



The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT  
STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS  
(EU SILC 2005)

the Slovak Republic

August 2006

# 1. COMMON CROSS-SECTIONAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS

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

The methods described in the document EU SILC 131- rev./04 were foundation for calculation of the values of indicators. The SAS-programming packages provided by the Eurostat on CIRCA was used to calculation of indicators and 4 data micro –files were inputs (R\_file, D\_file, H\_file, P\_file).

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

Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size
<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers</b>		
1 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - total	13.3	15418
2 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men total	13.2	7386
3 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women total	13.5	8032
4 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-15 years	18.4	2444
5 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-24 years	16.8	2719
6 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 25-49 years	14.1	5535
7 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 50-64 years	8.3	2966
8 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 65+ years	7.1	1698
9 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16+ years	12.3	12918
10 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-64 years	13.2	11220
11 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-64 years	14.2	13664
12 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16-24 years	17.1	1351
13 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 25-49 years	13.4	2719
14 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 50-64 years	8.3	1314
15 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 65+ years	2.7	703
16 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16+ years	11.8	6087
17 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16-64 years	13.1	5384
18 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 0-64 years	14.3	6655
19 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16-24 years	16.6	1368
20 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 25-49 years	14.7	2816
21 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 50-64 years	8.3	1652
22 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 65+ years	9.8	995
23 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16+ years	12.7	6831
24 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16-64 years	13.3	5836
25 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 0-64 years	14.0	7009
26 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - employed	8.9	6665
27 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - unemployed	39.2	958
28 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - retired	6.9	3084
29 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other inactive	19.4	1950
30 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, employed	8.7	3495
31 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, unemployed	41.0	462
32 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, retired	4.4	1147
33 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, other inactive	19.3	848
34 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, employed	9.2	3170

35	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, unemployed	37.6	496
36	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, retired	8.3	1937
37	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, other inactive	19.5	1102
38	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, < 65 years	23.1	424
39	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, 65+ years	11.9	574
40	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, male	18.0	223
41	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, female	16.0	775
42	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, total	16.4	998
43	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, no children, both < 65	10.5	1186
44	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, no children, at least one 65+	3.9	978
45	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households without children	4.9	2595
46	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single parent, at least one child	31.7	400
47	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 1 child	12.7	1503
48	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 2 children	16.6	2836
49	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 3+ children	24.0	1408
50	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households with children	13.2	3480
51	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children	8.3	5757
52	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children	16.5	9627
53	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - owner or rent-free	12.5	13065
54	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - tenant	17.6	2353
55	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, $w = 0^1$	15.0	1016
56	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, $0 < w < 1$	6.6	2246
57	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, $w = 1$	5.8	1361
58	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $w = 0$	74.5	343
59	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $0 < w < 0.5$	38.1	634
60	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $0.5 < w < 1$	15.1	3654
61	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $w = 1$	10.8	4953
62	Median of the equivalised disposable household income	113270	15418
63	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - single	67962	15418
64	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults, 2 children	142720	15418
62	<b>Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio</b>	3.90	15418
63	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - total	23.5	2042
64	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men total	25.5	964
65	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women total	22.8	1078
66	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 0-15 years	24.0	452
67	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16-64 years	24.6	1468
68	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 65+ years	16.2	110
69	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16+ years	23.5	1578
70	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 16-64 years	25.5	698
71	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 65+ years	22.9	18
72	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 16+ years	25.4	716
73	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 16-64 years	24.2	770
74	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 65+ years	16.1	92
75	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 16+ years	22.7	862
79	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 40%	4.8	15418
80	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 50%	8.3	15418
81	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 70%	20.1	15418
	<b>Before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits</b>		
82	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	21.9	15418
83	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	21.9	7386
84	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	21.9	8032

85	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-15 years	29.4	2444
86	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16-64 years	21.8	11220
87	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	12.4	1698
88	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16+ years	20.4	12918
89	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16-64 years	21.7	5384
90	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 65+ years	7.9	703
91	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16+ years	20.0	6087
92	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16-64 years	21.9	5836
93	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 65+ years	15.1	995
94	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16+ years	20.8	6831
<b>Before social including old-age and survivors' benefits</b>			
95	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	40.3	15418
96	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	37.0	7386
97	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	43.2	8032
98	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-15 years	34.7	2444
99	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16-64 years	32.9	11220
100	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	91.2	1698
101	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16+ years	41.4	12918
102	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16-64 years	30.7	5384
103	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 65+ years	88.0	703
104	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16+ years	37.5	6087
105	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16-64 years	35.0	5836
106	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 65+ years	93.3	995
107	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16+ years	44.8	6831
108	<b>Gini coefficient</b>	26.20	15418
109	<b>Mean equivalised disposable income</b>	124603.5	15418
	w=work intensity		

## 1.2. Other indicators

### 1.2.1. Equivalised disposable income

Results are listed in the Table 1

### 1.2.2. The unadjusted gender pay gap

Indicator for the Slovak Republic is not available from EU SILC 2005 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 2005. The households were selected by proportional 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 were solved specifically – by data updating. Both, the information on the number, allocation and reduction of existing dwellings and the announcement on the number and allocation of new-built and approved permanently occupied dwellings, were inquired. The information is available by regions of the SR.

### 2.1.3. Stratification and substratification criteria

Prior to the generation of strata, we have analysed a lot of information in order to involve each household into the relevant area. We have used the exact information on the level of differences of demography structure of households, on the level and structure of income, average income per household and per head in the particular areas, and the differentiation of this indicator among the areas. The closeness between the average household income level and the regional classification of households by regions, municipality size, and also the combination of these indicators (region and municipality size within the region), seems to be significant.

There are two criteria of area stratification in the sampling design. The first criterion is geographical stratification based on the partition of the total country area into eight standard administrative regions corresponding to the European NUTS 3 level. The second criterion of stratification entails grouping municipalities and communes within each NUTS 3 administrative region by degree of urbanization, i.e. according to their population size. The scale of urbanization was finally designed in seven groups:

- < 2 000 inhabitants
- 2 000 – 4 999 inhabitants
- 5 000 – 9 999 inhabitants
- 10 000 – 19 999 inhabitants
- 20 000 – 49 999 inhabitants
- 50 000 – 99 999 inhabitants
- $\geq$  100 000 inhabitants

The number of final strata was 48 (variable DB050). In each strata the proportional simple random sampling of private households was done.

Criteria of area stratification administrative region (NUTS3 level) and municipality size contributed to results of survey – to representative for NUTS2, administration regions NUTS 3 and by municipality size. We can fully precisely specify areas of cities and countries by these criteria of area stratification

#### 2.1.4. Sample size and allocation criteria

Criteria for the determination of sample size:

- Minimum effective sample size recommended by EUROSTAT for the SR was 4250 households for cross-sectional component
- The actual sample size must be larger up to the extent to which the design coefficient exceeds 1,0, and to the compensation of each type of non-response. The design coefficient for simple random sampling = 1. As we have chosen the proportional stratified sampling, from which the estimates are calculated by using formulas for the simple random sampling, the design coefficient in the sampling proposal phase equals 1.
- The available funds allowed the implementation of survey in 6000 households.
- Total 6016 households sharing of expenditures were selected

**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	769	641
SK021	Trnavský	8 to 13	616	534
SK022	Trenčiansky	14 to 19	676	584
SK023	Nitriansky	20 to 25	828	717
SK031	Žilinský	26 to 31	724	624
SK032	Banskobystrický	32 to 37	793	684
SK041	Prešovský	28 to 43	771	662
SK042	Košický	44 to 48	839	701
<b>Total</b>	<b>SK</b>		<b>6 016</b>	<b>5 147</b>

#### 2.1.5. Sample selection schemes

The sample selection scheme was based on the information on population in the database of 2001 Population and Housing Census and rules for proportional stratified sampling.

The following steps were used:

- Number of households = 1 900 344
- Cohabitation coefficient = 1,141
- The basic file has been divided into partial files according to the regional membership of the given households and the municipality size group
- Number of strata = 48
- Minimum number of units in the stratum = 8182
- Maximum number of units in the stratum = 111 407
- Required number of selected households = 6 000
- Required number of selected dwellings or houses = 5 258
- Probability of the selection of the given dwelling in the SR = 0,00316
- In each subset, for each unit the random figures from the interval (0,1) have been generated.
- The units from each subgroup being assigned by a random figure  $\leq 0,00316$  have been included into the sample.
- The shortage of dwellings or houses during 2001 - 2004 = 5 172

This implies that approximately 0,3 % selected units during the time of survey need not necessarily exist at the selected address.

- The increase in dwellings and/or houses during 2001- 2004 = 51 106  
The selection of houses or dwellings from new buildings has been done randomly (i.e. 3 dwellings selected in each stratum on the average.)

#### 2.1.6. Sample distribution over time

Survey was carried out from 16 May to 16 June 2005

#### 2.1.7. Renewal of sample: rotational groups

Sample was divided into four rotation groups. Approximately 1500 households were in each sub- group.

#### 2.1.8. Weightings

Description of weighting procedures:

- calculation of the household design weights – target variable DB080
- correction for non – response at the households level
- calibration of the household weights to external sources by number of membership in administration regions, i.e. calculation of the households cross-sectional weights  $DB090_{k0}$
- calibration of the household weights assigned to members of household to external numbers of persons by age 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 is number of household  
i is member ordinal number of the household of k  
 $\sum_k \sum_i RB050_{ki} = \text{total Slovak population}$
- calculation of the personal cross sectional weight for all households members aged 16 and over
- calculation children cross sectional weights for child care – RL070

##### 2.1.8.1. Design factor

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

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

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

##### 2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments

The reduction of weight deviation caused by households that had been contacted (DB120=11); however refused the interview (DB135=2), was solved by the correction of weights in relation to the response rate. This step would require the knowledge on the probability of response of each reporting household and their re-weighting by the probability, which is in inversion to the given probability. However, this value is not known.

Nevertheless, the value of this probability is known for the group of households, concretely for regions and also for individual strata. In each stratum we assumed that the probability of response is constant. 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)

#### Calibration of weights of the households sharing of expenditures – calculation of the households cross-sectional weights $DB090_{k0}$

- variables used in the calibration:  
number of households sharing of expenditures by number of household members in the administration regions

**Table 3**

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

N. of m. in HD	SK010	SK021	SK022	SK023	SK031	SK032	SK041	SK042	SK
1	78 610	50 081	53 614	72 922	53 627	71 125	52 828	67 210	<b>500 017</b>
2	58 329	41 016	46 288	58 906	45 425	57 363	45 653	56 141	<b>409 121</b>
3	45 402	35 712	38 438	48 404	39 084	46 066	39 084	47 397	<b>339 587</b>
4	44 326	42 925	47 702	54 206	48 199	51 244	51 148	55 389	<b>395 139</b>
5+	16 439	25 138	27 839	28 795	41 509	23 806	55 049	37 905	<b>256 480</b>
<b>SR</b>	<b>243 106</b>	<b>194 872</b>	<b>213 881</b>	<b>263 233</b>	<b>227 844</b>	<b>249 604</b>	<b>243 762</b>	<b>264 042</b>	<b>1 900 344</b>

Source: Expert estimation, - Demographic Research Centre - Infostat

Procedure used :

- simple calibration of weights by relevancy of households to groups created by calibration variables.

#### Calibration of weights of the households sharing of expenditures assigned to household members – calculation of the personal cross-sectional weights $RB050_{ki0}$

- variables used in the calibration  
numbers of persons by age and sex in the administration regions

Procedure used:

- simple calibration of weights by relevancy of persons to group created by calibration variables.

### 2.1.8.4. Final cross-sectional weight

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

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

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



### Description of weighting procedures:

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

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

- the averages of weights for each household were calculated

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

- the averages of weights were calibrated on total population

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

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

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

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

- interval had been extended till validity of condition

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

- then we have for each household sharing of expenditures  $k$

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

We have for the personal cross sectional weight for all households members aged 16 and over.

$$PB040 = RB050 = DB090$$

Cross sectional weights were calibrated on each year of age and for this reason we have for children cross sectional weights for childcare ( RL070).

$$RL070=RB050$$

#### 2.1.9. Substitutions

N/A

#### 2.2. Sampling errors

##### 2.2.1 Standard error and effective sample size

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

**Table 4**  
**Standard error and effective sample size**

Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	CV(%)
<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers</b>				
1 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - total	13.3	15418	0.50	3.8
2 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men total	13.2	7386	0.57	4.3
3 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women total	13.5	8032	0.53	3.9
4 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-15 years	18.4	2444	1.09	5.9
5 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-24 years	16.8	2719	0.95	5.7
6 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 25-49 years	14.1	5535	0.61	4.3
7 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 50-64 years	8.3	2966	0.62	7.5
8 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 65+ years	7.1	1698	0.77	10.9
9 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16+ years	12.3	12918	0.46	3.8
10 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-64 years	13.2	11220	0.51	3.9
11 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-64 years	14.2	13664	0.55	3.9
12 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16-24 years	17.1	1351	1.20	7.0
13 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 25-49 years	13.4	2719	0.65	4.9
14 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 50-64 years	8.3	1314	0.76	9.1
15 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 65+ years	2.7	703	0.66	24.5
16 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16+ years	11.8	6087	0.52	4.4
17 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16-64 years	13.1	5384	0.57	4.4
18 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 0-64 years	14.3	6655	0.62	4.3
19 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16-24 years	16.6	1368	1.15	6.9
20 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 25-49 years	14.7	2816	0.66	4.5
21 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 50-64 years	8.3	1652	0.69	8.3
22 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 65+ years	9.8	995	1.06	10.8
23 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16+ years	12.7	6831	0.49	3.9
24 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16-64 years	13.3	5836	0.54	4.1
25 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 0-64 years	14.0	7009	0.58	4.1
26 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - employed	8.9	6665	0.44	4.9
27 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - unemployed	39.2	958	2.07	5.3
28 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - retired	6.9	3084	0.57	8.3
29 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other inactive	19.4	1950	1.15	5.9
30 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, employed	8.7	3495	0.44	5.0
31 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, unemployed	41.0	462	2.07	5.1
32 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, retired	4.4	1147	0.57	13.0
33 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, other inactive	19.3	848	1.15	5.9
34 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, employed	9.2	3170	0.44	4.8
35 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, unemployed	37.6	496	2.07	5.5
36 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, retired	8.3	1937	0.57	6.9
37 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, other inactive	19.5	1102	1.15	5.9
38 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, < 65 years	23.1	424	2.08	9.0
39 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, 65+ years	11.9	574	1.52	12.8
40 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, male	18.0	223	2.62	14.6
41 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, female	16.0	775	1.43	8.9
42 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, total	16.4	998	1.29	7.9
43 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, no children, both < 65	10.5	1186	1.26	12.0
44 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, no children, at least one 65+	3.9	978	0.91	23.4

45	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households without children	4.9	2595	0.81	16.4
46	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single parent, at least one child	31.7	400	3.99	12.6
47	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 1 child	12.7	1503	1.47	11.6
48	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 2 children	16.6	2836	1.38	8.3
49	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 3+ children	24.0	1408	2.68	11.2
50	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households with children	13.2	3480	1.37	10.4
51	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children	8.3	5757	0.53	6.4
52	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children	16.5	9627	0.77	4.7
53	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - owner or rent-free	12.5	13065	0.55	4.4
54	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - tenant	17.6	2353	1.49	8.5
55	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, $w = 0^1$	15.0	1016	1.51	10.1
56	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, $0 < w < 1$	6.6	2246	0.90	13.6
57	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, $w = 1$	5.8	1361	0.93	16.1
58	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $w = 0$	74.5	343	4.92	6.6
59	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $0 < w < 0.5$	38.1	634	4.54	11.9
60	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $0.5 < w < 1$	15.1	3654	1.28	8.5
61	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $w = 1$	10.8	4953	0.88	8.1
62	Median of the equivalised disposable household income	113270	15418	892.08	0.8
63	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - single	67962	15418	535.25	0.8
64	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults, 2 children	142720	15418	1124.02	0.8
62	<b>Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio</b>	3.90	15418	0.10	2.6
63	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - total	23.5	2042	1.38	5.9
64	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men total	25.5	964	1.75	6.8
65	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women total	22.8	1078	1.30	5.7
66	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 0-15 years	24.0	452	2.25	9.4
67	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16-64 years	24.6	1468	1.49	6.1
68	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 65+ years	16.2	110	1.80	11.1
69	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16+ years	23.5	1578	1.33	5.7
70	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 16-64 years	25.5	698	1.76	6.9
71	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 65+ years	22.9	18	4.77	20.9
72	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 16+ years	25.4	716	1.72	6.8
73	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 16-64 years	24.2	770	1.47	6.1
74	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 65+ years	16.1	92	1.83	11.4
75	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 16+ years	22.7	862	1.26	5.6
79	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 40%	4.8	15418	0.33	6.9
80	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 50%	8.3	15418	0.42	5.1
81	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 70%	20.1	15418	0.56	2.8
	<b>Before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits</b>				
82	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	21.9	15418	0.55	2.5
83	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	21.9	7386	0.62	2.8
84	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	21.9	8032	0.61	2.8
85	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-15 years	29.4	2444	1.13	3.9
86	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16-64 years	21.8	11220	0.55	2.5
87	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	12.4	1698	0.93	7.5
88	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16+ years	20.4	12918	0.55	2.7
89	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16-64 years	21.7	5384	0.62	2.9
90	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 65+ years	7.9	703	1.41	17.9
91	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16+ years	20.0	6087	0.62	3.1
92	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16-64 years	21.9	5836	0.62	2.8
93	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 65+ years	15.1	995	0.90	5.9
94	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16+ years	20.8	6831	0.61	2.9

<b>Before social including old-age and survivors' benefits</b>					
95	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	40.3	15418	0.55	1.4
96	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	37.0	7386	0.62	1.7
97	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	43.2	8032	0.57	1.3
98	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-15 years	34.7	2444	1.21	3.5
99	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16-64 years	32.9	11220	0.57	1.7
100	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	91.2	1698	0.86	0.9
101	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16+ years	41.4	12918	0.51	1.2
102	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16-64 years	30.7	5384	0.64	2.1
103	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 65+ years	88.0	703	1.00	1.1
104	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16+ years	37.5	6087	0.58	1.5
105	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16-64 years	35.0	5836	0.59	1.7
106	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 65+ years	93.3	995	1.08	1.2
107	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16+ years	44.8	6831	0.53	1.2
108	<b>Gini coefficient</b>	26.20	15418	0.50	1.9
109	<b>Mean equivalised disposable income</b>	124603.5	15418	1116.11	0.9
	w=work intensity				

## 2.3. Non-sampling errors

### 2.3.1. Sampling frame and coverage errors

#### Description of the sample frame

Change in numbers of households sharing of expenditures are known only from expert estimate and we do not have information for identification to sampling. Exact information exists about change in the fund of permanently occupied dwellings and houses. For this reasons information about change in the fund of permanently occupied dwellings and houses from 2001 to 2004 and coefficient of cohabitations were used in sampling of households sharing of expenditures. The sampling frame was updated by obtained information on loss or growth of permanently occupied dwellings and houses in regional in period from 2001 to 2004.

**Table 5**  
**Information on change in the fund of permanently occupied dwellings and houses**  
**in period 2001 - 2004**

Region	Permanently occupied dwellings 2001 (Census)	Increase 2001-2004	Increase 2001-2004 [%]	Increase sample	Decrease 2001-2004 [%]	Decrease 2001-2004	Decrease sample	Balance 2001-2004	Balance 2001-2004 [%]	Permanently occupied dwellings 31.12.2004
Bratislavský	218 610	10 557	4,83	32	956	0,44	3	9 601	4,39	228 211
Trnavský	168 831	7651	4,53	24	959	0,57	3	6 692	3,96	175 523
Trenčiansky	191 081	5322	2,79	17	602	0,32	2	4 720	2,47	195 801
Nitriansky	231 119	5317	2,30	17	906	0,39	3	4 411	1,91	235 530
Žilinský	202 389	6887	3,40	22	355	0,18	1	6 532	3,23	208 921
Banskobystrický	217 850	4302	1,97	14	413	0,19	1	3 889	1,79	221 739
Prešovský	208 319	6690	3,21	21	532	0,26	2	6 158	2,96	214 477

Košický	227 337	4380	1,93	14	449	0,20	1	3 931	1,73	231 268
<b>SR</b>	<b>1 665 536</b>	<b>51106</b>	<b>3,07</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>5172</b>	<b>0,31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45 934</b>	<b>2,76</b>	<b>1 711 470</b>

Sampling frame was updated with collected information about decrease or increase of permanently occupied dwellings in regions during 2001-2004. According to given 0,00316 probability of sampling it is necessary to choose about 161 units from increase (on new buildings) and according to the assumption – from existing list of chosen households – about 16 chosen units in time of survey do not really exist on the chosen address. We have proportionally divided the numbers of increases and decreases in permanently occupied dwellings for regions into stratum in the regions. At average the interviewer has randomly chosen 2 or 3 dwellings without given list of housing or new buildings in every stratum. According to directions the interviewers obtained information on every household sharing of expenditures living in the chosen dwelling. It had been assumed that at average 2 households sharing of expenditures in time of survey do not really exist on the chosen address in every region. In reality household sharing of expenditures did not get to the selection on non existing address

### 2.3.2. Measurement and processing errors

Three pilot surveys (one national pilot project and two pilot surveys organized by Eurostat), preceded the EU SILC. They have intended to localize various sources of errors occurred in survey.

We have focused on the following sources of errors:

- The way of compiling the questionnaires, testing the questionnaire in fieldwork, influence of the sampling, content and wording of the questionnaires
- Efficiency of interviewers training, length of the training, testing of abilities before beginning of the fieldwork (response rate etc.), number of interviewers on a household
- Re-interviewing, record and control studies or experimentation with separating a sample
- Evaluation of the influence of using financial year instead of calendar year, if applicable

#### 2.3.2.1. Measurement errors

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

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

#### 1/ Questionnaire

At the primary compiling of questionnaires it have gone from proposal of questionnaire from bilateral meeting of Eurostat and SOSR from July 2002. These questionnaires were consequently verified within the first pilot survey and they were tested within national “the third pilot project” too. On the base of this experience (clarification of certain more complicated and more difficult understandable parts of the questionnaire), version of some questions was specified.

After experience with national surveys on income, collection of more detailed structure of primary indicators especially in the case of social benefits was accepted. Elimination of very rough calculation caused by respondents as well as by interviewers was the primary reason.

The questions were grouped into particular modules by reason of the better understanding. Within the graphical layout, the colour distinction of individual questionnaires was made; the guidance symbols by reason of better and faster orientation were used too.

After marking up of national users the final version of questionnaires was created:

SILC 1-01/A - Household structure

SILC 1-01/B - Household sharing of expenditures data

SILC 1-01/C - Personal data

SILC 1-01/D - Social condition of family

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

## **2/ Interviewers**

The external interviewers carried out the fieldwork. They were persons, who approved in previous national surveys (Population and housing census, Micro-census, etc.)

The organisation of the survey was ensured by regional coordinators. The Coordinator – expert for methodology ensured personal contact (or contact by phone) with interviewers. He solved methodological unclearness after consultation with the central office. The regular meetings with the responsible employees were done. The explanation of objectives, form, content of survey, methods and methodology were the aim of these meetings.

The Regional Offices of the SOSR in co-operation with the SOSR performed the training of interviewers with participation of experts. Globally there were 13 one-day trainings and 451 interviewers were trained. Approximately 30 – 40 interviewers participated in one training. 13-15 households fell per one interviewer.

Some selected interviewers contributed for working out of detailed regional valuation reports.

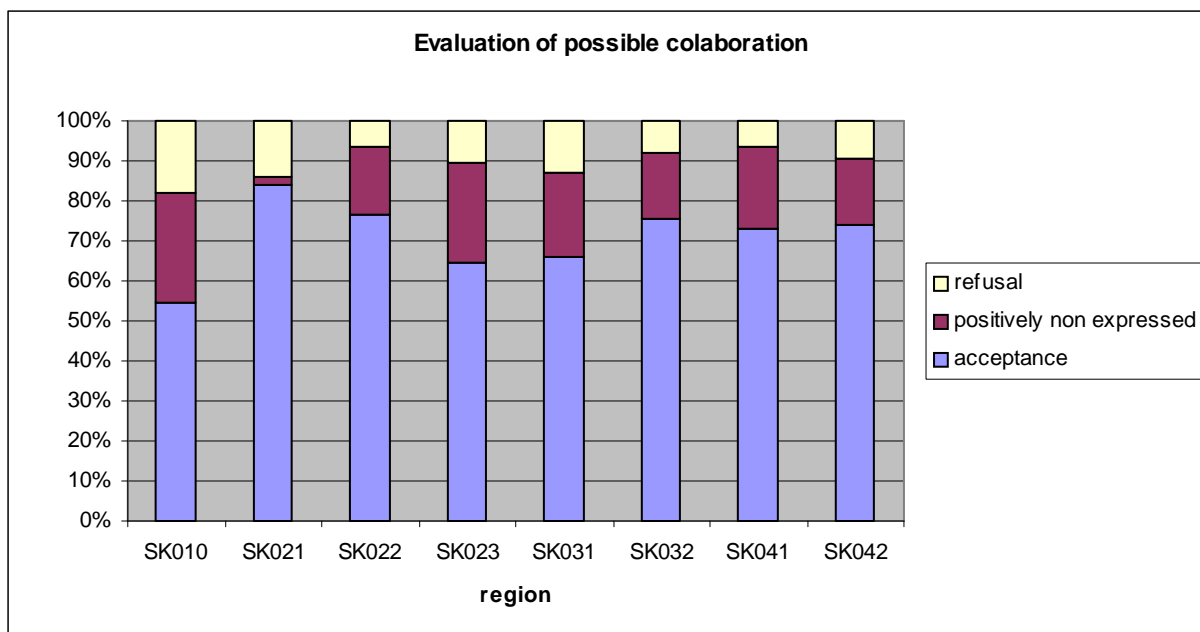
## **3/ Respondents.**

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

Respondents have been frightened before abuse of information for non-statistical purposes – required information was considered as private and by this reason certain data was not provided or only estimated values were provided.

## **4/ Fieldwork**

In order to evaluate of possible collaboration on the project mainly concerning the longitudinal component, the interviewers asked for the opinion of households - whether they have been willing to keep co-operating on survey of this content. The results are presented in a graph.



### 2.3.2.2. Processing errors

Data processing was realized on decentralized and centralized level:

1. The following actions has been realized on the decentralized level:
  - a) taking questionnaires from interviewers, formal checking, preparation of questionnaires for data recording,
  - b) data recording and checking. The special software DCSILC2000 has been used for data recording. The set of checks was represented by integral ones: checks on the data integrity, identification of duplicity, frequency checks, checks to the permissible values, the logic checks within a questionnaire and between questionnaires. All the defined checks are included in the technical project ( TP - part A/0463/0 to data processing EU SILC2005. The checks are divided into three types: informative checks, necessary checks and system of autocorrections. System of the checks also comprised of certain chosen checks from the checking software of Eurostat.
  - c) On this level, also the errors caused by data recording have been eliminated. There were mainly errors created by a shift in editing codes yes/no/don't know and by not realizing a visual check. By monitoring errors in the phase of data recording, the errors were analyzed and subsequently the situation improved.
2. On the centralized level a database was created. Logic controls, corrections, overweighting and imputations were realized using SW of system SAS.

### 2.3.3. Non-response errors

#### 2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

	DB075=1	DB075=2	DB075=3	DB075=4	Spolu
DB135=1	1 083	1 341	1 358	1 365	5 147

	DB075=1	DB075=2	DB075=3	DB075=4	Spolu

RB250=11 až 13	3 031	3 264	3 307	3 277	12 879
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### 2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

#### Household non-response rates NRh

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

where

**Ra** = The address contact rate

Number of addressed successfully contacted / Number of valid addresses selected

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

$$= \mathbf{0,9348}$$

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

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

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

$$= \mathbf{0,9152}$$

where

DB120 is the record of contact at the address

DB130 is the household questionnaire result

DB135 is the household interview acceptance result

$$\underline{\mathbf{NRh}} = (1 - (0,9348 * 0,9152)) * 100 = (1 - 0,9970) * 100 = \underline{\mathbf{14,44}}$$

#### Individual non-response rates NRp

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

where

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

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

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

$$= \mathbf{0,9970}$$

where

RB245 is the respondent status

RB250 is the data status

$$\underline{\mathbf{NRp}} = (1 - 0,9970) * 100 = \underline{\mathbf{0,30}}$$

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

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

$$\underline{* \mathbf{NRp}} = (1 - (0,9348 * 0,9152 * 0,9970)) * 100 = \underline{\mathbf{14,70}}$$



**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 6**

**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>1 550</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 478</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 492</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 496</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6 016</b>	<b>100</b>
DB120 = 11	1 398	90,19	1 403	94,93	1 412	94,64	1 411	94,32	5 624	93,48
DB120=21 - 23	152	9,81	75	5,07	80	5,36	85	5,68	392	6,52
<b>DB120=21 - 23</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>100</b>
DB120 = 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DB120 = 22	152	100	75	100	80	100	85	100	392	100
DB120 = 23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 7**

**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>	1398	<b>100</b>	1403	<b>100</b>	1412	<b>100</b>	1411	<b>100</b>	5624	<b>100</b>
DB130 = 11	1292	92,42	1375	98,00	1370	97,03	1377	97,59	5414	96,27
DB130=21- 24	106	7,58	28	2,00	42	2,97	34	2,41	210	3,73
<b>DB130=21 -24</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100</b>
DB130 = 21	84	79,25	18	64,29	32	76,19	20	58,82	154	73,33
DB130 = 22	22	20,75	10	35,71	10	23,81	14	41,18	56	26,67
DB130 = 23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DB130 = 24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DB135 = 1+2</b>	<b>1292</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1375</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1370</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1377</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5414</b>	<b>100</b>
DB135 = 1	1083	83,82	1341	97,53	1358	99,12	1365	99,13	5147	95,07
DB135 = 2	209	16,18	34	2,47	12	0,88	12	0,87	267	4,93

**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 8**

**Item non- response**

<b>Income</b>	Income ne 0	All of imp.	All of inf.	Partial imp	<b>Income ne 0 % dom.</b>	All of imp. IF=0 [%]	Partial imp [%]
	Number of hs	IF=0	IF=1				

<b>HY010</b>	5147	0	1975	3172	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>61.6</b>
<b>HY020</b>	5147	0	2002	3145	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>
<b>HY022</b>	5049	31	2028	2990	<b>98.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>59.2</b>
<b>HY023</b>	4518	129	1567	2822	<b>87.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>62.5</b>
<b>HY040G</b>	144	20	66	58	<b>2.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>40.3</b>
<b>HY050G</b>	2253	0	2253	0	<b>43.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>HY060G</b>	605	0	572	33	<b>11.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>HY070G</b>	6	1	5	0	<b>0.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>HY080G</b>	119	0	119	0	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>HY090G</b>	192	76	59	57	<b>3.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>29.7</b>
<b>HY100G</b>	154	52	102	0	<b>3.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>HY110G</b>	10	0	10	0	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>HY120G</b>	3296	412	2884	0	<b>64.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>HY130G</b>	127	12	115	0	<b>2.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>HY140G</b>	3650	79	3332	239	<b>70.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>PY010G</b>	6397	468	2216	3713	<b>49.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>58.0</b>
<b>PY020G</b>	85	85	0	0	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>PY035G</b>	1013	59	954	0	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>PY050G</b>	461	64	393	4	<b>3.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>PY070G</b>	1651	0	1651	0	<b>12.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>PY080G</b>	52	1	51	0	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>PY090G</b>	501	22	478	1	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>PY100G</b>	2745	7	2672	66	<b>21.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>PY110G</b>	714	45	667	2	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>PY120G</b>	462	58	403	1	<b>3.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>PY130G</b>	782	5	765	12	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>PY140G</b>	15	0	15	0	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

*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 provided in the Final report .

## 2.4. Mode of data collection

**Table 10**  
**Distribution of households members aged 16 and over by „RB250“**  
**For for each rotational group and for the total**

## MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD 16+ (RB245 =1)

	Total	RB250=11	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33
DB075=1	3048	3031	5	2	8	0	2	0
%	100	99,44	0,16	0,07	0,26	0,00	0,07	0,00
DB075=2	3271	3264	0	0	3	4	0	0
%	100	99,79	0,00	0,00	0,09	0,12	0,00	0,00
DB075=3	3317	3307	1	0	5	3	1	0
%	100	99,70	0,03	0,00	0,15	0,09	0,03	0,00
DB075=4	3282	3277	0	0	2	2	1	0
%	100	99,85	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,06	0,03	0,00
Total	12918	12879	6	2	18	9	4	0
%	100	99,70	0,05	0,02	0,14	0,07	0,03	0,00

**Table 11**

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

## MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD 16+ (RB245 = 1) a RB250 = 11 alebo 13

	Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	Missing
DB075=1	3031	2759	0	0	29	243	0
%	100	91,03	0,00	0,00	0,96	8,02	0,00
DB075=2	3264	3068	0	0	28	168	0
%	100	94,00	0,00	0,00	0,86	5,15	0,00
DB075=3	3307	3125	0	0	11	171	0
%	100	94,50	0,00	0,00	0,33	5,17	0,00
DB075=4	3277	3081	0	0	15	181	0
%	100	94,02	0,00	0,00	0,46	5,52	0,00
Total	12879	12033	0	0	83	763	0
%	100	93,43	0,00	0,00	0,64	5,92	0,00

## 2.5. Interview duration

HB100 Number of minutes to complete the household questionnaire 169 962

PB120 Minutes to complete the personal questionnaire 244 267

The households accepted for the data base 5 147

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

**80,5**

From upper calculations is clear, that the mean of interview duration is higher than recommendations in relevant regulation. It is due to :

- on the base of co-operation with Ministry other questions for monitoring of national variables (1 question in questionnaire A, 2 questions in questionnaire B, 8 questions in questionnaire D) were added and 3 questions were enlarged in questionnaire B
- social allowances were collected in detailed structure.

### 3. COMPARABILITY

#### 3.1. Basic concepts and definitions

**The reference population**

No difference to the common definition

**The private household definition**

Private households sharing of expenditures were the survey units. It is the 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 household membership**

No difference to the common definition

**The income reference period(s) used**

The calendar year 2004

**The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions**

The previous calendar year 2004. The tax and liability for service within a year 2004 was performed in 2005 year (i.e. by 31/03/2005). In regard to the period of data collection in fieldwork (May - June 2005) the tax adjustment was taken into the account.

**The reference period for taxes on wealth**

- as well as in case of taxes on income and social insurance contributions

**The lag between the income reference period and current variables,**

The Statistics on income and living conditions had taken place from 16 May until 16 June 2005, the lag represented 4,5 - 5,5 months.

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

The total duration of data collection was 4 weeks.

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

No difference to the common definition

#### 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**

No difference to the common definition.

Income definition within EU SILC was adjusted according to common methodology and with regard to the fact that some income variables are compulsory from the year 2007.

For purpose of the testing and quality assurance, the SOSR collected data for interest paid on mortgage, value of goods produced for own consumption, non-cash employee income (included company car). This data has been not included in HY010.

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

No difference to the common definition

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

No difference to the common definition

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

No difference to the common definition

### **HY030G Imputed rent**

The variable is compulsory from the year 2007.

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

No difference to the common definition

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

The variable Family/children-related allowances is considered as an income at the household level. In connection with the Slovak legislation, where one member of households sharing of expenditures can receive more allowances in connection with care of child, the variable was followed 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 HY050, these components were followed :

- child allowance, parental allowance, subsistence contribution, maternity allowance, 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.

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

Within the variable, there were followed and calculated:

- material need assistance (*benefit for material need assistance, activation benefit, housing allowance, health-care allowances and protection benefit*)
- scholarships (*merit scholarships of students of secondary schools and vocational centres and social scholarships of university students*)
- other cash benefits (lump-sum or periodical cash benefits provided to household by municipality or by other entity).

According to the Slovak legislation, material need assistance covers also the activation benefit, which should motivate the citizen to actively contribute to the solution of his/her social situation. According to the valid legislation, the housing allowance is also part of

material need assistance. After 1.1 2004 benefit for material need assistance is paid as unique sum both with individual contributions to this benefit.

**HY070 G/HY070N Housing allowance**

Housing allowance - exists only as social benefit on national level, which can be followed only as part of a material need assistance.

*Within this variable was collected non-refundable contribution from the State Housing Development Fund.*

*Non-refundable contribution is provided to applicant, if he/she ensures dwelling for disability person in order to compensation of higher costs in comparison with barrier building.*

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

No difference to the common definition

**HY120G Regular taxes on wealth**

No difference to the common definition

**HY130G Regular inter-household transfers paid**

No difference to the common definition

**HY080G Regular inter-household transfers paid**

No difference to the common definition

**HY140G Tax on income and social insurance contributions**

Previous calendar year 2004. The tax and liability for service for the year 2004 was performed in the year 2005 (i.e. up to date 31.3. 2005). In regard to period of data collection - fieldwork (May 2005), it was possible to obtain information on the tax adjustment .

By calculating this variable, the tax-bonus level was taken into the account too.

In this variable the tax adjustment is taken into the account too.

**HY145N Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments**

*Within variable HY140 data is taken into account.*

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

No difference to the common definition

**PY020G Non-cash employee income**

Although several components of non-cash employee income were collected in the year 2005, only benefit from company car was included into result variable. In calculation we resulted from indirect approach of evaluation on the base of increasing savings.

**PY030G Employers' social insurance contributions**

The employers' social contributions will be recorded from 2007, if the feasibility study shows that it will be possible.

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

Data on variable was collected from respondents using direct question related to

profit/loss of their self-employment for period of the last calendar year.  
In data processing some cases of negative income have occurred. in connection with this variable.

This is the variable, whose data quality is the most considered.

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

Variable was collected on household level. It is difficult to obtain given information on individual level not excluding duplicity elimination, as it is household sharing of expenditures.

According to EU SILC methodology this variable should be provided on individual level. By this reason obtained data was assigned to head of the household.

### **PY090G Unemployment benefits**

No difference to the common definition

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

- unemployment benefit,
- other periodical cash allowances and benefits (subsidy on the pursuance of graduates' practise, grant on services for family with children to the job applicant, financial support for lingeringly unemployed)
- 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 in case of invalid notice, contribution for extended employment of policeman or profesional soldiers),
- other lump-sum cash payments (self-employment activity benefit, job-moving benefit)

### **PY100G Old-age benefits**

No difference to the common definition.

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

- old-age pension
- early retirement pension
- pension for extended employment
- other periodical cash ol-age benefits (extra payments to the pension of judge and lay judge, prosector, employee of fire department, extra payment for civil service, remuneration of loss related to pension for extended employment in case of policeman and soldier, other periodical allowances provided to respondent by the municipality non-profit organizations or by other entities in case of emergency and unfavourable social situation)
- other lump-sum old-age benefits and allowances (lum-sum contribution 1000,- SKK paid to recipient of pension in the year, lum-sum benefit from municipality, non-profit organization or other entity).

### **PY110G Survivors' benefits**

No difference to the common definition

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

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

### **PY120G Sickness benefits**

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

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

Sickness benefit is provided on the base of sickness insurance of the employee from the 11<sup>th</sup> day of his/her temporary working disability. For the first 10 days of working disability the employer provides compensation of income to employee in case of temporary working disability. The compensation of income in case of temporary working disability is followed within the PY010.

### **PY130G Disability benefits**

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

- disability pension
- disabled person's allowance (on diet catering, increased costs related to hygiene or the wear-out of clothes, underclothes, footwear, operation of the private motor car, care of dog with special training)
- periodical financial contributions for compensation (transport allowance and the allowance on personal assistance)
- other periodical cash benefits (contribution for personal assistant of self-employed person, who is disabled), nursing allowance, other periodical monetary allowances provided by the municipality or by other entity)
- lump-sum financial contributions for compensation (contribution for the purchase of special aids, for the repair of special aids, for the purchase of a motor vehicle, for modifying an apartment, family house and garage,
- other lump-sum cash benefits (subsidy to a disabled person for the operation or performance of self-employment activities and lump-sum benefits provided by the municipality or by other entity).

### **PY140G Education-related allowances**

The scholarships and similar allowances, being provided in case of income related to material need assistance, are not included in variable HY 060.

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

Information on this variable was collected, but EU SILC is not 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 household income and Disposable household income was calculated according to the Doc. 065/04.

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



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

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

All income data were recorded as gross on component level.

## 4. COHERENCE

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

Achieved values were compared with information from external sources:

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

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

**Table 12**

	<b>SILC_2005</b>	<b>Other source</b>	<i>Source</i>
Households sharing of expenditures	<b>1 858 476</b>	1 900 344	<i>Census 2001, SO SR</i>
Persons	<b>5 384 822</b>	5 384 822	<i>Movement of the Population, SO SR, 2004</i>
Employed	<b>2 289 106</b>		
Working full time	<b>2 227 503</b>	2 170 350	<i>LFS, SO SR, 2004</i>
Working part-time	<b>61 602</b>	56 800	<i>LFS, SO SR, 2004</i>
Unemployed	<b>333 013</b>	427 500	<i>Methodology of LFS, SO SR, 2004</i>
		373 471	<i>disponaable unemployed, methodology of CLSAF</i>
Persons in retirement	<b>1 133 473</b>	1 465 225	<i>Paid pension benefits, of which:</i>
		1 110 921	<i>Pensions, which are not awarded parallelly</i>

- Number of households sharing of expenditures in EU SILC 2005 is lower by 2,2 % than is expert estimate of Demographic Research Centre,
- Average number of employed working full time in EU SILC 2005 is higher by 2.6 % than LFS,
- Average number of employed working part-time in EU SILC 2005 is higher by 8,4 % than LFS,
- Average number of unemployed in EU SILC 2005 is lower by 10,8 % than number of registered unemployed persons by data CLSAF SR (Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family),
- Average number of pensioners is indicator comparabled with number of paid pension benefits, which are not awarded parallelly, such as old-age pensions, early old-age pensions and disability pensions . Their number by data of CLSAF SR is 1 110 921, what is lower by 2,0 % than in EU SILC.

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

**Table 13**  
**PE040 Highest ISCED level attained**

	<b>SILC</b>	<b>LFS</b>
<b>1 – primary education</b>	0,4	1,5
<b>2 – lower secondary education</b>	18,5	23,9
<b>3 – upper secondary education</b>	67,0	64,3
<b>4 - post-secondary non tertiary education</b>	0,0	0,0
<b>5 – first stage of tertiary education</b>	13,3	9,8
<b>6 – second stage of tertiary education</b>	0,5	0,1
<b>missing</b>	0,3	0,4

**Table 14**  
**PL030 Self-defined current economic status**

	<b>SILC</b>		<b>LFS</b>	
	%	number	%	number
<b>employed (PL030 = 1,2)</b>	52,5	2 349 185	49,6	2 199 800
<b>unemployed (PL030 = 3)</b>	7,8	349 476	10,3	455 100
<b>economically inactive (PL030 = 4,5,6,7,8,9)</b>	39,7	1 776 647	40,0	1 774 300

**Table 15**  
**PL040 Status in employment**  
(PL030=1,2)

	<b>SILC</b>		<b>LFS</b>	
	%	number	%	number
<b>Employed (PL030 = 1,2)</b>	100,0	2 349 185	100,0	2 199 800
<b>- employees</b>	90,0	2 113 224	87,1	1 916 200
<b>- self-employed without employees</b>	6,9	162 839	9,0	198 900
<b>- self-employed with employees</b>	3,1	72 349	3,4	74 300
<b>- family worker</b>	0,0	772	0,1	2 400
<b>- missing</b>	0,0	0	0,4	8 000

**Table 16**  
**PL050 Employed by Classification of Occupation – ISCO-88 (COM)**  
**SILC 2005/LFS (4-th quarter 2004)**  
(PL030=1,2)

	<b>SILC</b>	<b>LFS</b>
	%	%
<b>employed (PL030 = 1,2)</b>	100,0	100,0
<b>- Legislators, senior officials and managers</b>	6,7	6,1
<b>- Scientists and brain workers</b>	14,3	11,0

- Technical, medical, pedagogical and related fields professionals	17,4	17,8
- Administrative workers (officials)	8,5	6,5
- Workers in services and trade	13,0	14,5
- Qualified workers in agriculture, forestry and related fields	1,0	1,2
- Craftsmen and qualified producers, repairmen	17,6	19,2
- Plant and machine operators	13,3	13,7
- Supporting and non-qualified staff	7,6	9,5
- missing	0,7	0,0

**Table 17**  
**PL060 Number of hours usually worked per week in main job**  
(PL030=1,2)

	<b>SILC</b>	<b>LFS</b>
Number of hours usually worked per week in main job	42,2	40,8

**Table 18**  
**PL110 Employed by economic activity – NACE**  
(PL030=1,2)

	<b>SILC</b>	<b>LFS</b>
	%	%
<b>employed (PL030 = 1,2)</b>	100,0	100,0
- Agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing	3,3	5,0
- Mining and quarrying	0,9	0,6
- Manufacturing	23,3	26,9
- Electricity, gas and water supply	2,1	2,0
- Construction	8,1	9,3
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	10,7	12,1
- Hotels and restaurants	3,6	4,0
- Transport, storage and communications	7,2	6,6
- Financial intermediation	2,2	2,0
- Real estate, renting and business activities	5,3	5,8
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11,1	6,8
- Education	8,7	7,4
- Health and social work	6,2	7,0
- Other community, social and personal service activities	6,1	4,0
- Activities of households	0,2	0,3
- Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0,1	0,0
- Missing	0,9	0,2