



**The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic**

**FINAL QUALITY REPORT  
STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS  
(EU SILC 2005-2007)**

**the Slovak Republic**

**July 2009**

## **1. COMMON LONGITUDINAL EU INDICATORS BASED ON THE LONGITUDINAL COMPONENT OF EU-SILC**

### ***At persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by gender (60% median)***

*The share of persons with an equivalised total net income below the risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the proceeding three years. Gender breakdown and total.*

*No applicable.*

### ***At persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by gender (50%median)***

*The share of person with an equivalised total net income below the 50% median equivalised income in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years. Gender breakdown and total.*

*No applicable.*

## **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 2005, 2006 a 2007. The proportional number of households was selected by simple random sampling in individual strata.

In the first year of survey, households were selected in to the 4 rotational group on the fact that in each subsequent year of survey one rotational group was excluded and new one was added.

For EU SILC 2006 there were included those households in sampling, which had been in the year 2005 in rotational group 2,3 and 4. Households included in the year 2005 into 1-st rotational group were excluded and for EU SILC 2006 replaced by new selected households.

For EU SILC 2007 there were included those households in sampling, which had been in the year 2006 in rotational group 3,4 and 1. Households included in the year 2006 into 2-nd rotational group were excluded and for EU SILC 2007 replaced by new selected households.

Stratified sampling was used for selection of households and in individual strata proportional number of households was selected by simple random sampling.

#### **2.1.2 Sampling units (one-stage, two-stages)**

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 living needs. As manage together we considered: share in covering the basic household costs (catering, housing cost, costs of electricity, gas etc.). The overall 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 2004-2006 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

In EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 there were used 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 (number of inhabitants in municipalities).

Using these two stratification criteria there was created 48 strata (variable DB050).

From each stratum there were selected households sharing of expenditures through simple random sampling.

### 2.1.4 Sample size and allocation criteria

Minimum effective sample size recommended by EUROSTAT for the Slovak Republic was 4250 households for cross-sectional component.

Survey was carried out in 6016 households in the year 2005, in 6025 households in the year 2006 and in 5840 households in the year 2007.

**Table 1**

**Numbers of selected households sharing of expenditures in cross-sectional components for the year 2005, 2006 and 2007**

NUTS 3	Region	DB050	Drawn			Accepted (DB135=1)		
			2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
SK010	Bratislavský	1 to 7	769	732	703	641	564	529
SK021	Trnavský	8 to 13	616	619	608	534	510	507
SK022	Trenčiansky	14 to 19	676	678	662	584	589	579
SK023	Nitriansky	20 to 25	828	842	809	717	693	680
SK031	Žilinský	26 to 31	724	690	718	624	609	643
SK032	Banskobystrický	32 to 37	793	829	754	684	706	646
SK041	Prešovský	38 to 43	771	788	768	662	689	656
SK042	Košický	44 to 48	839	847	818	701	745	701
<b>Total</b>	<b>SK</b>		<b>6 016</b>	<b>6 025</b>	<b>5 840</b>	<b>5 147</b>	<b>5 105</b>	<b>4 941</b>

### 2.1.5 Sample selection scheme

The information on population, which was obtained from sampling frame, the information and the rules for proportional stratified sampling was used in creating of sample selection scheme for the year 2005.

Households were selected into new rotational group for the year 2006 as well as for the year 2007 by analogy as in the year 2005.

### 2.1.6 Sample distribution over time

Survey for the year 2005 was carried out from the 16-th May to 16-th June 2005.  
Survey for the year 2006 was carried out from the 3-rd April to 28-th April 2006.  
Survey for the year 2007 was carried out from the 2-nd April to 30-th April 2006.

### 2.1.7 Renewal of sample: rotational groups

In the first year of survey (EU SILC 2005) sample was divided into four rotational groups. There were approximately 1500 households in each sub-group.

In the year 2006 households of the 1-st rotational group from the year 2005 were excluded and replaced by new households and in the year 2007 households of the 2-nd rotational group from the year 2006 were excluded and replaced by new one.

Sample size for longitudinal component for the Slovak Republic was 3250 households, or 8250 persons aged 16+ in accordance with recommendation of Eurostat.

As input data for creation of longitudinal component were households in 3-rd and 4-th rotational group for the year 2005, 2006 and 2007 and households of 1-st rotational group for the year 2006 and 2007.

**Table 2**

**Number of selected households sharing of expenditures in longitudinal component of EU SILC survey**

	Drawn			Accepted (DB135=1)		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
<b>Total</b>	2 876	4 177	4 002	2 611	3 739	3 345

**Table 3**

**Number of selected households sharing of expenditures in the 3-rd rotational group in longitudinal component of EU SILC survey**

	Drawn			Accepted (DB135=1)		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
<b>Total</b>	1 388	1 279	1 188	1 254	1 167	947

**Table 4**

**Number of selected households sharing of expenditures in the 4-th rotational group in longitudinal component of EU SILC survey**

	Drawn			Accepted (DB135=1)		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
<b>Total</b>	1 488	1 379	1 298	1 357	1 265	1 159

**Table 5**

**Number of selected households sharing of expenditures in the 1-th rotational group in longitudinal component**

	Drawn		Accepted (DB135=1)	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
<b>Total</b>	1 519	1 516	1 307	1 239

## **2.1.8 Weightings**

### **2.1.8.1 Design factor**

The longitudinal component of EU-SILC started with the sample of the EU-SILC 2005 survey, where one - stage stratified sampling was used. The proportional number of households was selected by simple random sampling in individual strata. Each household had the same inclusion probability and the design weight is given by the total number of households in the sampling frame divided by the number of selected households.

### **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, i.e. multiplying the weights by inverse value of response rate. The probability of response of each household is not known. We used dividing households into strata (region and rotational group) 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)**

- was realized by using method of simple calibration of household weights to get calibration variables, i.e. numbers of households sharing of expenditures in regions by number of household members
- in case of persons there were adjustments realized by using method of simple calibration of weights of household members to get calibration variables, i.e. number of persons in regions by age groups and by sex.

### **2.1.8.4 Final longitudinal weight**

#### *General description of construction of longitudinal weights*

Longitudinal data were created from household data, or persons of sampling network for cross-sectional data files. Sampling network for cross-sectional data files was constructed by rotational system. It was created by four rotational groups, where each rotational group was representative for whole population of SR.

Panel for longitudinal data file with two-years-duration was created by data on households or persons per three rotational groups of cross-sectional component, which in both years were equal.

Panel for longitudinal data file with three-years-duration was created by data on households or persons per three rotational groups of cross-sectional component, which in both years were equal.

On the base of mentioned above results, that foundation for calculation of weights for longitudinal data files are weights estimated in cross-sectional data files. Calculation of cross-sectional weights was realised in accordance with recommendation of Eurostat and it was also the part of intermediate quality report.

Calculation of longitudinal weights for which as a foundation were cross-sectional weights per individual years was realised in accordance with recommendation of Eurostat too.

Fact that each rotational group is representative for whole population of SR allows following procedure of calculation of longitudinal weights.

- Cross-sectional weights per individual years were multiplied by 4 (then each one provides representative outputs for SR)
- Cross-sectional weights of each rotational group were adjusted by number of persons, who were removed from population by reason of death, migration out of country, moving out of private household to collective household or they had to be excluded from target population by other reasons. (Adjustment was carried out not only the base of implied inputs in cross-sectional survey, but also under external estimations of individual events for SR)
- Such mentioned weights were adjusted under total non-response and were calibrated to number of households in relevant years, calibration variables were numbers of households by number of household members in individual regions
- Weights of individual persons were adjusted in accordance with value of variable RB110 (Membership status)
- Weights were recalculated according to duration of longitudinal data files (taking into account that each rotational group represents population of SR:
  - if there is two-years-duration (data file comprises of three rotational groups), so weights are divided by 3
  - if there is three-years-duration (data file comprises of two rotational groups), so weights are divided by 2)

#### Detailed description of weights calculation

Calculation of the household design weights DB080 was based on probability of sampling of households sharing of expenditures and correction of weights was carried out by response rate of questionnaires.

**DB090<sub>k0</sub>** in longitudinal component are calculated by calibration of cross-sectional **DB090<sub>k0</sub>** by using calibration variables: numbers of households sharing of expenditures by number of persons in regions.

**RB060** - for each person defined in data file, there was personal base weight in wave t=1 defined as:

$$\omega_1^{(RB)} = RB060 = RB050$$

In the next wave between 2006 and 2007, or 2005-2006 there were dropped out persons from basic file by reason of death, moving out of republic, moving from private household into collective household or by other reasons. On the next step we

had to take into account persons, that fell out and they had influence on total non-response (it was impossible to find them).

For this reason arrangement of basic weights was adjusted by status of person and there were taken into account external estimations of numbers following events in SR:

- birth of children, if their mother is sample person, they obtained weight of their mother
- persons, that moved into selected household from other non-selected household - they were co-resident and  $RB060=0$

**RB062** is weight for longitudinal file of two-years duration, involving annual data from the years 2006-2007 (rotational group 1, 3 and 4)

In condition of the Slovak Republic rotational groups have the same size - decrease is minimal, RB062 was calculated from RB060 divided 3 ( arrangement of weights was realized on weights, which were representative for each rotational group for whole population of SR ), or  $4/3$  ( in the case, if initial weights are not calculated on whole population of SR during arrangements).

**RB063** is weight for longitudinal file of three-years duration, involving annual data from the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 (rotational group 3, 4). RB063 was calculated from RB060 divided 2 ( arrangement of weights was realized on weights, which were representative for each rotational group for whole population of SR ), or  $4/2$  ( In the case, if initial weights are not calculated on whole population of SR during arrangements).

**PB050 = RB060**, however concerning only population aged 16 and over (16+).

For rotational group 3 and 4 (years 2005, 2006 and 2007) sum of weights is equal of longitudinal population size of adults in the years 2005, 2006 and 2007.

For rotational group 1 (year 2006 and 2007) sum of weights is equal of longitudinal population size of adults in the years 2006 and 2007.

#### **2.1.8.5 Non-response adjustments for longitudinal component**

Non-response adjustments for longitudinal component was realized in relation to 3-rd wave of the survey, i.e. year 2007 in following way:

- for rotational groups 3 and 4 and 1 for the year 2007 we adjusted weights from previous year 2006 by number of persons, who moved in or moved out these households during year, which preceded actual year of the 2007 survey.
- for new 2-nd rotational group we adjusted weights using method of simple calibration of household weights to get calibration variables, i.e. number of households sharing of expenditures in regions by number of household members.

#### **2.1.8.6 Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources)**

Weights of each rotational group (1, 3, 4) in each wave (years 2005, 2006 and 2007) were calibrated to total number of households in the Slovak Republic. Absolute numbers of households by number of household members in regions were calibration

variables. (External information are accomplished estimate by expert in Demography area in Slovakia.)

#### 2.1.8.7 Final longitudinal weight

- see part 2.1.8.4

#### 2.1.8.8 Final household cross-sectional weight

Calculation of cross-sectional weights was realized in accordance with recommendation of Eurostat:

- 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
- weights of the households sharing of expenditures has been calibrated to external numbers of households by number of membership in administration regions, i.e. there were calculated initial household cross-sectional weights  $DB090_{k0}$ ,
- personal cross – sectional weights has been calibrated to external numbers of persons by age (5 yearly aged groups) and by sex in the administration regions i.e. calculation of the personal cross-sectional weights  $RB050_{ki0}$ ,
- integration of initial household and personal cross-sectional weights  $DB090_{k0}$  a  $RB050_{ki0}$  was made 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 has been calibrated to the same total as cross sectional weights for all households members, so:  
**PB040=RB050**
- cross - sectional weights for child care RL070 has been calibrated to the same total as cross sectional weights for all households members, so:  
**RL070=RB050**

#### 2.1.9 Substitutions

N/A

### 2.2. Sampling errors



Table 6

Mean, number of observations and standard errors – cross-sectional components

Income components	Cross-sectional component 2005				Cross-sectional component 2006				Cross-sectional component 2007			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error	Mean	Number of observations		Standard errors	Mean	Number of observations		Standard errors
		before im.	after im.			before im.	after im.			before im.	after im.	
HY010	276 851	4 604	5 147	3 307	317 138	4 959	5 105	6 479	352 478	4 881	4 941	3 453
HY020	231 717	4 617	5 147	2 441	271 724	4 965	5 105	4 995	303 218	4 847	4 941	2 728
HY022	209 649	4 898	5 147	2 450	249 995	5 008	5 105	4 978	281 134	4 877	4 941	2 719
HY023	160 356	5 011	5 147	2 605	188 286	5 090	5 105	4 584	217 087	4 878	4 941	3 011
<i>Gross income components at household level</i>												
HY040G	355	5 127	5 147	69	444	5 063	5 105	115	803	4 931	4 941	195
HY050G	7 677	5 147	5 147	211	8 419	5 105	5 105	428	7 939	4 941	4 941	247
HY060G	3 359	5 126	5 147	212	2 304	5 023	5 105	168	1 826	4 911	4 941	149
HY070G	37	5 146	5 147	26	105	5 104	5 105	79	11	4 940	4 941	5
HY080G	179	5 147	5 147	27	1 283	5 089	5 105	125	1 356	4 931	4 941	114
HY090G	185	5 071	5 147	59	76	5 036	5 105	14	334	4 941	4 941	76
HY100G	306	5 095	5 147	40	513	5 105	5 105	52	1 271	4 941	4 941	131
HY110G	8	5 147	5 147	3	5	5 105	5 105	2	21	4 941	4 941	7
HY120G	427	4 735	5 147	10	502	5 069	5 105	10	579	4 932	4 941	12
HY130G	315	5 135	5 147	61	413	5 104	5 105	52	594	4 926	4 941	70
HY140G	44 392	5 006	5 147	1 044	44 498	5 079	5 105	1 671	48 086	4 933	4 941	793
<i>Net income components at personal level</i>												
PY010G	80 061	12 376	12 879	1 093	87 064	12 508	12 630	2 283	92 349	5 888	12 573	1 072
PY020G	46	12 794	12 879	8	783	12 525	12 630	102	4 370	7 737	12 573	97
PY035G	516	12 820	12 879	37	722	12 568	12 630	71	810	12 573	12 573	35
PY050G	4 926	12 812	12 879	553	9 735	12 630	12 630	779	10 744	11 952	12 573	598
PY070G	631	12 879	12 879	27	697	12 576	12 630	27	647	10 827	12 573	33
PY080G	47	12 878	12 879	9	44	12 629	12 630	11	47	12 531	12 573	11
PY090G	857	12 856	12 879	50	798	12 608	12 630	64	524	12 342	12 573	55
PY100G	18 413	12 807	12 879	368	23 346	12 556	12 630	1 009	22 835	9 614	12 573	398
PY110G	2 057	12 833	12 879	85	2 622	12 485	12 630	103	2 336	11 766	12 573	99
PY120G	382	12 821	12 879	29	365	12 594	12 630	34	396	12 274	12 573	40
PY130G	3 307	12 865	12 879	144	3 366	12 620	12 630	147	3 800	11 773	12 573	170
PY140G	20	12 879	12 879	10	58	12 630	12 630	9	117	12 494	12 573	16

**Table 7**  
**Mean, number of observations and standard errors – longitudinal components**

Income components	Longitudinal component 2005				Longitudinal component 2006				Longitudinal component 2007			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard errors	Mean	Number of observations		Standard errors	Mean	Number of observations		Standard errors
		before im.	after im.			before im.	after im.			before im.	after im.	
HY010	277 683	3 654	4 064	3 823	314 562	3 675	3 797	7 903	349 469	3 309	3 345	4 126
HY020	232 613	3 665	4 064	2 820	270 224	3 681	3 797	6 169	300 625	3 282	3 345	3 246
HY022	210 506	3 880	4 064	2 831	248 787	3 716	3 797	6 143	279 617	3 301	3 345	3 233
HY023	161 958	3 942	4 064	3 038	182 606	3 781	3 797	5 491	213 695	3 301	3 345	3 623
<i>Gross income components at household level</i>												
HY040G	367	4 047	4 064	78	448	3 761	3 797	123	954	3 340	3 345	279
HY050G	7 574	4 064	4 064	231	7 828	3 797	3 797	537	7 533	3 345	3 345	298
HY060G	3 311	4 045	4 064	235	2 320	3 729	3 797	200	1 787	3 325	3 345	175
HY070G	44	4 063	4 064	31	36	3 796	3 797	21	15	3 345	3 345	7
HY080G	202	4 064	4 064	34	1 243	3 784	3 797	143	1 160	3 339	3 345	132
HY090G	158	4 001	4 064	28	77	3 744	3 797	16	220	3 345	3 345	27
HY100G	374	4 028	4 064	75	499	3 797	3 797	58	1 053	3 345	3 345	133
HY110G	6	4 064	4 064	3	7	3 797	3 797	3	10	3 345	3 345	4
HY120G	425	3 751	4 064	10	521	3 765	3 797	13	571	3 338	3 345	14
HY130G	279	4 056	4 064	43	401	3 796	3 797	62	554	3 332	3 345	73
HY140G	44 366	3 951	4 064	1 123	43 415	3 776	3 797	1 999	47 720	3 341	3 345	958
<i>Net income components at personal level</i>												
PY010G	80 629	9 493	9 848	1 290	85 638	9 278	9 380	2 742	92 410	3 922	8 431	1 304
PY020G	50	9 778	9 848	10	816	9 305	9 380	126	4 301	5 177	8 431	113
PY035G	541	9 802	9 848	44	664	9 344	9 380	29	850	8 431	8 431	47
PY050G	5 453	9 796	9 848	706	9 800	9 380	9 380	965	10 309	8 019	8 431	683
PY070G	674	9 848	9 848	33	748	9 341	9 380	36	655	7 249	8 431	46
PY080G	46	9 848	9 848	11	40	9 379	9 380	13	50	8 404	8 431	16
PY090G	866	9 831	9 848	60	832	9 365	9 380	82	499	8 291	8 431	70
PY100G	18 208	9 793	9 848	385	25 534	9 321	9 380	1 371	23 884	6 338	8 431	479
PY110G	2 062	9 812	9 848	99	2 757	9 269	9 380	120	2 302	7 894	8 431	115
PY120G	394	9 800	9 848	33	390	9 353	9 380	42	426	8 225	8 431	47
PY130G	3 378	9 839	9 848	169	3 541	9 373	9 380	176	3 587	7 892	8 431	181
PY140G	28	9 848	9 848	14	48	9 380	9 380	10	86	8 385	8 431	16

**Table 8**  
**Mean, number of observations and standard error for the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size**

Equivalised disposable income	Cross-sectional component 2005				Cross-sectional component 2006				Longitudinal component 2005				Longitudinal component 2006			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		before im.	after im.			before im.	after im.			before im.	after im.			before im.	after im.	
Subclasses by household size																
1 HD member	95 137	888	998	1 950	111 445	1 071	1 123	1 974	94 849	859	965	1 986	107 293	790	838	1 895
2 HD members	131 914	1 004	1 181	2 862	155 889	1 114	1 141	7 023	132 770	775	905	3 588	156 599	825	846	9 067
3 HD members	139 020	841	1 020	2 661	159 944	915	943	3 446	139 661	630	755	3 286	162 195	667	685	4 387
4 and more	123 991	1 621	1 948	1 537	148 205	1 857	1 898	4 539	125 510	1 197	1 439	1 852	151 089	1 394	1 428	5 620
Population by age group																
<25	118 559	4 330	5 219	1 016	142 058	4 867	4 971	2 999	120 135	3 294	3 959	1 220	145 620	3 610	3 687	3 754
25 - 34	140 636	1 767	2 136	2 089	158 935	1 960	2 020	2 591	143 121	1 269	1 535	2 712	163 356	1 509	1 561	3 501
35 - 44	120 101	1 771	2 144	1 503	144 667	2 027	2 069	4 168	120 382	1 349	1 640	1 762	144 414	1 478	1 502	5 126
45 - 54	135 764	2 144	2 541	1 593	155 747	2 337	2 392	1 930	137 493	1 628	1 911	1 919	156 765	1 748	1 797	2 351
55 - 64	135 961	1 447	1 680	1 801	163 144	1 719	1 773	3 678	136 120	1 129	1 293	2 194	165 881	1 254	1 295	4 841
65+	106 748	1 432	1 698	1 290	126 537	1 855	1 922	4 760	106 908	1 220	1 441	1 382	127 331	1 401	1 461	6 017
Population by sex																
male	127 579	6 155	7 386	865	149 068	7 008	7 174	1 859	128 497	4 664	5 589	1 027	151 442	5 238	5 365	2 371
female	122 885	6 736	8 032	876	145 904	7 755	7 973	2 144	124 047	5 225	6 190	1 065	147 814	5 762	5 938	2 679

## **2.3. Non-sampling errors**

### **2.3.1 Sampling frame and coverage errors**

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

Information on status change in the fund of permanently occupied dwellings and houses from 2001 to 2004 and from 2004 to 2006 was used to update sampling frame for selection 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 could also occurred in EU SILC 2007 survey.

We focused on following sources of errors:

- 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 skills of interviewer,
- interview in the case of households from previous wave or previous waves and contacted again in next year of the survey,
- searching of addresses of households or persons who moved to another residence compared to previous year of the survey,
- 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**

At the primary compiling of questionnaires they had been based on proposal of questionnaire from bilateral meeting of Eurostat and SO SR in July 2002. They were consequently verified in the Slovak conditions through three pilot projects.

In compiling of individual questionnaires for EU SILC we resulted from proposed and applied questionnaires for the previous years (EU SILC 2005 and 2006), where there were used and taken into account concrete knowledge from survey fieldwork. The questions were grouped into particular modules in order to ensure better understanding, lucidity and simple orientation of interviewers in questionnaires. Questions in compiling of questionnaires were proposed in a way to cover all required variables.

After marking up of national users the final version of four questionnaires for EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 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 condition of family (EU SILC 2005)

SILC 1-01/D - Social participation (EU SILC 2006)

SILC 1-01/D - Housing conditions (EU SILC 2007)

Individual questionnaires were printed in different colours shades again, using them was helpful for interviewers during the fieldwork. Also usage of guidance symbols had contribution to better and faster orientation in questionnaires.

In EU SILC 2007 there were not made substantial changes in structure and individual modules of questions in questionnaires in comparison with questionnaires, which were used for EU SILC 2006.

In module **8. Income** there were remained income intervals related to gross annual earnings from main and secondary job, or gross profit/loss in the case if respondent did not know to give annual amount exactly or there was not available relevant document for giving this amount.

Elimination of rough estimation from the side of respondents as well as interviewers and also taking into account national requirements, were the main reasons for remaining income intervals.

Part **8.4 Tax on income** (questionnaire SILC 1-01/C - Personal data), which was created in EU SILC 2006 in order to calculate tax on income, and where we collected information on components needed for decrease of tax assessment base, tax-bonus and repayments/receipts for tax adjustment, remained the same as was proposed for EU SILC 2006.

Minor adjustments were made in questionnaire SILC 1-01/B - Household sharing of expenditures data - when the adjusted question was included in module **2. Housing**. This question collected information on variable HH050 - Ability to keep home adequately warm. In previous survey this variable was situated in module **8. Social exclusion of household** and it was collected together with variables HS040, HS050. Also in this survey (EU SILC 2007) there instruction for interviewer remained in questionnaire SILC 1-01/B, which in the case of households contacted again, with no

changes in questions related to housing (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), allowed jump to other questions in questionnaire. This missing data was recorded to these households from data on the base of EU SILC 2006. This adjustment has been certified in previous survey already, especially in a such way that burden on respondents in filling this information decreased.

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

## **2/ Interviewers**

The external individually trained interviewers carried out the fieldwork. Mostly they were persons, who ensured interview in EU SILC 2006, possibly in EU SILC 2005 or persons who approved in previous national surveys realized in households (Population and Housing Census, Microcensus, etc.). Situation was more difficult, because communication with households became slightly worse compared to previous year. Much bigger problems occurred mostly in the case of households contacted again in this wave. Many households refused cooperation and they were afraid of taking advantage of data and distrust in terms of anonymity of the survey data. In most of cases it was necessary to repeat visit more times and to convince household to cooperate. Contact with households was easily made by interviewers in villages, because in most cases they have known each either with interviewer

Also in the year 2007, the organisation of the survey in individual regions was ensured by regional coordinators of SO SR. On each Regional Office there was coordinator – expert responsible for methodology who ensured personal contact (or contact by phone) with interviewers and solved occurred methodological unclearness on the base of consultation with experts from SO SR. Training of interviewers succeeded 2 days training of regional coordinators aimed at explanation of objectives, form, content of survey as well as methods and methodology. At the same time they were drew attention to mistakes occurred during centralized data processing. By reason of numbers of mistakes it was impossible to draw attention to mistakes to concrete interviewer, thus summary of mistakes by individual regions was made.

The Regional Offices of the SOSR in co-operation with the SOSR performed the training of interviewers with participation of experts. Nearly all trainings carried out one week before survey fieldwork and all methodological documents needed for fieldwork were available during this training.

In the case of the first wave of the survey, 451 interviewers were trained, what represents participation of 30-40 interviewers in one training and 13-15 households fell per one interviewer.

For EU SILC 2006 there were trained 425 interviewers in total. Approximately 25-35 interviewers participated in one training. 12-15 households fell per one interviewer.

For EU SILC 2007 there were trained 435 interviewers. On the base of experience from previous surveys it was certified by Regional Offices to carry out separate training for new interviewers and separate for interviewers who realized interview in previous year. Approximately 25-30 interviewers participated in one training and 12-15 households fell per one interviewer.

Several interviewers contributed by their opinions and experience to elaboration of detailed regional evaluation reports.

### **3/ Respondents**

Interviewers gave promotion material - pen and leaflet to visiting households, in which there were presented selected indicators from former years of surveys with effort to motivate household to cooperate.

As in previous surveys, respondents had also problems to give amount of income variables - incomes from employment and from self-employment, taxes, employer's social insurance contribution and housing costs of households. Reaction of respondents was the same as in previous waves of the survey - if they did not know to mention the accurate amount, they were not willing to provide information from relevant documents (e.g. payrolls, statements of rental) from which the required values could have been obtained and by this reason in the majority of cases, they gave only approximate estimates. They had a problem with estimation of amount of goods produced by own consumption too.

The fact that respondents have been frightened before abuse of information for other than statistical purposes and due to distrust in terms of anonymity of the survey, this all permanently plays certain role. Households consider required information as private and by this reason certain data is not provided or if it was provided but only as estimated values.

### **4/ Data collection**

Fieldwork within EU SILC was carried out in the first half of year. Choice of this period for realization of data collection in households has shown as convenient, especially concerning period for tax liability and liability for service of respondents (in terms of obtaining information on tax adjustment).

The EU SILC survey is a panel survey, in which longitudinal component – households included into survey and contacted again during consecutive waves - plays important role. Just in the case of these households, contacted again, was necessary to aim at data quality and comparability of collected information between individual waves of EU SILC, as well as to focus on obtaining data on households or persons, who moved out from their initial address from last wave of the survey.

“Manual for tracing of households” was worked out and was used as a guideline by Regional Offices of the SO SR.

System of searching of households or persons was based on the same principle as in previous year, i.e. if household or persons included into EU SILC 2007 survey 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, access to registers had only authorized persons.

Two registers existed:

- register A - it was intended as gathering station for all coordinators of individual Regional Offices and for SO SR. Data on whole households and persons who moved out from initial residence were recorded here, independently of the place of their new address (move out to another region, municipality).
- register B - into which coordinator of SO SR sent information after completing of needed data. 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.

Interviewers were directed by "Manual for interviewer" in searching of moved out households/persons. They had forms SILC06 R\_D and SILC06 R\_O at disposal, which included information on basic identification data for all households and persons from the 2-nd wave, which had to be contacted again. All this basic data had to be filled in questionnaire SILC/A 1-01 by interviewer before interview of selected 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 coordinator of the Regional Office put the information for household through registers on server either directly to interviewer or through other coordinator of SO SR to other Regional Office.

Municipal offices (register of population), neighbours, postman or in the case of split-off households also original households, these all were evident help in searching of moved out households or persons.

With respect to data collected during the previous waves of the survey, interviewers were paying attention to quality of collected data, because in data processing there was underlined comparability of data in time.

### **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 data 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 for data processing EU SILC. The checks were 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

**Table 9**

	<b>EU SILC2005</b>	<b>EU SILC2006</b>	<b>EU SILC2007</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>DB135=1</b>	2 611	3 739	3 345	9 695

**Table 10**

<b>RB250=11 až13</b>	<b>EU SILC2005</b>	<b>EU SILC2006</b>	<b>EU SILC2007</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>RB100=1</b>	6 424	9 286	8 337	24 047
<b>RB100=2</b>	0	91	94	185

#### 2.3.3.2 Unit non-response

**Table 11**

<b>EU SILC2005</b>	<b>R3</b>	<b>R4</b>	<b>Total</b>
DB120=11	1 308	1 403	2 711
DB120=all	1 388	1 488	2 876
DB120=23	0	0	0
<b>Ra</b>	<b>0,9424</b>	<b>0,9429</b>	<b>0,9426</b>
DB135=1	1 254	1 357	2 611
DB130= all	1 308	1 403	2 711
<b>Rh</b>	<b>0,9587</b>	<b>0,9672</b>	<b>0,9631</b>
<b>NRh</b>	<b>9,65</b>	<b>8,80</b>	<b>9,22</b>
RB250 = 11+12+13	3 159	3 265	6 424
RB245 = 1+2+3	3 168	3 270	6 438
<b>Rp</b>	<b>0,9972</b>	<b>0,9985</b>	<b>0,9978</b>
<b>NRp</b>	<b>0,28</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,22</b>
<b>*NRp</b>	<b>9,91</b>	<b>8,94</b>	<b>9,42</b>

**Table 12****Household response rates: Comparison of results codes between wave 2 and wave 1 (R3 & R4)**

Sample outcome in wave 2 - 2006												
	DB130=11		DB120=22	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	NC	DB110=10	DB120=23	TOTAL
	DB135=1	DB135=2										
Sample outcome in wave 1 - 2005												
DB130=11 & DB135=1	2 409	1	4	4	6	2	76	1	43	0	1	2 547
DB130=11 & DB135=2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DB120=21												0
DB120=22												0
DB120=23												0
DB130=21												0
DB130=22												0
DB130=23												0
DB130=24												0
TOTAL	2 409	1	4	4	6	2	76	1	43	0	1	2 547
New households in wave 2 - 2006												
DB110=8	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
DB110=9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2 432	1	4	4	6	2	76	1	43	0	1	2 570
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	T

Wave response rate =  $A/(T-K) = 0,947$ Refusal rate =  $G/(T-K) = 0,030$ No-contacted and others =  $(B+C+D+F+H+I+J)/(T-K) = 0,021$ 

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0,952

Follow-up ratio = 0,962

Achieved sample size ratio = 0,955

**Table 13****Household response rates: Comparison of results codes between wave 3 and wave 2 (R3 & R4)**

Sample outcome in wave 3 - 2007												
	DB130=11		DB120=22	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	NC	DB110=10	DB120=23	TOTAL
	DB135=1	DB135=2										
Sample outcome in wave 2 - 2006												
DB130=11 & DB135=1	3 345	4	2	33	0	16	192	4	36	1	0	3 633
DB130=11 & DB135=2	0	0	0	2	0	0	184	0	0	0	0	186
DB120=22	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
DB130=22	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
DB130=23	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
DB130=24	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	3 345	4	2	38	0	16	384	4	38	1	0	3 832
New households in wave 3 - 2007												
DB110=8	0	1	3	3	0	5	25	0	0	0	0	37
DB110=9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3 345	5	5	41	0	21	409	4	38	1	0	3 869
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	T

Wave response rate =  $A/(T-K) = 0,865$ Refusal rate =  $G/(T-K) = 0,106$ No-contacted and others =  $(B+C+D+F+H+I+J)/(T-K) = 0,030$ 

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0,936

Follow-up ratio = 0,939

Achieved sample size ratio = 0,921

**Table 14**  
**Personal interview response rates: in wave 2 (R3 & R4)**

2006											
		Not completed because of									
	RB250=11,12,13	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33	HH nc	PN	PI	TOTAL
<b>Sample persons (RB100=1 and RB245=1-3) from the sample forwarded from last wave (2005)</b>											
[1] RB110=1-2	5 932	0	0	8	8	2	0				5 950
[2] RB110=6											0
[3] RB110=-1											0
[4] RB120=2											0
[5] RB120=3											0
[6] RB120=4											0
[7] DB135=2 or -1, or DB110=7, or DB120=21-23 or -1, or DB130=21-24 or -1											0
[8] DB110=3-6											0
<b>New sample persons</b>											
[9] reached age 16	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
[10] sample additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Non-sample persons 16+</b>											
[11] this wave (2006)	from wave 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	no in wave 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[12] earlier wave (2005)	from wave 1										0
	no in wave 1										0
<b>Sample persons from sample not forwarded from last wave (2005) (excluded died or not eligible according to the tracing rules)</b>											
[13] from 2005											436

SUM of rows:											
[1][3][6][7][9][10]	6 023	0	0	8	8	2	0	0	0	0	6 041
[1][3][6][7][9][10][13]	6 023	0	0	8	8	2	0	0	0	0	6 477
[1][3][6][7][9][10][11]	6 023	0	0	8	8	2	0	0	0	0	6 041
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	I

Wave response rate of sample persons = 0,997

Wave response rate of co-residents = 0,000

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0,930

R(RB250=23) = 0,001

R(RB250=31) = 0,001

R(RB250=32) = 0,0003

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons= 0,938

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents= 0,938

Achieved sample size ratio for co-residents in first wave= 0,000

Response rate for non-sample persons = 0,000

**Table 15**  
**Personal interview response rates: in wave 3 (R3 & R4)**

2007											
		Not completed because of									
	RB250=11,12,13	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33	HH nc	PN	PI	TOTAL
<b>Sample persons (RB100=1 and RB245=1-3) from the sample forwarded from last wave (2006)</b>											
[1] RB110=1-2	5 170	0	0	18	0	4	1				5 193
[2] RB110=6											0
[3] RB110=-1											0
[4] RB120=2											0
[5] RB120=3											0
[6] RB120=4											0
[7] DB135=2 or -1, or DB110=7, or DB120=21-23 or -1, or DB130=21-24 or -1											0
[8] DB110=3-6											0
<b>New sample persons</b>											
[9] reached age 16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
[10] sample additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Non-sample persons 16+</b>											
[11] this wave (2007)	from wave 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	no in wave 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[12] earlier wave (2006)	from wave 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	no in wave 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sample persons from sample not forwarded from last wave (2006) (excluded died or not eligible according to the tracing rules)</b>											
[13] from 2006											768

SUM of rows:											
[1][3][6][7][9][10]	5 174	0	0	18	0	4	1	0	0	0	5 197
[1][3][6][7][9][10][13]	5 174	0	0	18	0	4	1	0	0	0	5 965
[1][3][6][7][9][10][11]	5 174	0	0	18	0	4	1	0	0	0	5 197
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	I

Wave response rate of sample persons = 0,996

Wave response rate of co-residents = 0,000

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0,867

R(RB250=23) = 0,003

R(RB250=32) = 0,0006

R(RB250=33) = 0,0001

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons= 0,859

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents= 0,859

Achieved sample size ratio for co-residents in first wave= 0,000

Response rate for non-sample persons = 0,000

**2.3.3.3. Distribution of households by household status (DB110), by record of contact at address (DB120), by household questionnaire result (DB130) and by household interview acceptance (DB135)**

**Table 16**  
**Distribution of households by household status (R3 & R4)**

DB110		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EU SILC 2005	Total	2 876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 876	0
	%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
EU SILC 2006	Total	2 658	2 562	30	4	1	18	1	19	23	0	0
	%	100.0	96.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0
EU SILC 2007	Total	2 486	2 396	21	4	3	18	1	6	37	0	0
	%	100.0	96.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0

**Table 17**  
**Distribution of households by contact at address (R3 & R4)**

DB120		Total	11	21	22	23	missing
EU SILC 2005	Total	2 876	2 711	0	165	0	0
	%	100.0	94.3	0.0	5.7	0.0	
EU SILC 2006	Total (DB110=2,8,10)	53	47	1	4	1	2 605
	%	100.0	88.7	1.9	7.5	1.9	
EU SILC 2007	Total (DB110=2,8,10)	58	52	3	3	0	2 428
	%	100.0	89.7	5.2	5.2	0.0	

**Table 18**  
**Distribution of households by household questionnaire result (R3 & R4)**

DB130		Total	11	21	22	23	24	missing
EU SILC 2005	Total (DB120=11 or DB110=1)	2 711	2 635	52	24	0	0	165
	%	100.0	97.2	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	
EU SILC 2006	Total (DB120=11 or DB110=1)	2 521	2 433	76	4	6	2	137
	%	100.0	96.5	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	
EU SILC 2007	Total (DB120=11 or DB110=1)	2 378	2 111	214	32	0	21	108
	%	100.0	88.8	9.0	1.3	0.0	0.9	



**Table 19**  
**Distribution of households by household interview acceptance (R3 & R4)**

DB135		Total	11	21	missing
EU SILC 2005	Total (DB130=1)	2 635	2 611	24	2 876
	%	100.0	99.1	0.9	
EU SILC 2006	Total (DB130=1)	2 433	2 432	1	2 658
	%	100.0	100.0	0.0	
EU SILC 2007	Total (DB130=1)	2 111	2 106	5	2 486
	%	100.0	99.8	0.2	

#### 2.3.3.4 Distribution of persons for membership status (RB110)

**Table 20**  
**Distribution of persons for membership status (R3 & R4)**

		Total	Current households members				No current households members			Missing
			RB110=1	RB110=2	RB110=3	RB110=4	RB110=5	RB110=6	RB110=7	
EU SILC 2006	Total	7 330	7 074	34	104	29	56	33	0	0
	%	100.0	96.5	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0
EU SILC 2007	Total	6 302	6 189	2	4	2	69	36	0	0
	%	100.0	98.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0

**Table 21**  
**Distribution of persons moving out by variable (R3 & R4)**

		Total	RB110 = 5				
			RB120 = 1		RB120=2	RB120=3	RB120=4
			This person is a current household member of a household this wave	This person is not a current household member			
EU SILC 2006	Total	56	28	5	1	3	19
	%	100.0	50.0	8.9	1.8	5.4	33.9
EU SILC 2007	Total	69	41	9	2	15	2
	%	100.0	59.4	13.0	2.9	21.7	2.9

### 2.3.3.5 Item non-response

**Table 22**  
**Item non- response – EU SILC 2005 (R3 & R4)**

Income	Income ne 0		All of imputation IF=0	All of information IF=1	Partial imputation	All of imputation IF=0 [%]	Partial imputation [%]
	number of households	% of household s					
<b>HY010</b>	2 611	100.00	0	1 019	1 592	0.00	60.97
<b>HY020</b>	2 611	100.00	0	1 029	1 582	0.00	60.59
<b>HY022</b>	2 581	98.85	16	1 052	1 271	0.62	49.24
<b>HY023</b>	2 382	91.23	63	882	1 250	2.64	52.48
<b>HY040G</b>	88	3.37	14	41	33	15.91	37.50
<b>HY050G</b>	1 107	42.40	0	1 107	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY060G</b>	294	11.26	0	281	13	0.00	4.42
<b>HY070G</b>	5	0.19	1	4	0	20.00	0.00
<b>HY080G</b>	66	2.53	0	66	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY090G</b>	105	4.02	30	39	36	28.57	34.29
<b>HY100G</b>	81	3.10	22	59	0	27.16	0.00
<b>HY110G</b>	5	0.19	0	5	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY120G</b>	1 795	68.75	202	1 593	0	11.25	0.00
<b>HY130G</b>	68	2.60	6	62	0	8.82	0.00
<b>HY140G</b>	1 825	69.90	29	1 648	148	1.59	8.11
<b>PY010G</b>	3 157	49.14	226	1 057	1 874	7.16	59.36
<b>PY020G</b>	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY035G</b>	506	7.88	33	473	0	6.52	0.00
<b>PY050G</b>	225	3.50	36	185	4	16.00	1.78
<b>PY070G</b>	880	13.70	0	880	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY080G</b>	32	0.50	0	32	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY090G</b>	256	3.99	11	244	1	4.30	0.39
<b>PY100G</b>	1 460	22.73	1	1 431	28	0.07	1.92
<b>PY110G</b>	360	5.60	15	344	1	4.17	0.28
<b>PY120G</b>	241	3.75	31	210	0	12.86	0.00
<b>PY130G</b>	409	6.37	2	401	6	0.49	1.47
<b>PY140G</b>	8	0.12	0	8	0	0.00	0.00

**Table 23**  
**Item non- response – EU SILC 2006 (R3 & R4)**

Income	Income ne 0		All of imputation IF=0	All of information IF=1	Partial imputation	All of imputation IF=0 [%]	Partial imputation [%]
	number of households	% of households					
<b>HY010</b>	2 432	100.00	17	2 122	242	0.70	9.95
<b>HY020</b>	2 432	100.00	5	2 104	242	0.21	9.95
<b>HY022</b>	2 409	99.05	8	2 152	174	0.33	7.22
<b>HY023</b>	2 247	92.39	17	2 059	92	0.76	4.09
<b>HY040G</b>	105	4.32	22	83	0	20.95	0.00
<b>HY050G</b>	1 022	42.02	0	1 022	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY060G</b>	169	6.95	40	119	4	23.67	2.37
<b>HY070G</b>	5	0.21	1	4	0	20.00	0.00
<b>HY080G</b>	108	4.44	9	99	0	8.33	0.00
<b>HY090G</b>	67	2.75	37	30	0	55.22	0.00
<b>HY100G</b>	77	3.17	0	77	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY110G</b>	8	0.33	0	8	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY120G</b>	1 695	69.70	18	1 677	0	1.06	0.00
<b>HY130G</b>	63	2.59	1	62	0	1.59	0.00
<b>HY140G</b>	1 750	71.96	8	1 695	46	0.46	2.63
<b>PY010G</b>	3 171	51.74	58	3 093	18	1.83	0.57
<b>PY020G</b>	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY035G</b>	595	9.71	24	571	0	4.03	0.00
<b>PY050G</b>	314	5.12	0	314	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY070G</b>	936	15.27	25	911	0	2.67	0.00
<b>PY080G</b>	22	0.36	0	22	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY090G</b>	185	3.02	11	174	0	5.95	0.00
<b>PY100G</b>	1 456	23.76	31	1 415	10	2.13	0.69
<b>PY110G</b>	387	6.31	51	333	3	13.18	0.78
<b>PY120G</b>	183	2.99	21	162	0	11.48	0.00
<b>PY130G</b>	380	6.20	2	377	1	0.53	0.26
<b>PY140G</b>	27	0.44	0	27	0	0.00	0.00

**Table 24**  
**Item non- response – EU SILC 2007 (R3 & R4)**

Income	Income ne 0		All of imputation IF=0	All of information IF=1	Partial imputation	All of imputation IF=0 [%]	Partial imputation [%]
	number of households	% of households					
<b>HY010</b>	2 106	100.00	0	2 086	20	0.00	0.95
<b>HY020</b>	2 106	100.00	0	2 070	20	0.00	0.95
<b>HY022</b>	2 093	99.38	0	2 072	5	0.00	0.24
<b>HY023</b>	2 030	96.39	0	2 009	5	0.00	0.25
<b>HY040G</b>	79	3.75	2	77	0	2.53	0.00
<b>HY050G</b>	869	41.26	0	869	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY060G</b>	113	5.37	15	98	0	13.27	0.00
<b>HY070G</b>	9	0.43	0	9	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY080G</b>	109	5.18	2	107	0	1.83	0.00
<b>HY090G</b>	138	6.55	0	138	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY100G</b>	79	3.75	0	79	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY110G</b>	8	0.38	0	8	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY120G</b>	1 765	83.81	5	1 760	0	0.28	0.00
<b>HY130G</b>	63	2.99	7	56	0	11.11	0.00
<b>HY140G</b>	1 527	72.51	1	1 525	1	0.07	0.07
<b>PY010G</b>	2 848	53.47	123	2 625	78	4.32	2.74
<b>PY020G</b>	2 084	39.13	151	1 933	0	7.25	0.00
<b>PY035G</b>	575	10.80	0	575	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY050G</b>	266	4.99	0	266	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY070G</b>	735	13.80	14	721	0	1.90	0.00
<b>PY080G</b>	21	0.39	0	21	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY090G</b>	91	1.71	7	84	0	7.69	0.00
<b>PY100G</b>	1 324	24.86	25	1 283	16	1.89	1.21
<b>PY110G</b>	320	6.01	31	288	1	9.69	0.31
<b>PY120G</b>	141	2.65	14	127	0	9.93	0.00
<b>PY130G</b>	341	6.40	3	337	1	0.88	0.29
<b>PY140G</b>	25	0.47	0	25	0	0.00	0.00

## 2.4. Mode of data collection

**Table 25**

**Distribution of household members by RB250 – all household members 16+ (RB245 =1 to 3) (R3 & R4)**

		Total	RB250= 11	RB250= 21	RB250= 22	RB250= 23	RB250= 31	RB250= 32	RB250= 33
EU SILC 2005	Total	6 438	6 424	1	0	7	4	2	0
	%	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
EU SILC 2006	Total	6 147	6 129	0	0	8	8	2	0
	%	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
EU SILC 2007	Total	5 349	5 326	0	0	18	0	4	1
	%	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0

**Table 26**

**Distribution of household members by RB250 – sample persons 16+ (RB245 =1 to 3 & RB100 = 1) (R3 & R4)**

		Total	RB250= 11	RB250= 21	RB250= 22	RB250= 23	RB250= 31	RB250= 32	RB250= 33
EU SILC 2005	Total	6 438	6 424	1	0	7	4	2	0
	%	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
EU SILC 2006	Total	6 056	6 038	0	0	8	8	2	0
	%	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
EU SILC 2007	Total	5 274	5 251	0	0	18	0	4	1
	%	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0

**Table 27**

**Distribution of household members by RB250 – co-residents 16+ (RB245 =1 to 3 & RB100 = 2) (R3 & R4)**

		Total	RB250= 11	RB250= 21	RB250= 22	RB250= 23	RB250= 31	RB250= 32	RB250= 33
EU SILC 2005	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EU SILC 2006	Total	91	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EU SILC 2007	Total	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table 28**

**Distribution of household members by RB260 – all household members 16+ (RB245=1 to 3 & RB250=11 or 13) (R3 & R4)**

		Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	Missing
EU SILC 2005	Total	6 438	6054	0	0	25	345	14
	%	100.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.4	0.2
EU SILC 2006	Total	6 147	5771	0	0	36	322	18
	%	100.0	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.2	0.3
EU SILC 2007	Total	5 349	4974	0	0	32	320	23
	%	100.0	93.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.0	0.4

**Table 29**

**Distribution of household members by RB260 – sample persons 16+ (RB245=1 to 3 & RB100=1 & RB250=11 or 13) (R3 & R4)**

		Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	Missing
EU SILC 2005	Total	6 438	6054	0	0	25	345	14
	%	100.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.4	0.2
EU SILC 2006	Total	6 056	5687	0	0	35	316	18
	%	100.0	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.2	0.3
EU SILC 2007	Total	5 274	4910	0	0	31	310	23
	%	100.0	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.9	0.4

**Table 30**

**Distribution of household members by RB260 – sample persons 16+ (RB245=1 to 3 & RB100=2 & RB250=11 or 13) (R3 & R4)**

		Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	Missing
EU SILC 2005	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EU SILC 2006	Total	91	84	0	0	1	6	0
	%	100.0	92.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.6	0.0
EU SILC 2007	Total	75	64	0	0	1	10	0
	%	100.0	85.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	13.3	0.0

## 2.5. Imputation procedure

From many methods (deductive, deterministic, stochastic), which were recommended for imputation of income variables, we used method of regression deterministic imputation.

Imputation procedure, which was used for solution of item non-response was following:

For imputation of income variables in household data file there were created following groups:

Region (NUTS 3)

HH030 (number of rooms)

POCL (number of households members)

For imputation of income variables in personal data file there were created following groups:

Region (NUTS)

Age

Sex

In this way created groups gave us the most differentiated average values. Imputation was implemented in three steps:

In case of imputation for income variables of the H-file :

1. Region x HH030 x POCL
2. Region x POCL
3. Region

In case of imputation for income variables of the P-file :

1. DB050 x Age x PB150
2. DB050
3. Region

Imputation was carry out in connection with housing cost too (variable HH060 *Current rent related to occupied dwelling*).

Data was imputed on the base of group averages according to following criteria: region, number of rooms in dwelling and tenure status.

## 2.6 Imputed rent

This variable was not compulsory in EU SILC 2005 and 2006 .

Calculation of income variable was realized only in order to test and ensure coherence on national level. Item was not included into variable HY010.

In calculation of imputed rent we resulted from elaborated study „Testing of Methods of Imputed Rent Estimation for EU-SILC in the Slovak Republic” in EU SILC 2005-2007.

Results of researches, but also Population and Housing Census 2001 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.

By this reason there was used user-cost method for estimation of imputed rent in the Slovak conditions. In estimation of imputed rent by user-cost method there was computed net operating surplus from the imputed rent, which is estimated from the average net stock of the value of dwellings.

In estimating the net stock of the value of dwellings, we used following approach:

1. The quantitative data on owner-occupied dwellings stratified by region, location (rural/urban area), dwelling type (own house/own dwelling), age (individual categories of age), and dwelling size (dwelling with one room, two rooms, ...five rooms) are drawn.  
Quantitative data was corrected on the basis of actual quantitative data from 2001 Census (data from Census 2001 - numbers of privately-owned houses and dwellings are updated according to the statistics of finished houses and dwellings)
2. To these data there were found out prices of dwelling/houses from administrative sources and there was determined price of dwelling/houses. Net operating surplus was determined through applying relevant percentage (2,5 %), which was used from data of National Accounts.

## **2.7 Company cars**

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 relevant year was updated according to available external sources.

$\frac{1}{4}$  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  $\frac{1}{4}$  of price of new car was divided by age of car overlapping 3 years (because for the period of 4 years, there is assigned  $\frac{1}{4}$  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.

In comparison of data from EU SILC 2005 and 2006 more considerable differences in values within variable PY021G occurred, because more rigorous amortization in individual types of cars was taken into account.



For the EU SILC 2007 there was used the same rigorous method for amortization of individual types of cars as in EU SILC 2006, so the differences within variable PY021G between EU SILC 2006 and 2007 were eliminated in large extent.

### **3 COMPARABILITY**

#### **3.1 Basic concepts and definitions**

##### **The reference population**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 the *reference population* was equally defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

##### **The private household definition**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 there was used equal definition of *private household* in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

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**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 the household membership was equally defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

As household member was considered:

- a) 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 2004 (EU SILC 2005)
- calendar year 2005 (EU SILC 2006)
- calendar year 2006 (EU SILC 2007)

#### **The period for tax on income and social insurance contributions**

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions is calendar year, which precedes the year, in which was realized personal interviewer – for EU SILC 2005 it was calendar year 2004, for EU SILC 2006 calendar year 2005.

The tax liability and liability for service for the relevant calendar year was performed at the beginning of the calendar year (to 31-st March of relevant year) succeeding to year, for which the tax liability and liability for service is related to.

The tax liability and liability for service for the year 2004 was performed in the year 2005 (EU SILC 2005) , for the calendar year 2005 in the year 2006 (EU SILC 2006) and for the calendar year 2006 in the year 2007 (EU SILC 2007).

Concerning the period of data collection within fieldwork (May – June 2005 and April 2006 and 2007) the tax adjustment was taken into account in surveys EU SILC.

#### **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 EU SILC 2005 was carried out in the period from 16-th May to 16-th June 2005, so the lag represented 4,5 – 5,5 months.

The Statistics on income and living conditions EU SILC 2006 and 2007 was carried out in April (from 3-rd April to 28-th April 2006 and from 2-nd April to 30-th April 2007), the lag represented 4 months.

#### **The total duration of the data collection of the sample**

Total duration of data collection in the case of surveys EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 represented the period of 4 weeks.

#### **Basic information on activity status during the income reference period**

Variables PL060 and PL070-PL090 were for the EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 survey equally defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

Variable **PL060** was collected in questionnaire on personal level and included in module related to basic labour information. This module was within EU SILC 2006 moved behind questions related to health, information on activity status and history and calendar of activities. Also it was expressly distinguished to questions related to current and last main employment.

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

Question related to variable PL060 was placed in questionnaire 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** was collected in personal questionnaire within module *information on economic status*. For the EU SILC 2006 this module was moved in questionnaire directly behind questions related to health. Thus it represents the first module in questionnaire with questions aimed at job.

#### **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.

On the basis of experiences from EU SILC 2006 collection of variables was not change and structure of questions was the same in the EU SILC 2007 too.

## **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**

In accordance with decision of Eurostat in EU SILC 2007 there was not taken into account income variables within the variable HY010, which are compulsory from the year 2007: Non cash employee income, with the exception of company car (PY020G), Employer's social insurance contribution (PY030G), Value of goods produced by own consumption (PY070G), Imputed rent (HY030G) and Interest payments on mortgage (HY100G). In variable HY010 income from Pension from individual private plans (PY080G) was not also taken into account. These data were recorded only on level of individual variables.

#### **HY020 – Total disposable household income**

For EU SILC 2005 , 2006 and 2007 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04 and in accordance with decision of Eurostat about including individual income variables into the HY020.

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

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04 and in accordance with decision of Eurostat about including individual income variables into the HY022.

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

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04 and in accordance with decision of Eurostat about including individual income variables into the HY023.

#### **HY025 – Within-household non-response inflation factor**

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.

In the year 2005 for calculation of variable HY025 we proceeded in a such way that we calculated average income of persons over 16 per individual groups according to variable PL030 and these incomes were compared with disposable household incomes with missing response. But this procedure did not take into account the fact that person have could shared also in household income.

Calculation of variable HY025 is within EU SILC 2006 and 2007 based on assumption that incomes of non-respondents 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**

This variable was observed as voluntary in EU SILC 2005 and 2006 .

Calculation of income variable was done only in order to test and ensure coherence on national level. Item was not included into variable HY010.

In calculation of imputed rent we resulted from elaborated study „Testing of Methods of Imputed Rent Estimation for EU-SILC in the Slovak Republic” in EU SILC 2005-2007.

Results of researches, but also Population and Housing Census 2001 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. By this reason there was used user-cost method for estimation of imputed rent in the Slovak conditions. In estimating the imputed rent by user-cost method there was computed net operating surplus from the imputed rent, which is estimated from the average net stock of the value of dwellings.

In estimating the net stock of the value of dwellings, there was used following approach:

2. The quantitative data on owner-occupied dwellings stratified by region, location (rural/urban area), dwelling type (own house/own dwelling), age (individual categories of age), and dwelling size (dwelling with one room, two rooms, ...five rooms) are drawn.

Quantitative data was corrected on the basis of actual quantitative data from 2001 Census (data from Census 2001 - numbers of privately-owned houses and dwellings are updated according to the statistics of completed houses and dwellings)

2. To these data there were found out prices of dwellings/houses from administrative sources and there was determined price of dwelling/houses. Net operating surplus was determined through applying relevant percentage (2,5 %), which was used from data of National Accounts.

### **HY040G– Income from rental of property or land**

For the EU SILC 2005 and EU SILC 2006 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

For the first year of the survey EU SILC 2005, respondents had possibility to give an amount of income from rental of property of land in form of gross or net annual sum. Within EU SILC 2006 and 2007 there was a question concerning variable HY040G adjusted to give an amount only as gross annual sum.

For both waves of the survey, question allowed to use income intervals in the case, if respondent did not know exactly to give the sum obtained as income from rental of property or land. On the base of experience from EU SILC 2005 there was used identical range of income intervals for following wave of the EU SILC. Result variable in the case of values obtained through income intervals was calculated as average value within used interval.

### **HY050G– Family/children-related allowances**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

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.

Component *subsistence contribution* was not collected in EU SILC 2007, because in 2006 there was cancelled.

### **HY060G – Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified**

Within this variable, generally there were collected and calculated these components for EU SILC 2005 and 2006:

- material need assistance (*benefit for material need assistance* including benefits paid together in form of joint sum with mentioned benefit – *activation benefit, housing allowance, health-care allowance and protection benefit*)
- scholarship (merit and social scholarship),
- other cash benefits (lump-sum or regular cash benefits provided to household by municipality or by other entity).

Component *scholarship* within EU SILC 2007 in order to ensure better lucidity and data comparability between individual waves of EU SILC was observed in this structure as they were proposed in EU SILC 2006, i.e. as two separate items:

- a) scholarship for students of elementary schools (including special elementary schools),
- b) scholarship for students of secondary schools, special schools, vocational schools and training centres,

For EU SILC 2006 and 2007 there were collected and taken into account 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 – Housing allowance**

In EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 within this variable we 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.

On national level this housing allowance exists as social benefit, which could be observed only as a part of material need assistance. By this reason this housing allowance was calculated and taken into account in variable HY060G for EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007.

#### **HY080G – Regular inter-household transfers received**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

For EU SILC 2005 in household questionnaire there was question to obtain total sum of financial assistance, which was received by household from other households or persons during year 2004 as alimony, voluntary child support, regular cash support from persons other than household members and from households abroad.

In EU SILC 2006 and 2007 regular cash inter-household transfers received were 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).

Within variable HY080G in EU SILC 2006 and 2007 there was collected and taken into account subsidiary alimony. Entitled person, to whom 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 urpose of Eurostat in order to create final variable HY080G.

#### **HY090G – Interest, dividends and profit from capital investments in unincorporated business**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

Within EU SILC 2005 individual items of this variable were collected as total sum of interest, dividends and profit from capital investment, which could have been given by respondent in form of gross or net amount.

In EU SILC 2006 and EU SILC 2007 too, there was the question related to variable HY090G collected and 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 all waves of the survey EU SILC, 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.

For EU SILC 2007 income intervals range was not changed and remained the same as in the EU SILC 2006. In the case of values received through income intervals, the result variable was calculated as average value within used interval.

#### **HY100G – Interest paid on mortgage**

In accordance with decision of Eurostat variable was not taken into account into HY010 and data was recorded only on level of individual variable.

On the base of evaluation and analyses of results of variable HY100G from EU SILC 2005, where the values of interest paid on mortgage were collected by direct question in household questionnaire, we decided for the year 2006 to calculate result variable through procedure, which is in accordance with document EU SILC 105/02. Into formula for calculation of variable HY100G we took into account subsidiary variables in household questionnaire: year where the mortgage stated, total mortgage instalment (including principal and interest), initial amount of mortgage (amount of principal), number of years of mortgage payment, interest rate.

This solution of variable HY100G was carried out in the EU SILC 2007 too.

#### **HY110G – Income received by people aged under 16**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

#### **HY120G – Regular taxes on wealth**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

#### **HY130G – Regular inter-household transfers paid**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.



For EU SILC 2005 in household questionnaire we used question to obtain total sum of financial assistance, which was provided by household to other households or persons during year 2004 as alimony, voluntary child support, regular cash support to persons other than household members and to households abroad.

Within EU SILC 2006 and 2007 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 – Tax on income and social insurance contributions**

They are taxes on income and social insurance contributions for the calendar year, which precedes the year, in which was realized personal interview – for EU SILC 2005 it was calendar year 2004, for EU SILC 2006 calendar year 2005.

The tax liability and liability for service for the relevant calendar year was performed at the beginning of the calendar year (to 31-st March of relevant year) succeeding to year, for which the tax liability and liability for service is related to.

The tax liability and liability for service for the year 2004 was performed in the year 2005 (EU SILC 2005), for the calendar year 2005 in the year 2006 (EU SILC 2006) and for the calendar year 2006 in the year 2007 (EU SILC 2007).

Concerning the period of data collection within fieldwork (May – June 2005 and April 2006 and 2007) the tax adjustment was taken into account in EU SILC survey.

Within EU SILC 2005 taxes on income were collected directly from respondents and in questionnaire they were listed together at individual taxed income components.

On the base of non-response rate and quality of provided data we decided from the year 2006 to whole simulation of taxes on 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 calculated 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 calculation, in questionnaire on personal level there was created separate block of questions aimed at collection of those items needed for calculation 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.

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 2005, 2006 and 2007 surveys this income component was taken into account in variable HY140G Tax on income and social insurance contributions.

#### **HY145N – Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments**

Data from EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 is taken into account within variable HY140G.

#### **PY010G – Cash or near-cash employee income**

For the EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

In questionnaire for EU SILC 2006 there were made evident changes in solution of given variable compared to year 2005. Questions related to employee income were distinguished more digestedly by separate section of questions and in order to calculation of taxes on income and social insurance contributions we collected more detailed structure of employee income. There were also distinguished more digestedly occasional incomes, income on the base of work performance agreement and income earned abroad.

For the year 2006 and 2007 too, we started to give an amount using income interval. Range of income intervals was adjusted on the base of analyses of gross annual sum within PY010G from EU SILC 2005. In the case of values obtained through income intervals, the result variable was calculated as average value within used interval.

Within EU SILC 2005 there were income components *severance pay and retirement benefits* collected in accordance with document 065/04 as part of social benefits - *severance pay* in variable PY090G (Unemployment benefits) and *retirement benefits* in variable PY100G (Old-age benefits).

Under relevant national legal enactment – Labour Code – there is payment as *severance pay and retirement benefits* paid by employer as a part of gross wage. In EU SILC 2006 and 2007 both components were collected within questions related to variable PY010G (Cash or near-cash employee income).

However in order to ensure data comparability with data of other member states in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04, in the case of EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 these income items were added to variable PY090G (Unemployment benefits) and PY100G (Old-age benefits).

#### **PY020G – Non-cash employee income**

By reason of implementation of new separate variable PY021G (Company car) from 2007 and in order to ensure comparability of data among relevant years, information on company car from EU SILC 2005 and EU SILC 2006 is recorded in variable PY021G. Variable PY020G was not applied within EU SILC 2005 and 2006

(PY020G\_F=-2), because other non-cash employee income components are compulsory from 2007.

For the year 2005 and 2006 we collected in questionnaire several components of non-cash employee income, however we provided only data on company car as a non-cash employee income (recorded in PY021G).

From EU SILC 2007 the other components of non-cash income, compulsory from 2007, including benefit from using company car were calculated into variable PY020G. Information on company car is provided in variable PY021G

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 there were collected these non-cash income components:

- luncheon vouchers including contribution to meals consumed at canteen
- reimbursement of gas, electricity, water,
- reimbursement of telephone, mobile
- other non-cash benefits

### **PY021G – Company car**

In order to ensure data comparability of variable “benefit from using company car” there was in 2007 created new variable PY021G.

For individual years of EU SILC survey 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 relevant year was updated according to available external sources.

$\frac{1}{4}$  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  $\frac{1}{4}$  of price of new car was divided by age of car overlapping 3 years (because for the period of 4 years, there is assigned  $\frac{1}{4}$  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.

In comparison of data from EU SILC 2005 and 2006 more considerable differences in values within variable PY021G occurred, because more rigorous amortization in individual types of cars was taken into account.

For the EU SILC 2007 there was used the same rigorous method for amortization of individual types of cars as in EU SILC 2006, so the differences within variable PY021G between EU SILC 2006 and 2007 were eliminated in large extent.

### **PY030G – Employers' social insurance contributions**

Employers' social insurance contributions were calculated on the base of elaborated study „EU SILC: Feasibility study to variable Employers' social insurance contributions“. Variable comprises only of compulsory employers' social insurance contributions.

### **PY050G – Cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

For EU SILC 2005 data on variable PY050G was collected by direct question about amount of profit/loss of their self-employment for the period of the calendar year 2004.

In EU SILC 2006 and 2007 two approaches for obtaining information on variable PY050G were used:

1. The first approach data was collected directly from respondents by asking about profit/loss of their self-employment for the period of the last calendar year. If respondents had profit, they could have give this annual amount as gross or net profit.

If respondent did not know to give the sum of obtained income exactly (gross profit/loss), for statement of the amount of gross profit/loss he/she had option to made estimation by using income intervals.

Income intervals range was not changed for EU SILC 2007 and remained the same as there was proposed for EU SILC 2006.

In the case of values received through income intervals the output variable was calculated as average value within used interval.

2. information on variable PY050G (second approach) is also obtained 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, output variable PY050G was stated on the base of either direct statement of annual sum of profit/loss, used interval or on the base of annual sum of lump-sum and regular cash resources.

In the case that respondents used all questions (all approaches) related to expression of information on profit/loss (through direct statement of annual sum of profit/loss, but also giving annual sum of lump-sum and regular cash resources used for private purposes), output variable PY050G was stated on the base of higher annual amount recorded.

In data processing some cases of negative income have occurred in all years of EU SILC survey.

### **PY070G – 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 without elimination of duplicity. However according to EU SILC definition, this variable should be provided on individual level, data was assigned to head of the household.

### **PY090G – Unemployment benefits**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

This variable was collected for individual years of EU SILC survey 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 related to commutation, contribution for extended employment of policeman or professional soldiers),
- other lump-sum cash payments (self-employment activity benefit, 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), remuneration of wage in the case of invalid dismissal).

Income variable *severance pay* was collected for EU SILC 2006 and 2007 in questionnaire within questions related to variable PY010G (Cash or near-cash employee income). Under national legal enactment - Labour Code - severance pay is paid by employer to employee as part of gross wage 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 accordance with valid EU SILC methodology severance pay is taken into account within variable PY090G for all years of EU SILC survey.

### **PY100G – Old-age benefits**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 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, Christmas contribution).

Income variable *retirement benefits* was collected for EU SILC 2006 and 2007 in questionnaire within questions related to variable PY010G (Cash or near-cash employee income). Under national legal enactment – Labour Code – retirement benefit is paid by employer to employee as part of gross wage in the case of the first determination of employment after gaining of pension right, disability pension or pension for extended employment. However in accordance with valid EU SILC methodology, there is retirement benefit taken into account within variable PY100G for all years of EU SILC survey.

### **PY110G – Survivors' benefits**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 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 – Sickness benefits**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

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, lump sum special reimbursement).

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.

In order to ensure more easily checking of data quality and comparability with external sources, we collected also information on number of months for which was

relevant benefit received in items of variable PY120G within EU SILC 2006 and 2007.

### **PY130G – Disability benefits**

For EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

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), other periodical monetary allowances provided by the municipality or by other entity),
- nursing allowance,
- 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  
(Christmas allowance, 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 – Education-related allowances**

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

Within this variable we also collected social scholarships for university students, which are paid as merit scholarship or special scholarship from the year 2006 ( in EU SILC 2005 were part of HY060G). The aim of providing scholarship is to help 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 position of 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**

On national level this variable was collected, but due to EU SILC survey is not a source for calculation of unadjusted gender pay gap, this variable was recorded only on national level as national variable SPY200G for individual years of EU SILC survey.

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

Within EU SILC 2005 and EU SILC 2006 total gross income and disposable household income was calculated according to document 065/04 and for EU SILC 2007 also in accordance with decision of Eurostat about calculation of variables HY010, HY020, HY022 and HY023, which are compulsory from the year 2007.

### **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)**

Within EU SILC 2005 2006 and 2007 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)**

In the case of all years of EU SILC survey all income data was recorded as gross on component level.

## **3.3 Tracing rules**

### **Procedure of tracing of households and persons:**

1. If whole household moved out, interviewer had to find out its new address by all available sources. This information could be obtained from neighbours or relatives, municipal/communal office and others. Interviewer provide new address of household, name and surname of the head of the household in relevant form and also filled ID number of household and this form gave to coordinator of the Regional Office in period at least 3 days. Consequently coordinator decided on another procedure to continue in this circumstance.
2. Similarly interviewer proceeded in the case of one or more selected persons moved out. Basic source of information on place of moving of selected person/persons was information received from other household members. For each person moved out interviewer completed relevant form, where was listed new address of this person again, his/her name and surname, household ID and personal ID.



3. In the case if interviewer was entrusted to collect data for household or person moved out, needed information was received from coordinator of the relevant Regional Office

## 4 COHERENCE

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

In EU SILC survey, achieved values were compared with information from administration 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)

Within EU SILC (year 2005, 2006 and 2007) there were incomes collected in detailed structure (especially concerning social benefits) and it was in order to ensure simpler comparability of data with external sources and imputation of income components in the case of non-response.

In comparison of data in general we could say that there is good coherence of data with external sources in the case of regular received benefits, but in the case of lump-sum benefits there occurred more evident differences.

#### 1. Comparison of some target variables from EU SILC 2005 - 2007 surveys with HBS 2005 - 2007 surveys:

**Table 31**  
**Equipment of the household by selected durables**

	Year 2005		Year 2006		Year 2007	
	EU SILC	HBS	EU SILC	HBS	EU SILC	HBS
Telephone	94,8	95,0	94,7	96,0	95,7	97,4
Colour TV	97,9	97,9	98,0	99,2	98,3	99,6
Computer	35,8	35,4	43,1	40,3	45,7	45,5
Washing machine	96,5	86,8	96,4	88,3	96,6	91,2
Car	45,6	48,3	51,8	51,5	49,5	51,3

Table 32

Comparison of households structure by household type EU SILC 2007 with HBS 2007:

Household type	EU SILC 2007		HBS 2007	
	number	%	number	%
<b>Single</b>	467 778	24,5	404 227	21,2
<b>2 adults - both &lt; 65 years</b>	206 591	10,8	257 444	13,5
<b>2 adults - at least one 65+ years</b>	198 580	10,4	189 109	9,9
<b>Other households</b>	293 060	15,3	257 074	13,5
<b>Single parent, at least 1 dependent child</b>	52 780	2,8	99 008	5,2
<b>2 adults, 1 dependent child</b>	161 047	8,4	203 876	10,7
<b>2 adults, 2 dependent children</b>	229 708	12,0	279 041	14,7
<b>2 adults, 3 dependent children</b>	65 579	3,4	104 919	5,5
<b>Other households</b>	234 494	12,3	108 437	5,7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 909 617</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 903 136</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 33

Comparison of population structure by age EU SILC 2007 with HBS 2007

Age structure	EU SILC 2007	HBS 2007
	%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	100,0	100,0
<b>0 - 14</b>	12,8	16,3
<b>15 - 24</b>	17,4	15,5
<b>25 - 54</b>	43,6	43,4
<b>55 - 64</b>	12,6	13,1
<b>65 +</b>	13,7	11,7

## 2. Comparison of some target variables from EU SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007 surveys:

Table 34

**PE040 Highest ISCED level attained**

	EU SILC 05	EU SILC 06	EU SILC 07
<b>1 - primary education</b>	0,4	1,4	1,0
<b>2 - lower secondary education</b>	18,5	16,9	17,0
<b>3 - upper secondary education</b>	67,0	67,0	66,8
<b>4 - post-secondary non tertiary education</b>	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>5 - first stage of tertiary education</b>	13,3	14,1	14,4
<b>6 - second stage of tertiary education</b>	0,5	0,5	0,5
<b>missing</b>	0,3	0,1	0,3

**Table 35**  
**PL030 Self-defined current economic status**

	EU SILC 05		EU SILC 06		EU SILC 07	
	%	total	%	total	%	total
<b>employed (PL030 = 1.2)</b>	52,5	2 349 185	53,5	2 383 009	53,4	2 442 538
<b>unemployed (PL030 = 3)</b>	7,8	349 476	6,9	306 884	5,2	236 846
<b>economically inactive (PL030=4.5.6.7.8.9)</b>	39,7	1 776 647	39,6	1 760 241	41,4	1 889 962

**Table 36**  
**PL040 Status in employment**  
 (PL030=1,2)

	EU SILC 05		EU SILC 06		EU SILC 07	
	%	total	%	total	%	total
<b>Employed (PL030 = 1.2)</b>	100,0	2 349 185	100,0	2 383 009	100,0	2 442 538
- employees	90,0	2 113 224	90,0	2 144 081	90,4	2 208 249
- self-employed without employees	6,9	162 839	7,1	169 053	7,4	180 407
- self-employed with employees	3,1	72 349	2,8	65 672	2,2	53 565
- family worker	0,0	772	0,0	312	0,0	0
- missing	0,0	0	0,2	3 891	0,0	317

**Table 37**  
**PL050 Employed by Classification of Occupation – ISCO-88 (COM)**  
 (PL030=1,2)

	EU SILC 05	EU SILC 06	EU SILC 07
	%	%	%
<b>employed (PL030 = 1.2)</b>	100,0	100,0	100,0
- Legislators. senior officials and managers	6,7	5,1	5,5
- Scientists and brain workers	14,3	11,3	11,6
- Technical. medical. pedagogical and related fields professionals	17,4	18,8	18,8
- Administrative workers (officials)	8,5	9,0	8,4
- Workers in services and trade	13,0	12,7	12,9
- Qualified workers in agriculture. forestry and related fields	1,0	1,7	1,4
- Craftsmen and qualified producers. repairmen	17,6	17,5	17,5
- Plant and machine operators	13,3	12,2	12,6
- Supporting and non-qualified staff	7,6	11,8	11,3
- missing	0,7	-	-

**Table 38**  
**PL110 Employed by economic activity – NACE**  
 (PL030=1,2)

	EU SILC 05	EU SILC 06	EU SILC 07
	%	%	%
<b>employed (PL030 = 1.2)</b>	100,0	100,0	100,0
- Agriculture. hutting and forestry; fishing	3,3	3,5	3,2
- Mining and quarrying	0,9	0,6	0,4
- Manufacturing	23,3	23,9	23,7
- Electricity. gas and water supply	2,1	2,0	2,1
- Construction	8,1	8,4	8,9

- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles. motorcycles and personal and household goods	10,7	11,5	11,7
- Hotels and restaurants	3,6	3,5	4,0
- Transport. storage and communications	7,2	6,9	6,9
- Financial intermediation	2,2	2,4	2,4
- Real estate. renting and business activities	5,3	5,9	5,5
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11,1	12,4	12,4
- Education	8,7	8,0	8,0
- Health and social work	6,2	6,4	5,9
- Other community. social and personal service activities	6,1	4,5	4,7
- Activities of households	0,2	0,2	0,2
- Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0,1	0,0	0,0
- Missing	0,9		-

Table 39

## Comparison of selected income components from EU SILC to administrative source

Income components		EU SILC			External data for		
		2005	2006	2007	EU SILC 2005	EU SILC 2006	EU SILC 2007
		Total amount			Total amount		
SPY0101	Gross wage from main occupation	349 353 218 075	373 699 575 998	416 225 586 257			
<b>PY090G</b>	<b>Unemployment benefits</b>	<b>3 833 602 393</b>	<b>3 477 602 388</b>	<b>2 422 613 686</b>			
of which							
SPY0901	Unemployment benefit	3 467 024 640	1 972 368 437	1 273 189 178	3 972 119 284	2 439 762 000	1 927 514 000
<b>PY100G</b>	<b>Old – age benefits</b>	<b>82 005 164 345</b>	<b>102 240 920 226</b>	<b>110 517 206 621</b>			
of which							
SPY1001	Old – age pension	77 393 004 220	96 801 164 235	102 368 112 908	68 650 897 224	77 907 148 000	84 068 637 000
SPY1003	Early old-age pension	625 048 750	1 509 509 643	2 448 712 746	1 120 357 920	1 394 019 000	3 612 964 000
<b>PY110G</b>	<b>Survivor's benefits</b>	<b>9 165 646 079</b>	<b>11 462 708 364</b>	<b>11 786 539 272</b>			
of which							
SPY1103	Orphans' pension	860 530 630	983 106 175	942 860 496	829 510 056	879 704 000	992 937 000
SPY1101	Widow's and widower's pension	8 194 655 226	10 374 576 327	10 740 167 712	17 194 182 384	11 711 949 000	12 585 334 000
<b>PY120G</b>	<b>Sickness benefits</b>	<b>1 706 058 709</b>	<b>1 606 595 506</b>	<b>1 894 991 847</b>			
of which							
SPY1201	Sickness benefit	1 626 694 957	1 430 203 637	1 784 656 920	3 521 874 600	3 430 745 000	3 909 040 000
<b>PY130G</b>	<b>Disability benefits</b>	<b>14 772 444 695</b>	<b>14 774 089 253</b>	<b>17 638 974 285</b>			
of which							
SPY1301	Disability pension	12 196 446 379	12 171 796 179	14 273 101 455	19 474 069 056	12 708 418 000	13 873 178 000
<b>SPHY050G</b>	<b>Family/children related allowances</b>	<b>21 780 636 201</b>	<b>15 624 490 960</b>	<b>14 163 072 165</b>			
of which							
SPHY0501	Child allowance	8 500 604 805	9 514 166 855	8 265 374 333	8 594 806 000	8 676 073 000	8 461 000 000
SPHY0505	Parental allowance	4 348 905 291	4 140 614 046	4 464 809 005	5 790 213 000	6 531 331 000	7 059 000 000
SPHY0509	Maternity benefits	1 064 424 313	1 578 164 038	1 044 659 938	1 015 099 248	1 172 609 000	1 259 512 000
SPHY0517	Child birth contribution	165 688 156	195 555 699	139 887 442	209 761 000	233 383 000	228 500 000

Administrative source: Social Insurance Agency, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

EU SILC 2005 UDB rev1 version 13/02/2009

EU SILC 2006 UDB rev2 version 13/02/2009

EU SILC 2007 UDB version 28/04/2009

Table 40

Comparison of numbers of recipients of selected income components of social benefits from EU SILC to administrative source

Income components		EU SILC			External data for		
		2005	2006	2007	EU SILC 2005	EU SILC 2006	EU SILC 2007
		Average monthly number of recipients			Average monthly number of recipients		
<b>PY100G Old – age benefits</b>							
of which							
SPY1001	Old – age pension	967 282	1 031 986	1 073 424	811 937	924 285	916 296
SPY1003	Early old-age pension	7 685	9 903	23 803	12 668	16 721	44 693
<b>PY110G Survivor's benefits</b>							
of which							
SPY1103	Orphans' pension	29 141	29 266	24 051	33 378	31 945	30 237
SPY1101	Widow's and widower's pension	251 616	303 174	288 147	311 926	312 856	315 994
<b>PY130G Disability benefits</b>							
of which							
SPY1301	Disability pension	191 907	176 367	192 284	286 316	180 939	182 856

Administrative source: Social Insurance Agency, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

EU SILC 2005 UDB rev1 version 13/02/2009

EU SILC 2006 UDB rev2 version 13/02/2009

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Table 41

Comparison of average amount of selected income components of social benefits from EU SILC to administrative source

		EU SILC			External data for		
Income components		2005	2006	2007	EU SILC 2005	EU SILC 2006	EU SILC 2007
		Average monthly amount			Average monthly amount		
<b>PY100G Old – age benefits</b>							
of which							
SPY1001	Old – age pension	6 668	7 817	7 947	7 046	7 713	8 226
SPY1003	Early old-age pension	6 778	12 702	8 573	7 370	8 500	8 970
<b>PY110G Survivor's benefits</b>							
of which							
SPY1103	Orphans' pension	2 461	2 799	3 267	2 071	2 267	2 982
SPY1101	Widow's and widower's pension	2 714	2 852	3 106	4 594	4 890	
<b>PY130G Disability benefits</b>							
of which							
SPY1301	Disability pension	5 296	5 751	6 186	5 668	5 804	6 139

Administrative source: Social Insurance Agency, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Social Affaires and Family

EU SILC 2005 UDB rev1 version 13/02/2009

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