



The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

**INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT
STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS
(EU SILC 2010)**

the Slovak Republic

November 2011

1. COMMON CROSS-SECTIONAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS

1.1 Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC 2010

The harmonised methods were foundation for calculation of the values of indicators. The data micro-files (rfile, dfile, hfile, pfile) were inputs. Files were checked by checking program (CIRCA, version 4.1.2).

The SAS-programming packages provided by the Eurostat on CIRCA was used to calculation of indicators (OMC_Version_03_10_2011).

Table 1
Cross – sectional indicators

Indicator		Value
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender		
1	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - total	12.0
2	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male total	11.7
3	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female total	12.2
4	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 0-17 years	18.8
5	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 18-64 years	11.2
6	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 65+ years	7.7
7	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, 18-64 years	11.4
8	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, 65+ years	3.9
9	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female, 18-64 years	11.1
10	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female, 65+ years	10.1
At-risk-of-poverty threshold		
11	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - one person household - EURO	3 670
12	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - one person household - PPS	5 067
13	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults with 2 children younger than 14 years - EURO	7 707
14	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults with 2 children younger than 14 years - PPS	10 641
Relative median poverty risk gap		
15	Relative median poverty risk gap - total	25.7
16	Relative median poverty risk gap - male total	28.0
17	Relative median poverty risk gap - female total	24.3
18	Relative median poverty risk gap - 0-17 years	33.8
19	Relative median poverty risk gap - 18-64 years	26.5
20	Relative median poverty risk gap - 65+ years	7.1
21	Relative median poverty risk gap - male, 18-64 years	27.6
22	Relative median poverty risk gap - male, 65+ years	6.2
23	Relative median poverty risk gap - female, 18-64 years	26.1
24	Relative median poverty risk gap - female, 65+ years	9.0
25	Income quintile share ratio S80/S20	3.8

	Aggregate replacement ratio	
26	Aggregate replacement ratio - total	0.61
27	Aggregate replacement ratio - male total	0.59
28	Aggregate replacement ratio - female total	0.59
	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity (16+)	
29	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - employed	5.6
30	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - non employed	16.2
31	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - unemployed	41.2
32	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - retired	6.7
33	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - other inactive	17.1
34	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, employed	5.9
35	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, non employed	16.7
36	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, unemployed	42.3
37	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, retired	3.9
38	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, other inactive	15.7
39	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, employed	5.4
40	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, non employed	15.9
41	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, unemployed	39.9
42	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, retired	8.2
43	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, other inactive	18.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits	
44	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	19.8
45	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male total	19.9
46	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female total	19.7
47	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-17 years	29.3
48	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18-64 years	19.1
49	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	11.9
50	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18-64 years	19.4
51	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 65+ years	7.8
52	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18-64 years	18.7
53	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 65+ years	14.5
	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits	
54	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	38.2
55	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male total	35.4
56	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female total	40.9
57	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-17 years	34.8
58	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18-64 years	29.8
59	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	86.9
60	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18-64 years	28.1
61	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 65+ years	86.9
62	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18-64 years	31.4
63	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 65+ years	86.9
64	Median equivalised disposable income - EURO	6 117
65	Mean equivalised disposable income - EURO	6 785

1.2 Other indicators

1.2.1 Equivalised disposable income

Annual mean of equivalised disposable income is 6 785 EUR.

1.2.2 The unadjusted gender pay gap

Indicator for the Slovak Republic is not available from EU SILC 2010 Survey, but from national data of statistics the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES), which is carried out on the base of Eurostat methodology.

2. ACCURACY

2.1 Sample design

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

One -stage stratified sampling was used in EU SILC 2010. The proportional number of households was selected by simple random sampling in individual strata.

Households with rotation groups 2,3 and 4 in 2009 year were included into sample in EU SILC 2010 survey. Households included to 1-st rotation group were excluded and substituted by new households for EU SILC 2010. Repeatedly stratified sampling was used for selection these new households and the proportional number of households was selected by simple random sampling in individual strata.

2.1.2 Sampling units

Households sharing of expenditures are the sampling units.

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

The fullest list of households sharing of expenditures and permanently occupied dwellings and houses is available on the base of data from the 2001 Population and Housing Census (acronym - SODB). Changes in the number of permanently occupied dwellings and houses within the period 2001-2004 and 2004-2009 were updated. The information on the number of allocation and reduction of dwellings and the announcement in regions of the Slovak Republic were used.

2.1.3 Stratification and substratification criteria

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

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

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

2.1.4 Sample size and allocation criteria

Minimum effective sample size recommended by EUROSTAT for the SR was 4 250 households for cross-sectional component. Survey in the SR was carried out

- in 6 016 households in the year 2005,
- in 6 025 households in the year 2006,
- in 5 840 households in the year 2007,
- in 5 879 households in the year 2008,
- in 5 988 households in the year 2009,
- in 6 068 households in the year 2010.

Table 2

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

NUTS 3	Name	DB050	Drawn	Accepted (DB135 = 1)
SK010	Bratislavský	1 to 7	634	476
SK021	Trnavský	8 to 13	635	560
SK022	Trenčiansky	14 to 19	744	682
SK023	Nitriansky	20 to 25	778	690
SK031	Žilinský	26 to 31	765	703
SK032	Banskobystrický	32 to 37	799	715
SK041	Prešovský	38 to 43	860	784
SK042	Košický	44 to 48	853	766
Total	SK		6 068	5 376

2.1.5 Sample selection schemes

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

- up-to date sampling frame (list of households sharing of expenditures) was created,

- strata were created (households sharing of expenditures from list were put in strata by region and level of urbanisation of municipalities),
- required number of selected households sharing of expenditures for new rotational group was approximately 1 500 households,
- probability of sampling for given number of households sharing of expenditures was appointed,
- random numbers from interval (0,1) were generated in each strata for each unit, which was not included in sampling in previous period,
- units with random number lower or equal than was probability of sampling were included into sampled population.

2.1.6. Sample distribution over time

Survey was carried out from 1 April to 30 April 2010.

2.1.7 Renewal of sample: rotational groups

Sample was divided into four rotational groups in the first year of survey (EU SILC 2005) year and approximately 1 500 households were in each sub-group. Households in the 1-st rotational group were replaced in 2010 year.

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

NUTS 3	DB050	Sample households					Acceptation (DB135 = 1)					Non respond household				
		SR	1	2	3	4	SR	1	2	3	4	SR	1	2	3	4
SK010	1 to 7	634	180	153	141	160	476	135	129	106	106	158	45	24	35	54
SK021	8 to 13	635	164	156	155	160	560	162	121	136	141	75	2	35	19	19
SK022	14 to 19	744	158	168	204	214	682	157	149	184	192	62	1	19	20	22
SK023	20 to 25	778	198	180	190	210	690	195	149	164	182	88	3	31	26	28
SK031	26 to 31	765	189	195	185	196	703	185	177	165	176	62	4	18	20	20
SK032	32 to 37	799	189	203	203	204	715	185	180	175	175	84	4	23	28	29
SK041	38 to 43	860	189	219	224	228	784	185	194	198	207	76	4	25	26	21
SK042	44 to 48	853	209	208	216	220	766	196	186	195	189	87	13	22	21	31
Total		6 068	1 476	1 482	1 518	1 592	5 376	1 400	1 285	1 323	1 368	692	76	197	195	224

2.1.8 Weightings

Weighting procedures was carried out in connection with Eurostat recommendations:

- calculation of the household design weights – target variable DB080 - was based on probability of sampling of households sharing of expenditures,
- correction of weights was carried out by response rate of questionnaires by values in Table 3
- weights of the households sharing of expenditures was calibrated to external sources of number of households by number of membership in

administration regions (i.e. calculation of the households cross-sectional weights $DB090_{k0}$,

- personal cross – sectional weights was calibrated to external numbers of persons by age (5 yearly aged groups) and sex in the administration regions i.e. calculation of the personal cross-sectional weights $RB050_{ki0}$
- integration of weights $DB090_{k0}$ a $RB050_{ki0}$ should be for each household k:

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

i = member ordinal number of the household of k

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

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

$PB040=RB050$

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

$RL070=RB050$

Note:

Only data about structure of population by age and sex from Population movement (SO SR) and qualified estimation of number of households in regions (Expert estimation - Demographic Research Centre, Infostat) are accessible in period of calculation of weights for EU SILC. Another data recommended by Eurostat to calibration (property relation and income) are not accessible (or reliability is lower).

2.1.8.1 Design factor

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

- probability of the selection of household = 0.003174197
- design factor = 315.0402109

$$DB080_k = 1 / 0.003174197 = 315.0402109$$

2.1.8.2 Non-response adjustments

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4

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

Number of members in HD	SK010	SK021	SK022	SK023	SK031	SK032	SK041	SK042	SK
1	64 841	51 739	50 982	70 510	55 249	64 808	49 381	62 488	469 998
2	58 791	47 298	48 547	59 378	53 313	59 340	51 726	59 136	437 529
3	48 099	39 379	40 169	48 030	42 573	47 747	41 189	50 935	358 121
4	48 019	46 044	47 186	57 141	49 341	53 156	54 138	54 411	409 436
5+	15 489	19 732	26 081	26 692	37 621	21 460	52 259	37 246	236 580
SR	235 239	204 192	212 965	261 751	238 097	246 511	248 693	264 216	1 911 664

Source: Expert estimation - Demographic Research Centre - Infostat

Calculation of the personal cross-sectional weights RB050ki0

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

Table 5

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

	SK010	SK021	SK022	SK023	SK031	SK032	SK041	SK042	SK
Male									
0-15	44 552	43 316	44 847	53 603	62 326	53 464	82 881	74 878	459 867
16-25	40 781	41 540	45 711	52 033	55 886	48 850	68 767	60 673	414 241
26-45	102 484	92 297	95 582	112 165	110 869	101 141	123 765	120 509	858 812
46-55	43 397	40 783	44 607	51 783	49 004	47 460	54 052	52 956	384 042
56-65	36 975	31 813	34 348	40 259	36 222	36 226	37 489	38 835	292 167
66+	27 621	24 202	28 464	31 929	27 735	28 068	29 949	29 841	227 809
TOTAL	295 810	273 951	293 559	341 772	342 042	315 209	396 903	377 692	2 636 938
Female									
0-15	42 647	41 200	42 616	50 762	59 533	50 921	78 585	71 025	437 289
16-25	39 736	39 757	43 698	48 893	53 497	47 310	65 684	58 523	397 098
26-45	104 151	88 736	90 868	108 299	105 240	98 720	118 036	116 875	830 925
46-55	49 357	41 399	44 485	52 477	48 745	49 103	53 989	55 280	394 835
56-65	45 040	35 983	38 247	46 761	40 870	41 957	42 649	46 530	338 037
66+	45 965	40 499	45 741	56 697	47 575	49 966	51 165	52 195	389 803
TOTAL	326 896	287 574	305 655	363 889	355 460	337 977	410 108	400 428	2 787 987

Source: Population movement, SO SR

2.1.8.4 Final cross-sectional weight

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

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

$i = \text{ordinal number of member of the household of } k$

Description of weighting procedures:

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

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

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

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

- weights that were constructed by this methods (the averages of weights which were calibrated by number of members of households and number of persons by age groups and sex by regions) will be adjusted – calibrated on total population in SR

- shares linear truncated method was used, where g-weights were bounded by two fixed forward values, which were specified by DB090_{k0} / RB050_{k0} ,

i.e. g-weights were from interval (LO, UP) , where

$$\mathbf{LO = MAX (DB090_{k0} / RB050_{k0}), \text{ pre } DB090_{k0} / RB050_{k0} < 1}$$

$$\mathbf{UP = MIN (DB090_{k0} / RB050_{k0}), \text{ pre } DB090_{k0} / RB050_{k0} > 1}$$

- interval had been extended till validity of condition

$$\mathbf{\sum_{ki} RB050_{ki} = \text{total Slovak population}}$$

- then for each household sharing of expenditures k should be:

$$\mathbf{DB090_k = RB050_{ki} \text{ for } i = 1 \dots n, \text{ where } n \text{ is number of household members}}$$

- personal cross-sectional weights for all households members aged 16 and over **PB040** has been calibrated to the same total as cross-sectional weights of all household members, so:

$$\mathbf{PB040 = RB050 = DB090}$$

- cross-sectional weights for childcare (RL070) has been calibrated to the same total as cross-sectional weights for all members of households and than should be:

$$\mathbf{RL070=RB050}$$

2.1.9 Substitutions

N/A

2.2 Sampling errors

2.2.1 Standard error and effective sample size

The SAS macros for linearizing EU SILC complex income indicators by Eurostat were used. In consequence linearization variable came into procedure of SURVEYMEANS in SAS software, where variance estimations were calculated.

Table 6
Standard error and effective sample size

	Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	CV(%)
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender					
1	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - total	12.0	16 304	0.522	4.3
2	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, total	11.7	7 650	0.599	5.1
3	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female, total	12.2	8 654	0.536	4.4
4	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 0-17 years	18.8	2 710	1.269	6.8
5	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 18-64 years	11.2	11 468	0.506	4.5
6	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender -18+ years	10.6	13 594	0.454	4.3
7	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 65+ years	7.7	2 126	0.762	9.9
8	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, 18-64 years	11.4	5 467	0.597	5.2
9	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, 18+ years	10.4	6 275	0.538	5.2
10	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, 65+ years	3.9	808	0.793	20.3
11	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female, 18-64 years	11.1	6 001	0.523	4.7
12	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female, 18+ years	10.9	7 319	0.474	4.3
13	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female, 65+ years	10.1	1 318	0.996	9.9
At-risk-of-poverty threshold					
14	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - one person household - EURO	3 670	16 304	28.949	0.8
15	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - one person household - PPS	5 067	16 304	39.971	0.8
16	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults with 2 children younger than 14 years - EURO	7 707	16 304	60.793	0.8
17	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults with 2 children younger than 14 years - PPS	10 641	16 304	83.940	0.8
Relative median poverty risk gap					
18	Relative median poverty risk gap - total	25.7	1 761	1.317	7.7
19	Relative median poverty risk gap - male, total	28.0	789	1.751	8.7
20	Relative median poverty risk gap - female, total	24.3	972	1.183	7.5
21	Relative median poverty risk gap - 0-17 years	33.8	484	2.402	8.8
22	Relative median poverty risk gap - 18-64 years	26.5	1 132	1.468	7.2
23	Relative median poverty risk gap - 18+ years	23.6	1 277	1.177	7.2
24	Relative median poverty risk gap - 65+ years	7.1	145	1.293	14.9
25	Relative median poverty risk gap - male, 18-64 years	27.6	530	1.980	8.5
26	Relative median poverty risk gap - male, 18+ years	25.5	558	1.709	9.0
27	Relative median poverty risk gap - male, 65+ years	6.2	28	3.074	25.3
28	Relative median poverty risk gap - female, 18-64 years	26.1	602	1.349	7.1
29	Relative median poverty risk gap - female, 18+ years	21.3	719	1.055	7.1
30	Relative median poverty risk gap - female, 65+ years	9.0	117	1.306	14.8

	Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	CV(%)
	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity				
31	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - total (16+)	10.8	13 856	0.477	10.8
32	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - employed, total	5.6	7 155	0.357	5.6
33	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - non employed, total	16.2	6 701	0.769	16.2
34	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - unemployed, total	41.2	797	1.705	4.1
35	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - retired, total	6.7	3 092	0.636	9.5
36	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - other inactive, total	17.1	2 812	1.009	5.9
37	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, total	10.5	6 442	0.563	5.4
38	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, employed	5.9	3 755	0.442	7.5
39	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, non employed	16.7	2 687	1.027	6.2
40	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, unemployed	42.3	399	2.881	6.8
41	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, retired	3.9	1 055	0.770	19.8
42	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, other inactive	15.7	1 233	1.337	8.5
43	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, total	11.1	7 414	0.499	4.5
44	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, employed	5.4	3 400	0.430	8.0
45	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, non employed	15.9	4 014	0.785	4.9
46	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, unemployed	39.9	398	2.766	6.9
47	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, retired	8.2	2 037	0.761	9.3
48	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, other inactive	18.2	1 579	1.271	7.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits				
49	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	19.8	16 304	0.562	2.8
50	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, total	19.9	7 650	0.653	3.3
51	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, total	19.7	8 654	0.601	3.1
52	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-17 years	29.3	2 710	1.282	4.4
53	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18-64 years	19.1	11 468	0.562	2.9
54	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18+ years	17.9	13 594	0.554	3.1
55	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	11.9	2 126	0.975	8.2
56	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18-64 years	19.4	5 467	0.663	3.4
57	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18+ years	17.9	6 275	0.657	3.7
58	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 65+ years	7.8	808	1.374	17.6
59	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18-64 years	18.7	6 001	0.608	3.3
60	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18+ years	17.9	7 319	0.594	3.3
61	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 65+ years	14.5	1 318	1.048	7.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits				
62	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	38.2	16 304	0.569	1.5
63	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, total	35.4	7 650	0.665	1.9
64	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, total	40.9	8 654	0.575	1.4
65	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-17 years	34.8	2 710	1.335	3.4
66	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18-64 years	29.8	11 468	0.575	1.9
67	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18+ years	38.9	13 594	0.513	1.3
68	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	86.9	2 126	0.797	0.9
69	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18-64 years	28.1	5 467	0.684	2.4
70	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18+ years	35.8	6 275	0.623	1.7
71	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 65+ years	86.9	808	0.974	1.1
72	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18-64 years	31.4	6 001	0.589	1.9
73	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18+ years	41.7	7 319	0.516	1.2
74	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 65+ years	86.9	1 318	0.970	1.1
75	Mean equivalised disposable income	6 784.6	16 304	71.253	1.1

2.3 Non-sampling errors

2.3.1 Sampling frame and coverage errors

Description of the sample frame

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

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

Information about change in the fund of permanently occupied dwellings and houses from 2001 and 2004 and from 2004 to 2009 were used to updating of sampling frame for selecting of households for new rotation group.

2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

On the base of experience from EU SILC carried out in previous year there were several sources of errors, which could also occurred in EU SILC 2009 survey too. As in the last years, 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 skill 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 year 2009,
- logical checks of questionnaires received from interviewers.

2.3.2.1 Measurement errors

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

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

1/ Questionnaires

In compiling of questionnaires EU SILC 2010 we resulted from until now proposed and applied questionnaires for the year 2009, where there were used and taken into account concrete knowledge from survey fieldwork and also changes made in some variables in accordance with Doc.065 for 2010 operation (e.g. taking into account new variable RB031 Year of immigration into questionnaire A, secondary target

variables of 2010 module into both questionnaires B and C). Some changes in questionnaires were made at national level and most of them were rising from effort to make better harmonization of core variables with other household surveys within Social statistics (e.g. national modalities of variable PE040 – The highest ISCED level attained, harmonisation of questions of PH variables with EHIS).

Some changes which are occurred in the questionnaires related to adopting a common currency - EUR (from 1.1. 2009). Since EU SILC 2010 all income components (including income intervals) were collected in EUR.

Questions in compiling of questionnaires were proposed in a way to cover all required variables.

The questions were grouped into particular modules by reason of better understanding, lucidity and securing more easily orientation of interviewers in questionnaires.

Compared to previous year of the survey we only took into account requirements and directions proposed in Doc. 065 (2010 operation) and also changes related to legislative on national level – i.e. adding some new income and tax components, e.g. employment bonus, bonus for child care in family related allowances).

In EU SILC 2010 survey we again used only 3 type of questionnaires, where 2010 module on intra-household sharing of resources was the part of household questionnaire and personal questionnaire too:

SILC 1-01/A - Household structure

SILC 1-01/B - Household sharing of expenditures data (including 2010 module)

SILC 1-01/C - Personal data (including 2010 module)

Since EU SILC 2009 in questionnaire SILC 1-01/B - Household sharing of expenditures, concerning variables related to arrears on selected items we used those version of variables with adjusted response categories (i.e. variables HH011 Arrears on mortgage or rent payments, HS021 (Arrears on utility bills, HS031 Arrears on hire purchase instalments or other loan payments). These questions were collected within household questionnaire in the part, which was related to module 8.

Financial situation of household.

Also in this survey there was remained instruction for interviewer in questionnaire SILC 1-01/B, which in the case of households contacted again, with no changes in questions related to housing (year since which the household started living in dwelling, number of rooms, total floor area, bath or shower in dwelling, indoor flushing toilet for sole use of household), allowed jump to other questions in questionnaire. This missing data was recorded to these households from data on the base of EU SILC 2009. This arrangement has certified in previous surveys already, especially in a such way that burden on respondents in filling this information was decreased.

In module 7. about **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 was the main reason for remaining of income intervals, where there were also taking into account national requirements.

Part **7.4 Tax on income**, which was created in EU SILC 2006 and used in EU SILC 2007 by reason of calculation of tax on income, where we collected information on components needed for decrease of tax assessment base, tax-bonus and repayments/receipts for tax adjustment, remained the same also for EU SILC 2010. In EU SILC 2010 in accordance with adjustment our national legislation in tax area new tax component – employment bonus, was included into personal questionnaire in part related to *Tax on income*.

In EU SILC 2010 due to reduction of financial resources, for the first time individual questionnaires were not printed in different colours shades. According to reactions from side of interviewers it made fieldwork more difficult.

On the base of co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR, questionnaire SILC 1-01/B was again completed by some questions related to 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 2009, possibly in previous years of the survey or persons who approved in previous national surveys realized in households (Population and Housing Census, Microcensus, etc.). The situation was again demanding, because the communication with households compared to the previous year again slightly got worse and it was more difficult to look for household willing to cooperate. Much bigger problems occurred mostly in the case of visiting households contacted again. Many households refused to cooperate and respond on so many sensitive questions. They were also 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 concerning selection of new households, because in most cases they have known each other. They again contacted more easily with households that were repeatedly included in the survey in previous waves.

Generally interviewers considered this survey to be difficult and time consuming.

Also in the year 2010, the organisation of the survey in individual regions was ensured by regional coordinators of SO SR. On each Regional Office there was coordinator – expert for methodology who ensured personal contact (or contact by phone) with interviewers and solved occurred methodological unclearness on the base of consultation with SO SR. Training of interviewers succeeded to 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 determined during centralized processing. By reason of numbers of mistakes it was impossible to bring mistakes to concrete interviewer attention, 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 396 interviewers were trained in total. On the base of experience from previous surveys it was certified by Regional Offices the SOSR to carry out independent training for interviewers who realized interview in

previous years and separate one for new less experienced interviewers. Apart from general methodological issues, this also allowed to deal with other specific problems in the survey according to needs a requirement of separated interviewers.

3/ Respondents

As in previous years, interviewers visiting households brought promotion material - pen and leaflet during visiting of household, in which there were presented selected indicators from former years of surveys with effort to household to cooperate.

Again in this year of the survey the biggest problems were to give an amount of income variables- incomes from employment and from self-employment, employer's social insurance contribution and housing costs of households. Reaction of respondents was the same - 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 stated only approximate estimates. They had a problem with estimation of amount of goods produced by own consumption too.

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

2010 module – on intra-household sharing of resources belonged, by expressions of respondents, to difficult ones in terms of methodology and also time-consuming. The main sources of difficulties were using several reference populations in one module. The aim and content of the module 2010 (Intra-household sharing of resources) did not lead to any negative reactions from side of respondents, even if some variables caused problems or respondents were less willing to provide answer and in some cases questions needed small consultation with spouse/partner.

4/ Data collection

In EU SILC 2010 survey the high interest was again aimed at data collection for households or persons, who moved out from their initial address from EU SILC 2009.

“Manual for tracing of households” was made and was used by individual 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 selected to EU SILC 2009 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 exist:

- 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 after completing of needed data sent information. 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 interviewers” in searching of moved out households/persons. They had forms SILC10 R_D and SILC10 R_O at disposal, which included information on basic identification data about all households and persons from the previous waves, which had to be contacted again. All this basic data had to be filled in questionnaire SILC/A 1-01 by interviewer before interview in household.

In the case that household/person moved out from initial address, interviewer searched its new address and he told this change to relevant regional coordinator. Then Regional Office of SO SR put the information about household through registers on server either to interviewer or through other coordinator of SO SR to other Regional Office of SO SR.

Municipal Offices (register of population), neighbours, postman or in the case of split-off households also original households, represented 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 checking. The special software DCSILC2000 has been used for data recording, in which these types of controls were used: checks on the data integrity, identification of duplicity, frequency checks, checks to the permissible values, the logic checks within a questionnaire and between questionnaires, special conditions for data recording and non-responses. All the defined checks are included in the technical project (TP - part A/0463/4 and amendment TP – part A/0463/5) to data processing EU SILC 2010. The checks are divided into two types: informative checks and necessary checks. System of the checks also comprised of certain chosen checks from the checking software of Eurostat.
 - c) on this level, also the errors caused by data recording have been eliminated. There were mainly errors created by a shift in editing codes yes/no/don't know and by not realizing a visual check sufficiently. By monitoring errors in the phase of data recording, the errors were analysed and subsequently the situation was improved.

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

2.3.3. Non-response errors

2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

	DB075=1	DB075=2	DB075=3	DB075=4	Total
DB135=1	1 400	1 285	1 323	1 368	5 376

	DB075=1	DB075=2	DB075=3	DB075=4	Total
RB250=11 to 13	3 492	3 480	3 526	3 608	14 106

Achieved sample size – 6 068

Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database - 5 376

Number of persons of 16 years or older who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database, and who completed a personal interview –14 106

Number of selected respondents who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database, and who completed a personal interview - 0

2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

New replication (1-st rotational group)

Household non-response rates NRh

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

where

Ra = the address contact rate

Number of addressed successfully contacted / Number of valid addresses selected

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

$$= 1\,476 / (1\,476 - 0) = 1$$

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

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

$$= \Sigma \text{DB135} = 1 / \Sigma [\text{DB130} = \text{all}] = 1\,400 / 1\,476 = \mathbf{0.9485}$$

where

DB120 is the record of contact at the address

DB130 is the household questionnaire result

DB135 is the household interview acceptance result

$$\underline{\text{NRh} = (1 - (1 * 0.9485)) * 100 = (1 - 0.9485) * 100 = 5.15}$$

Individual non-response rates NRp

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

where

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

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

$$= \sum [\text{RB250} = 11+12+13] / \sum [\text{RB245} = 1+2+3] = 3\,492 / 3\,492 = 1$$

where RB245 is the respondent status

RB250 is the data status

$$\underline{\text{NRp} = (1 - 1) * 100 = 0}$$

Overall individual non-response rates * NRp

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

$$\underline{* \text{NRp} = (1 - (1 * 0.9485 * 1)) * 100 = 5.15}$$

Total sample

Household non-response rates NRh

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

where

Ra = the address contact rate

Number of addressed successfully contacted / Number of valid addresses selected

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

$$= 5\,711 / (6\,068 - 29) = \mathbf{0.9457}$$

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

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

$$= \sum \text{DB135} = 1 / \sum [\text{DB130} = \text{all}] = 5\,376 / 5\,711 = \mathbf{0.9413}$$

where DB120 is the record of contact at the address

DB130 is the household questionnaire result

DB135 is the household interview acceptance result

$$\underline{\text{NRh} = (1 - (0.9457 * 0.9413)) * 100 = (1 - 0.8902) * 100 = 10.98}$$

Individual non-response rates NRp

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

where

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

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

$$= \sum [RB250 = 11+12+13] / \sum [RB245 = 1+2+3] = 14\ 106 / 14\ 106 = 1$$

where RB245 is the respondent status

RB250 is the data status

$$\text{NRp} = (1 - 1) * 100 = 0$$

Overall individual non-response rates * NRp

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

$$* \text{NRp} = (1 - (0.9457 * 0.9413 * 1)) * 100 = 10.98$$

2.3.3.3. Distribution of households (original units) by 'record of contact at address' (DB120) by 'household questionnaire result' (DB130) and by 'household interview acceptance' (DB135)

For each rotational group (if applicable) and for the total

Table 7

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

For each rotational group and for the total

	DB075 =1	%	DB075 =2	%	DB075 =3	%	DB075 =4	%	Total	%
DB120=11 - 23	1 476	100	1 482	100	1 518	100	1 592	100	6 068	100
DB120 = 11	1 476	100.0	1 363	92.0	1 399	92.2	1 473	92.5	5 711	94.1
DB120=21 - 23	0	0.0	119	8.0	119	7.8	119	7.5	357	5.9
DB120=21 - 23	0	100	119	100	119	100	119	100	357	100
DB120 = 21	0		17	14.3	13	10.9	13	10.9	43	12.0
DB120 = 22	0		92	77.3	99	83.2	94	79.0	285	79.8
DB120 = 23	0		10	8.4	7	5.9	12	10.1	29	8.1

Table 8

**Distribution of households (contact address by 'household questionnaire result' (DB130) and by 'household interview acceptance' (DB135)
For each rotational group and for the total**

	DB075 =1	%	DB075 =2	%	DB075 =3	%	DB075 =4	%	Total	%
Total	1 476	100	1 363	100	1 399	100	1 473	100	5 711	100
DB130 = 11	1 400	94.9	1 285	94.3	1 323	94.6	1 368	92.9	5 376	94.1
DB130=21 - 24	76	5.1	78	5.7	76	5.4	105	7.1	335	5.9
DB130=21 - 24	76	100	78	100	76	100	105	100	335	100
DB130 = 21	40	52.6	38	48.7	43	56.6	67	63.8	188	56.1
DB130 = 22	15	19.7	16	20.5	14	18.4	16	15.2	61	18.2
DB130 = 23	15	19.7	16	20.5	10	13.2	15	14.3	56	16.7
DB130 = 24	6	7.9	8	10.3	9	11.8	7	6.7	30	9.0
DB135 = 1+2	1 400	100	1 285	100	1 323	100	1 368	100	5 376	100
DB135 = 1	1 400	100.0	1 285	100.0	1 323	100.0	1 368	100.0	5 376	100.0
DB135 = 2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

2.3.3.4. Distribution of substituted units (if applicable) by 'record of contact at address' (DB120) by 'household questionnaire result' (DB130) and by 'household interview acceptance' (DB135)

For each rotational group (if applicable) and for the total

N/A

2.3.3.5. Item non-response

Table 9
Item non- response

Income	Income ne 0 Number of households	Income ne 0 % of households	All of imputation IF=0	All of information IF=1	Partial imputation	All of imputation IF=0 [%]	Partial imputation [%]
HY010	5 375	99.98	0	5 375	0	0.00	0.00
HY020	5 376	100.00	0	5 376	0	0.00	0.00
HY022	5 361	99.72	0	5 361	0	0.00	0.00
HY023	5 301	98.60	0	5 301	0	0.00	0.00
HY040G	177	3.29	4	173	0	2.26	0.00
HY050G	2 298	42.75	0	2 298	0	0.00	0.00
HY060G	222	4.13	25	195	2	11.26	0.90
HY070G	14	0.26	0	14	0	0.00	0.00
HY080G	370	6.88	14	355	1	3.78	0.27
HY081G	259	4.82	0	259	0	0.00	0.00
HY090G	651	12.11	0	651	0	0.00	0.00
HY100G	327	6.08	0	305	22	0.00	6.73
HY110G	18	0.33	0	18	0	0.00	0.00
HY120G	4 892	91.00	0	4 892	0	0.00	0.00
HY130G	181	3.37	2	179	0	1.10	0.00
HY131G	91	1.69	0	91	0	0.00	0.00
HY140G	4 139	76.99	0	4 139	0	0.00	0.00
PY010G	7 465	52.92	141	0	7 324	1.89	98.11
PY020G	5 355	37.96	12	0	5 343	0.22	99.78
PY021G	73	0.52	0	0	73	0.00	100.00
PY030G	7 216	51.16	7 216	0	0	100.00	0.00
PY035G	1 930	13.68	0	1 930	0	0.00	0.00
PY050G	765	5.42	0	0	765	0.00	100.00
PY080G	38	0.27	0	0	38	0.00	100.00
PY090G	392	2.78	0	0	392	0.00	100.00
PY100G	3 240	22.97	0	0	3 240	0.00	100.00
PY110G	1 065	7.55	0	0	1 065	0.00	100.00
PY120G	352	2.50	0	0	352	0.00	100.00
PY130G	787	5.58	0	0	787	0.00	100.00
PY140G	111	0.79	0	0	111	0.00	100.00

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

Data will be provide in the Final Report.

2.4 Mode of data collection

Table 10

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

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD 16+ (RB245 =1)

	Total	RB250=11	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33
DB075=1	3 492	3 492	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DB075=2	3 480	3 480	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DB075=3	3 526	3 526	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DB075=4	3 608	3 608	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	14 106	14 106	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 11

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

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

	Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	Missing
DB075=1	3 492	3 372	0	0	11	109	0
%	100	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.1	0.0
DB075=2	3 480	3 278	0	0	21	181	0
%	100	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.2	0.0
DB075=3	3 526	3 379	0	0	11	136	0
%	100	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.9	0.0
DB075=4	3 608	3 427	0	0	5	176	0
%	100	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.9	0.0
Total	14 106	13 456	0	0	48	602	0
%	100	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.3	0.0

2.5 Interview duration

HB100 Number of minutes to complete the household questionnaire 118 733

PB120 Minutes to complete the personal questionnaire 269 633

The households accepted for the data base 5 376

The mean interview duration (in minutes) 72.2

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

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

3. COMPARABILITY

3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

The reference population

- in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation).

The private household definition

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

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

The household membership

As household member was considered:

- 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 (2010 operation).

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 2009

The period for tax on income and social insurance contributions

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions is calendar year 2009. The tax and liability for service for the year 2009 was performed in 2010 (i.e. by 31/03/2010). Concerning the period of data collection within fieldwork (April 2010) the tax adjustment was taken into account.

The reference period for taxes on wealth

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

The lag between the income reference period and current variables

The Statistics on income and living conditions was carried out in the period from 1-st April to 30-th April 2010, the lag represented 4 months.

The total duration of the data collection of the sample

Total duration of data collection was 4 weeks.

Basic information on activity status during the income reference period

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

Variable PL060 was placed in a such a way to meet conditions related to variable PL031 in personal questionnaire. Variable PL060 refers only those persons, who on the base of their own perception of the main activity at present (self-declared activity status) determined on the basis of the most time spent, consider themselves „working” (PL031= 1, 2, 3 or 4).

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 PL073 - PL090 Number of months spent at full-time work as employee,..... number of months spent in other inactivity:

The status is self-defined by respondent and same definitions as for variable PL031 were applied.

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 (2010 operation), the following rules were followed:

- if respondent worked at least during 2 weeks of the month, there was filled variable PL073 or PL076,
- if more than one of the other situations defined in Document 065 (2010 operation) 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.

Persons on maternity leave are always considered as working.

In the case of persons who are absent because of full-time parental leave, they were treated as not-working and situations were following:

- if employment for this person was terminated, person was considered as unemployed,
- if person stayed on parental leave after finishing study or in period of studying, he/she was considered as student,
- in other cases (e.g. continuing parental leave after maternity leave), he/she was considered as other inactive person.

3.2 Components of income

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

HY010 - Total household gross income

Definition of income HY010 within EU SILC was treated according to common methodology – Document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation). Only one income component of non-cash employee income was in EU SILC 2010 taken into account - PY021G Company car.

Other variables compulsory from the year 2007 were in EU SILC 2010 recorded only on individual level of these income variables and they were not counted into HY010: Non cash employee income (PY020G), Employer's social insurance contribution (PY030G), Value of goods produced by own consumption (PY070G), Pension from individual private plans (PY080G), Imputed rent (HY030G) and Interest payments on mortgage (HY100G).

HY020 - Total disposable household income

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation).

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

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation).

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

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation).

HY025 - Within-household non-response inflation factor

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation).

HY030G - Imputed rent

As results of researches in elaborated feasibility study („Testing of Methods of Imputed Rent Estimation for EU-SILC in the Slovak Republic”) and also Population and Housing Census 2001 show that the share of the privately-owned dwellings and houses rented at the market price is about 3 % of the total number of dwellings in the Slovak Republic, the conclusion recommended was to use 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:

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.

HY040G - Income from rental of property or land

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (EU SILC 2010 operation).

Similarly as in previous wave of the survey, also in EU SILC 2010 we used adjusted direct question related to variable HY040G using possibility to give only gross annual amount. In the case if respondent did not know exactly to give the sum obtained as income from rental of property or land, there was a possibility to estimate it through income interval. Compared to previous year, in EU SILC 2010 interval ranges were used in Euro and were adjusted on the base of results from the last wave (spread from 5 to 9 modalities) in order to get more precise estimations.

From values obtained through income intervals, the result variable was calculated as average value within used interval.

HY050G - Family/children-related allowances

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

allowances provided to all entitled persons in household in the income reference period.

Within the variable HY050G, these components were followed:

- child allowance (including bonus to child allowance since 2008), parental allowance, 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 (including bonus to child-birth contribution since 2007).

Since 1-st January 2009 new social benefit has come into force – child care *allowance*, which serves as compensation for parent, who is not entitled to receive parental allowance due to performance of gainful employment (parental allowance is only for parents with full-time child care and not performing gainful employment). Child care allowance is intended only for parents performing gainful activity, who take care of children up to their age of three or six (in the case of child with long-term bad health conditions).

HY060G - Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified

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

- material need assistance (*benefit for material need assistance, activation benefit, housing allowance, health-care allowance including allowance to health care for a child up to the age of one year and protection benefit and since 2009 new allowance for child attending compulsory education*),
 - scholarship for students of secondary schools, special schools, vocational schools and training centres,
 - other cash benefits (lump-sum or regular cash benefits provided to household by municipality or by other entity).

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

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

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

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

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

Allowance for child attending compulsory education replaces previously scholarship for students of elementary schools. The purpose is to ensure basic living conditions and support in material need for child on condition that attending compulsory education is met.

For EU SILC 2010 in variable HY060G there were collected only those scholarships for secondary school students, which were provided in order to reduction of social situation of households situated in material need.

HY070G - Housing allowance

On national level housing allowance exists like social benefit, which can be observed only as inseparable part of material need assistance. Thus this housing allowance was taken into account together with other benefits in material need assistance within variable HY060G.

In variable HY070G there was collected only non-refundable contribution from the State Housing Development Fund. Non-refundable contribution is provided to applicant, if he/she ensures dwelling for disability person in order to compensation of higher costs in comparison with barrier building.

HY080G - Regular inter-household transfers received

Within variable there were collected cash transfers with periodicity of payment, which is in accordance with definition of variable HY080G within Doc. EU SILC 065 (2010 operation):

- regular transfers, i.e. transfers receipts are anticipated or relied on,
- current, i.e. available for consumption during the income reference period.

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).

In variable HY080G 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. By providing subsidiary alimony this person, compulsory to pay alimony, has obligation to return provided financial amount back to state.

Data for individual income components mentioned above were counted to create final variable HY080G.

HY081G – Alimonies received (compulsory + voluntary)

In this variable there were included compulsory and voluntary alimonies and definitions were in accordance with Doc. EU SILC 065 (EU SILC 2010 operation).

These income components were included:

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

HY090G - Interest, dividends and profit from capital investments in unincorporated business

Within variable HY090G there were collected separately income components, which are not taxed (dividends, share of profits of sleeping partner) and those ones, which are liable to tax on income (interest, profits from capital investments).

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

Interval ranges were used in Euro and were adjusted on the base of results from the last wave (spread from 7 to 9 modalities) in order to get more precise estimations.

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

For EU SILC 2010 variable is not taken into account in variable HY010.

HY110G - Income received by people aged under 16

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation).

HY120G - Regular taxes on wealth

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation).

HY130G - Regular inter-household transfers paid

Within variable there were collected cash transfers with periodicity of payment, which is in accordance with definition of variable HY130G within Doc. EU SILC 065 (2010 operation):

- regular, i.e. transfers payments, which are anticipated or relied on,
- current, i.e. out of the income from the income reference period.

Within EU SILC 2010 regular cash inter-households transfers paid were collected in detailed structure 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 output variable HY130G.

HY131G – Alimonies paid (compulsory + voluntary)

In this variable there were included compulsory and voluntary alimonies and definitions were in accordance with Doc. EU SILC 065 (2010 operation). These income components were included:

- compulsory alimony and child support,
- voluntary alimony and child support.

HY140G - Tax on income and social insurance contributions

They are taxes on income and social insurance contributions paid for previous calendar year 2009. Liability to pay taxes and fund contributions for the year 2009 was performed in the year **2010** (i.e. up to date 31/3/2010). In regard to period of data collection – fieldwork (April 2010), it was possible to obtain information on the tax adjustment.

Taxes on income (income from dependant activity, incomes from self-employment, incomes from rental of property or land, incomes from capital investments and other incomes, e.g. incomes from occasional activities) were not collected directly in questionnaires, but in EU SILC 2010 were calculated using 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. 461/2003 on social insurance*. In the case of income from self-employment, social insurance contributions were collected by direct question in questionnaire.

In order to calculate taxes on income, in questionnaire on personal level there is situated separate block of questions aimed at collection of particular items needed for this calculation. We asked here 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 the purpose of reduction of taxes on income in case of employee and entrepreneur (self-employed person). Entitlement to receive tax bonus has taxpayer (only one of working parents), for each dependant child, who lives with that parent in the same household.

In connection with the fact that the amount of tax-bonus is deducted from taxes on income to make them lower, within the EU SILC 2010 survey this income component was taken into account in variable HY140G Tax on income and social insurance contributions.

Since January the 1-st 2009, new tax component was taken into account – *employee bonus*. It represents certain social support from the side of state through providing so-called negative tax (i.e. on the base of income-tax return certain financial amount is returned to taxpayer) if he/she met conditions established by law (income from dependant activity in amount close to minimum wage during at least 6 months).

HY145N - Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments

Data are taken into account in variable HY140G and they are not provided at separate individual income component level.

HY070G - Value of goods produced for own consumption

This new variable has been introduced into survey since EU SILC 2010 operation and replaces variable PY070G. Definition of the variable is in accordance with Doc. EU SILC 065 (2010 operation).

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.

Generally from the beginning of the survey (from EU SILC 2005) values of goods produced for own consumption was collected on household level, because it was difficult to obtain given information on individual level not excluding elimination of duplicity. As according to EU SILC methodology this variable should have been provided on individual level, obtained data was assigned to head of the household as variable PY070G.

Since 2010 operation information on values of goods produced for own consumption has been collected and also recorded at household level as variable HY170G.

PY010G - Cash or near-cash employee income

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation).

Since EU SILC 2008 there were also included in this variable cash housing allowances paid by employer, i.e. cash form provided by employer in order to compensate housing cost. Accommodation provided free or at reduced rent by employer to the employees as the main residence, i.e. housing provided like non-cash employee income by employer, was not included here, but in variable PY020G.

Under national legal enactment – Labour Code – there is payment as *severance pay and retirement benefits* paid by employer as part of gross wage. In EU SILC 2010, both variables were collected within group of questions related to variable PY010G (Cash or near-cash employee income).

In order to ensure data comparability with other Member States and in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation), these income items were added to as following:

- *severance pay* to variable PY090G (Unemployment benefits),
- *retirement benefits* to variable PY100G (Old-age benefits).

In the case if respondent did not know exactly to give the sum of gross wage from the main job, the value could have been estimated using proposed intervals.

Interval ranges were used in Euro but amounts have not been adjusted compared to previous year of the survey.

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

PY020G - Non-cash employee income

For EU SILC 2010 there were collected these non-cash income components:

- luncheon vouchers including contribution to meals consumed at canteen,
- reimbursement of gas, electricity, water,
- reimbursement or payments for telephone or mobile phone bills
- other non-cash benefits (e.g. benefit for sport, language courses, discount for company goods or services, providing vouchers for purchase of goods and others),
- accommodation provided free or at reduced rent by the employer as the main residence.

and into output variable PY020G they are taken into account together with income from company car.

PY021G – Company car

In order to ensure comparability of variable „ benefit from company car“, since EU SILC 2007 variable PY021G is used.

Benefit from using company car for personal purposes was estimated on the basis of depreciated price of company car for actual year and other cash benefits, which were provided by employer in connection with car for personal purposes – benefit paid for petrol, benefit related to compulsory car insurance and repair and maintenance benefits. As input components for estimation of depreciated price of car for the actual year was market price of new car, period of amortisation established by law (4 years) and age of car (on the basis of year of production). Market price of car for the year 2010 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.

PY030G - Employers' social insurance contributions

Employers' social insurance contributions were calculated on the base of worked out study „EU SILC: Feasibility study to variable Employers' social insurance contributions“ according to valid legislation in field of contributions paid to Social insurance agency and Health insurance company. Variable comprises only of compulsory employers' social insurance contributions.

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

Variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation). Since EU SILC 2006 we have used two approaches for obtaining information on variable PY050G:

1. Data were 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 had possibility to made estimation by using income intervals.

Interval ranges were used in Euro and were adjusted to correspond with income intervals used for variable PY010G.

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 was 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 that annual amount, which was higher.

In data processing, some cases of negative income have occurred.

PY070G - Value of goods produced for own consumption

In accordance Document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation) it was agreed by the Living Conditions Working Group to move this variable from individual level (P-file) to the household level (H-file) starting from the 2010 operation. Variable PY070G is not used since 2010 operation. Value of goods produced for own consumption is recorded as new variable HY170G.

PY090G - Unemployment benefits

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation) and was collected in detailed structure.

This variable included these components:

- 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, benefit for reimbursement of travelling expenses in the case of job procurement relating to attendance at job interview at employer's company, since EU SILC 2009 - benefit for reimbursement of part of travel costs connecting with participation of job applicant in activities within special advisory services, benefit for incorporating of disadvantage job applicant in order to gain practical experience and work habits in job). As new benefits in EU SILC 2010 there were introduced within anti-crisis measures in field of employment promotion: subsidy to employee wage, benefit for promotion of self-employment activity, self-employment activity benefit in field of processing and trading in agricultural products, benefit for activation process in form of volunteering service and benefit receiving during education and preparation for the labour market.
- 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). Since EU SILC 2009 there were collected benefit related to moving due to job, which served the purpose of reimbursement of part of costs, which job applicant paid in connection with moving from permanent address to place of his/her job.

Income variable *severance pay* was collected in questionnaire within the group of 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 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.

PY100G - Old-age benefits

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation) and 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 in questionnaire within group of 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 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.

PY110G - Survivors' benefits

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2010 operation) and collected in detailed structure.

The variable 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, Christmas contribution).

PY120G - Sickness benefits

This variable was collected in detailed structure.

It included these following items:

- sickness benefit,
- allowance for care of family member,
- other cash benefit (accidental allowance, accidental annuity, lump-sum compensation, remuneration of trouble and hindered social application, remuneration of costs related to cost of treatment, extra payment to sickness and nursing allowances, compensation for loss in the service salary of policeman or the service income of the professional soldier).

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

PY130G - Disability benefits

This variable was collected in detailed structure.

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 for 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 or modification of special aids, for the purchase or modification of a motor vehicle, for modification of 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 for compensation of costs related to transportation for employees and lump-sum benefits provided by municipality, non-profit associations or by other entity).

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

In variable PY140G we collected:

- motivational scholarships, which are provided as merit scholarship or special scholarship,
- social scholarships for university students.

The **aim of providing scholarship** is financial support for students situated in unfavourable economical situation in order to meet the costs connecting with studies,

but also it is motivational appreciation of students for achieved excellent educational results and perfect performance of school duties, active participation in activities within educational and scientific field and representation of university on the field of culture and sport.

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

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

PY200G - Gross monthly earnings for employees

The variable was collected, but in terms of the fact that EU SILC 2010 is not a source for calculation of unadjusted gender pay gap, this variable was recorded only for national purposes.

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

Total gross income and disposable household income was calculated according to Document 065 (2010 operation).

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

Income variables on component level were collected on the base of personal interview in private households.

Since January 1-st 2009 there is used common currency – EUR (converse rate 1 EUR = 30,1260 SKK) due to integration of Slovak Republic into Euro-zone.

For EU SILC 2010 the income reference period was previous calendar year 2009, so all income components were collected in common currency - EUR. Data for all income variables on household level (data file H) and personal level (data file P) are recorded in EUR.

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

All income data was recorded as gross on component level.

4. COHERENCE

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

Achieved values were compared with information from external sources:

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

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

Table 12

	SILC 2010	Other source	Source
Households sharing of expenditures	1 911 664	1 911 664	<i>Demographic Research Centre, Infostat</i>
Working	2 395 811	2 365 800	<i>LFS. SO SR. 2009</i>
Working full time	2 330 333	2 280 900	<i>LFS. SO SR. 2009</i>
Working part-time	65 478	84 700	<i>LFS. SO SR. 2009</i>
Unemployed	397 080	324 200 335 490	<i>Methodology of LFS. SO SR. 2009</i> <i>disponible unemployed. methodology of CLSAF</i>
Pensioners	1 061 862	1 275 932	<i>Social Insurance.2009</i>

- number of households sharing of expenditures in EU SILC 2010 is the same than is expert estimate of Demographic Research Centre;
- number of working in EU SILC 2010 is higher by 1.3 % than LFS;
- number of working full time in EU SILC 2010 is higher by 2.1 % than LFS;
- number of working part time in LFS is higher by 29.4 % than EU SILC 2010;
- number of pensioners by Social Insurance is higher by 20.2 % than in EU SILC 2010.

2. Comparison of some target variables from EU SILC 2010 survey with LFS (1-st quarter 2010) and some target variables from EU SILC 2007-2010 surveys:

Table 13

PE040 Highest ISCED level attained - EU SILC 2010/LFS (1-st quarter 2010)

	EU SILC 2010	LFS
1 – primary education	0.7	1.4
2 – lower secondary education	16.7	19.7
3 – upper secondary education	63.6	65.2
4 - post-secondary non tertiary education	1.4	0.6
5 – first stage of tertiary education	16.8	12.4
6 – second stage of tertiary education	0.5	0.3
missing	0.2	0.4

Table 14

PE040 Highest ISCED level attained

	EU SILC 07	EU SILC 08	EU SILC 09	EU SILC 2010
1 – primary education	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
2 – lower secondary education	17.0	15.7	14.6	16.7
3 – upper secondary education	66.8	66.6	66.2	63.6
4 - post-secondary non tertiary education	0.0	1.8	1.7	1.4
5 – first stage of tertiary education	14.4	13.9	15.8	16.8
6 – second stage of tertiary education	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
missing	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2

Table 15

PL031 Self-defined current economic status - EU SILC 2010/LFS (1-st quarter 2010)

	EU SILC 2010		LFS	
	%	total	%	total
working (PL031 = 1,2,3,4)	51.2	2 395 811	49.9	2 283 100
unemployed (PL031 = 5)	8.5	397 080	8.9	407 100
economically inactive (PL031 = 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11)	40.3	1 884 792	41.2	1 886 000

Table 16

PL030/PL031 Self-defined current economic status

	EU SILC 07		EU SILC 08		EU SILC 09		EU SILC 2010	
	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total
working (PL030 = 1,2) for EU SILC 2009 and 2010 (PL031=1,2,3,4)	53.4	2 442 538	54.8	2 510 460	53.3	2 470 225	51.2	2 395 811
unemployed (PL030 = 3) for EU SILC 2009 and 2010 (PL031=5)	5.2	236 846	4.4	203 628	5.8	269 324	8.5	397 080
economically inactive (PL030=4,5,6,7,8,9) for EU SILC 2009 and 2010 (PL031=6,7,8,9,10,11)	41.4	1 889 962	40.7	1 863 759	40.9	1 898 301	40.3	1 884 792

Table 17

PL040 Status in employment - EU SILC 2010/LFS (1-st quarter 2010)(PL031=1,2,3,4)

	EU SILC 2010		LFS	
	%	total	%	total
Working (PL031 = 1,2,3,4)	100.0	2 395 811	100.0	2 283 100
- employees	88.9	2 130 217	83.5	1 906 900
- self-employed without employees	8.9	213 038	12.8	291 700
- self-employed with employees	2.2	51 626	3.5	79 800
- family worker	0.0	930	0.2	4 200
- missing	0.0	0	0.0	500

Table 18

PL040 Status in employment

(PL030=1,2), for EU SILC 2009 and 2010 (PL031=1,2,3,4)

	EU SILC 07		EU SILC 08		EU SILC 09		EU SILC 2010	
	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total
Working (PL031=1,2,3,4)	100.0	2 442 538	100.0	2 510 460	100.0	2 470 225	100.0	2 395 811
- employees	90.4	2 208 249	90.1	2 263 077	89.6	2 212 881	88.9	2 130 217
- self-employed without employees	7.4	180 407	7.4	186 708	8.5	209 997	8.9	213 038
- self-employed with employees	2.2	53 565	2.4	59 626	1.9	47 347	2.2	51 626
- family worker	0.0	0	0.0	662	0.0	0	0.0	930
- missing	0.0	317	0.0	387	0.0	0	0.0	0

Table 19**PL050 Working by Classification of Occupation – ISCO-88 (COM)****EU SILC 2010/LFS (1-st quarter 2010)**

	EU SILC 2010	LFS
	%	%
working (PL031 = 1,2,3,4)	100.0	100.0
- Legislators. senior officials and managers	5.5	6.1
- Scientists and brain workers	13.3	11.3
- Technical. medical. pedagogical and related fields professionals	24.3	20.0
- Administrative workers (officials)	8.6	6.4
- Workers in services and trade	13.2	14.9
- Qualified workers in agriculture. forestry and related fields	0.8	0.8
- Craftsmen and qualified producers. repairmen	16.2	17.0
- Plant and machine operators	11.1	14.2
- Supporting and non-qualified staff	6.5	8.7
- Armed forces	0.3	0.6
- Missing	0.2	0.0

Table 20**PL050 Working by Classification of Occupation – ISCO-88 (COM)**

(PL030=1,2), for EU SILC 2009 and 2010 (PL031=1,2,3,4)

	EU SILC 07	EU SILC 08	EU SILC 09	EU SILC 10
	%	%	%	%
working (PL031=1,2,3,4)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Legislators. senior officials and managers	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.5
- Scientists and brain workers	11.6	13.1	13.9	13.3
- Technical. medical. pedagogical and related fields professionals	18.8	21.6	22.8	24.3
- Administrative workers (officials)	8.4	8.8	9.2	8.6
- Workers in services and trade	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.2
- Qualified workers in agriculture. forestry and related fields	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.8
- Craftsmen and qualified producers. repairmen	17.5	17.9	16.6	16.2
- Plant and machine operators	12.6	12.4	11.9	11.1
- Supporting and non-qualified staff	11.3	7.1	5.9	6.5
- Armed forces	-	-	0.3	0.3
- Missing	-	0.3	0.4	0.2

Table 21**PL111 Working by economic activity – NACE (Rev 2)****EU SILC 2010/LFS (1-st quarter 2010)**

	EU SILC 2010	LFS
	%	%
working (PL031 = 1,2,3,4)	100.0	100.0
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.7	3.4
- Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.6
- Manufacturing	21.3	22.7
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.2	1.2
- Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1.3	1.3
- Construction	9.3	11.1
- Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	12.3	13.9

and motorcycles		
- Transportation and storage	6.7	5.9
- Accommodation and food service activities	3.7	4.5
- Information and communication	2.7	2.4
- Financial and insurance activities	3.0	2.0
- Real estate activities	0.6	0.7
- Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.1	3.3
- Administrative and support service activities	2.0	2.3
- Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	12.5	8.0
- Education	8.0	7.2
- Human health and social work activities	5.9	6.6
- Art, entertainment and recreation	1.7	1.2
- Other service activities	1.5	1.5
- Activities of households as employers	0.0	0.2
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0
- Missing	0.2	0.0

5. MODULE 2010 – INTRA-HOUSEHOLD SHARING OF RESOURCES

5.1 Observation of variables in questionnaires

Variables of module 2010 were collected in accordance with Doc. EU SILC 065 (2010 operation). Variables defined at household level were collected in household questionnaire within topical module of questions: *10. Management of common household finances* (variables HA010 to HA070). Variables defined at personal level were collected in personal questionnaire within four following modules of questions *8. Sharing of resources by individuals within household* (variables PA020, PA090, PA010, PA150, PA130, PA140), *9. Decision-making of partners on intra-household sharing of resources* (PA110, PA030, PA050 to PA080), *10. Decision-making of partners on expenses to make for the children within household* (PA040), *11. Decision-making of household members on expenses to make for the children* (PA100, PA160).

Concerning optional variables, variables PA130 *Time spent on leisure* (question C87) and PA140 *Time spent on household work, child care and care for other dependants* (question C89), were taken into account in personal questionnaire. Both of them were collected in more detailed structure. Within variable PA130 we asked about number of hours spent in typical week with activities: sport and outdoor activities, education (including self-education in leisure time), public activities (participation in activities of political parties, volunteering and others), other leisure time activities (e.g. social life and entertainment, games as well as consumption of mass media). In variable PA140 we asked about number of hours spent in typical week with activities: household work (e.g. household upkeep, food management, gardening and others) and child care and care for other dependants in respondent's household and family.

Other optional variables included on personal level were PA150 Money spent per month for own use (question C86) and PA160 Money spent per month for children by the interviewed person (question C94).

Only one optional variable: *PA120 Time spent commuting to and from work* was not included into questionnaire due to possible methodological difficulties.

At national level within 2010 module we collected additional national variable about average number of hours respondent sleeps daily (question C88).

From compulsory variables, variable PA020 *Access to a bank account* was split into 2 separate questions at national level: 1-st one about whether respondent has at least one bank account held in his/her own name, the 2-nd one whether respondent has official access, meaning the right to withdraw funds for personal use, to a bank account/accounts, which are not held in his/her own name.

All questions and definitions of compulsory and optional 2010 module variables were in accordance with Doc. 065 (2010 operation).

5.2 Knowledge from data collection made in households

On the base of knowledge obtained during fieldwork, module 2010 was considered by interviewers and respondents difficult in terms of methodology and also time-consuming. The main sources of difficulties were using several reference populations in one module, what was complicated in terms of following skipping rules and guidelines for each reference population, mainly if PAPI as data collection is used. Additional explanations to different reference populations were also time-consuming.

Generally, aim and content of the module 2010 (Intra-household sharing of resources) did not lead to any negative reactions from side of respondents, even if some variables caused problems or respondents were less willing to provide answer and in some cases questions needed small consultation with spouse/partner.

Bigger methodological difficulties were connected with answering questions at personal level. More negative reactions were invoked in minority of respondents in questions about access to a bank account (PA020) and question about time spent on leisure (PA130), because they considered them to be encroachment on their privacy. The same negative feelings were in questions aimed at personal income (PA010), expenditures spent on own use (PA150) and expenditures spent for children (PA160), especially in the case of socially deprived households, which manage their household budget with certain difficulties.

In terms of methodology (comprehensibility of variable's content) and also in terms of answering (precision of provided estimation) respondents considered as the most problematic questions, in which numeric data was required (i.e. monthly amount or number of hours – variables PA150, PA160, PA130, PA140, PA110). Specifically, variable PA160 caused in the case of some respondents problem to provide answer at personal level, if household spent money for children together (less complicated would be collected information at household level). Problematic was also considering what all should have respondent included into expenditures for children. Variables PA090 (Ability to decide about expenses for your own personal consumption, your leisure activities and hobbies) and PA150 (Money spent per month for own use) meant the biggest problem for students and persons without

own personal income. Time-consuming were questions about time spent on leisure (PA130) and activities related to household and family (PA140), mainly in the view of that both of them were collected in more detailed structure for national purpose.