



EU-SILC 2006 Operation

Final quality report

Czech Republic



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1. Common longitudinal European Union indicators based on the longitudinal component of EU-SILC

For the two-year panel EU-SILC (2005-2006) no longitudinal indicators were specified.

2. Accuracy

2.1 Sampling design

2.1.1 Type of sampling

The survey was carried out on the whole territory of the Czech Republic. The sample size of newly selected dwellings (first wave in 2006) was 5750 dwellings. Dwellings were selected using stratified two-stage sampling design. Small geographical areas (CEUs - census enumeration units) were first sampled as primary sampling units with probability proportional to their size. In the second stage, 10 dwellings were sampled in each sampled CEU.

2.1.2 Sampling units

Census Enumeration Districts (CEUs) constitute the first-stage sampling units. CEUs are small geographical areas covering the whole territory of the country. They are used as enumeration districts during the census, but their use is more general. Continuously updated geographical register is maintained by the CZSO, where these units form the basic geographical layer, on which subsequent aggregations are based. This register is the base for an integrated hierarchical geographical information system and is the base for databases of regional indicators and statistical data.

For each CEU, a list of all buildings is maintained in the register. This list is updated from administrative data of the construction authorities (new buildings', flats' or commercial premises' acceptance protocols, demolitions' protocols). For each building, the number of dwelling units is recorded.

CEUs vary considerably in size measured in number of dwelling units in them. Before drawing of the first stage sample, the sampling frame of CEUs had to be adjusted in two ways:

- As noted above, CEUs have wider use than sampling of dwellings and there are CEUs not containing any buildings with dwellings (like industrial areas, railway stations and the like). These CEUs, where the number of dwellings is zero, are dropped from the sampling frame.
- In order to enable incorporation of small census enumeration units into the sampling process (to reach the required full geographical coverage of the national territory), small CEUs (with less than 20 inhabited dwellings) were merged with adjacent CEUs and this larger merged CEU entered the first stage of sampling. Therefore, in some cases, the 10 dwellings sampled in the second stage belong to two, in exceptional cases even more, real administrative CEUs. The survey design variable DB060 (PSU) is later coded according to this adjusted structure of the sampling frame, to keep the dwellings together as they were actually sampled.

In the second stage, 10 dwellings were sampled in each sampled CEU. CZSO's regional fieldwork units (each covering one of the 14 NUTS3 administrative regions) received the list of selected dwellings (address + identification number of the flat in buildings with more than one flat). Before the actual fieldwork, the regional fieldwork units' staff carried out identification of the newly selected dwellings and filled in the contact names on the list of selected dwellings for interviewers.

The ultimate sampling unit was the dwelling, i.e. all persons with usual residence in that dwelling (their only place of residence or their main place of residence, according to the EU-SILC definition) were included in the survey. This includes also foreign nationals and sub-tenants living in the selected dwelling.

The household definition is based on the sharing of expenditures concept, in line with the definition of Paragraph 115 of the national Civil Code and the EU-SILC household definition – based on the declaration of the persons in sampled dwelling unit that they permanently live together and finance together expenditures to cover their needs (sharing of expenditure principle).

2.1.3 Stratification criteria

The sampling of CEUs is stratified by region (NUTS4) and municipality size with following four categories:

- below 2 000 inhabitants
- 2000 – 9999 inhabitants
- 10 000 – 49 999 inhabitants
- 50 000 and more inhabitants

2.1.4 Sample size and allocation criteria

Besides 4286 dwellings (4351 households), which responded in 2005 (second wave in 2006), the sample size was supplemented by the new sample of 5750 dwellings (first wave in 2006). This new sample was allocated to the strata using proportional algorithm (proportionally to the number of dwellings in the sampling frame).

2.1.5 Sample selection schemes

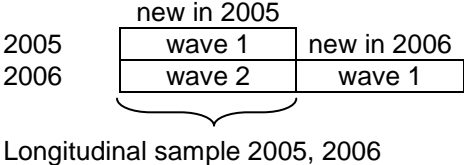
In the first stage, CEUs were sampled with probability proportional to size (number of dwellings). Simple random sampling without replacement is used for sampling of constant number of 10 dwellings in each sampled CEU.

2.1.6 Sample distribution over time

Due to the limited duration of the fieldwork period, the survey was organized as a one-shot survey. The fieldwork started on the 25th of February and ended on the 23rd of April. Sample was not distributed into separate waves over the duration of the fieldwork.

2.1.7 Renewal of the sample: Rotational groups

The survey will in the long term use the integrated four-year rotational panel design. Since the 2005 operation was the first year of the survey, there was only one sample replication and no rotation was applied. Due to the relatively small sample size in 2005, all responding households were carried over to the 2006 operation. The 2006 sample therefore consists of two sample replications (household sampled in 2005 (second interviews) and households newly sampled in 2006 (first interviews)). One new sample replication was added also in 2007 and 2008. The rotational scheme with four replications will be functional starting in 2009, when the households from the 2005 operation will be dropped from the sample.



The sample rotation will be at the level of CEUs as primary sampling units (whole CEUs will be added to/dropped from the sample).

2.1.8 Weightings

2.1.8.1 Design factor

The sample was designed as a self-weighting sample. Design factor for all sampled dwellings is equal to 1.

2.1.8.2 Non-response adjustments

The original sample was designed as a self-weighting probability sample. However, non-ignorable level of non-response biased the structure of the sample of achieved interviews. There was under-representation of the self-employed, of the unemployed as well as of persons living in larger cities. On the other hand, there was overrepresentation of persons in the retirement age and of persons living in family houses.

Due to the limited information on non-respondents of the first wave restricted only to the geographical information obtainable from the sampling frame, the possibilities for modelling using propensity to response models were quite limited. There was an option by second wave households to utilize information, which was obtained from previous SILC wave, and to adjust their previous year weights for attrition. In that case it would be difference between first and second wave weighting procedures. Experimental computations show that this method would entail excessive weights variability increase. Therefore, united calibration for both waves was used as the method for correcting non-response.

The achieved sample was re-weighted using the integrated calibration technique (producing the same weights on household and personal level). This technique ensures that the weighted sample structure corresponds to a set of known external population characteristics. The calculations were implemented using the CALMAR software in SAS.

2.1.8.3 Adjustments to external data

The calibration was done for weights that were in cross-sectional file obtained. In longitudinal data files was calibration done for DB090 in case of 2006 data.

The following calibration variables were used:

- number of inhabited dwellings in each NUTS3 region, subdivided into family houses (detached and semi-detached houses) and flats, based on the 2001 Census continuously updated from administrative sources of construction authorities
- population characteristics in each NUTS 3 region:
 - o population totals from demographic statistics
 - o economic activity characteristics in each NUTS3 region:
 - number of pensioners (excl. pensions for orphans), based on the administrative data from social security administration
 - number of unemployed (registered unemployed from administrative source of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, corrected for unregistered unemployment using the Labour Force Survey data)
 - number of self-employed (estimate based on the Labour Force Survey)
 - number of children aged 0-15 (from demographic statistics)
- population characteristics at the national level:
 - o age groups 0-15, 16-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+ - based on the demographic statistics)
 - o gender at the national level (based on the demographic statistics)
 - o municipality size at the national level (below 2 000 inhabitants, 2 000 - 9 999, 10 000 - 49 999, 50 000+ inhabitants)

Since the target population of the survey was persons living in private households, the demographic statistics aggregate data were adjusted by subtracting institutionalised population (from social security administrative data) and persons in prisons.

2.1.8.4 Final longitudinal weights

In the first wave, the longitudinal base weights (RB060) are identical to the cross-sectional weights.

2.1.8.5 Non-response adjustments

For first wave is the situation same as in case the cross-sectional files. Due to panel data non-response adjustment was feasible for second survey year and personal base weights (RB062) was adjusted to compensate the lost o the sample due to the attrition.

2.1.8.6 Adjustments to external data

The longitudinal weight RB062 was derived from RB060. Because the sum of RB062 weights should be equal the size of the longitudinal population of individuals in scope for the two last waves, the weights was multiplied by ratio of longitudinal and cross-sectional population. The longitudinal population 2005-2006 differs from 2005 population for died and moved abroad people. The sources are same as in 2.1.8.3

2.1.8.7 Final longitudinal weights

No further adjustments were applied to longitudinal weights apart from the methods described in the previous sections.

2.1.8.8 Final cross-sectional weights

Final household cross-sectional weight was result of Calmar calibration.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
Weights DB090	7483	100	2600	538.24	242.17

The number of cross-sectional weights (number of DB090>0 is 7498) differs from the number of successfully interviewed households by 15. There can be more than one household in the dwelling and in these cases occurred that one of the households in the dwelling refused the interview (3 cases), was unable to respond (1 case), moved (7 cases) or the households have merged (4 cases) while at least one of the households in the dwelling was successfully interviewed. Since the calibration is performed at the dwelling level, these households get also non-zero weight. Nevertheless the number of successfully interviewed households is 7483.

2.1.9 Substitutions

Substitutions were not used.

2.2 Sampling errors

Mean, number of observations and standard errors:

Imputation on household level means imputed income just for some household members.

Table 1 For income components 2006 (cross-sectional)

Income components	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Total disposable household income (HY020)	272113	7472	7482	3046.0
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits (HY022)	246031	7472	7482	3152.9
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits (HY023)	196240	7364	7374	3319.1
Net income components at household level				
Income from rental of a property or land (HY040N)	966	304	304	156.5
Family/Children related allowances (HY050N)	6985	2063	2063	230.0
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060N)	2061	316	316	236.6
Housing allowances (HY070N)	581	424	424	41.6
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080N)	2031	576	576	165.2
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110N)	1	2	2	0.8
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130N)	1191	375	375	114.3
Gross income components at household level				
Income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)	1136	304	304	184.2
Interest, dividends ... (HY090G)	3065	1165	1165	507.7
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)				
Net income components at personal level				
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010N)	71355	7039	7050	1045.9
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035N)	1885	5140	5144	46.0
Value of goods produced by own-consumption (PY070N)	859	2697	2701	38.5
Pension from individual private plans (PY080N)	162	83	83	40.2
Unemployment benefits (PY090N)	856	500	501	55.8
Old-age benefits (PY100N)	21907	4361	4361	471.7
Survivor' benefits (PY110N)	1640	1269	1269	72.3
Sickness benefits (PY120N)	1690	1097	1097	83.9
Disability benefits (PY130N)	4975	1123	1123	204.1
Education-related allowances (PY140N)	49	86	86	12.2
Net income components at personal level				
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	94040	7039	7050	1440.5
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	23262	1078	1086	1507.8

Cross-sectional sample 2006

Table 2 For the equivalised disposable income 2006 (cross-sectional)

Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Subclasses by household size:				
1 household member	136260	2123	2123	3983.6
2 household members	165829	2498	2498	2326.8
3 household members	176191	1235	1235	3128.4
4 and more	156028	1627	1627	3106.7
Population by age group:				
<25	150118	4784	4784	2568.7
25-34	177241	2511	2511	2797.7
35-44	160462	2240	2240	3138.9
45-54	184875	2311	2311	3853.5
55-64	168216	2705	2705	1956.7
65+	133312	3279	3279	1449.1
Population by sex:				
Male	163774	8426	8426	1776.8
Female	158205	9404	9404	1798.2

Cross-sectional sample 2006

The estimated standard errors take into account the complex sampling scheme used in the survey (stratification, two-stage design). Results were obtained using the linearisation method. The computations were done in R 2.4.0 software, survey package 3.6-5.

2.3 Non-sampling errors

2.3.1 Sampling frame and coverage errors

Sampling frame covers existing buildings with the information on number of dwelling units in each building (see part on sampling units for description of the register of CEUs).

Out of the 5750 newly sampled dwelling unit records (in the first wave), 255 were found to be ineligible for the survey (4.4%). Fieldwork staff undertaking pre-fieldwork identification of sampled dwelling units and interviewers must declare clear confirmation of the fact, that the dwelling unit was not located.

2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

Development of the questionnaires

Data collection had the form of an interview and interviewers filled in the answers into paper questionnaires (PAPI data collection).

The survey was conducted using paper questionnaires designed for OCR technology data capture (scanning). The first SILC questionnaires were developed in 2004. The inputs for designing the questionnaires were the questionnaires from Microcensus surveys (national income survey), the harmonised description of EU-SILC target variables (technical document SILC 065) and the blueprint questionnaire in English used for previous SILC pilots in old Member States. Basic questionnaire structure follows the practice already well established in the Microcensus, with three main forms: dwelling unit questionnaire with household membership roster, household questionnaire and personal questionnaire. The questionnaires were first tested in pilot survey of 600 randomly sampled households (Spring 2004). The pilot project involved 14 future regional co-ordinators of the survey and small group of experienced interviewers (2-3 per region). After this fieldwork test, questionnaire was updated and partly re-designed, with active involvement of the regional staff and the participating interviewers. Together with the questionnaires, detailed interviewers guidelines were developed with binding instructions to all questions.

The content of the survey was divided into three questionnaires with different units of reference:

Questionnaire A (dwelling unit questionnaire): contained the roster with the list of all persons with usual residence in the selected dwelling, their basic demographic and social characteristics, information on sharing of expenses to determine household units and relationship of each person to the main user of the dwelling and to the head of household.

Questionnaire B (household questionnaire): filled in for each household, contained information on housing, childcare, financial situation of the household, consumer durables, inter-household transfers paid and received, consumption from household own production (i.e. small scale farming and similar activities), family social benefits, rental income and paid regular taxes on wealth (buildings and land).

Questionnaire C (personal questionnaire): filled in by each household member aged 16+ as of 31.12.2005 (i.e. persons born in 1989 and earlier). This questionnaire contained information on labour status and employment, personal income, participation in private pension plans, health, education and selected biographical information. The questionnaire C was supplemented with the EU-SILC Module 2006 (cultural and social participation).

Reference periods

- Age: 31.12.2005
- Other demographic variables: marital status, education: at the date of the interview
- Current employment variables (current employment status, occupation, ...): at the date of the interview
- Income data: calendar year 2005
- Housing, consumer durables, financial and social situation of household: at the date of the interview, unless the question specifically refers to some other reference period

Interviewers

The survey was performed by 754 interviewers (approximately 13 households per interviewer). The following table shows the successfulness of the interviewers by their basic characteristics (if there are more than one household in the dwelling, at least one interviewed household is considered as successfully surveyed).

Table 3 Response by interviewers' characteristics (%)

Interviewers' characteristics	Total	Wave 1	Wave 2
Age:			
Age ≤ 40	73.72	63.23	86.32
Age 41-60	75.47	65.84	89.49
Age > 60	79.13	67.99	92.24
Sex:			
Male	73.56	61.66	88.23
Female	76.64	66.82	89.39
Education:			
Primary	82.93	76.27	90.05
Lower secondary	77.66	67.03	91.07
Upper secondary	75.62	65.08	89.43
Tertiary education	72.75	62.69	85.28
Economic activity:			
Employed	74.84	63.82	88.80
Student	72.61	64.61	81.69
Retired	78.55	68.29	91.70
Unemployed	70.78	55.67	96.49
Parental leave	73.77	66.14	88.06
Inactive	72.22	63.27	82.93
Experience with surveys:			
SILC 2005 – yes	82.11	63.47	90.19
- no	70.30	66.15	85.84
Other	77.66	66.39	90.39
Different interviewer in 2005			85.83
Same interviewer as in 2005			90.98
Total	75.82	65.48	89.07

Data processing

Data were captured using OCR technology (scanning). After the data collection in the field, the questionnaire material is gathered by the regional fieldwork staff. While accepting the material from each interviewers, the initial check is performed – the way, how the questionnaires are filled, completeness of the questionnaires, basic consistence checks. Then, control sum of numerical values on each page is calculated and filled by the regional coding staff. Larger tables, with more numerical data, have their own control sums. At the same time, the coding staff coded some variables – occupation (ISCO), sector of employment (NACE) and country codes for country of birth and citizenship variables.

After this preparatory phase, questionnaires are scanned into raw data files. CZSO has three specialised scanning units with technical equipment and expertise in this data capture technology. This technology is also used extensively in business and agricultural surveys. Control sums are automatically checked during scanning. Whenever the sum of captured values does not match the control sum or when some number is not properly recognised, that position of the questionnaire appears as image on the screen of the operator for verification. Images of the scanned questionnaires are also stored with the captured data with unique filenames allowing linking of each data record with the image of the questionnaire, from which the data were captured.

The raw data files are then subject to initial centrally performed checks – checking the integrity of identification numbers, consistency with the sample, completeness of the questionnaire sets for all dwellings. Regional staff is responsible for further checking of the data for their respective region, using a special software application containing a set of logical controls, captured data and linked images of the questionnaires. Three kinds of errors are distinguished: critical errors (must be corrected, limited to a small set of key consistency issues), errors to verify (must be commented, involving contacting the interviewer in charge of that household, if additional information is necessary) and informative flags (extraordinary or unusual situations, which should be looked at).

2.3.3 Non-response errors

2.3.3.1 Achieved sample size

5750 new dwellings entered the survey (1st wave) and 4406 dwellings were revisited – 4286 at the last year's address and 120 were tracked to their new home. The fieldwork revealed that among the total of 10,156 dwellings in the sample there were 392 dwellings (4%) unoccupied, unlocated or ineligible because the households had moved. Since there was no substitution for these ineligible units, the survey was conducted in 9 764 dwellings and 9 877 households. There were 113 additional interviewed households in these dwellings, since in 105 dwellings there are more households in one dwelling unit (household definition is based on sharing of expenses). Two another households could be considered as ineligible since they were not included in the database for certain reason and these households are involved in other reasons of non-response.

The overview of the survey response can be summarised by Table 8:

Table 4 Sample size – households

	Households			%		
	Total	1st wave	2nd wave	Total	1st wave	2nd wave
Total	9877	5547	4330	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Response	7483	3631	3852	75.8	65.5	89.0
- Non-response	2394	1916	478	24.2	34.5	11.0
From non-response:				100.0	100.0	100.0
- refusals (unwillingness to give information)	1793	1421	372	75.0	74.2	78.2
- not contacted, temporarily absent	480	394	86	20.1	20.6	18.1
- unable to respond (health limitation)	96	79	17	4.0	4.1	3.6
- other reasons (linguistic etc.)	25	22	3	1.0	1.1	0.2

Refusals also include situations when the household did not refuse the survey as such, but did not accept to provide the information on income to the extent, which would qualify the household as successfully interviewed. The definition of successfully interviewed household allowed missing income data for only one person and the person must not be the head of the household. Non-contacts, temporarily absent category cover situations, when the interviewer did not establish contact with the selected household, despite the prescribed minimum number of three attempts of personal contact. Response rates on regional (NUTS3) level differ from the national average by approximately ± 10 percentage points.

Table 5 Regional disparities in response

Region (NUTS3)	Total			1st wave			2nd wave		
	HHs in survey	response		HHs in survey	response		HHs in survey	response	
		count	%		count	%		count	%
Praha	1190	676	56.8	741	317	42.8	449	359	80.0
Stredocesky	1062	751	70.7	613	391	63.8	449	360	80.2
Jihocesky	596	451	75.7	346	230	66.5	250	221	88.4
Plzensky	583	462	79.2	309	213	68.9	274	249	90.9
Karlovarsky	285	245	86.0	165	127	77.0	120	118	98.3
Ustecky	797	616	77.3	440	312	70.9	357	304	85.2
Liberecky	400	300	75.0	228	149	65.4	172	151	87.8
Kralovehradecky	509	398	78.2	284	180	63.4	225	218	96.9
Pardubicky	485	388	80.0	274	193	70.4	211	195	92.4
Vysocina	484	405	83.7	247	190	76.9	237	215	90.7
Jihomoravsky	1016	746	73.4	591	358	60.6	425	388	91.3
Olomoucky	655	515	78.6	343	231	67.3	312	284	91.0
Zlinsky	538	439	81.6	295	218	73.9	243	221	90.9
Moravskoslezsky	1277	1091	85.4	671	522	77.8	606	569	93.9
CZ Total	9877	7483	75.8	5547	3631	65.5	4330	3852	89.0

The lowest achieved response rate was in the Praha region, almost 57 percent. This result has its objective reasons, as in any other large city, the social environment and dwelling structure in this metropolitan region is the least favourable for conducting household surveys. For the remaining regions, the differences between response rates are not large. As in other surveys, the highest response rates were achieved in the Eastern part of the country (Moravskoslezsky, Vysocina, Zlinsky regions). Karlovarsky region (West Bohemia) is the remaining region with response rate above 80 percent. The other regions have response rates between 70 and 80 percent.

Participation in the national EU-SILC survey is voluntary, there is no duty imposed on households to provide the required information, like it is for example in the population census. The household must be informed about the content of the survey and that its participation is voluntary and left to its decision. The main reasons for refusal reported from the field are privacy reasons (objections against giving personal information and fear of misuse of the personal data), unwillingness to report income, fear of contact with interviewers as strangers. There is a considerable group of persons, who, as a matter of principle, strictly refuse to give any information about them and their households.

SILC data files non-response characteristics, with the SILC harmonised response rates

Table 6 Accepted interviews by waves

	2nd wave	1st wave	Total
Accepted household interviews	3852	3631	7483
Accepted personal interviews	7717	7139	14856
Number of persons aged 16 years and older	7717	7139	14856
Sample persons	7627	7139	14766
Co-resident	90		90

Cross-sectional sample 2006

2.3.3.2 Unit non-response

First wave

· Household non-response rates (NRh)

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

Where

$$Ra = \frac{\text{Number of addresses successfully contacted}}{\text{Number of valid addresses selected}}$$
$$= \frac{\sum [DB120 = 11]}{\sum [DB120 = all] - \sum [DB120 = 23]} = \frac{5547}{5802 - 0} = 0.956$$

$$Rh = \frac{\text{Number of household interviews completed and accepted for the database}}{\text{Number of eligible households at contacted addresses}}$$
$$= \frac{\sum [DB135 = 1]}{\sum [DB130 = all]} = \frac{3631}{5547} = 0.655$$

$$NRh = (1 - 0.956 * 0.655) * 100 = 37.4$$

The household non-response rate is 37.4%.

· Individual non-response rates (NRp)

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

Where

$$Rp = \frac{\text{Number of personal interview completed}}{\text{Number of eligible individuals}} = \frac{7139}{7139} = 1$$

$$NRp = (1 - 1) * 100 = 0.0$$

The individual non-response rate is 0.0%.

· Overall individual non-response rates (*NRp)

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

$$*NRp = (1 - (0.956 * 0.655 * 1)) * 100 = 37.4$$

The overall individual non-response rate is 37.4%.

Response rate for households – second wave (Longitudinal sample 2005,2006)

Table 7 Response rate for households

SAMPLE OUTCOME

	in wave 2	DB130=11		DB120=22	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	NC	DB110=10	DB120=23	Total
in wave 1		DB135=1	DB135=2										
DB130=11	DB135=1	3812			82	17	3	360		73	4		4351
	DB135=2												0

NEW HOUSEHOLD IN WAVE 2

DB110=8	40			4			11	2					57
DB110=9													0
Total	3852	0	0	86	17	3	371	2	73	4	0		4408

Respons rate for households

Wave response rate	0.874
Refusal rate	0.084
No-contacted and others	0.038
Longitudinal follow up rate	0.900
Follow-up ratio	0.910
Achieved sample size ratio	0.885

Response rate for persons

Table 8 Response rate for persons

SAMPLE PERSONS FROM THE SAMPLE FORWARDED FROM LAST WAVE (2005)

	RB250=11-13	Not completed because of									Total
		RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33	HHnc	Pn	PI	
RB110=1-2	7482										7482
RB110=6									48		48
RB120=2									5		5
RB120=3									14		14
RB120=4										77	77
DB135=2 or -1, or DB110=7, or DB120=21-23 or -1, or DB130=21-24 or -1								968			968
DB110=3-6								35			35

NEW SAMPLE PERSONS

Reached age 16	123										123
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NON-SAMPLE PERSONS 16+

No in wave 1	88										88
Total	7693							1003	67	77	8840

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

Table 9 Distribution of households by DB110, DB120, DB130 and DB135

HOUSEHOLD STATUS

	DB110										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2005									7068		7068
%									100.00		100.00
2006	4205	69	5	7	35		26	57		4	4408
%	95.39	1.57	0.11	0.16	0.79		0.59	1.29		0.09	100.00

RECORD OF CONTACT AT ADDRESS

	DB120				Total
	11	21	22	23	
2005	6715	5		348	7068
%	95.01	0.07		4.92	100.00
2006	124	2			126
%	98.41	1.59			100.00

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE RESULT

	DB130					Total
	11	21	22	23	24	
2005	4351	1784	464	96	20	6715
%	64.80	26.57	6.91	1.43	0.30	100.00
2006	3852	371	86	17	3	4329
%	88.98	8.57	1.99	0.39	0.07	100.00

HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW ACCEPTANCE

	DB135=1	DB135=2	Total
2005	4351		4351
%	100.00		100.00
2006	3852		3852
%	100.00		100.00

Longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

2.3.3.4 Distribution of persons for membership status (RB110)

Table 10 Distribution of persons for membership status (RB110)

	Current household members				No current household members			Total
	RB110=1	RB110=2	RB110=3	RB110=4	RB120=2 to 4	RB110=6	RB110=7	
2006	8955	29	97	74	111	48		9314
%	96.15	0.31	1.04	0.79	1.19	0.52		100.00

Longitudinal sample 2005, 2006 – second wave

Table 11 Distribution of persons moving out by variable RB120

	RB120				Total
	1	2	3	4	
2006	51	6	14	91	162
%	31.48	3.70	8.64	56.17	100.00

Longitudinal sample 2005, 2006 – second wave

2.3.3.5 Item non-response

In Tables 16-18 an overview of the item non-response for all income variables is presented. The percentage households having received an amount, the percentage of households with missing values and the percentage of households with partial information is calculated.

These percentages are calculated as follows:

% of households having received an amount: number of households (or persons) who have received something (yes to a filter) / total

% of households with missing values: number of households (or persons) who said that they have received something but did not give any amount (no partial information) / number of households (or persons) who have received something (yes to a filter)

% of households with partial information: number of households (or persons) who said that they have received something but gave partial information (amounts were not given for all components) / number of households (or persons) who have received something (yes to a filter)

Table 12 Overview of the non-response for the income variables 2005 (first wave)

Item non-response (overview for different income components)¹	% of households having received an amount	% of households with missing values (before imputation)	% of households with partial information (before imputation)
Total gross household income (HY010)	100.00	0.00	0.39
Total disposable household income (HY020)	100.00	0.00	0.39
Total disposable household income before social transfers except old-age and survivor's benefits (HY022)	98.14	0.00	0.39
Total disposable household income including social transfers except old-age and survivor's benefits (HY023)	83.66	0.00	0.39
Net income components at household level			
Income from rental of a property or land (HY040N)	4.11	0.00	0.00
Family related allowances (HY050N)	26.96	0.00	0.00
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060N)	3.88	0.00	0.00
Housing allowance (HY070N)	5.81	0.00	0.00
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080N)	7.33	0.00	0.00
Income received by people aged < 16 (HY110N)	0.05	0.00	0.00
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120N)	44.84	0.00	0.00
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130N)	5.06	0.00	0.00
Tax on income and social contributions (HY140N)	68.17	0.00	0.00
Gross income components at household level			
Income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)	4.11	0.00	0.00
Family related allowances (HY050G)	26.96	0.00	0.00
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	3.88	0.00	0.00
Housing allowance (HY070G)	5.81	0.00	0.00
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G)	7.33	0.00	0.00
Interests, dividends, etc. (HY090G)	16.82	0.00	0.00
Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G)	7.70	0.00	0.00
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	44.84	0.00	0.00
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130G)	5.06	0.00	0.00
Tax on income and social contributions (HY140G)	68.17	0.00	0.39

¹ For the more detailed definitions of the SILC income variables, please refer to the SILC UDB Documentation.

	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputation)	% of persons with partial information (before imputation)
Net income components at personal level			
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010N)	47.90	0.12	0.00
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035N)	32.24	0.03	0.00
Value of goods produced by own-consumption (PY070N)	18.34	0.00	0.00
Pension from individual private plans (PY080N)	0.57	0.00	0.00
Unemployment benefits (PY090N)	4.03	0.03	0.00
Old age benefits (PY100N)	29.18	0.00	0.00
Survivor' benefits (PY110N)	8.50	0.00	0.00
Sickness benefits (PY120N)	6.34	0.00	0.00
Disability benefits (PY130N)	7.04	0.00	0.00
Education-related allowances (PY140N)	1.39	0.00	0.00
Gross income components at personal level			
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	47.90	0.12	0.00
Non cash employee income (PY020G)	1.74	0.01	0.00
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G)	32.24	0.03	0.00
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	7.43	0.05	0.00
Value of goods produced by own-consumption (PY070G)	18.34	0.00	0.00
Pension from individual private plans (PY080G)	0.57	0.00	0.00
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	4.03	0.03	0.00
Old age benefits (PY100G)	29.23	0.00	0.00
Survivor' benefits (PY110G)	8.50	0.00	0.00
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	6.34	0.00	0.00
Disability benefits (PY130G)	7.04	0.00	0.00
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	1.39	0.00	0.00

Longitudinal sample 2005,2006

Table 13 Overview of the non-response for the income variables 2006 (second wave)

Item non-response (overview for different income components)²	% of households having received an amount	% of households with missing values (before imputation)	% of households with partial information (before imputation)
Total gross household income (HY010)	100.00	0.00	0.18
Total disposable household income (HY020)	100.00	0.00	0.18
Total disposable household income before social transfers except old-age and survivor's benefits (HY022)	98.81	0.00	0.18
Total disposable household income including social transfers except old-age and survivor's benefits (HY023)	87.93	0.00	0.21
Net income components at household level			
Income from rental of a property or land (HY040N)	4.65	1.12	0.00
Family related allowances (HY050N)	26.95	0.00	0.00
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060N)	4.36	0.00	0.00
Housing allowance (HY070N)	5.45	0.00	0.00
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080N)	7.40	0.00	0.00
Income received by people aged < 16 (HY110N)	0.05	0.00	0.00
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120N)	60.67	0.00	0.00
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130N)	4.57	0.00	0.00
Tax on income and social contributions (HY140N)	67.68	0.00	0.00
Gross income components at household level			
Income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)	4.65	1.12	0.00
Family related allowances (HY050G)	26.95	0.00	0.00
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	4.36	0.00	0.00
Housing allowance (HY070G)	5.45	0.00	0.00
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G)	7.40	0.00	0.00
Interests, dividends, etc. (HY090G)	17.13	0.00	0.00
Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G)	8.64	0.00	0.00
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	60.67	0.00	0.00
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130G)	4.57	0.00	0.00
Tax on income and social contributions (HY140G)	67.68	0.00	0.00

² For the more detailed definitions of the SILC income variables, please refer to the SILC UDB Documentation.

	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputation)	% of persons with partial information (before imputation)
Net income components at personal level			
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010N)	47.88	0.00	0.00
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035N)	35.12	0.00	0.00
Value of goods produced by own-consumption (PY070N)	20.38	4.07	0.00
Pension from individual private plans (PY080N)	0.58	0.00	0.00
Unemployment benefits (PY090N)	3.10	0.00	0.00
Old age benefits (PY100N)	29.83	0.00	0.00
Survivor' benefits (PY110N)	8.89	0.00	0.00
Sickness benefits (PY120N)	7.31	0.00	0.00
Disability benefits (PY130N)	7.57	0.00	0.00
Education-related allowances (PY140N)	0.67	0.00	0.00
Gross income components at personal level			
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	47.88	0.00	0.00
Non cash employee income (PY020G)	1.57	0.00	0.00
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G)	35.12	0.00	0.00
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	7.58	3.59	0.00
Value of goods produced by own-consumption (PY070G)	20.38	4.07	0.00
Pension from individual private plans (PY080G)	0.58	0.00	0.00
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	3.10	0.00	0.00
Old age benefits (PY100G)	29.90	0.00	0.00
Survivor' benefits (PY110G)	8.89	0.00	0.00
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	7.31	0.00	0.00
Disability benefits (PY130G)	7.57	0.00	0.00
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	0.67	0.00	0.00

Longitudinal sample 2005,2006

Table 14 Overview of the non-response for the income variables 2006 (cross-sectional)

Item non-response (overview for different income components)³	% of households having received an amount	% of households with missing values (before imputation)	% of households with partial information (before imputation)
Total gross household income (HY010)	99.99	0.00	0.24
Total disposable household income (HY020)	99.99	0.00	0.24
Total disposable household income before social transfers except old-age and survivor's benefits (HY022)	98.54	0.00	0.24
Total disposable household income including social transfers except old-age and survivor's benefits (HY023)	87.37	0.00	0.28
Net income components at household level			
Income from rental of a property or land (HY040N)	4.09	0.65	0.00
Family related allowances (HY050N)	27.57	0.00	0.00
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060N)	4.22	0.00	0.00
Housing allowance (HY070N)	5.67	0.00	0.00
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080N)	7.70	0.00	0.00
Income received by people aged < 16 (HY110N)	0.03	0.00	0.00
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120N)	59.15	0.00	0.00
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130N)	5.01	0.00	0.00
Tax on income and social contributions (HY140N)	67.26	0.00	0.00
Gross income components at household level			
Income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)	4.09	0.65	0.00
Family related allowances (HY050G)	27.57	0.00	0.00
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	4.22	0.00	0.00
Housing allowance (HY070G)	5.67	0.00	0.00
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G)	7.70	0.00	0.00
Interests, dividends, etc. (HY090G)	15.57	0.00	0.00
Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G)	8.30	0.00	0.00
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	59.15	0.00	0.00
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130G)	5.01	0.00	0.00
Tax on income and social contributions (HY140G)	67.26	0.00	0.00

³ For the more detailed definitions of the SILC income variables, please refer to the SILC UDB Documentation.

	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputation)	% of persons with partial information (before imputation)
Net income components at personal level			
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010N)	47.53	0.16	0.00
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035N)	34.65	0.08	0.00
Value of goods produced by own-consumption (PY070N)	18.96	4.08	0.00
Pension from individual private plans (PY080N)	0.56	0.00	0.00
Unemployment benefits (PY090N)	3.38	0.20	0.00
Old age benefits (PY100N)	29.36	0.00	0.00
Survivor' benefits (PY110N)	8.54	0.00	0.00
Sickness benefits (PY120N)	7.38	0.00	0.00
Disability benefits (PY130N)	7.57	0.09	0.00
Education-related allowances (PY140N)	0.58	0.00	0.00
Gross income components at personal level			
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	47.53	0.16	0.00
Non cash employee income (PY020G)	1.54	1.31	0.00
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G)	34.65	0.08	0.00
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	7.71	5.15	0.00
Value of goods produced by own-consumption (PY070G)	18.96	4.08	0.00
Pension from individual private plans (PY080G)	0.56	0.00	0.00
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	3.38	0.20	0.00
Old age benefits (PY100G)	29.42	0.00	0.00
Survivor' benefits (PY110G)	8.54	0.00	0.00
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	7.38	0.00	0.00
Disability benefits (PY130G)	7.57	0.09	0.00
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	0.58	0.00	0.00

Cross-sectional sample 2006

2.4 Mode of data collection

Distribution of household members by data status (RB250)

Registers are not used at all. Due to strict definition of response, there are any “not completed interviews” at individual level or “not contacted individuals” (all such cases were filled as proxy or were self-administered by respondents).

Distribution of household members by type of interview (RB260)

The data collection method was PAPI. Most of the questionnaires were filled during fact-to-face interview with the interviewer. Some personal questionnaires were filled as proxy interviews – information for household member not present at the time of the interview was provided by another household member. In some case, where this was agreed with the household, interviewer left the personal questionnaire for some household member and collected it later (self-administered questionnaire).

Table 15 Distribution of household members by type of interview (RB260)

Method	Total		First wave		Second wave	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Face-to-face with paper questionnaire	13 554	91.2	6 556	91.8	6 998	90.7
Face-to-face with computer (CAPI)	not used	-	not used	-	not used	-
Telephone interviews (CATI)	not used	-	not used	-	not used	-
Self administered questionnaire	73	0.5	39	0.5	34	0.4
Proxy face-to-face interview (information from another household member)	1 229	8.3	544	7.6	685	8.9
Total	14 856	100.0	7 139	100.0	7 717	100.0

Cross-sectional sample 2006

2.5 Imputation procedure

Situation of **missing income data** for one of the household members was relatively rare (18 cases). For these persons, the income was **imputed by the simple hot-deck method** (using randomly chosen person with similar characteristics from another household).

2.6 Imputed rent

We do not calculate imputed rent in 2006.

2.7 Company cars

The lowest possible amount applicable for taxation in the tax law is added to the non-monetary income of the employee (CZK 1000/month).

3. Comparability

3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

- The reference period: no differences between the national and standard EU-SILC concept
- The private household definition: no differences (there can be more households in one dwelling eligible for the survey)
- The household membership: no differences
- The income reference period used: last calendar year
- The period for taxes and social contributions: taxes and social insurance contribution refer to the income received during the income reference period
- The reference period for taxes on wealth: income reference period
- The lag between the income reference period and current variables: three to four months
- The total duration of the data collection of the sample: 8 weeks
- Basic information on activity status during the income reference period: no differences

3.2 Components of income

3.2.1 Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions

The concepts and definitions used in the survey are those set in the EU-SILC documentation (definitions of target variables, as they are set in the EU-SILC regulations and technical document "Description of Target Variables – Doc. SILC 065"). There is only one deliberate deviation from the used concepts:

Variable PY070 Value of goods produced by own-consumption, which is defined at the level of individual household members, is collected at the household level and later assigned to the head of household. This is due to the difficult attribution of this income in kind to individual household members (includes mainly small scale farming activities for own-consumption or own-consumption from family businesses).

3.2.2 The source or procedure used for collection of income variables

All the income variables are obtained by interview. The EU-SILC income target variables were divided to more subcomponents. The subcomponents were defined according to the Czech benefit system. These subcomponents were surveyed.

3.2.3 The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained

Table 16 Overview of the collection of income data (net/gross values)⁴

income component	% collected net of taxes and social contributions	% collected gross ⁵
PY010G	26.8	73.2
PY010N	26.8	73.2
PY020G	0.0	100.0
PY020N	-	-
PY035G	100.0	0.0
PY035N	100.0	0.0
PY050G	20.2	79.8
PY050N	-	-
PY070G	0.0	100.0
PY070N	100.0	0.0
PY080G	100.0	0.0
PY080N	100.0	0.0
PY090G	0.0	100.0
PY090N	100.0	0.0
PY100G	0.0	100.0
PY100N	100.0	0.0
PY110G	0.0	100.0
PY110N	100.0	0.0
PY120G	0.0	100.0
PY120N	100.0	0.0
PY130G	0.0	100.0
PY130N	100.0	0.0
PY140G	0.0	100.0
PY140N	100.0	0.0

Both alternatives (gross amounts, net amount – net of taxes and social insurance contributions) were available to respondents for income from employment and self-employment income. In addition, information on claimed tax deductions was collected from respondents. Algorithms based on detailed application of the national tax rules were then used to calculate the complementary net/gross amount. Social benefits are generally tax-exempt – therefore there is no difference between gross and net values – they can be collected as one value and assigned to both gross and net.

3.2.4 The method used for obtaining the income target variables in required form

Situation of missing income data for one of the household members was relatively rare (18 cases). For these persons, the income was imputed by the simple hot-deck method (using randomly chosen person with similar characteristics from another household).

Another source of bias, which needs to be taken into account, stems from the interviewing. Data on income obtained during interviews with household members have the tendency to underestimate certain sources of income or data on some components is missing (item non-response).

Underestimation of income is a natural consequence of the fact, that respondents either tends to give lower then actual values or simply did not recall certain irregular or small incomes. It is, more or less, a

⁴ For the definitions of the SILC database income variables, please refer to the SILC UDB Documentation.

⁵ Gross amount does not include social insurance contributions for the self-employed – where these are treated in our national system as part of the tax-deductible costs and not as part of the gross self-employment income.

non-sampling error, affected substantially by the incomes themselves and by their source. The possibilities to eliminate this underestimation of the survey data are limited. In the presented survey, only such adjustments were done, where there was sufficiently reliable external statistical source or which can be based on the legislation.

Data on gross income from employment were compared with corresponding data from wage statistics broken into sectors of activity (NACE). Different from the last year's survey and in accordance with experience from other income surveys, income from work was underestimated (roughly by 5.4%). Primarily, this underestimation concerned those incomes that were recorded as yearly lump sums. Such incomes were moderately boosted so that the average monthly gross pay by sectors approached the data from wage statistics. There was no need for corrections with income from private enterprise.

In case of social benefits for which there is a legal entitlement (parental leave benefit, child birth benefit, death grant provided to families of the deceased, to some extent also maternity leave benefit), a check on their receiving by the eligible households was applied and amounts provided were corrected according to the amounts fixed by the legislation. Old age benefits (pension from the social security system) were not corrected, since their underestimation is quite low.

Amounts declared by the unemployed as unemployment benefits were overestimated. Unemployed respondents tend to report their income from social benefits as unemployment benefits and do not distinguish them from the minimum income support benefits (claimed on the basis of the legal minimum subsistence amounts). In cases where the duration of unemployment and the reported amounts did not match the rules of the unemployment benefits provision, the reported amounts were re-classified as minimum income support benefits.

It was not possible to correct the underestimation of the sickness benefits (where respondents tend to forget spells of short-term illness over the 12 months income reference period), means-tested social benefits whose claims depend on the previous income (prior to the income reference periods), capital income and non-monetary income generated by own-consumption.

The value of goods produced by own-consumption was an estimate of the household based on the amount of consumed food and other goods, own production and goods from own business during the year 2005 (for example food and animals from own small-scale non-commercial farming activity, value of meals from own restaurant, bread from own bakery and the like).

3.3 Tracing rules

No difference to common methodology.

4. Coherence

4.1 Comparison of income target variables and number of persons with external sources

The numbers of recipients of most of the incomes were used as calibration variables. The total gross income can be divided into four components: income of employees, income of self-employed, social income and other income. Any other sufficiently reliable source of household income is not available. The only part of income which can be reliably compared with the external source (administrative source) is the social income.

Table 17 Social income – comparison with administrative sources
(Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs) – in million CZK

	EU-SILC 2006	Administrative source	Ratio*
Total social income	291 172	297 905	97.7
Sickness benefits	14 430	31 661	45.6
Pensions (all)	239 398	243 648	98.3
Unemployment benefits	7 310	6 994	104.5
Child benefits	11 169	11 195	99.8
Parental allowances	11 836	12 627	93.7
Housing allowances	2 341	2 459	95.2

* (EU-SILC/Administrative source)*100

The other income components except to social income can be only compared to national accounts for household sector. Comparison of the aggregated income from this survey with the household sector aggregates of the national accounts (even after their modification taking into account the items, which are not covered by household income surveys) is relatively difficult. Concerning its aggregated value the income obtained by direct questioning in the households will always be lower. The more important fact for evaluation of their credibility is that the trend in development of household income is in line with the trends in the national accounts. From this viewpoint, the presented results of SILC 2006 are in full agreement with data from the previous year and with related statistics from developed nations of the European Union.

Table 18 Income – comparison with national accounts – in million CZK

	EU-SILC 2006	National Accounts*	Ratio**
Income of employees	802 866	951 158	84.4
Income of self-employed	197 308	238 913	82.6
Total gross income	1 339 282	1 430 364***	93.6
Total net income	1 108 099	1 357 643***	81.6

* Preliminary results

** (EU-SILC/National Accounts)*100

*** Excluding imputed rent