21 609	20 883	23 612	28 617	23 639	24 757	25 720	26 950	195 787
70-74	19 057	17 324	20 405	24 522	21 154	21 425	23 114	23 418	170 419
75-79	16 654	13 797	15 986	19 656	16 943	16 943	17 736	17 523	135 238
80-84	11 433	8 983	10 275	13 099	10 822	11 634	11 646	11 364	89 256
85-89	3 516	2 712	3 320	4 229	3 139	3 842	3 454	3 558	27 770
90-94	1 341	1 104	1 415	1 721	1 428	1 509	1 421	1 347	11 286
95-99	212	242	291	355	315	338	318	271	2 342
100+	59	62	72	64	64	68	69	82	540
TOTAL	603 699	554 172	600 386	708 498	694 763	657 119	798 596	771 947	5 389 180

Source: Population movement, SO SR

2.1.8.4. Final cross-sectional weight

Final cross-sectional weights DB090 and RB050 were calculated by integration of weights DB090_{k0} and RB050_{ki0} in such a way, that for each household k should be:

$$DB090_k = RB050_{ki} , \text{ where } k = \text{number of household}$$

i = ordinal number of member of the household of k

Description of weighting procedures:

- the average of personal cross-sectional weights for each household k was calculated, i.e.

$$RB050_{k0} = \sum_i RB050_{ki0} / i, \text{ where } i = 1 \dots n, \text{ where } n \text{ is number of household members}$$

- the average from initial household cross-sectional weights and from average of initial weights of household members for each household was calculated

$$DR_k = (DB090_{k0} + RB050_{k0}) / 2$$

- weights that were constructed by this methods (the averages of weights which were calibrated by number of members of households and number of persons by age groups and sex by regions) will be adjusted – calibrated on total population in SR
- shares linear truncated method was used, where g-weights were bounded by two fixed forward values, which were specified by $DB090_{k0} / RB050_{k0}$,
i.e. g-weights were from interval (LO, UP) , where
 $LO = \text{MAX} (DB090_{k0} / RB050_{k0}), \text{pre } DB090_{k0} / RB050_{k0} < 1$
 $UP = \text{MIN} (DB090_{k0} / RB050_{k0}), \text{pre } DB090_{k0} / RB050_{k0} > 1$
- interval had been extended till validity of condition
 $\sum_{ki} RB050_{ki} = \text{total Slovak population}$
- then for each household sharing of expenditures k should be:
 $DB090_k = RB050_{ki}$ for $i = 1... n$, where n is number of household members
- personal cross - sectional weights for all households members aged 16 and over **PB040** has been calibrated to the same total as cross - sectional weights of all household members, so:
 $PB040 = RB050 = DB090$
- cross - sectional weights for childcare (RL070) has been calibrated to the same total as cross - sectional weights for all members of households and than should be:
 $RL070=RB050$

2.1.9. Substitutions

N/A

2.2. Sampling errors

2.2.1 Standard error and effective sample size

The SAS macros for linearizing EU SILC complex income indicators by Eurostat (version from December 2005 on CIRCA) were used. In consequence linearization variable came into procedure of SURVEYMEANS in SAS software, where variance estimations were calculated.

Table 6
Standard error and effective sample size

Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	CV(%)
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers				
1 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - total	11.6	15 129	0.49	4.2
2 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men total	11.7	7 162	0.55	4.7
3 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women total	11.5	7 967	0.51	4.4
4 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-15 years	16.6	2 322	1.11	6.7
5 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-24 years	14.1	2 631	0.90	6.4
6 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 25-49 years	11.6	5 316	0.57	4.9

7	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 50-64 years	7.7	2 938	0.60	7.7
8	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 65+ years	8.5	1 922	0.80	9.4
9	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16+ years	10.7	12 807	0.44	4.1
10	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-64 years	11.1	10 885	0.48	4.3
11	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-64 years	12.1	13 207	0.54	4.4
12	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16-24 years	15.1	1 308	1.17	7.8
13	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 25-49 years	11.3	2 602	0.64	5.6
14	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 50-64 years	8.2	1 288	0.76	9.3
15	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 65+ years	4.5	750	0.85	18.9
16	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16+ years	10.6	5 948	0.50	4.7
17	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16-64 years	11.4	5 198	0.55	4.8
18	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 0-64 years	12.6	6 412	0.60	4.8
19	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16-24 years	13.1	1 323	1.05	8.0
20	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 25-49 years	11.9	2 714	0.61	5.2
21	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 50-64 years	7.3	1 650	0.65	8.8
22	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 65+ years	10.8	1 172	1.03	9.5
23	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16+ years	10.8	6 859	0.46	4.3
24	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16-64 years	10.8	5 687	0.50	4.6
25	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 0-64 years	11.7	6 795	0.56	4.8
26	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - employed	6.3	6 421	0.37	5.9
27	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - unemployed	41.0	853	2.14	5.2
28	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - retired	8.1	3 261	0.60	7.5
29	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other inactive	16.8	1 882	1.10	6.6
30	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men. employed	6.4	3 348	0.37	5.9
31	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men. unemployed	47.2	392	2.14	4.5
32	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men. retired	5.8	1 151	0.60	10.5
33	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men. other inactive	17.1	843	1.10	6.4
34	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women. employed	6.3	3 073	0.37	6.0
35	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women. unemployed	35.7	461	2.14	6.0
36	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women. retired	9.3	2 110	0.60	6.5
37	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women. other inactive	16.5	1 039	1.10	6.7
38	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single. < 65 years	19.4	471	1.90	9.80
39	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single. 65+ years	14.8	652	1.61	10.9
40	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single. male	19.7	231	2.76	14.1
41	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single. female	15.8	892	1.38	8.7
42	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single. total	16.7	1 123	1.27	7.6
43	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults. no children. both < 65	8.5	1 080	1.20	14.1
44	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults. no children. at least one 65+	4.1	1 022	0.93	22.4
45	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households without children	4.7	2 623	0.78	16.5
46	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single parent. at least one child	28.8	377	3.90	13.6
47	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults. 1 child	8.0	1 302	1.32	16.5
48	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults. 2 children	13.8	2 560	1.38	10.0
49	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults. 3+ children	24.1	1 098	3.04	12.6
50	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households with children	12.0	3 953	1.21	10.1
51	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children	7.9	5 848	0.51	6.5
52	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children	14.1	9 290	0.75	5.3
53	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - owner or rent-free	10.9	13 635	0.50	4.6
54	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - tenant	18.8	1 512	2.11	11.2
55	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children. $w = 0^1$	18.3	968	1.81	9.9
56	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children. $0 < w < 1$	5.9	2 113	0.86	14.7
57	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children. $w = 1$	2.2	1 333	0.55	24.5

58	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children. w = 0	74.0	349	5.04	6.8
59	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children. 0 < w < 0.5	36.2	655	4.38	12.1
60	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children. 0.5 < w < 1	16.0	3 368	1.38	8.6
61	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children. w = 1	5.8	4 575	0.70	12.1
62	Median of the equivalised disposable household income	124 651	15 129	945	0.8
63	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - single	76 734	15 129	567	0.7
64	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults. 2 children	161 140	15 129	1190	0.7
65	Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	4.1	15 129	0.20	4.8
66	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - total	20.0	1 799	1.29	6.4
67	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men total	20.8	860	1.51	7.3
68	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women total	19.6	939	1.29	6.6
69	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 0-15 years	21.2	401	2.28	10.8
70	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16-64 years	20.6	1 243	1.38	6.7
71	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 65+ years	14.8	155	1.51	10.2
72	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16+ years	19.8	1 398	1.21	6.1
73	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men. 16-64 years	22.4	610	1.63	7.3
74	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men. 65+ years	11.5	31	2.25	19.5
75	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men. 16+ years	21.3	641	1.51	7.1
76	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women. 16-64 years	19.7	633	1.36	6.9
77	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women. 65+ years	17.0	124	1.83	10.7
78	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women. 16+ years	18.8	757	1.15	6.1
79	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 40%	3.8	15 129	0.31	8.2
80	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 50%	6.6	15 129	0.39	6.0
81	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 70%	18.6	15 129	0.56	3.0
	Before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits				
82	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	20.0	15 129	0.56	2.8
83	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	20.1	7 162	0.62	3.1
84	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	19.9	7 967	0.62	3.1
85	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-15 years	28.4	2 322	1.14	4.0
86	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16-64 years	19.2	10 885	0.53	2.8
87	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	13.8	1 922	0.97	7.0
88	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16+ years	18.4	12 807	0.55	3.0
89	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men. 16-64 years	19.7	5 198	0.60	3.1
90	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men. 65+ years	8.8	750	1.43	16.2
91	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men. 16+ years	18.3	5 948	0.62	3.4
92	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women. 16-64 years	18.9	5 687	0.59	3.1
93	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women. 65+ years	16.7	1 172	1.02	6.1
94	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women. 16+ years	18.5	6 859	0.62	3.3
	Before social including old-age and survivors' benefits				
95	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	39.0	15 129	0.54	1.4
96	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	35.8	7 162	0.62	1.7
97	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	41.8	7 967	0.56	1.3
98	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-15 years	34.6	2 322	1.25	3.6
99	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16-64 years	30.7	10 885	0.54	1.8
100	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	89.3	1 922	0.82	0.9
101	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16+ years	39.8	12 807	0.49	1.2
102	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men. 16-64 years	28.8	5 198	0.61	2.1
103	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men. 65+ years	88.1	750	0.89	1.0
104	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men. 16+ years	36.2	5 948	0.55	1.5
105	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women. 16-64 years	32.4	5 687	0.56	1.7
106	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women. 65+ years	90.0	1 172	1.03	1.1

107	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women. 16+ years	42.9	6 859	0.51	1.2
108	Gini coefficient	28.1	15 129	1.25	4.4
109	Mean equivalised disposable income	146 781	15 129	2434	1.7
	w=work intensity				

2.3. Non-sampling errors

2.3.1. Sampling frame and coverage errors

Description of the sample frame

Starting point of sampling frame are data from 2001 Population and Housing Census. Changes in numbers of households sharing of expenditures are known only from expert estimates. We do not have any information for their identification to sampling.

Exact information exists about change in the fund of permanently occupied dwellings and houses and this information were used in sampling of households sharing of expenditures.

Table 7
Information on change in the fund of permanently occupied dwellings and houses in period 2001 – 2005

Region	Permanently occupied dwellings 2001 (Census)	Permanently occupied dwellings 31.12.2004	Number of complete dwellings in 2005	Estimation of Permanently occupied dwellings 31.12.2005
Bratislavský	218 610	228 211	4 673	232 884
Trnavský	168 831	175 523	2 055	177 578
Trenčiansky	191 081	195 801	1 575	197 376
Nitriansky	231 119	235 530	1 087	236 617
Žilinský	202 389	208 921	1 997	210 918
Banskobystrický	217 850	221 739	772	222 511
Prešovský	208 319	214 477	1 760	216 237
Košický	227 337	231 268	944	232 212
SR	1 665 536	1 711 470	14 863	1 726 333

Information about change in the fund of permanently occupied dwellings and houses from 2001 and 2004 and from 2004 to 2005 were used to updating of sampling frame for selecting of households for new rotation group.

2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

On the base of experience from EU SILC carried out in previous year there were several sources of errors, which also occurred in EU SILC 2006 survey:

- the way of compiling the questionnaires, structure of questionnaires, ordering of questions in questionnaire, using of detailed structure of primary target variables,
- quality of interviewers' training, individual skill of interviewer,
- interview in the case of households from previous wave and contacted again in next year of the survey,
- searching of addresses of households or persons who moved to another residence compared to year 2005,
- logical checks of questionnaires received from interviewers.

2.3.2.1 Measurement errors

Many sources, which occurred in the period of data collection, had influence on measurement errors:

- 1/ questionnaire
- 2/ interviewers
- 3/ respondents
- 4/ data collection

1/ Questionnaires

In compiling of questionnaires EU SILC 2006 we resulted from applied questionnaires in the year 2005, where there were used and taken into account concrete knowledges from survey fieldwork. On the base of acquired experience from 2005, there were explained some more difficult understanding parts of questionnaires, simplified wording and logical ordering of questions, proposed detailed structure of primary target variables or made reduction in number of some items observed and etc.). Questions in compiling of questionnaires were proposed in a way to cover all required variables.

The questions were grouped into particular modules by reason of the better understanding and lucidity, where compared to year 2005 they were re-ordered in order to ensuring simplicity for interviewers as well as for respondents. In comparison with year 2005 we adjusted range of income intervals in the case of tax on property and income from interest, dividends and profit from capital investment.

In EU SILC 2006 there was created new block 8.4 Tax on income by reason of simulation tax on income, where we collected information on components needed for decrease of tax assessment base, tax-bonus and repayments/receipts for tax adjustment.

Within variable – HY090G Interest, dividends and profit from capital investment in unincorporated business we used dividing into those components, which are not liable to tax (dividends, profit of sleeping partners) and those ones which are taxed (interest, profit from capital investment).

Detailed observation was applied in regular inter-household transfers paid, it was in structure: compulsory alimonies and child support, voluntary alimonies and child support, regular cash support to persons other than household members, regular

cash support to households abroad, and it was also made in variable regular inter-household transfers received: compulsory alimonies and child support, voluntary alimonies and child support, regular cash support from persons other than household members, regular cash support from households abroad.

On the base of knowledges from 2005 we divided component – profit from self employment – into gross and net profit. In the case of respondent did not know give annual sum exactly or there was not available relevant document for giving this amount, it was possible to give this information through income interval. All the same we solved estimation of gross annual amount of wage from the main or secondary employment using income intervals in the case if respondent did not know to give the sum.

The main reason for changes mentioned above was elimination of gross estimation from the side of respondents as well as interviewers, also taken into account national requirements.

There were reduced some items of non-cash employee income on the basis of low occurrence of data in 2005 (company goods and services provided at reduced price, reimbursement of expenses related to sport, language course) and they were included into item *other non-cash income*.

In connection with questions related to housing there was added instruction for interviewer into questionnaire in the case of households contacted again in next wave of the survey as well as for new households. In the case there were no changes compared to interview in previous year in connection to housing (questions related to number of rooms, total floor area, equipment of dwelling by bath, bath shower, indoor flushing toilet and year since which the household started living in dwelling), there was possibility to jump these questions and interviewer could have continued next questions in questionnaire. This missing data was recorded from the survey 2005 consequently. The main reason was to eliminate burden on respondents in filling this information.

Repeatedly we used the colour distinction of individual questionnaires and also guidance symbols by reason of better and faster orientation.

On the base of co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR, B and D questionnaires were completed by the questions on housing and some national aspects of poverty proposed by Ministry. Data will serve only for internal purposes.

After marking up of national users the final version of four questionnaires for EU SILC 2006 was created:

- SILC 1-01/A - Household structure
- SILC 1-01/B - Household sharing of expenditures data
- SILC 1-01/C - Personal data
- SILC 1-01/D – Social participation

2/ Interviewers

The external individually trained interviewers carried out the fieldwork. Mostly they were persons, who ensured interview in EU SILC 2005 (especially in the case of

households contacted again in next wave) or persons who approved in previous national surveys (Population and housing census, Micro-census, etc.)

The organisation of the survey was ensured by regional coordinators. On each Regional Office the was coordinator – expert for methodology who ensured personal contact (or contact by phone) with interviewers and solved occurred methodological unclearness on the base of consultation with SO SR. The regular meetings with the responsible employees of the Regional Offices were done which were aimed at explanation of objectives, form, content of survey as well as methods and methodology. Training of interviewers succeeded to 2 days training of regional coordinators.

The Regional Offices of the SOSR in co-operation with the SOSR performed the training of interviewers with participation of experts. Globally there were 15 one-day trainings and 425 interviewers were trained. Some Regional Offices carried out independent training for new interviewers and separate for interviewers who realized interview in previous year. Approximately 25-35 interviewers participated in one training. From professional view they were mostly clerks, person in retirement and student. 12-15 households fell per one interviewer.

Several interviewers contributed by their opinions and experience for elaboration of detailed regional valuation reports

On the base of experience from the last year, coordinators of the Regional Offices provided these reports to interviewers and they could have completed them on voluntary base.

3/ Respondents

Inaccuracy, caused by respondents, mainly related to incomes from employment and from self-employment, housing costs of households. In the majority of cases, respondents stated only approximate estimates and they were not willing to provide information from relevant documents from which the required values could have been recorded more accurately (e.g. payrolls, statements of rental...).

Certain role also plays the fact that respondents have been frightened before abuse of information for non-statistical purposes – and there was also distrust in terms of anonymity of the survey - required information was considered as private and by this reason certain data was not provided or only estimated values were provided.

4/ Data collection

In EU SILC2006 survey the high interest was aimed at data collection for households or persons, who moved out from their initial address from EU SILC 2005.

In searching of households or persons who were selected to EU SILC 2006 survey and changed address of their residence, data was recorded into registers created in common server of the SO SR, with limited access for each Regional Office.

As regards the fact that it was working with personal and confidential data, it was necessary in connection with registers to be accessible only for persons, who are authorized to operate them.

Register A was intended for all coordinators of the Regional Offices and for SO SR as gathering station, where data on whole households and persons who moved out from initial residence, was recorded here, independently of the place of their new

address (move out to another region, municipality). Extent of recorded data was limited in order to ensure personal and confidential data protection.

After completing of needed data coordinator of SO SR sent information to register B, in which there were accessible another registers for individual Regional Offices. There was recorded information on households/persons who moved in area of relevant Regional Office, and was completed by other data necessary for interviewers processing by coordinator of SO SR. This register was intended for only that Regional Office, which realized additional searching of household/person.

Interviewers were directed by Manual for interviewer in searching of moved out households/persons. Each interviewer participating in training kept form SILC06 R_D at disposition, in which there were listed all households from the 1-st wave, which had to be contacted again, with basic identifications data (address of household, code of municipality, district, first name and surname of the head of the household).

Form SILC06 R_O comprised of information on all persons from the 1-st wave, who have been the household members (Personal ID, relation to head of the household, month, year of birth, sex, sample person, co-resident). All this basic data had to be filled in questionnaire SILC/A 1-01 by interviewer in accordance with directions before interview in household. In the case that household/person moved out from initial address, interviewer searched its new address and he told this change to relevant regional coordinator. Then the Regional Office put the information about household through registers on server either to interviewer or through other coordinator of SO SR to other Regional Office.

Municipal offices, neighbours, postman and in the case of split-off households also original households, represented evident help in searching of moved out households or persons.

Interviewers was paying attention to quality of collected data on households from previous wave and contacted again in next wave of the panel survey because in data processing there was underlined comparability of data, which was collected during the 1-st and 2-nd wave of the survey.

2.3.2.2. Processing errors

Data processing was realized on two levels:

1. The following actions has been realized on the decentralized level:
 - a) taking questionnaires from interviewers. formal checking, preparation of questionnaires for data recording,
 - b) data recording and checking. The special software DCSILC2000 has been used for data recording, in which these types of controls were used: checks on the data integrity, identification of duplicity, frequency checks, checks to the permissible values, the logic checks within a questionnaire and between questionnaires, special conditions for data recording and non-responses. All the defined checks are included in the technical project (TP - part A/0463/0 to data processing EU SILC2006. The checks are divided into two types: informative checks and necessary checks. System of the checks also comprised of certain chosen checks from the checking software of Eurostat.
 - c) on this level, also the errors caused by data recording have been eliminated. There were mainly errors created by a shift in editing codes

yes/no/don't know and by not realizing a visual check sufficiently. By monitoring errors in the phase of data recording, the errors were analyzed and subsequently the situation was improved.

2. On the centralized level a final database was created. Logic controls, corrections, overweighting and imputations were realized using SW of system SAS.

2.3.3. Non-response errors

2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

	DB075=1	DB075=2	DB075=3	DB075=4	Spolu
DB135=1	1 308	1 252	1 272	1 273	5 105

	DB075=1	DB075=2	DB075=3	DB075=4	Spolu
RB250=11 až 13	3 250	3 3095	3 154	3 121	12 620

2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

Household non-response rates NRh

$$\text{NRh} = (1 - (\text{Ra} * \text{Rh})) * 100$$

where

Ra = the address contact rate

Number of addressed successfully contacted / Number of valid addresses selected

$$= \Sigma [\text{DB120} = 11] / \Sigma [\text{DB120} = \text{all}] - \Sigma [\text{DB120} = 23]$$

$$= \mathbf{0.9122}$$

Rh = the proportion of complete household interviews accepted for the database

= Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database / Number of eligible households at contacted addresses

$$= \Sigma \text{DB135} = 1 / \Sigma [\text{DB130} = \text{all}] =$$

$$= \mathbf{0.9396}$$

where

DB120 is the record of contact at the address

DB130 is the household questionnaire result

DB135 is the household interview acceptance result

$$\text{NRh} = (1 - (0.9122 * 0.9396)) * 100 = (1 - 0.8571) * 100 = \mathbf{14.29}$$

Individual non-response rates NRp

$$\text{NRp} = (1 - (\text{Rp})) * 100$$

where

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

= Number of personal interviews completed / Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the data base

$$= \sum [RB250 = 11+12+13] / \sum [RB245 = 1+2+3]$$

$$= = \mathbf{0.9861}$$

where RB245 is the respondent status

RB250 is the data status

$$\mathbf{NRp = (1 - 0.9861) * 100 = 1.39}$$

Overall individual non-response rates * NRp

$$\mathbf{* NRp = (1 - (Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100}$$

$$\mathbf{*NRp = (1 - (0.9348 * 0.9152 * 0.9970)) * 100 = 15.48}$$

2.3.3.3. Distribution of households (original units) by 'record of contact at address' (DB120). by 'household questionnaire result' (DB130) and by 'household interview acceptance' (DB135). for each rotational group (if applicable) and for the total

Table 8

Distribution of households (original units) by 'record of contact address (DB120).

For each rotational group and for the total

	DB075=1	%	DB075=2	%	DB075=3	%	DB075=4	%	Total	%
DB120=11 - 23	1520	100	1492	100	1507	100	1506	100	6 025	100
DB120 = 11	1520	100	1278	85.66	1311	86.99	1324	87.91	5 433	90.17
DB120=21 -23	0	100	214	14.34	196	13.01	182	12.09	592	9.83
DB120=21 - 23	0	100	214	100	196	100	182	100	592	100
DB120 = 21	0	0	12	5.60	4	0.21	3	1.65	19	3.21
DB120 = 22	0	100	180	84.12	169	86.24	155	85.16	504	85.14
DB120 = 23	0	0	22	10.28	23	11.75	24	13.19	69	11.65

Table 9

Distribution of households (contact address by 'household questionnaire result' (DB130) and by 'household interview acceptance' (DB135)

For each rotational group and for the total

	DB075=1	%	DB075=2	%	DB075=3	%	DB075=4	%	Total	%
Total	1520	100	1278	100	1311	100	1324	100	5433	100
DB130 = 11	1520	100	1252	97.9	1272	97.03	1274	96.23	5318	97.88
DB130=21- 24	0	0	26	20.1	39	2.97	50	3.77	115	2.12

DB130=21 -24	0	0	26	100	39	100	50	100	115	100
DB130 = 21	0	0	25	96.15	36	92.31	41	82.00	102	88.69
DB130 = 22	0	0	0	0	1	2.56	3	6.00	4	3.48
DB130 = 23	0	0	1	3.85	2	5.13	4	8.00	7	6.09
DB130 = 24	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.00	2	1.74
DB135 = 1+2	1520	100	1252	100	1272	100	1274	100	5318	100
DB135 = 1	1308	86.05	1252	100	1272	100	1273	99.92	5105	95.99
DB135 = 2	212	13.95	0	0	0	100	1	0.08	213	4.01

2.3.3.4. Distribution of substituted units (if applicable) by 'record of contact at address' (DB120), by 'household questionnaire result' (DB130) and by 'household interview acceptance' (DB135). For each rotational group (if applicable) and for the total
N/A

2.3.3.5. Item non-response

Table 10
Item non- response

Income	Income 0 Number of households	Income ne 0 % of households	All of imputation IF=0	All of information IF=1	Partial imputation	All of imputation IF=0 [%]	Partial imputation [%]
HY010	5 105	100.00	42	4 445	618	0.82	12.11
HY020	5 105	100.00	12	4 413	680	0.24	13.32
HY022	5 060	99.12	14	4 525	521	0.28	10.30
HY023	4 757	93.18	31	4 407	319	0.65	6.71
HY040G	219	4.29	42	177	0	19.18	0.00
HY050G	2 147	42.06	0	2 147	0	0.00	0.00
HY060G	362	7.09	93	244	25	25.69	6.91
HY070G	9	0.18	1	8	0	11.11	0.00
HY080G	257	5.03	16	241	0	6.23	0.00
HY090G	139	2.72	69	70	0	49.64	0.00
HY100G	151	2.96	0	151	0	0.00	0.00
HY110G	10	0.20	0	10	0	0.00	0.00
HY120G	3 583	70.19	36	3 547	0	1.00	0.00
HY130G	129	2.53	1	128	0	0.78	0.00
HY140G	3 636	71.22	16	3 540	80	0.44	2.20
PY010G	6 505	51.50	102	6 370	33	1.57	0.51
PY020G	105	0.83	105	0	0	100.00	0.00
PY035G	1 233	9.76	62	1 171	0	5.03	0.00
PY050G	643	5.09	0	643	0	0.00	0.00
PY070G	2 016	15.96	54	1 962	0	2.68	0.00
PY080G	44	0.35	1	43	0	2.27	0.00
PY090G	373	2.95	22	351	0	5.90	0.00

PY100G	3 027	23.97	69	2 933	25	2.28	0.83
PY110G	903	7.15	141	757	5	15.61	0.55
PY120G	320	2.53	36	284	0	11.25	0.00
PY130G	773	6.12	9	763	1	1.16	0.13
PY140G	64	0.51	0	64	0	0.00	0.00

Table 11
Item non - response required partial imputation of target income variables on level of detailed national variables

Acronym	Name of variables	Number of missing values	All of information	Share of missing values [%]
SPY0101	Gross wages from main job	111	5965	1.9
SPY0102	Gross wages from secondary and other job	7	80	8.8
SPY0116	Company benefits per year	15	1401	1.1
SPY0117	Profit sharing	2	58	3.4
SPY0106	Other cash income paid by employer	18	952	1.9
SPY0119	Contributions from social funds	8	226	3.5
SPY0212	<i>Luncheon voucher</i>	286	4063	7.0
SPY0213	<i>Reimbursement of gas, electricity, water bills</i>	1	24	4.2
SPY0214	<i>Reimbursement of telephone and mobile bills</i>	23	237	9.7
SPY0218	<i>Other non-cash income</i>	14	124	11.3
SPY035G	Pay contribution to individual pp	62	1171	5.3
SHPY070G	Value of goods produced by own - consumption	54	1969	2.7
SPY080G	Pension from individual pp	1	43	2.3
SPY0901	Unemployment benefit	20	256	7.8
SPY0902	Other periodical cash benefits and allowances	2	53	3.8
SPY1001	Old-age benefits	61	2868	2.1
SPY1003	Early retirement pension	2	37	5.4
SPY1005	Pension for extended employment	5	38	13.2
SPY1007	Other periodical cash benefits	1	29	3.4
SPY1101	Widow's and widower's pension	144	673	21.4
SPY1103	Orphan 's pension	4	88	4.5
SPY1105	Other periodical cash benefits	1	4	25.0
SPY1201	Sickness benefits	34	250	13.6
SPY1202	Allowance for care of family members	2	36	5.6
SPY1301	Disability pension	8	513	1.6
SPY1310	Other lump-sum cash benefits	1	8	12.5
SPHY0518	Attendance benefits	1	90	1.1
SPHY0501	Child allowance	3	2180	0.1
SPHY0503	Tax bonus	9	2023	0.4
SPHY0505	Parental allowance	1	316	0.3
SPHY0509	Maternity benefits	10	92	10.9
SPHY0520	Periodical foster care benefits	2	7	28.6
SPHY0515	Other cash benefits	1	6	16.7
SPHY0517	Child birth contribution	1	105	1.0
SHPY070G	Value of goods produced by own - consumption	54	1975	2.7
SHY030G	Imputed rent	7	4618	0.2
SHY040G	Gross income from rental of property	42	177	23.7
SHY0601	Material needs assistance	39	225	17.3

SHY0603	Another cash benefits	1	39	2.6
SHY070G	Housing allowances	1	8	12.5
SHY0801	Mandatory alimony	8	157	5.1
SHY0802	Voluntary alimony	2	13	15.4
SHY0803	Transfer received	8	75	10.7
SHY0901	Interest, dividends, capital investments	17	55	30.9
SHY120G	Regular property tax	36	3550	1.0
SHY1303	Transfers paid	1	61	1.6

2.3.3.5. Total item non-response and number of observations in the sample at unit level of the common cross-sectional European Union indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC. For equivalised disposable income and for the unadjusted gender pay gap (if applicable)

N/A

2.4. Mode of data collection

Table 12
Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by ..RB250“
For for each rotational group and for the total

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD 16+ (RB245 =1)

	Total	RB250=11	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33
DB075=1	3252	3250	0	0	0	0	0	2
%	100	99.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
DB075=2	3163	3095	0	0	2	2	42	22
%	100	97.85	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	1.33	0.70
DB075=3	3216	3154	0	0	6	5	30	21
%	100	98.07	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.16	0.94	0.66
DB075=4	3166	3121	0	0	2	3	19	21
%	100	98.51	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.66	0.66
Total	12797	12620	0	0	10	10	91	66
%	100	98.62	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.71	0.52

Table 13
Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by ..RB260“
For for each rotational group and for the total

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD 16+ (RB245 = 1) and RB250 = 11 or 13

	Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	Missing
DB075=1	3 250	3 044	0	0	12	194	0
%	100	93.66	0.00	0.00	0.37	5.97	0.00
DB075=2	3093	2855	0	0	12	226	0
%	100	92.31	0.00	0.00	0.39	7.30	0.00

DB075=3	3154	2982	0	0	14	158	0
%	100	94.55	0.00	0.00	0.44	5.01	0.00
DB075=4	3121	2927	0	0	26	168	0
%	100	93.79	0.00	0.00	0.83	5.38	0.00
Total	12618	11808	0	0	64	746	0
%	100	93.58	0.00	0.00	0.51	5.91	0.00

2.5. Interview duration

HB100 Number of minutes to complete the household questionnaire	143 996
<hr/>	
PB120 Minutes to complete the personal questionnaire	263 565
<hr/>	
The households accepted for the data base	5 105
<hr/>	

The mean interview duration (in minutes) 79.8

The mean of interview duration is higher than recommendations in relevant regulation. It is due to:

- in questionnaires income variables were collected in detailed structure of income,
- on the base of co-operation with Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family other questions were added in individual questionnaires by reason of collection of national variables.

3. COMPARABILITY

3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

The reference population

- in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

The private household definition

As the basic survey unit is considered private household sharing of expenditures comprised of persons in dwelling who live and manage together, including sharing in ensuring of the living needs. As manage together is considered: joint share in covering the basic household costs (catering, housing cost, costs of electricity, gas, etc).

In one dwelling there can be situated one or more households sharing of expenditures. Dwelling household is created by all persons living in dwelling.

The household membership

As household member was considered:

- usually resident – present in household,

- b) usually resident – absent for a short term, e.g. by reason of employment, education, vacation and etc.,
- c) usually resident – absent for a long term by reason of employment, children absent for a long term by reason of education (education abroad),
- d) usually resident – absent for a long term by reason of hospitalization in hospital, stay at school, boarding school and other institution. if his/her actual or intended duration of absence is more than three months,
- e) lodger, tenant, stranger, if his/her actual or intended duration of stay in household is six or more months,
- f) visitor- guest if his/her actual or intended duration of stay in household is six or more months.

Each person who is considered as household member is person sharing in joint expenditures of this household. If there is person within dwelling household, who does not share in expenditures together with other persons living in one and the same dwelling, is considered as separate household sharing of own expenditures. Persons living in one dwelling can create one or more households sharing of expenditures.

Lodger, if it is one or more persons who manage together, creates/create separate household sharing of expenditures.

Residents, usually residents but temporarily absent by reason of business trip, education and etc., lodgers, tenants, they are household members if actually do not have private address elsewhere and they meet conditions related to their stay in household on the base of the document EU SILC 065/04.

Servant (including au-pairs) is not considered as household member in national conditions.

In the case of visitor (guest) as household member we consider person sharing in joint expenditures of household, if his/her actual or intended duration of stay in household is six months and more, although he/she has other private address elsewhere.

The income reference period(s) used

- calendar year 2005

The period for tax on income and social insurance contributions

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions is calendar year. The tax and liability for service for the year 2005 was performed in 2006 (i.e. by 31/03/2006). Concerning the period of data collection within fieldwork (April 2006) the tax adjustment was taken into account.

The reference period for taxes on wealth

- the same as was in the case of tax on income and social insurance contributions.

The lag between the income reference period and current variables

The Statistics on income and living conditions was carried out in the period from 3-rd April to 28-th April 2006, the lag represented 4 months.

The total duration of the data collection of the sample

Total duration of data collection was 4 weeks.

Basic information on activity status during the income reference period

Variable PL060 Number of hours usually worked per week in main job:

Question related to variable PL060 was placed in a such a way to meet conditions mentioned in document EU SILC 065/04 on national level (in connection with variables PL030 and PL035 in personal questionnaire. Variable data PL035 were mentioned only on national level. On EU level the variable is recorded as PL035_F = -2 . By this reason persons, who had only occasional job on the base of work performance agreement or agreement on temporary job of students and they did not have any employment, which could have been considered as the main job, they did not answer the question related to PL060. In the case if respondent did not know exactly number of hours worked in the main job per week, he/she gave weekly average number of hours worked during the last previous 4 weeks.

Variable PL070 – PL090 Number of months spent at full-time work,....., number of months spent in inactivity:

If more than one type of activities occurred in the same month, priority was given to economic activity over non-economic activity.

On the base of this principle, in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04, the following rules were followed:

- if respondent worked at least during 2 weeks of the month, there was filled variable PL070 or PL072,
- if more than one of the other situations defined in document 065/04 applied in the same month, variables were filled on the basis of the self-assessment, where there was criterion of most time spent taken into account.

In the case of persons who are absent because of maternity leave, existence/termination of employment was taken into account:

- if employment remained in existence – person was considered as working full-time or part-time,
- if employment was terminate, person was considered as unemployed,
- if person has never worked, he/she was considered as student or other inactive person.

3.2 Components of income

3.2.1 Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions, and an assessment, if available, of the consequences of the differences mentioned will be reported for the following target variables:

HY010 – Total household gross income

Definition of income within EU SILC was adjusted according to common methodology and with concerning the fact that some income variables are compulsory from the year 2007.

For purpose of testing, quality assurance and data comparability among individual years of the survey, data related to interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G), non-cash employee income (included company car) (PY020G) and value of goods produced for own consumption was collected within EU SILC 2006. These income

components were not be included into HY010 (excepting company car) and data was recorded only on level of given variables.

In variable HY010 there was also not taken into account next income components compulsory from the year 2007, i.e. imputed rent and employers' social insurance contributions.

For the year 2006 these components will be simulated in order to their testing and ensuring of coherence on national level.

HY020 – Total disposable household income

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065/04.

For the year 2006 in HY020 there are not taken into account income components compulsory from 2007.

HY022 – Total disposable household income, before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065/04.

HY023 – Total disposable household income, before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065/04.

HY025 – Within-household non-response inflation factor

Method of imputation of the total personal income on the basis of a regression model of personal income on household type, age class was used.

HY025 is value through which it is possible to estimate income of that person in household aged 16 and over, who did not provide information on income.

Calculation of variable HY025 is based on assumption that incomes of non-responded persons aged 16 and over in relevant household have the level comparable with incomes of other persons aged 16 and over in the same household.

In household on the base of RFILE there is R_16 persons aged 16 and over.

According to PFILE data on incomes was provided for P_16 persons.

Inflation factor on the base of assumption equals ratio of persons aged 16 and over living in household and persons, who provided information on income:

$$HY025 = R_{16} / P_{16}.$$

HY030G– Imputed rent

Variable is compulsory from the year 2007.

For the year 2006 calculation of income variable *imputed rent* will be simulated only in order to testing and ensuring coherence on national level. Item will not be included into variable HY010.

For calculation of imputed rent these following components are taken into account: dwelling type, tenure status, number of rooms available to the household, year of contract or purchasing or installation, current rent related to occupied dwelling and total housing cost (including electricity, gas and heating).

In calculating of imputed rent we will come out from elaborated study „Testing of methods of imputed rent estimation for EU-SILC in the Slovak Republic“. Results of several surveys as well as 2001 Housing and Population Census show that the share of the privately-owned dwellings and houses rented at the market price represents

about 3 % of the total number of dwellings in the Slovak Republic. Given this fact, it is recommended to use the user cost method for estimation of imputed rent.

HY040G– Income from rental of property or land

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065/04.

For the survey EU SILC 2006 question related to variable HY040G was adjusted for respondent's possibility to give only gross annual amount. In the case if respondent did not know exactly to give the sum obtained as income from rental of property or land, there was a possibility to estimate it through income interval.

In the case of values obtained through income intervals, the result variable was calculated as average value within used interval. Using income intervals in the year 2006 led to decrease of number of imputations in connection with variable HY040G.

HY050G– Family/children-related allowances

The variable Family/children-related allowances is considered as an income at the household level. In connection with the national legislation, where one member of the household sharing of expenditures can receive more allowances in connection with care of child, the variable was collected on personal level. The total household income from component family allowances has represented the sum of family allowances provided to all entitled persons in household in the income reference period.

Within the variable HY050G, these components were followed:

- child allowance, parental allowance, subsistence contribution, maternity allowance, lump-sum and regular foster care benefits, equalising contribution, other cash benefits (contribution to the parents of triplets (or more children born simultaneously) or to the parents of sets of twins born within a two year period), child-birth contribution.

In questionnaire for the year 2006 there was income component tax-bonus (before collected within Family/children allowances) replaced into new created block of questions related to taxes on income.

Tax-bonus is allowance, which is paid on the base of Act No.595/2003 on taxes on income and it serves in order to decrease taxes on income in case of employee and entrepreneur (self-employed person). Entitlement to receive tax bonus has taxpayer (only one of working parents), to each dependant child, who lives with that parent in common household.

In connection with the fact that the tax-bonus is deducted from taxes on income to decrease them, within the EU SILC 2006 survey this income component was taken into account in variable HY140G Tax on income and social insurance contributions.

HY060G /HY060N – Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified

Within the variable, there were collected and calculated these components:

- material need assistance (*benefit for material need assistance, activation benefit, housing allowance, health-care allowance and protection benefit*)
- scholarship for students of elementary schools (including special elementary schools),
- scholarship for students of secondary schools, special schools, vocational schools and training centres,
- other cash benefits (lump-sum or regular cash benefits provided to household by municipality or by other entity).

According to national legal enactment material need assistance includes benefit for material need assistance, which is from 01/01/2004 paid in form of joint sum together with individuals allowances to mentioned benefit – activation benefit, housing allowance, health-care allowance and protection benefit.

Activation benefit is the benefit, which serves for motivation of citizen to active participating in solution of his/her social situation, for support to achieve, retain or improve knowledges, special skills or work habits in order to be use in job during receiving of material need assistance.

Housing allowance is paid to person in material need and to natural persons, who are qualified together with person in material need, in order to pay housing costs.

Health-care allowance serves to citizen in material need and to natural persons, who are qualified together with person in material need, in order to costs related to provided health services.

Protection benefit is state social benefit, which is paid to citizen in material need in order to handle and overcome those life situations during which person is not able to ensure income by oneself.

In 2005 within variable HY060G there were also collected social scholarships for university students. For their inclusion into this variable on household level we resulted from legislative act, in terms of it there is income of student (and persons qualified together with that person – generally other household members) considered as determining factor for assessment of social scholarship. Social scholarships for university students are paid from financial resources provided to university from national budget or from own sources of university.

Amount of social scholarship depends on income falling on household member and so in connection with this fact, title to scholarship can have **not only persons in material need**.

Conditions needed for assessment of social scholarship are defined on the base of general regulation enacted by ministry or they are defined through scholarship university regulation or scholarship regulation of relevant faculty, so they follow different legislative regulation than other benefits collected within variable HY060G.

On the base of this fact, within EU SILC 2006 there were social scholarships for university students collected in variable PY140G Education-related allowances.

For the year 2006 in variable HY060G there were collected only those scholarships for elementary a secondary school students, which were provided in order to reduction of social situation of households situated in material need.

HY070 G/HY070N – Housing allowance

Housing allowance – exists only as social benefit on national level, which can be observed only as part of material need assistance (variable HY060G).

Within this variable was collected non-refundable contribution from the State Housing Development Fund. Non-refundable contribution is provided to applicant, if he/she ensures dwelling for disability person in order to compensation of higher costs in comparison with barrier building.

HY080G/HY080N – Regular inter-household transfers received

In EU SILC 2006 regular cash inter-household transfers received collected in detailed structure as:

- compulsory alimony and child support (including subsidiary alimony),
- voluntary alimony and child support,

- regular cash support from persons other than household members (e.g. cash support from the side of grand parents),
- regular cash support from households abroad (e.g. from relatives living abroad).

In variable HY080G within EU SILC 2006 there was collected also subsidiary alimony. In national conditions is legislative valid from 01/01/2005. Entitled person, to who the person compulsory to pay alimony for child on the base of legal lex judicialis does not pay this alimony at least three consecutive months, can ask for payment of subsidiary alimony.

Providing subsidiary alimony compulsory person has to return it to state.

Data for individual income components mentioned above was calculated for the purpose of Eurostat in order to create final variable HY080G.

HY090G/HY090N – Interest, dividends and profit from capital investments in unincorporated business

In EU SILC 2006 there was the question related to variable HY090G adjusted in terms of clearly distinction between those income components, which are not taxed (dividends, share of profits of sleeping partner) and those ones, which are liable to tax on income (interest, profits from capital investments).

In the case of the situation if respondent did not know exactly to give the sum received from interest, dividends and profits from capital investments, the value could have been estimated using proposed income intervals.

Income intervals range was adjusted on the base of analyses of results of gross annual sums within HY090G from the EU SILC 2005 survey. In the case of values received through income intervals the result variable was calculated as average value within used interval. Using income intervals led to decrease of number of imputations in 2006 within variable HY090.

HY100G/HY100N – Interest paid on mortgage

Variable is compulsory from the year 2007.

For 2006 this variable was not taken into account into HY010 and data was recorded only on level of individual variable.

HY110G/HY110N – Income received by people aged under 16

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065/04.

HY120G/HY120N – Regular taxes on wealth

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065/04.

HY130G/HY130N – Regular inter-household transfers paid

Within EU SILC 2006 there were regular cash inter-households transfers paid collected in detailed structures as:

- compulsory alimony and child support,
- voluntary alimony and child support,
- regular cash support to persons other than household members (e.g. cash support from the side of grand parents, children and etc.),

- regular cash support to households abroad (e.g. to relatives living abroad).

Data for individual income components mentioned above was calculated for the purpose of Eurostat in order to create final variable HY130G.

HY140G/HY140N – Tax on income and social insurance contributions

They are taxes on income and social insurance contributions paid for previous calendar year 2005. Tax and liability for the year 2005 was performed in the year **2006** (i.e. up to date 31/3/2006). In regard to period of data collection – fieldwork (April 2006), it was possible to obtain information on the tax adjustment.

In 2006 we started with simulation of whole taxes on income (income from dependant activity, incomes from self-employment, incomes from rental of property or land, incomes from capital investments and other incomes, e.g. incomes from occasional activities). There was used unitary tax 19 %.

We simulated also social insurance contributions in the case of employees on the base of premium rates valid according to Act No. 595/2003 on tax on income. In the case of income from self-employment, social insurance contributions were collected by direct question in questionnaire.

In order to data simulation, in questionnaire on personal level there was created separate block of questions aimed at collection of those items needed for simulation of taxes on income.

We asked about information on non-taxable parts of tax assessment base for tax payer, for spouse/husband of tax payer and others non-taxable parts of tax assessment base (paid contributions to supplementary pension saving and financial resources paid for specific saving), which could be deducted from tax assessment base.

For calculation of this variable, the tax-bonus was taken into account too.

HY145N – Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments

Data is taken into account within variable HY140G.

PY010G/PY010N – Cash or near-cash employee income

Variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

Under national legal enactment – Labour Code – there is payment as *severance pay and retirement benefits* paid by employer as part of gross wage. In 2006 both variables were collected within questions related to variable PY010G (Cash or near-cash employee income).

Although in order to ensure of data comparability with other member states in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04, these income items were calculated into variable PY090G (Unemployment benefits) and PY100G (Old-age benefits).

PY020G/ PY020N – Non-cash employee income

For the year 2006 we collected several components of non-cash income, but only income from company car was taken into account within variable PY020G.

Benefit from using company car for personal purposes was estimated on the basis of depreciated price of company car for actual year and other cash benefits, which were provided by employer in connection with car for personal purposes – benefit paid for petrol, benefit related to compulsory car insurance and repair and maintenance benefits. As input components for estimation of depreciated price of car for the actual year was market price of new car, period of amortisation established by law (4 years)

and age of car (on the basis of year of production). Market price of car for the year 2006 was updated according to available external sources.

¼ of price of new car is depreciated from price of new car every year. Theoretically depreciated price of 5-year car would equal 0. Practically older cars are used too and their actual depreciated price does not equal 0. Depreciated price of cars older than 4 years was calculated in such a way that ¼ of price of new car was divided by age of car overlapping 3 years (because for the period of 4 years, there is assigned ¼ of the price).

Total benefit from using company car represents the sum of estimated depreciated price of company car, benefit paid for petrol, benefit related to compulsory car insurance and repair and maintenance benefits.

PY030G – Employers' social insurance contributions

Employers' social insurance contributions will be collected and recorded from the year 2007. Data will be simulated on the base of elaborated study „EU SILC: Feasibility study to variable Employers' social insurance contributions“. Variable will comprise only of compulsory employers' social insurance contributions.

PY050G/PY050N – Cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)

In 2006 two approaches for obtaining information on variable PY050G were used.

The first approach which was used also in previous wave: data was collected directly from respondents by asking about profit/loss of their self-employment for the period of the last calendar year.

On the base of experience from previous wave, where some respondents had a problem to give gross annual sum in the case of achieved profit, item profit was divided into alternatives as gross and net profit.

For the year 2006 within variable PY050G if respondent did not know to give the sum exactly, for statement of the amount of profit/loss there were made estimations by using income intervals.

Income intervals range was calculated on the base of analyses of results of gross annual sums within PY050G from the EU SILC 2005 survey. In the case of values received through income intervals the result variable was calculated as average value within used interval. Using income intervals led to fact that no imputations were made in 2006 within variable PY050G.

The second approach was to obtain information on variable PY050G through question about amount of lump-sum and regular cash resources from self-employment used for personal purposes.

In the case if respondent used for giving his/her profit/loss only one of approaches mentioned above, result variable PY050G was stated on the base of that used method (through direct statement of annual sum of profit/loss, used interval or annual sum of lump-sum and regular cash resources). In the case if respondent expressed his/her profit using both approaches (through direct statement of annual sum of profit/loss, used interval and annual sum of lump-sum and regular cash resources), result variable PY050G was stated on the base of that method, through which there was recorded the higher amount.

In data processing some cases of negative income have occurred.

PY070G/PY070N – Value of goods produced for own consumption

Within variable there was collected annual amount (value) of goods produced and intended for own consumption of household. Value was calculated on the base of basic market price of these products after deducting direct costs, which were paid in order to their production.

Variable was collected on household level. It is difficult to obtain given information on individual level not excluding elimination, as it is household sharing of expenditures. According to EU SILC methodology this variable should be provided on individual level. By this reason obtained data was assigned to head of the household.

PY090G/PY090N – Unemployment benefits

Variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

This variable was collected in detailed structure and it included these items:

- unemployment benefit,
- other periodical cash allowances and benefits (subsidy on pursuance of graduates' practise, grant on services for family with children to the job applicant, contribution for extended employment of policeman or professional soldiers),
- severance pay and redundancy payment (financial amount paid in case of lay off, not due to own infliction by employer, who stops or decreases his activities),
- other lump-sum cash payments (self-employment activity benefit, job-moving benefit).

In 2006 income variable *severance pay* was collected in questionnaire within questions related to variable PY010G (Cash or near-cash employee income), as under national legal enactment – Labour Code – severance pay is paid by employer to employee in the case of termination of employment through resignation by reason of cancel of relocation of employer or part of his corporation, by reason of redundancy of employee in the case of reorganization changes within employer's company or long-term bad health condition of employee, for which he/she is not able to continue present working activity. However in order to ensure data comparability with other member states in accordance with document 065/2004, there is severance pay taken into account within variable PY090G.

PY100G/PY100N – Old-age benefits

Variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

This variable was collected in detailed structure and it included these items:

- old-age pension,
- early retirement pension,
- pension for extended employment,
- other periodical cash old-age benefits (extra payment to the pension of judge and lay judge, prosecutor, employee of the fire department, extra payment for civil service, remuneration of loss related to pension for extended employment in the case of policeman and soldier, other periodical allowances provided to respondent by the municipality, non-profit organizations or by other entities in the case of emergency and unfavourable social situation),
- other lump-sum old age benefits and allowances (retirement benefits, lump-sum benefit from municipality, non-profit organization or other entity).

In 2006 income variable *retirement benefits* was collected in questionnaire within questions related to variable PY010G (Cash or near-cash employee income), as under national legal enactment – Labour Code – retirement benefit is paid by employer to employee in the case of the first determination of employment after gaining of pension right, disability pension or pension for extended employment. However in order to ensure data comparability with other member states in accordance with document 065/2004, there is retirement benefits taken into account within variable PY100G.

PY110G/PY110N – Survivors' benefits

Variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

The variable was collected in detailed structure and it included these items:

- widow's and widower's pension,
- orphan's pension,
- other periodical cash benefits (survivors' accident annuity, compensation of living costs of survivors),
- funeral allowance,
- other lump-sum cash benefits (lump-sum reparation for survivors of policeman or soldier, remuneration of costs in purpose of covering of cost of treatment).

PY120G/PY120N – Sickness benefits

This variable was collected in detailed structure and it included these following items:

- sickness benefit,
- allowance for care of family member,
- other cash benefit (accidental allowances – periodical and lump-sum, extra payment to sickness and nursing allowances, compensation for loss in the service salary of policeman or the service income of the professional soldier).

Sickness benefit is provided on the base of sickness insurance of the employee from the 11-th day of his/her temporary working disability. For the first 10 days of working disability the employer provides compensation of income to employee in the case of temporary working disability. The compensation of income in the case of temporary working disability is followed within the variable PY010G.

PY130G/PY130N – Disability benefits

This variable was collected in detailed structure and it included following items:

- disability pension,
- cash disabled person's allowance
- (on diet catering, increased costs related to hygiene or the wear-out of clothes, underclothes, footwear, operation of the private motor car, care of dog with special training),
- periodical financial contributions for compensation
- (transport allowance and the allowance on personal assistance),
- other periodical cash benefits
- (contribution for personal assistant of self-employed person, who is disabled), nursing allowance, other periodical monetary allowances provided by the municipality or by other entity),
- lump-sum financial contributions for compensation

- (contribution for the purchase of special aids, for the repair of special aids, for the purchase of a motor vehicle, for modifying an apartment, family house, garage)
- other lump-sum cash benefits
- (subsidy to a disabled person for the operation or performance of self-employment activities and lump-sum benefits provided by the municipality or by other entity).

Data for income variables mentioned above was calculated for the purpose of Eurostat in order to create final variable PY130G.

PY140G/PY140N – Education-related allowances

There were included grants, scholarships (e.g. paid from own sources of university) and other support of education received by students.

From the year 2006 within variable there are also collected social scholarships for university students, which are paid as merit scholarship or special scholarship. The **aim of providing scholarship** is help to students situated in unfavourable economical situation, but also as appreciation and support of significant results and activities in education, scientific and art area and representation of university on the field of culture and sport.

The amount of social scholarship depends on income falling on household member and is granted to students on the base of excellent educational results or extraordinary results in scientific, art or sport activities. Title to scholarship has not only citizen situated in material need.

Scholarships and similar benefits which are paid in terms of income of persons situated in material need are included into variable HY 060G.

PY200G – Gross monthly earnings for employees

The variable was collected, but in terms of the fact that EU SILC 2006 is not a source for calculation of unadjusted gender pay gap, this variable was recorded only on national level.

3.2.2. The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables

Total gross income and disposable household income was calculated according to document 065/04.

3.2.3. The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained (e.g. gross, net of taxes on income at source and social contributions, net of tax on income at source, net of social contributions)

Income variables on component level were collected on the base of interview.

3.2.4. The method used for obtaining income target variables in the required form (i.e. as gross values)

All income data was recorded as gross on component level.

4. COHERENCE

4.1. Comparison of income target variables and number of persons who receive income from each 'income component' with external sources

Achieved values were compared with information from external sources:

- a) other surveys of the SO SR: LFS. HBS. Census 2001. Movement of the Population of the SO SR. Structure of Earnings Survey (SES).
- b) administration sources (Social Insurance Agency. Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Labour. Social Affairs and Family)

1. Coherence of number of persons, who receive income from each "income component" with external sources

Table 14

	SILC_2006	Other source	<i>Source</i>
Households sharing of expenditures	1 872 687	1 901 846	<i>Demographic Research Centre, Infostat</i>
Persons	5 388 751	5 389 180	<i>Movement of the Population. SO SR. 2005</i>
Employed	2 383 009	2 216 200	<i>LFS. SO SR. 2005</i>
Working full time	2 283 821	2 160 200	<i>LFS. SO SR. 2005</i>
Working part-time	99 188	56 000	<i>LFS. SO SR. 2005</i>
Unemployed	306 884	427 500	<i>Methodology of LFS. SO SR. 2005</i>
		301 186	<i>disponible unemployed. methodology of CLSAF</i>
Persons in retirement	1 119 767	1 466 746	<i>Paid pension benefits. of which:</i>
		1 121 945	<i>Pensions, who are not awarded parallelly</i>

- number of households sharing of expenditures in EU SILC 2005 is lower by 1.6 % than is expert estimate of Demographic Research Centre,
- number of employed in EU SILC 2005 is higher by 7.5 % than LFS
- number of employed working full time in EU SILC 2005 is higher by 5.7 % than LFS
- number of employed working part-time in EU SILC 2005 is higher more than half in compare with data from LFS
- number of unemployed in EU SILC 2005 is higher by 1.9 % than number of registered unemployed persons by data CLSAF SR (Centre of Labour Social Affairs and Family)
- number of pensioners is indicator comparabled with number of paid pension benefits, which are not awarded parallelly such as old-age pensions, early old-age pensions and disability pensions . Their number by data of Social Insurance is 1 121 945, what is higher by 0.2 % than in EU SILC.

2. Comparison of some target variables from EU SILC2005 survey with LFS:

Table 15
PE040 Highest ISCED level attained

	SILC	LFS
1 – primary education	1.4	1.7
2 – lower secondary education	16.9	22.7
3 – upper secondary education	67.0	64.1
4 - post-secondary non tertiary education	0.0	0.0
5 – first stage of tertiary education	14.1	11.0
6 – second stage of tertiary education	0.5	0.2
missing	0.1	0.3

Table 16
PL030 Self-defined current economic status

	SILC		LFS	
	%	number	%	number
employed (PL030 = 1.2)	53.5	2 383 009	50.5	2 254 700
unemployed (PL030 = 3)	6.9	306 884	9.1	407 600
economically inactive (PL030=4.5.6.7.8.9)	39.6	1 760 241	40.4	1 803 000

Table 17
PL040 Status in employment
(PL030=1.2)

	SILC		LFS	
	%	number	%	number
Employed (PL030 = 1.2)	100.0	2 383 009	100.0	2 254 700
- employees	90,0	2 144 081	87.3	1 968 300
- self-employed without employees	7.1	169 053	9.2	206 900
- self-employed with employees	2.8	65 672	3.1	70 600
- family worker	0.0	312	0.0	800
- missing	0.2	3 891	0.4	8 100

Table 18
PL050 Employed by Classification of Occupation – ISCO-88 (COM)
SILC 2005/LFS (4-th quarter 2005)
(PL030=1.2)

	SILC	LFS
	%	%
employed (PL030 = 1.2)	100.0	100.0
- Legislators, senior officials and managers	5.1	6.2
- Scientists and brain workers	11.3	11.5
- Technical, medical, pedagogical and related fields professionals	18.8	18.3

- Administrative workers (officials)	9.0	6.0
- Workers in services and trade	12.7	14.3
- Qualified workers in agriculture, forestry and related fields	1.7	1.1
- Craftsman and qualified producers, repairmen	17.5	18.4
- Plant and machine operators	12.2	14.0
- Supporting and non-qualified staff	11.8	9.5
- missing		0.7

Table 19
PL110 Employed by economic activity – NACE
(PL030=1.2)

	SILC	LFS
	%	%
employed (PL030 = 1.2)	100.0	100.0
- Agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing	3.5	4.6
- Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.6
- Manufacturing	23.9	26.4
- Electricity, gas and water supply	2.0	1.9
- Construction	8.4	9.8
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	11.5	12.2
- Hotels and restaurants	3.5	4.4
- Transport, storage and communications	6.9	6.8
- Financial intermediation	2.4	2.2
- Real estate, renting and business activities	5.9	5.7
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12.4	7.2
- Education	8.0	7.3
- Health and social work	6.4	6.6
- Other community, social and personal service activities	4.5	3.9
- Activities of households	0.2	0.3
- Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0
- Missing		0.1