

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

**INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT  
STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS  
(EU SILC 2008)**

the Slovak Republic

September 2009

# 1. COMMON CROSS-SECTIONAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS

## 1.1 Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC 2008

The harmonised methods were foundation for calculation of the values of indicators. The data micro - files - R\_file, D\_file, H\_file, P\_file were inputs. Files were checked by checking program (CIRCA, version 3.9.1)

The SAS-programming packages provided by the Eurostat on CIRCA was used to calculation of indicators (OMC\_win, version 02/07/2009).

**Table 1**  
**Cross – sectional indicators**

Indicator	Value
<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender</b>	
1 At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - total	10.9
2 At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - men total	10.1
3 At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - women total	11.5
4 At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 0-17 years	16.7
5 At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 18-64 years	9.5
6 At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 65+ years	9.9
7 At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, 18-64 years	9.4
8 At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, 65+ years	3.8
9 At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female, 18-64 years	9.7
10 At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female, 65+ years	13.4
<b>At-risk-of-poverty threshold</b>	
11 At-risk-of-poverty threshold - one person household - national currency	97 110.4
12 At-risk-of-poverty threshold - one person household - EURO	2 875.2
13 At-risk-of-poverty threshold - one person household - PPS	4 040.2
14 At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults with 2 children younger than 14 years - national currency	203 931.9
15 At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults with 2 children younger than 14 years - EURO	6 038.0
16 At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults with 2 children younger than 14 years - PPS	8 484.4
<b>Relative median poverty risk gap</b>	
17 Relative median poverty risk gap - total	18.1
18 Relative median poverty risk gap - male total	21.0
19 Relative median poverty risk gap - female total	16.5
20 Relative median poverty risk gap - 0-17 years	24.0
21 Relative median poverty risk gap - 18-64 years	19.1
22 Relative median poverty risk gap - 65+ years	9.4
23 Relative median poverty risk gap - male, 18-64 years	22.3
24 Relative median poverty risk gap - male, 65+ years	8.2
25 Relative median poverty risk gap - female, 18-64 years	17.7

26	Relative median poverty risk gap - female, 65+ years	9.6
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value</b>
27	Income quintile share ratio S80/S20	3.4
28	Relative median income ratio people aged 65+	0.75
	<b>Aggregate replacement ratio</b>	
29	Aggregate replacement ratio - total	0.53
30	Aggregate replacement ratio - male total	0.54
31	Aggregate replacement ratio - female total	0.55
	<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity</b>	
32	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - employed	5.8
33	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - non employed	14.5
34	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - unemployed	43.1
35	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - retired	9.7
36	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - other inactive	15.7
37	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, employed	6.2
38	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, non employed	13.0
39	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, unemployed	50.8
40	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, retired	6.3
41	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, other inactive	12.6
42	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, employed	5.4
43	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, non employed	15.3
44	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, unemployed	37.6
45	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, retired	11.5
46	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, other inactive	17.8
	<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits</b>	
47	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	18.4
48	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male total	17.7
49	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female total	18.9
50	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-17 years	27.0
51	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18-64 years	16.8
52	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	14.6
53	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18-64 years	16.9
54	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 65+ years	7.5
55	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18-64 years	16.8
56	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 65+ years	18.9
	<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits</b>	
57	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	37.5
58	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male total	33.8
59	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female total	40.7
60	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-17 years	32.9
61	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18-64 years	28.5
62	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	86.9
63	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18-64 years	25.9
64	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 65+ years	86.5
65	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18-64 years	30.9
66	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 65+ years	87.2

67	Mean equivalised disposable income	174 883
----	------------------------------------	---------

## 1.2 Other indicators

### 1.2.1 Equivalised disposable income

Equivalised disposable income is 174 883 SKK.

### 1.2.2 The unadjusted gender pay gap

Indicator for the Slovak Republic is not available from EU SILC 2008 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 2008. The proportional number of households was selected by simple random sampling in individual strata.

Households with rotation groups = 1,2 and 4 in 2007 year were included into sample in EU SILC 2008 survey. Households included to 3-rd rotation group were excluded and substituted by new households for EU SILC 2008. 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 2004-2007 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 and 5 879 households in the year 2008.

**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	670	541
SK021	Trnavský	8 to 13	606	559
SK022	Trenčiansky	14 to 19	701	673
SK023	Nitriansky	20 to 25	800	737
SK031	Žilinský	26 to 31	737	704
SK032	Banskobystrický	32 to 37	753	709
SK041	Prešovský	38 to 43	794	747
SK042	Košický	44 to 48	818	780
<b>Total</b>	<b>SK</b>		<b>5 879</b>	<b>5 450</b>

### 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 2008.

## 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 3-rd rotational group were replaced in 2008 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	<b>670</b>	153	196	167	154	<b>541</b>	131	153	146	111	<b>129</b>	22	43	21	43
SK021	8 to 13	<b>606</b>	157	156	153	140	<b>559</b>	142	151	152	114	<b>47</b>	15	5	1	26
SK022	14 to 19	<b>701</b>	172	172	201	156	<b>673</b>	161	165	201	146	<b>28</b>	11	7	0	10
SK023	20 to 25	<b>800</b>	222	202	197	179	<b>737</b>	196	186	197	158	<b>63</b>	26	16	0	21
SK031	26 to 31	<b>737</b>	199	187	183	168	<b>704</b>	184	185	183	152	<b>33</b>	15	2	0	16
SK032	3 2 to 37	<b>753</b>	191	197	192	173	<b>709</b>	175	190	192	152	<b>44</b>	16	7	0	21
SK041	38 to 43	<b>794</b>	208	201	208	177	<b>747</b>	187	199	208	153	<b>47</b>	21	2	0	24
SK042	44 to 48	<b>818</b>	231	208	202	177	<b>780</b>	216	204	202	158	<b>38</b>	15	4	0	19
<b>Spolu</b>		<b>5 879</b>	<b>1 533</b>	<b>1 519</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>5 450</b>	<b>1 392</b>	<b>1 433</b>	<b>1 481</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>180</b>

## 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

$k_i$   $RB050_{ki}$  = 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 = 0.002881

design factor = 347.137

$$DB080_k = 1 / 0.002881 = 347.137$$

#### **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<sub>k0</sub>

- 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	60 263	47 358	50 954	70 006	57 120	61 663	47 725	61 886	<b>456 975</b>
2	59 241	45 201	46 170	56 320	52 414	56 413	51 981	56 455	<b>424 194</b>
3	48 962	39 811	40 598	45 472	42 591	47 482	39 332	50 603	<b>354 851</b>
4	50 147	47 167	44 974	57 216	50 607	52 905	54 473	55 782	<b>413 272</b>
5	11 608	15 045	14 806	17 881	25 027	14 285	28 663	21 003	<b>148 318</b>
6	4 703	5 996	11 891	10 019	11 686	8 082	24 233	17 676	<b>94 286</b>
<b>SR</b>	<b>234 924</b>	<b>200 578</b>	<b>209 394</b>	<b>256 914</b>	<b>239 445</b>	<b>240 831</b>	<b>246 406</b>	<b>263 405</b>	<b>1 891 897</b>

Source: Expert estimation - Demographic Research Centre - Infostat

#### Calculation of the personal cross-sectional weights RB050<sub>ki</sub>

- 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
<b>Male</b>									
<b>0-5</b>	17 804	15 249	15 510	18 668	21 653	18 946	29 214	27 550	<b>164 594</b>
<b>6-10</b>	11 814	13 037	13 497	16 346	19 421	16 362	25 561	22 892	<b>138 930</b>
<b>11-15</b>	14 113	16 180	17 628	20 250	23 319	19 431	30 129	25 243	<b>166 293</b>
<b>16-20</b>	19 276	20 191	22 345	25 279	27 403	23 806	33 983	29 769	<b>202 052</b>
<b>21-25</b>	23 980	22 661	24 899	28 640	29 439	26 838	35 413	32 688	<b>224 558</b>
<b>26-30</b>	28 939	24 949	26 822	30 537	30 601	27 844	35 145	33 517	<b>238 354</b>
<b>31-35</b>	28 175	25 343	25 180	30 271	30 031	27 183	32 645	32 317	<b>231 145</b>
<b>36-40</b>	21 162	20 364	21 060	24 909	24 720	22 223	27 045	26 479	<b>187 962</b>
<b>41-45</b>	20 017	19 887	21 747	25 147	24 496	23 427	27 574	26 626	<b>188 921</b>
<b>46-50</b>	20 830	20 165	22 297	26 052	24 615	23 729	27 657	26 679	<b>192 024</b>
<b>51-55</b>	23 885	21 129	22 718	26 676	24 523	24 173	25 834	26 600	<b>195 538</b>
<b>56-60</b>	20 672	17 581	19 043	22 357	20 472	20 427	21 157	22 086	<b>163 795</b>
<b>61-65</b>	13 638	12 073	13 254	15 200	13 272	13 491	13 777	13 877	<b>108 582</b>
<b>66-70</b>	9 625	9 148	10 220	11 809	9 888	10 173	10 282	10 898	<b>82 043</b>
<b>71-75</b>	6 894	6 339	7 684	8 516	7 459	7 435	8 278	8 353	<b>60 958</b>



<b>76+</b>	10 390	8 123	9 996	11 199	9 945	10 004	11 138	10 351	<b>81 146</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>291 214</b>	<b>272 419</b>	<b>293 900</b>	<b>341 856</b>	<b>341 257</b>	<b>315 492</b>	<b>394 832</b>	<b>375 925</b>	<b>2 626 895</b>

	SK010	SK021	SK022	SK023	SK031	SK032	SK041	SK042	SK
<b>Female</b>									
<b>0-5</b>	16 967	14 525	14 666	17 581	20 665	18 290	27 582	26 028	<b>156 304</b>
<b>6-10</b>	11 291	12 374	13 049	15 557	18 445	15 438	24 282	21 688	<b>132 124</b>
<b>11-15</b>	13 668	15 417	16 631	19 111	22 264	18 768	28 598	24 060	<b>158 517</b>
<b>16-20</b>	18 529	19 119	21 460	23 845	26 384	22 752	32 729	28 650	<b>193 468</b>
<b>21-25</b>	23 385	21 975	23 695	27 088	28 183	26 029	33 770	31 299	<b>215 424</b>
<b>26-30</b>	29 202	24 238	25 230	29 295	28 957	26 693	32 888	32 010	<b>228 513</b>
<b>31-35</b>	28 453	23 975	23 798	28 989	28 191	26 416	30 864	31 682	<b>222 368</b>
<b>36-40</b>	21 473	19 573	20 215	24 198	23 533	21 910	26 430	25 683	<b>183 015</b>
<b>41-45</b>	21 758	19 759	21 170	25 016	23 650	23 491	26 671	26 433	<b>187 948</b>
<b>46-50</b>	23 616	20 031	21 807	25 650	23 832	24 149	27 018	27 400	<b>193 503</b>
<b>51-55</b>	27 269	21 843	23 163	27 837	25 182	25 695	26 736	28 452	<b>206 177</b>
<b>56-60</b>	24 426	19 309	20 408	25 030	22 272	22 504	23 424	25 302	<b>182 675</b>
<b>61-65</b>	17 737	14 831	15 853	19 347	16 097	17 152	16 783	18 518	<b>136 318</b>
<b>66-70</b>	13 098	12 315	13 620	16 927	13 934	15 098	15 213	15 937	<b>116 142</b>
<b>71-75</b>	10 799	10 075	11 650	14 449	12 155	12 354	13 431	13 819	<b>98 732</b>
<b>76+</b>	20 926	17 029	19 632	24 732	20 991	21 865	21 832	21 842	<b>168 849</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>322 597</b>	<b>286 388</b>	<b>306 047</b>	<b>364 652</b>	<b>354 735</b>	<b>338 604</b>	<b>408 251</b>	<b>398 803</b>	<b>2 780 077</b>

Source: Population movement, SO SR

#### 2.1.8.4 Final cross-sectional weight

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

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

$i$  = ordinal number of member of the household of  $k$

Description of weighting procedures:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- interval had been extended till validity of condition

$k_i RB050_{k_i}$  = total Slovak population

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

**$DB090_k = RB050_{k_i}$**  for  $i = 1 \dots n$ , where n is number of household members

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

**$PB040 = RB050 = DB090$**

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

**$RL070=RB050$**

### 2.1.9 Substitutions

N/A

## 2.2 Sampling errors

### 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(%)
	<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender</b>				
1	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - total	10.9	16 546	0.467	4.3
2	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - men total	10.1	7 835	0.506	5.0
3	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - women total	11.5	8 711	0.508	4.4
4	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 0-17 years	16.7	2 944	1.075	6.4
5	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 18-64 years	9.5	11 417	0.427	4.5
6	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 65+ years	9.9	2 185	0.863	8.7
7	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, 18-64 years	9.4	5 462	0.468	5.0
8	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, 65+ years	3.8	844	0.737	19.4
9	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female, 18-64 years	9.7	5 955	0.463	4.8
10	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender – female, 65+ years	13.4	1 341	1.155	8.6

	<b>At-risk-of-poverty threshold</b>				
11	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - one person household - national currency	97 110.4	16 546	739.4	0.8
12	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - one person household - EURO	2 875.2	16 546	21.9	0.8
13	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - one person household - PPS	4 040.2	16 546	30.8	0.8
14	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults with 2 children younger than 14 years - national currency	203 931.9	16 546	1 552.7	0.8
15	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults with 2 children younger than 14 years - EURO	6 038.0	16 546	46.0	0.8
16	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults with 2 children younger than 14 years - PPS	8 484.4	16 546	64.6	0.8
	<b>Relative median poverty risk gap</b>				
17	Relative median poverty risk gap - total	18.1	1 876	1.397	7.7
18	Relative median poverty risk gap - male total	21.0	845	1.856	8.8
19	Relative median poverty risk gap - female total	16.5	1 031	1.191	7.2
20	Relative median poverty risk gap - 0-17 years	24.0	535	2.245	9.4
21	Relative median poverty risk gap - 18-64 years	19.1	1 144	1.513	7.9
22	Relative median poverty risk gap - 65+ years	9.4	197	1.060	11.3
23	Relative median poverty risk gap - male, 18-64 years	22.3	542	1.931	8.7
24	Relative median poverty risk gap - male, 65+ years	8.2	31	2.357	28.7
25	Relative median poverty risk gap - female, 18-64 years	17.7	602	1.364	7.7
26	Relative median poverty risk gap - female, 65+ years	9.6	166	1.083	11.3
27	<b>Income quintile share ratio S80/S20</b>	3.4	16 546	0.065	1.9
28	<b>Relative median income ratio people aged 65+</b>	0.75	2 785	0.011	1.5
	<b>Aggregate replacement ratio</b>				
29	Aggregate replacement ratio - total	0.53	2 877	0.009	1.7
30	Aggregate replacement ratio - male total	0.54	1 335	0.010	1.8
31	Aggregate replacement ratio - female total	0.55	1 542	0.014	2.6
	<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity</b>				
32	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - employed	5.8	7 485	0.343	5.9
33	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - non employed	14.5	5 774	0.699	4.8
34	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - unemployed	43.1	600	1.942	4.5
35	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - retired	9.7	3 570	0.690	7.1
36	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - other inactive	15.7	1 604	1.038	6.6
37	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, employed	6.2	3 955	0.407	6.6
38	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, non employed	13.0	2 182	0.850	6.5
39	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, unemployed	50.8	255	3.469	6.8
40	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, retired	6.3	1 284	0.737	11.7
41	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, other inactive	12.6	643	1.301	10.3
42	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, employed	5.4	3 530	0.395	7.3
43	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, non employed	15.3	3 592	0.783	5.1
44	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, unemployed	37.6	345	2.938	7.8
45	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, retired	11.5	2 286	0.856	7.4
46	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, other inactive	17.8	961	1.289	7.2
	<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits</b>				
47	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	18.4	16 546	0.524	2.8
48	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male total	17.7	7 835	0.575	3.2
49	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female total	18.9	8 711	0.588	3.1
50	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-17 years	27.0	2 944	1.087	4.0
51	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18-64 years	16.8	11 417	0.499	3.0
52	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	14.6	2 185	0.924	6.3

53	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18-64 years	16.9	5 462	0.551	3.3
54	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 65+ years	7.5	844	1.320	17.6
55	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18-64 years	16.8	5 955	0.576	3.4
56	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 65+ years	18.9	1 341	1.012	5.4
<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits</b>					
57	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	37.5	16 546	0.512	1.4
58	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male total	33.8	7 835	0.564	1.7
59	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female total	40.7	8 711	0.548	1.3
60	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-17 years	32.9	2 944	1.180	3.6
61	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18-64 years	28.5	11 417	0.488	1.7
62	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	86.9	2 185	0.816	0.9
63	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18-64 years	25.9	5 462	0.547	2.1
64	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 65+ years	86.5	844	0.820	0.9
65	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18-64 years	30.9	5 955	0.525	1.7
66	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 65+ years	87.2	1 341	1.057	1.2
67	<b>Mean equivalised disposable income</b>	174 883	16 546	1 233.128	0.7

## 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 2007 were used to updating of sampling frame for selecting of households for new rotation group.

#### **Measurement and processing errors**

On the base of experience from EU SILC carried out in previous year there were several sources of errors, which could also occurred in EU SILC 2007 survey 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 2006, 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 2008 we resulted from until now proposed and applied questionnaires for the year 2007, 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 2008 operation (e.g. changes in response categories: HH081 Bath or shower in dwelling, HH091 Indoor flushing toilet for sole use of household, changes in wording of questions such as HH050 Ability to keep home adequately warm, HH040 Leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation or rot in window frames or floor, HS040 Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home, HS050 Capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish every second day, HS060 Capacity to face unexpected financial expenses, using double coding for variable Nace as PL110 NACE rev 1.1 and PL111 NACE Rev 2 and etc.) Questions in compiling of questionnaires were proposed in a way to cover all required variables.

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

In EU SILC 2008 there were not made substantial changes in structure and individual modules of questions in questionnaires in comparison with questionnaires, which were used for EU SILC 2007. Compared to previous year of the survey we only took into account requirements and directions proposed in Doc. 065 (2008 operation) and also changes related to legislative on national level (e.g. in social benefits – taking into account some new benefit - bonus to child birth contribution).

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

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

Part **8.4 Tax on income** (questionnaire SILC 1-01/C - Personal data), 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 2008..

In questionnaire for EU SILC 2008 variables related to arrears on selected items we used those version of variables with adjusted response categories compared to previous year of the survey (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 2008 questions.

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), allowed jump to other questions in questionnaire. This missing data was recorded to these households from data on the base of EU SILC 2007. This arrangement has certified in previous survey already, especially in a such way that burden on respondents in filling this information was decreased.

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

On the base of co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR, B questionnaire was again completed by some questions in module financial situation of households related to national aspects of poverty proposed by Ministry. Data will serve only for internal purposes.

EU SILC 2008 was the 1-st year for which we used only 3 type of questionnaires, where modul 2008 on over-indebtedness and financial exclusion was the part of household questionnaire :

SILC 1-01/A - Household structure

SILC 1-01/B - Household sharing of expenditures data (including module 2008)

SILC 1-01/C - Personal data

## **2/ Interviewers**

The external individually trained interviewers carried out the fieldwork. Mostly they were persons, who ensured interview in EU SILC 2007, possibly in previous years of the survey or persons who approved in previous national surveys realized in households (Population and Housing Census, Microcensus, etc.). Much bigger problems occurred mostly in the case of visiting households contacted again. Many

households refused cooperation and they were afraid of taking advantage of data and distrust in terms of anonymity of the survey data. In most of cases it was necessary to repeat visit more times and to convince household to cooperate. Contact with households was easily made by interviewers in villages, because in most cases they have known each other.

Also in the year 2008, 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 drawn 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 414 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 new interviewers and separate for interviewers who realized interview in previous year.

### **3/ Respondents**

Interviewers 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.

Module 2008 on over-indebtedness and financial exclusion was considered by respondents as the most complicated of all modules, which had been used within EU SILC surveys in previous years of the survey. This module required also inclusion of more detailed directions and explanation in Manual for interviewers and the content of observed variables seemed to be enough sensitive. As well as preparation of questionnaire's questions and Manual for interviewers involved closer dealing with specific field and some consultations with experts in this area – bank system, credit, loans and hire purchases.

### **4/ Data collection**

In EU SILC 2008 survey the high interest was again aimed at data collection for households or persons, who moved out from their initial address from EU SILC 2007. "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 2008 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 SILC07 R\_D and SILC07 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 Workplace of SO SR put the information about household through registers on server either to interviewer or through other coordinator of SO SR to other Workplace 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:



taking questionnaires from interviewers. formal checking, preparation of questionnaires for data recording,

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/0463/2 and amendment TP – part A/0463/3 to data processing EU SILC 2008. 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.

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	Spolu
DB135=1	1 392	1 433	1 481	1 144	5 450

	DB075=1	DB075=2	DB075=3	DB075=4	Spolu
RB250=11 až 13	3 565	3 808	3 860	2 865	14 098

**Achieved sample size** - 5 450

**Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database** - 5 450

**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 - 14 098

**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 (3-rd rotational group)

##### Household non-response rates NRh

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

where

**Ra = the address contact rate**

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Number of addressed successfully contacted / Number of valid addresses selected} \\ & = [ \text{DB120} = 11 ] / [ \text{DB120} = \text{all} ] - [ \text{DB120} = 23 ] \\ & = 1495 / (1503 - 0) = \mathbf{0.9947} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & = \text{Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database / Number of eligible households at contacted addresses} \\ & = \text{DB135} = 1 / [ \text{DB130} = \text{all} ] = \\ & = 1481 / 1503 = \mathbf{0.9854} \end{aligned}$$

where DB120 is the record of contact at the address  
DB130 is the household questionnaire result  
DB135 is the household interview acceptance result

$$\underline{\mathbf{NRh = (1 - (0.9947 * 0.9854)) * 100 = (1 - 0.9802) * 100 = 1.988}}$$

### Individual non-response rates NRp

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

where

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

$$\begin{aligned} & = \text{Number of personal interviews completed / Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the data base} \\ & = [ \text{RB250} = 11+12+13 ] / [ \text{RB245} = 1+2+3 ] \\ & = 3860 / 3860 = \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

where RB245 is the respondent status  
RB250 is the data status

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

### Overall individual non-response rates \* NRp

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

$$* \underline{NRp = (1 - (0.9947 * 0.9854 * 1)) * 100 = 1.988}$$

### Total sample

#### Household non-response rates NRh

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

where

**Ra = the address contact rate**

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Number of addressed successfully contacted} / \text{Number of valid addresses selected} \\ &= [DB120 = 11] / [DB120 = \text{all}] - [DB120 = 23] \\ &= 5648 / (5879 - 25) = \mathbf{0.9648} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database} / \text{Number of eligible households at contacted addresses} \\ &= DB135 = 1 / [DB130 = \text{all}] = \\ &= 5450 / 5879 = \mathbf{0.9270} \end{aligned}$$

where DB120 is the record of contact at the address

DB130 is the household questionnaire result

DB135 is the household interview acceptance result

$$\underline{NRh = (1 - (0.9648 * 0.9270)) * 100 = (1 - 0.8944) * 100 = 10.56}$$

#### Individual non-response rates NRp

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

where

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Number of personal interviews completed} / \text{Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the data base} \\ &= [RB250 = 11+12+13] / [RB245 = 1+2+3] \\ &= 14098 / 14228 = \mathbf{0.9909} \end{aligned}$$

where RB245 is the respondent status

RB250 is the data status

$$\underline{NRp = (1 - 0.9909) * 100 = 0.914}$$

**Overall individual non-response rates \* NRp**

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

**\* NRp = ( 1 - (0.9648 \* 0.9270\* 0.9909) \* 100 = 11.377**

***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	%
<b>DB120=11 - 23</b>	<b>1 533</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 519</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 879</b>	<b>100</b>
DB120 = 11	1 461	95.3	1 469	96.7	1 495	99.5	1 223	92.4	5 648	96.1
DB120=21 - 23	72	4.7	50	3.3	8	0.5	101	7.6	231	3.9
<b>DB120=21 - 23</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100</b>
DB120 = 21	4	5.6	0	0.0	8	100.0	1	1.0	13	5.6
DB120 = 22	59	81.9	47	94.0	0	0.0	87	86.1	193	83.6
DB120 = 23	9	12.5	3	6.0	0	0.0	13	12.9	25	10.8

**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	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 461</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 469</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 648</b>	<b>100</b>
DB130 = 11	1 392	95.3	1 433	97.5	1481	99.1	1 144	93.4	5 450	96.5
DB130=21 - 24	69	4.7	36	2.5	14	0.9	79	6.5	198	3.5

<b>DB130=21 - 24</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>
DB130 = 21	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
DB130 = 22	53	76.8	18	50.0	8	57.1	44	55.7	123	62.1
DB130 = 23	16	23.2	4	11.1	6	42.9	15	19.0	41	20.7
DB130 = 24	0	0.0	14	38.9	0	0.0	20	25.3	34	17.2
<b>DB135 = 1+2</b>	<b>1 392</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 433</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 481</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 450</b>	<b>100</b>
DB135 = 1	1 392	100.0	1 433	100.0	1 481	100.0	1 144	100.0	5 450	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 [%]
<b>HY010</b>	5 448	99.96	0	5 448	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY020</b>	5 449	99.98	0	5 449	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY022</b>	5 424	99.52	0	5 424	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY023</b>	5 314	97.50	0	5 314	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY040G</b>	229	4.20	8	221	0	3.49	0.00
<b>HY050G</b>	2 291	42.04	0	2 291	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY060G</b>	221	4.06	30	183	8	13.57	3.62
<b>HY070G</b>	25	0.46	0	15	10	0.00	40.00
<b>HY080G</b>	293	5.38	0	285	8	0.00	2.73
<b>HY081G</b>	217	3.98	0	0	217	0.00	100.00
<b>HY090G</b>	457	8.39	0	457	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY100G</b>	269	4.94	0	269	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY110G</b>	18	0.33	0	18	0	0.00	0.00
<b>HY120G</b>	4 734	86.86	39	4 695	0	0.82	0.00
<b>HY130G</b>	170	3.12	0	167	3	0.00	1.76
<b>HY131G</b>	80	1.47	0	80	0	0.00	0.00

<b>HY140G</b>	4 074	74.75	1	4 067	6	0.02	0.15
<b>PY010G</b>	7 548	53.54	0	7 498	50	0.00	0.66
<b>PY020G</b>	5 686	40.33	445	5 239	2	7.83	0.04
<b>PY021G</b>	100	0.71	0	100	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY035G</b>	1 358	9.63	0	1 358	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY050G</b>	749	5.31	0	746	3	0.00	0.40
<b>PY070G</b>	1 924	13.65	0	1 924	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY080G</b>	33	0.23	0	33	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY090G</b>	197	1.40	0	180	17	0.00	8.63
<b>PY100G</b>	3 303	23.43	0	3 303	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY110G</b>	878	6.23	0	828	50	0.00	5.69
<b>PY120G</b>	316	2.24	0	316	0	0.00	0.00
<b>PY130G</b>	880	6.24	0	869	11	0.00	1.25
<b>PY140G</b>	114	0.81	0	114	0	0.00	0.00

**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 ach 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	<b>3 616</b>	3 565	0	0	25	0	16	10
%	<b>100</b>	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.3
DB075=2	<b>3 845</b>	3 808	0	0	16	0	7	14
%	<b>100</b>	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4
DB075=3	<b>3 860</b>	3 860	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	<b>100</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DB075=4	<b>2 907</b>	2 865	0	0	23	0	3	16
%	<b>100</b>	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.5
Total	<b>14 228</b>	14 098	0	0	64	0	26	40
%	<b>100</b>	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3

**Table 11**

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

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

	Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	Missing
DB075=1	<b>3 565</b>	3 377	0	0	12	176	0
%	<b>100</b>	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.9	0.0
DB075=2	<b>3 808</b>	3 558	0	0	22	228	0
%	<b>100</b>	93.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.0	0.0
DB075=3	<b>3 860</b>	3 682	0	0	13	165	0
%	<b>100</b>	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.3	0.0
DB075=4	<b>2 865</b>	2 682	0	0	17	166	0
%	<b>100</b>	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.8	0.0
Total	<b>14 098</b>	13 299	0	0	64	735	0
%	<b>100</b>	94.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.2	0.0

## 2.5 Interview duration

HB100 Number of minutes to complete the household questionnaire 147 201

---

PB120 Minutes to complete the personal questionnaire 244 112

---

The households accepted for the data base 5 450

---

**The mean interview duration (in minutes) 71.8**

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

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

## 3. COMPARABILITY

### 3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

#### The reference population

- in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2008 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,
- 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 (2008 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 2007

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

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions is calendar year 2007. The tax and liability for service for the year 2007 was performed in 2008 (i.e. by 31/03/2008). Concerning the period of data collection within fieldwork (April 2008) 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 2008, 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 variables PL030 and PL035 in personal questionnaire. Variable data PL035 were mentioned only on national level. On EU level the variable is recorded as PL035\_F = -2). By this reason persons, who had only occasional job on the base of work performance agreement or agreement on temporary job of students and they did not have any employment, which could have been considered as the main job, they did not answer the question related to PL060. In the case if respondent did not know exactly number of hours worked in the main job per week, he/she gave weekly average number of hours worked during the last previous 4 weeks.

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

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

On the base of this principle, in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2008 operation), the following rules were followed:

if respondent worked at least during 2 weeks of the month, there was filled variable PL070 or PL072,

if more than one of the other situations defined in Document 065 (2008 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.

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

if employment remained in existence – person was considered as working full-time or part-time,

if employment was terminate, person was considered as unemployed,

if person has never worked, he/she was considered as student or other inactive person.

## 3.2 Components of income

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

**HY010 - Total household gross income**

Definition of income HY010 within EU SILC was adjusted according to common methodology – Document EU SILC 065 (2008 operation). Only one income component of non-cash employee income was in the year 2007 taken into account - PY021G Company car.

Variables compulsory from the year 2007 were 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 (2008 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 (EU SILC 2008 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 (EU SILC 2008 operation).

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

In order to calculate variable HY025 we used method of imputation of the total personal income on the basis of a regression model of personal income on household type, age class.

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

For EU SILC 2008 calculation of this variable HY025 is based on assumption that incomes of non-respondents aged 16 and over in relevant household have the level comparable with incomes of other persons aged 16 and over in the same household. On the base of RFILE there is R\_16 persons aged 16 and over in household. According to PFILE data on incomes was provided for P\_16 persons.

Inflation factor on the base of assumption equals ratio of persons aged 16 and over living in household and persons, who provided information on income. It was calculated according to following formula:

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

### **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:

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 2008 operation).

Similarly as in EU SILC 2007 also in the survey EU SILC 2008 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.

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, 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.

Since 1-st January 2007 child birth contribution was supported by bonus to child birth contribution. This benefit serves to ensuring necessary needs of child, who was born to mother as the first child and stayed alive at least 28 days since the day was born.

### **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*)

scholarship for students of elementary schools (including special elementary schools),

scholarship for students of secondary schools, special schools, vocational schools and training centres,

other cash benefits (lump-sum or regular cash benefits provided to household by municipality or by other entity).

According to national legal enactment material need assistance includes benefit for material need assistance, which is 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.

For EU SILC 2008 in variable HY060G there were collected only those scholarships for elementary a secondary school students, which were provided in order to reduction of social situation of households situated in material need.

### **HY070G - Housing allowance**

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

Within this variable there was collected non-refundable contribution from the State Housing Development Fund. Non-refundable contribution is provided to applicant, if

he/she ensures dwelling for disability person in order to compensation of higher costs in comparison with barrier building.

### **HY080G - 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. 065 (2008 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).

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.065 (EU SILC 2008 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 income intervals, which could have lead to decrease of numbers of imputations.

Income intervals range was not adjusted and remained the same as was used in EU SILC 2007.

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 2008 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 (2008 operation).

### **HY120G - Regular taxes on wealth**

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2008 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 HY080G within Doc. 065 (2008 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 2008 there were regular cash inter-households transfers paid collected in detailed structures as:

compulsory alimony and child support,

voluntary alimony and child support,

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

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

Data for individual income components mentioned above was calculated for the purpose of Eurostat in order to create 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.065 (2008 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 2007. Tax and liability for the year 2007 was performed in the year **2008** (i.e. up to date 31/3/2008). In regard to period of data collection – fieldwork (April 2008), 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 in EU SILC 2008 calculated completely. There was used unitary tax 19 %.

We calculated also social insurance contributions in the case of employees on the base of premium rates valid according to Act No. 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 data calculation, in questionnaire on personal level there is situated separate block of questions aimed at collection of those items needed for calculation of taxes on income.

We asked about information on non-taxable parts of tax assessment base for tax payer, for spouse/husband of tax payer and others non-taxable parts of tax assessment base (paid contributions to supplementary pension saving and financial

resources paid for specific saving), which could be deducted from tax assessment base.

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

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

In connection with the fact that the tax-bonus is deducted from taxes on income to decrease them, within the EU SILC 2008 survey this income component was taken into account in variable HY140G Tax on income and social insurance contributions.

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

Data is taken into account within variable HY140G.

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

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2008 operation).

For 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 2008 both variables were collected within questions related to variable PY010G (Cash or near-cash employee income).

Although in order to ensure of data comparability with other member states in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2008 operation), these income items were calculated into variable PY090G (Unemployment benefits) and PY100G (Old-age benefits).

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

For EU SILC 2008 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“, there was used variable PY021G in 2008.

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 2008 was updated according to available external sources.

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 of price of new car was divided by age of car overlapping 3 years (because for the period of 4 years, there is assigned 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 elaborated 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)**

Also in EU SILC 2008 two approaches for obtaining information on variable PY050G were used.

The first approach data was collected directly from respondents by asking about profit/loss of their self-employment for the period of the last calendar year.

If respondents had profit, they could have give this annual amount as gross or net profit.

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

We used the same interval ranges as were used for EU SILC 2007.

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

Information on variable PY050G (second approach) is also obtained through question about amount of lump-sum and regular cash resources from self-employment used for personal purposes.

In the case if respondent used for giving his/her profit/loss only one of approaches mentioned above, output variable PY050G was stated on the base of either direct



statement of annual sum of profit/loss, used interval or on the base of annual sum of lump-sum and regular cash resources.

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

In data processing some cases of negative income have occurred.

### **PY070G - Value of goods produced for own consumption**

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

Variable was collected on household level, because it is difficult to obtain given information on individual level not excluding elimination of duplicity. As according to EU SILC methodology this variable should be provided on individual level, obtained data was assigned to head of the household.

### **PY090G - Unemployment benefits**

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2008 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),

other lump-sum cash payments (self-employment activity benefit, severance pay and redundancy payment (financial amount paid in case of lay off, not due to own infliction by employer, who stops or decreases his activities), remuneration of wage in the case of invalid dismissal).

Income variable *severance pay* was collected in questionnaire within questions related to variable PY010G (Cash or near-cash employee income). Under national legal enactment – Labour Code – severance pay is paid by employer to employee 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 (2008 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 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 (2008 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).

### **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 of special aids, for the purchase of a motor vehicle, for modifying an apartment, family house, garage)  
other lump-sum cash benefits (Christmas allowance, subsidy to a disabled person for the operation or performance of self-employment activities and for compensation of costs related to transportation for employees and lump-sum benefits provided by 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.

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

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

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

#### **PY200G - Gross monthly earnings for employees**

The variable was collected, but in terms of the fact that EU SILC 2008 is not a source for calculation of unadjusted gender pay gap, this variable was recorded only on national level.

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

Total gross income and disposable household income was calculated according to Document 065 (2008 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 interview.

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

All income data was recorded as gross on component level.

## 4. COHERENCE

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

Achieved values were compared with information from external sources: other surveys of the SO SR: LFS. HBS. Census 2001. Movement of the Population of the SO SR. Structure of Earnings Survey (SES). 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**

	<b>SILC 2008</b>	<b>Other source</b>	<b>Source</b>
Households sharing of expenditures	<b>1 891 897</b>	1 911 664	<i>Demographic Research Centre, Infostat</i>
Employed	<b>2 510 460</b>	2 357 300	<i>LFS. SO SR. 2007</i>
Working full time	<b>2 430 130</b>	2 296 400	<i>LFS. SO SR. 2007</i>
Working part-time	<b>80 330</b>	60 400	<i>LFS. SO SR. 2007</i>
Unemployed	<b>203 628</b>	291 900 219 231	<i>Methodology of LFS. SO SR. 2007</i> <i>disponible unemployed. methodology of CLSAF</i>
Pensioners	<b>1 170 976</b>	1 246 740	<i>Social Insurance.2007</i>

number of households sharing of expenditures in EU SILC2008 is lower by 1.04 % than is expert estimate of Demographic Research Centre,

number of employed in EU SILC2008 is higher by 6.1 % than LFS

number of employed working full time in EU SILC2008 is higher by 5.5 % than LFS

number of registered unemployed persons by data CLSAF SR (Centre of Labour Social Affairs and Family) is higher by 7.7 % than number of unemployed persons in EU SILC2008

number of pensioners in Social Insurance is higher by 6.5 % than in EU SILC2008

**Comparison of some target variables from EU SILC 2008 survey with LFS and some target variables from EU SILC 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 surveys:**

**Table 13**

**PE040 Highest ISCED level attained - EU SILC 2007/LFS (4-th quarter 2007)**

	SILC 08	LFS
1 – primary education	1.0	1.5
2 – lower secondary education	15.7	21.1
3 – upper secondary education	66.6	65.8
4 - post-secondary non tertiary education	1.8	0.0
5 – first stage of tertiary education	13.9	11.0
6 – second stage of tertiary education	0.5	0.2
missing	0.5	0.4

**Table 14**

**PE040 Highest ISCED level attained**

	EU SILC 05	EU SILC 06	EU SILC 07	EU SILC 08
1 – primary education	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.0
2 – lower secondary education	18.5	16.9	17.0	15.7
3 – upper secondary education	67.0	67.0	66.8	66.6
4 - post-secondary non tertiary education	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
5 – first stage of tertiary education	13.3	14.1	14.4	13.9
6 – second stage of tertiary education	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
missing	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5

Table 15

**PL030 Self-defined current economic status - EU SILC 2007/LFS (4-th quarter 2007)**

	SILC 08		LFS	
	%	total	%	total
<b>employed (PL030 = 1,2)</b>	54.8	2 510 460	53.0	2 398 300
<b>unemployed (PL030 = 3)</b>	4.4	203 628	6.1	275 300
<b>economically inactive (PL030=4,5,6,7,8,9)</b>	40.7	1 863 759	40.9	1 849 400

Table 16

**PL030 Self-defined current economic status**

	EU SILC 05		EU SILC 06		EU SILC 07		EU SILC 08	
	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total
<b>employed (PL030 = 1,2)</b>	52.5	2 349 185	53.5	2 383 009	53.4	2 442 538	54.8	2 510 460
<b>unemployed (PL030 = 3)</b>	7.8	349 476	6.9	306 884	5.2	236 846	4.4	203 628
<b>economically inactive (PL030=4,5,6,7,8,9)</b>	39.7	1 776 647	39.6	1 760 241	41.4	1 889 962	40.7	1 863 759

Table 17

**PL040 Status in employment - EU SILC 2007/LFS (4-th quarter 2007)**

(PL030=1,2)

	SILC 08		LFS	
	%	total	%	total
<b>Employed (PL030 = 1,2)</b>	100.0	2 510 460	100.0	2 398 300
- employees	90.1	2 263 077	87.0	2 076 000
- self-employed without employees	7.4	186 708	9.3	233 600
- self-employed with employees	2.4	59 626	3.2	77 600
- family worker	0.0	662	0.0	2 900
- missing	0.0	387	0.5	8 200

Table 18

**PL040 Status in employment**

(PL030=1,2)

	EU SILC 05		EU SILC 06		EU SILC 07		EU SILC 08	
	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total
<b>Employed (PL030 = 1,2)</b>	100.0	2 349 185	100.0	2 383 009	100.0	2 442 538	100.0	2 510 460
- employees	90.0	2 113 224	90.0	2 144 081	90.4	2 208 249	90.1	2 263 077
- self-employed without employees	6.9	162 839	7.1	169 053	7.4	180 407	7.4	186 708
- self-employed with employees	3.1	72 349	2.8	65 672	2.2	53 565	2.4	59 626
- family worker	0.0	772	0.0	312	0.0	0	0.0	662
- missing	0.0	0	0.2	3 891	0.0	317	0.0	387

**Table 19**  
**PL050 Employed by Classification of Occupation – ISCO-88 (COM)**  
**EU SILC 2007/LFS (4-th quarter 2007)**

	SILC 08	LFS
	%	%
<b>employed (PL030 = 1,2)</b>	100.0	100.0
- Legislators. senior officials and managers	5.2	5.6
- Scientists and brain workers	13.1	10.2
- Technical. medical. pedagogical and related fields professionals	21.6	18.8
- Administrative workers (officials)	8.8	6.2
- Workers in services and trade	12.8	14.6
- Qualified workers in agriculture. forestry and related fields	0.8	1.0
- Craftsmen and qualified producers. repairmen	17.9	18.5
- Plant and machine operators	12.4	15.1
- Supporting and non-qualified staff	7.1	9.5
- missing	0.3	0.5

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

	EU SILC 05	EU SILC 06	EU SILC 07	EU SILC 08
	%	%	%	%
<b>employed (PL030 = 1,2)</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Legislators. senior officials and managers	6.7	5.1	5.5	5.2
- Scientists and brain workers	14.3	11.3	11.6	13.1
- Technical. medical. pedagogical and related fields professionals	17.4	18.8	18.8	21.6
- Administrative workers (officials)	8.5	9.0	8.4	8.8
- Workers in services and trade	13.0	12.7	12.9	12.8
- Qualified workers in agriculture. forestry and related fields	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.8
- Craftsmen and qualified producers. repairmen	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.9
- Plant and machine operators	13.3	12.2	12.6	12.4
- Supporting and non-qualified staff	7.6	11.8	11.3	7.1
- missing	0.7	-	-	0.3

**Table 21**  
**PL110 Employed by economic activity – NACE**  
**EU SILC 2007/LFS (4-th quarter 2007)**

	<b>SILC 08</b>	<b>LFS</b>
	%	%
<b>employed (PL030 = 1,2)</b>	100.0	100.0
- Agriculture. hutting and forestry; fishing	2.8	4.1
- Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.7
- Manufacturing	24.7	26.8
- Electricity. gas and water supply	2.0	1.8
- Construction	8.5	10.2
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles. motorcycles and personal and household goods	12.8	12.7
- Hotels and restaurants	3.6	4.5
- Transport. storage and communications	7.2	7.1
- Financial intermediation	2.5	1.9
- Real estate. renting and business activities	5.9	6.4
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11.5	6.8
- Education	7.9	6.8
- Health and social work	5.6	6.3
- Other community. social and personal service activities	3.9	3.5
- Activities of households	0.1	0.3
- Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.1
- Missing	0.3	0.0

**Table 22**  
**PL110 Employed by economic activity – NACE**

	<b>EU SILC 05</b>	<b>EU SILC 06</b>	<b>EU SILC 07</b>	<b>EU SILC 08</b>
	%	%	%	%
<b>employed (PL030 = 1,2)</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Agriculture. hutting and forestry; fishing	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.8
- Mining and quarrying	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4
- Manufacturing	23.3	23.9	23.7	24.7
- Electricity. gas and water supply	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
- Construction	8.1	8.4	8.9	8.5
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles. motorcycles and personal and household goods	10.7	11.5	11.7	12.8
- Hotels and restaurants	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.6
- Transport. storage and communications	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.2
- Financial intermediation	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
- Real estate. renting and business activities	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.9



- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11.1	12.4	12.4	11.5
- Education	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.9
- Health and social work	6.2	6.4	5.9	5.6
- Other community, social and personal service activities	6.1	4.5	4.7	3.9
- Activities of households	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
- Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Missing	0.9		-	0.3