



The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

**INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT
STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS
(EU SILC 2009)**

the Slovak Republic

November 2010

1. COMMON CROSS-SECTIONAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS

1.1 Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC 2009

The harmonised methods were foundation for calculation of the values of indicators. The data micro-files (rfile, dfile, hfile, pfile) were inputs. Files were checked by checking program (CIRCA, version 3.9.7).

The SAS-programming packages provided by the Eurostat on CIRCA was used to calculation of indicators (OMC_Version_22_10_2010).

Table 1
Cross – sectional indicators

Indicator		Value
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender		
1	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - total	11.0
2	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male total	10.1
3	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female total	11.8
4	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 0-17 years	16.8
5	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 18-64 years	9.6
6	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 65+ years	10.8
7	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, 18-64 years	9.5
8	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, 65+ years	4.5
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	14.8
At-risk-of-poverty threshold		
11	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - one person household - EURO	3 402.6
12	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - one person household - PPS	4 674.3
13	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults with 2 children younger than 14 years - EURO	7 145.5
14	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults with 2 children younger than 14 years - PPS	9 816.1
Relative median poverty risk gap		
15	Relative median poverty risk gap - total	23.2
16	Relative median poverty risk gap - male total	24.7
17	Relative median poverty risk gap - female total	21.8
18	Relative median poverty risk gap - 0-17 years	25.8
19	Relative median poverty risk gap - 18-64 years	24.2
20	Relative median poverty risk gap - 65+ years	14.7
21	Relative median poverty risk gap - male, 18-64 years	26.8
22	Relative median poverty risk gap - male, 65+ years	13.2
23	Relative median poverty risk gap - female, 18-64 years	22.7
24	Relative median poverty risk gap - female, 65+ years	14.7

25	Income quintile share ratio S80/S20	3.6
	Aggregate replacement ratio	
26	Aggregate replacement ratio - total	0.55
27	Aggregate replacement ratio - male total	0.57
28	Aggregate replacement ratio - female total	0.54
	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity	
29	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - employed	5.2
30	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - non employed	15.2
31	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - unemployed	48.6
32	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - retired	8.9
33	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - other inactive	15.9
34	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, employed	5.5
35	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, non employed	14.3
36	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, unemployed	55.7
37	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, retired	4.3
38	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, other inactive	14.5
39	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, employed	4.9
40	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, non employed	15.8
41	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, unemployed	42.2
42	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, retired	11.4
43	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, other inactive	16.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits	
44	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	17.1
45	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male total	16.3
46	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female total	17.8
47	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-17 years	24.1
48	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18-64 years	15.8
49	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	14.4
50	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18-64 years	15.8
51	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 65+ years	7.8
52	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18-64 years	15.8
53	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 65+ years	18.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits	
54	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	35.9
55	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male total	32.6
56	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female total	39.1
57	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-17 years	30.4
58	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18-64 years	27.5
59	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	86.3
60	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18-64 years	25.3
61	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 65+ years	86.8
62	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18-64 years	29.7
63	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 65+ years	86.0
64	Median equivalised disposable income - EURO	5 671
65	Mean equivalised disposable income - EURO	6 290

1.2 Other indicators

1.2.1 Equivalised disposable income

Annual mean of equivalised disposable income is 75 480 EUR.

1.2.2 The unadjusted gender pay gap

Indicator for the Slovak Republic is not available from EU SILC 2009 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 2009. The proportional number of households was selected by simple random sampling in individual strata.

Households with rotation groups 1,2 and 3 in 2008 year were included into sample in EU SILC 2009 survey. Households included to 4-th rotation group were excluded and substituted by new households for EU SILC 2009. 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 2004-2008 were updated. The information on the number of allocation and reduction of dwellings and the announcement in regions of the Slovak Republic were used.

2.1.3 Stratification and substratification criteria

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

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

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

2.1.4 Sample size and allocation criteria

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

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

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	622	529
SK021	Trnavský	8 to 13	618	530
SK022	Trenčiansky	14 to 19	742	681
SK023	Nitriansky	20 to 25	813	661
SK031	Žilinský	26 to 31	752	676
SK032	Banskobystrický	32 to 37	772	692
SK041	Prešovský	38 to 43	827	752
SK042	Košický	44 to 48	842	743
Total	SK		5 988	5 264

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 2009.

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 4-th rotational group were replaced in 2009 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	622	148	163	147	164	529	120	137	129	143	93	28	26	18	21
SK021	8 to 13	618	153	156	156	153	530	110	137	141	142	88	43	19	15	11
SK022	14 to 19	742	166	173	202	201	681	144	155	193	189	61	22	18	9	12
SK023	20 to 25	813	213	204	199	197	661	144	161	175	181	152	69	43	24	16
SK031	26 to 31	752	196	190	183	183	676	160	178	164	174	76	36	12	19	9
SK032	32 to 37	772	187	201	192	192	692	149	184	182	177	80	38	17	10	15
SK041	38 to 43	827	206	205	208	208	752	167	194	201	190	75	39	11	7	18
SK042	44 to 48	842	227	211	202	202	743	180	179	195	189	99	47	32	7	13
Total		5 988	1 496	1 503	1 489	1 500	5 264	1 174	1 325	1 380	1 385	724	322	178	109	115

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 $RB050_{ki}$
- integration of weights $DB090_k$ a $RB050_{ki}$ should be for each household k:
 $DB090_k = RB050_{ki}$, where k = number of household
i = member ordinal number of the household of k
 $\sum_k \sum_i RB050_{ki} = \text{total Slovak population}$
- personal cross - sectional weights for all households members aged 16 and over, $PB040$ was calibrated to the same total as cross sectional weights for all households members so
 $PB040=RB050$
- cross - sectional weights for child care – $RL070$ was calibrated to the same total as cross sectional weights for all households members so
 $RL070=RB050$

Note:

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

2.1.8.1 Design factor

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

- probability of the selection of household = 0.003132466
- design factor = 319.2373

$$DB080_k = 1 / 0,003132466 = 319.2373$$

2.1.8.2 Non-response adjustments

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4

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

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

Source: Expert estimation - Demographic Research Centre - Infostat

Calculation of the personal cross-sectional weights RB050_{ki0}

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

Table 5

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

	SK010	SK021	SK022	SK023	SK031	SK032	SK041	SK042	SK
Male									
0-4	15 741	13 013	13 223	15 895	18 176	15 975	24 578	23 179	139 780
5-9	12 064	12 535	12 852	15 622	18 585	15 771	24 628	22 337	134 394
10-14	12 791	14 796	15 789	18 611	21 602	18 224	28 181	24 237	154 231
15-19	18 031	19 358	21 430	24 182	26 804	22 888	33 629	28 887	195 209
20-24	22 513	22 059	24 286	27 850	29 080	26 019	35 203	31 809	218 819
25-29	27 919	24 427	26 319	29 974	30 160	27 369	35 393	33 486	235 047
30-34	30 191	25 976	26 402	31 003	30 816	28 058	33 465	33 277	239 188
35-39	23 153	21 936	21 983	26 509	26 254	23 410	28 608	28 061	199 914
40-44	19 777	19 698	21 175	24 712	23 918	22 593	26 873	25 999	184 745
45-49	20 407	19 720	22 142	25 422	24 587	23 554	27 526	26 473	189 831
50-54	23 188	21 238	22 886	26 721	24 814	24 321	26 933	26 912	197 013
55-59	22 108	19 033	20 292	24 398	21 832	21 860	22 406	23 681	175 610
60-64	15 479	13 315	14 658	16 705	15 134	15 122	15 734	15 977	122 124
65-69	10 619	9 839	11 003	12 688	10 620	11 167	10 916	11 568	88 420
70-74	7 230	6 804	8 017	8 892	7 719	7 687	8 430	8 636	63 415
75-79	5 804	4 906	6 145	6 670	6 056	5 933	6 716	6 355	48 585
80+	5 742	4 335	5 300	6 035	5 289	5 355	6 022	5 401	43 479
TOTAL	292 757	272 988	293 902	341 889	341 446	315 306	395 241	376 275	2 629 804

	SK010	SK021	SK022	SK023	SK031	SK032	SK041	SK042	SK
Female									
0-4	14 952	12 443	12 536	14 865	17 342	15 426	23 198	22 008	132 770
5-9	11 653	11 826	12 414	14 867	17 712	14 891	23 407	21 151	127 921
10-14	12 240	14 203	14 877	17 752	20 717	17 364	26 823	22 997	146 973
15-19	17 299	18 278	20 522	22 695	25 782	21 950	32 190	27 587	186 303
20-24	22 021	21 330	23 227	26 166	27 715	25 404	33 657	30 909	210 429
25-29	27 901	23 600	24 773	28 800	28 643	26 300	33 171	31 590	224 778
30-34	30 281	24 934	24 539	29 649	28 756	27 040	31 489	32 400	229 088
35-39	23 401	20 674	21 175	25 577	25 024	22 968	27 913	27 599	194 331
40-44	21 006	19 445	20 684	24 453	23 025	22 787	26 001	25 514	182 915
45-49	22 791	19 770	21 387	25 208	23 661	23 699	26 883	26 896	190 295
50-54	26 673	21 683	23 246	27 427	25 216	25 573	27 303	28 575	205 696
55-59	25 863	20 280	21 458	26 571	23 416	23 865	24 369	26 540	192 362
60-64	19 543	15 916	17 038	20 509	17 742	18 461	18 588	20 386	148 183
65-69	14 334	13 215	14 145	17 749	14 286	15 692	15 414	16 509	121 344
70-74	10 774	10 265	11 941	14 532	12 484	12 707	13 702	14 013	100 418
75-79	10 394	8 992	10 419	12 900	11 123	11 318	11 699	11 816	88 661
80+	12 695	10 092	11 576	14 766	12 257	12 946	12 907	12 744	99 983
TOTAL	323 821	286 946	305 957	364 486	354 901	338 391	408 714	399 234	2 782 450

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:

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

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

Description of weighting procedures:

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

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

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

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

- 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

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

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

- interval had been extended till validity of condition

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

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

$DB090_k = RB050_{ki}$ 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

2.2.1 Standard error and effective sample size

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

Table 6
Standard error and effective sample size

	Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	CV(%)
	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender				
1	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - total	11.0	16 137	0.462	4.2
2	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male total	10.1	7 589	0.521	5.2
3	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female total	11.8	8 548	0.487	4.1
4	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 0-17 years	16.8	2 859	1.139	6.8
5	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 18-64 years	9.6	11 254	0.436	4.5
6	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 18+ years	9.8	13 278	0.393	4.0
7	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - 65+ years	10.8	2 024	0.776	7.2
8	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, 18-64 years	9.5	5 360	0.502	5.3
9	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, 18+ years	8.8	6 124	0.454	5.2
10	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - male, 65+ years	4.5	764	0.799	17.8
11	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female, 18-64 years	9.7	5 894	0.458	4.7
12	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female, 18+ years	10.6	7 154	0.427	4.0
13	At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender - female, 65+ years	14.8	1 260	1.056	7.1
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold				
14	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - one person household - EURO	3 402.6	16 137	26.274	0.8
15	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - one person household - PPS	4 674.3	16 137	36.094	0.8
16	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults with 2 children younger than 14 years - EURO	7 145.5	16 137	55.175	0.8
17	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults with 2 children younger than 14 years - PPS	9 816.1	16 137	75.797	0.8

Indicator		Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	CV(%)
Relative median poverty risk gap					
18	Relative median poverty risk gap - total	23.2	1 882	1.317	5.7
19	Relative median poverty risk gap - male total	24.7	821	1.751	7.1
20	Relative median poverty risk gap - female total	21.8	1 061	1.183	5.4
21	Relative median poverty risk gap - 0-17 years	25.8	539	2.402	9.3
22	Relative median poverty risk gap - 18-64 years	24.2	1 133	1.468	6.1
23	Relative median poverty risk gap - 18+ years	22.5	1 343	1.177	5.2
24	Relative median poverty risk gap - 65+ years	14.7	210	1.293	8.8
25	Relative median poverty risk gap - male, 18-64 years	26.8	532	1.980	7.4
26	Relative median poverty risk gap - male, 18+ years	25.0	564	1.709	6.8
27	Relative median poverty risk gap - male, 65+ years	13.2	32	3.074	23.3
28	Relative median poverty risk gap - female, 18-64 years	22.7	601	1.349	5.9
29	Relative median poverty risk gap - female, 18+ years	20.1	779	1.055	5.2
30	Relative median poverty risk gap - female, 65+ years	14.7	178	1.306	8.9
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity					
31	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - total population (16+)	10.0	13 825	0.405	4.1
32	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - employed	5.2	7 259	0.321	6.2
33	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - non employed	15.2	6 320	0.653	4.3
34	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - unemployed	48.6	607	2.317	4.8
35	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - retired	8.9	3 006	0.592	6.7
36	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - other inactive	15.9	2 707	0.960	6.0
37	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male total	9.0	6 416	0.461	5.1
38	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, employed	5.5	3 851	0.390	7.1
39	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, non employed	14.3	2 468	0.868	6.1
40	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, unemployed	55.7	277	3.442	6.2
41	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, retired	4.3	1 027	0.677	15.7
42	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - male, other inactive	14.5	1 164	1.209	8.3
43	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, total	10.9	7 409	0.444	4.1
44	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, employed	4.9	3 408	0.382	7.8
45	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, non employed	15.8	3 852	0.709	4.5
46	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, unemployed	42.2	330	3.056	7.2
47	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, retired	11.4	1 979	0.754	6.6
48	At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity - female, other inactive	16.9	1 543	1.186	7.0
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits					
49	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	17.1	16 137	0.531	3.1
50	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male total	16.3	7 589	0.598	3.7
51	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female total	17.8	8 548	0.584	3.3
52	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-17 years	24.1	2 859	1.156	4.8
53	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18-64 years	15.8	11 254	0.509	3.2
54	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18+ years	15.6	13 278	0.529	3.4
55	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	14.4	2 024	1.040	7.2
56	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18-64 years	15.8	5 360	0.578	3.7
57	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18+ years	14.8	6 124	0.606	4.1
58	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 65+ years	7.8	764	1.432	18.4
59	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18-64 years	15.8	5 894	0.572	3.6

	Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	CV(%)
60	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18+ years	16.3	7 154	0.583	3.6
61	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 65+ years	18.7	1 260	1.120	6.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits				
62	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	35.9	16 137	0.505	1.4
63	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male total	32.6	7 589	0.573	1.8
64	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female total	39.1	8 548	0.531	1.4
65	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-17 years	30.4	2 859	1.204	4.0
66	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18-64 years	27.5	11 254	0.496	1.8
67	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18+ years	37.1	13 278	0.449	1.2
68	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	86.3	2 024	0.841	1.0
69	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18-64 years	25.3	5 360	0.570	2.3
70	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 18+ years	33.5	6 124	0.520	1.6
71	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - male, 65+ years	86.8	764	0.952	1.1
72	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18-64 years	29.7	5 894	0.527	1.8
73	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 18+ years	40.2	7 154	0.483	1.2
74	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - female, 65+ years	86.0	1 260	1.094	1.3
75	Mean equivalised disposable income	6 290.4	16 137	46.408	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 2008 were used to updating of sampling frame for selecting of households for new rotation group.

2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

On the base of experience from EU SILC carried out in previous year there were several sources of errors, which could also occurred in EU SILC 2008 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 2008,
- 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 2009 we resulted from until now proposed and applied questionnaires for the year 2008, 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 2009 operation (e.g. changes in labour variables: PL031 Self-defined current economic status, PL073 Number of months spent at full-time work as employee, PL074 Number of months spent at part-time work as employee, PL075 Number of months spent at full-time work as self-employed (including family worker), PL076 Number of months spent at part-time work as self-employed (including family worker), PL086 Number of months spent as disabled or/and unfit to work, PL089 Number of months spent fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities, PL211A to PL211L Main activity from January to December and etc.)

Some changes which are occurred in the questionnaires related to adopting a common currency - EUR (from 1.1. 2009). Respondent had the possibility to provide answer in EUR or SKK on some questions related to incomes, (HY145 Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment and income intervals in estimating monetary amounts) or only in EUR, when question related to current situation (HH070 Total housing cost, PY200 Gross monthly earnings for employees).

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 2009 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 2008. Compared to previous year of the survey we only took into account requirements and directions proposed in Doc. 065 (2009 operation) and also changes related to legislative on national level).

In EU SILC 2009 survey we again used only 3 type of questionnaires, where modul 2009 on material deprivation was the part of household questionnaire and personal questionnaire too:

SILC 1-01/A - Household structure

SILC 1-01/B - Household sharing of expenditures data (including module 2009)

SILC 1-01/C - Personal data (including module 2009)

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

Also in this survey there was remained instruction for interviewer in questionnaire SILC 1-01/B, which in the case of households contacted again, with no changes in questions related to housing (year since which the household started living in dwelling, number of rooms, total floor area), allowed jump to other questions in questionnaire. This missing data was recorded to these households from data on the base of EU SILC 2008. This arrangement has certified in previous surveys already, especially in a such way that burden on respondents in filling this information was decreased.

In module **7.** about **Income** there were remained income intervals related to gross annual earnings from main and secondary job, or gross profit/loss in the case if respondent did not know to give annual amount exactly or there was not available relevant document for giving this amount.

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

Part **7.4 Tax on income**, which was created in EU SILC 2006 and used in EU SILC 2007 by reason of calculation of tax on income, where we collected information on components needed for decrease of tax assessment base, tax-bonus and repayments/receipts for tax adjustment, remained the same also for EU SILC 2009.

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, questionnaire SILC 1-01/B was again completed by some questions related to national aspects of poverty proposed by Ministry. Data will serve only for internal purposes.

2/ Interviewers

The external individually trained interviewers carried out the fieldwork. Mostly they were persons, who ensured interview in EU SILC 2008, possibly in previous years of the survey or persons who approved in previous national surveys realized in

households (Population and Housing Census, Microcensus, etc.). The situation was more demanding, because the communication with households compared to the previous year again slightly got worse and it was more difficult to look for household willing to cooperate. Much bigger problems occurred mostly in the case of visiting households contacted again. Many households refused to cooperate and respond on so many sensitive questions. They were also afraid of taking advantage of data and distrust in terms of anonymity of the survey data. In most of cases it was necessary to repeat visit more times and to convince household to cooperate. Contact with households was easily made by interviewers in villages concerning selection of new households, because in most cases they have known each other. They again contacted more easily with households that were repeatedly included in the survey in previous waves.

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

Also in the year 2009, the organisation of the survey in individual regions was ensured by regional coordinators of SO SR. On each Regional Office there was coordinator – expert for methodology who ensured personal contact (or contact by phone) with interviewers and solved occurred methodological unclearness on the base of consultation with SO SR. Training of interviewers succeeded to 2 days training of regional coordinators aimed at explanation of objectives, form, content of survey as well as methods and methodology. At the same time they were drew attention to mistakes determined during centralized processing. By reason of numbers of mistakes it was impossible to bring mistakes to concrete interviewer attention, summary of mistakes by individual regions was made.

The Regional Offices of the SOSR in co-operation with the SOSR performed the training of interviewers with participation of experts. Nearly all trainings carried out one week before survey fieldwork and 395 interviewers were trained in total. On the base of experience from previous surveys it was certified by Regional Offices the SOSR to carry out independent training for interviewers who realized interview in previous years and separate one for new less experienced interviewers. Apart from general methodological issues, this also allowed to deal with other specific problems in the survey according to needs a requirement of separated interviewers.

3/ Respondents

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

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

Generally the fact that respondents have been frightened before abuse of information for non-statistical purposes and distrust in terms of anonymity of the survey permanently plays certain role. Households consider required information as private

and by this reason certain data is not provided or if it was provided only as estimated values.

Module 2009 - Material deprivation belonged, by expressions of respondents, to less complicated among those, which had been used within EU SILC surveys in previous years of the survey. In most households was not problem to obtain required information, rather existed problems with misunderstanding meaning of the word "deprivation". Variables like e.g. HD100 to HD140 evoked rather embarrassing reaction.

4/ Data collection

In EU SILC 2009 survey the high interest was again aimed at data collection for households or persons, who moved out from their initial address from EU SILC 2008.

"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 SILC09 R_D and SILC09 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:
 - a) taking questionnaires from interviewers. formal checking, preparation of questionnaires for data recording,
 - b) data recording and checking. The special software DCSILC2000 has been used for data recording, in which these types of controls were used: checks on the data integrity, identification of duplicity, frequency checks, checks to the permissible values, the logic checks within a questionnaire and between questionnaires, special conditions for data recording and non-responses. All the defined checks are included in the technical project (TP - part A/0463/2 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.
 - c) on this level, also the errors caused by data recording have been eliminated. There were mainly errors created by a shift in editing codes yes/no/don't know and by not realizing a visual check sufficiently. By monitoring errors in the phase of data recording, he errors were analysed and subsequently the situation was improved.
2. On the centralized level a final database was created. Logic controls, corrections, over weighting and imputations were realized using SW of system SAS.

2.3.3. Non-response errors

2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

	DB075=1	DB075=2	DB075=3	DB075=4	Total
DB135=1	1 174	1 325	1 380	1 385	5 264

	DB075=1	DB075=2	DB075=3	DB075=4	Total
RB250=11 to 13	3 026	3 550	3 617	3 628	13 821

Achieved sample size – 5 988

Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database - 5 264

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 – 13 821

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 (4-th rotational group)

Household non-response rates NRh

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

where

Ra = the address contact rate

Number of addressed successfully contacted / Number of valid addresses selected

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

$$= 1406 / (1500 - 0) = \mathbf{0.9373}$$

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

$$= \Sigma DB135 = 1 / \Sigma [DB130 = all] = 1385 / 1406 = \mathbf{0.9851}$$

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

$$\mathbf{NRh = (1 - (0.9373 * 0.9851)) * 100 = (1 - 0.9233) * 100 = 7.67}$$

Individual non-response rates NRp

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

where

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

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

$$= \Sigma [RB250 = 11+12+13] / \Sigma [RB245 = 1+2+3] = 3628 / 3628 = \mathbf{1}$$

where RB245 is the respondent status
RB250 is the data status

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

Overall individual non-response rates * NRp

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

$$\text{* NRp} = (1 - (0.9373 * 0.9851 * 1)) * 100 = \mathbf{7.67}$$

Total sample

Household non-response rates NRh

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

where

Ra = the address contact rate

Number of addressed successfully contacted / Number of valid addresses selected

$$\begin{aligned} &= \Sigma [DB120 = 11] / \Sigma [DB120 = \text{all}] - \Sigma [DB120 = 23] \\ &= 5624 / (5988 - 41) = \mathbf{0.9457} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \Sigma DB135 = 1 / \Sigma [DB130 = \text{all}] = 5264 / 5624 = \mathbf{0.9360}$$

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

$$\text{NRh} = (1 - (0.9457 * 0.9360)) * 100 = (1 - 0.8852) * 100 = \mathbf{11.48}$$

Individual non-response rates NRp

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

where

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

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

$$= \Sigma [RB250 = 11+12+13] / \Sigma [RB245 = 1+2+3] = 13821 / 13825 = \mathbf{0.9997}$$

where RB245 is the respondent status
RB250 is the data status

$$\text{NRp} = (1 - 0.9997) * 100 = \mathbf{0.029}$$

Overall individual non-response rates * NRp

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

*** NRp = (1 - (0.9457 * 0.9360* 0.9997)) * 100 = 11.51**

**2.3.3.3. Distribution of households (original units) by ‘record of contact at address’ (DB120) by ‘household questionnaire result’ (DB130) and by ‘household interview acceptance’ (DB135)
For each rotational group (if applicable) and for the total**

Table 7

**Distribution of households (original units) by ‘record of contact address’ (DB120)
For each rotational group and for the total**

	DB075 =1	%	DB075 =2	%	DB075 =3	%	DB075 =4	%	Total	%
DB120=11 - 23	1 496	100	1 503	100	1 489	100	1 500	100	5 988	100
DB120 = 11	1 345	89.9	1 434	95.4	1 439	96.6	1 406	93.7	5 624	93.9
DB120=21 - 23	151	10.1	69	4.6	50	3.4	94	6.3	364	6.1
DB120=21 - 23	151	100	69	100	50	100	94	100	364	100
DB120 = 21	25	16.6	12	17.4	5	10.0	0	0.0	42	11.5
DB120 = 22	102	67.5	47	68.1	38	76.0	94	100.0	281	77.2
DB120 = 23	24	15.9	10	14.5	7	14.0	0	0.0	41	11.3

Table 8

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

	DB075 =1	%	DB075 =2	%	DB075 =3	%	DB075 =4	%	Total	%
Total	1 345	100	1 434	100	1 439	100	1 406	100	5 624	100
DB130 = 11	1 174	87.3	1 325	92.4	1 380	95.9	1 385	98.5	5 264	93.6
DB130=21 - 24	171	12.7	109	7.6	59	4.1	21	1.5	360	6.4
DB130=21 - 24	171	100	109	100	59	100	21	100	360	100
DB130 = 21	100	58.5	79	72.5	31	52.5	8	38.1	218	60.6
DB130 = 22	44	25.7	22	20.2	14	23.7	1	4.8	81	22.5
DB130 = 23	16	9.4	5	4.6	12	20.3	12	57.1	45	12.5
DB130 = 24	11	6.4	3	2.8	2	3.4	0	0.0	16	4.4
DB135 = 1+2	1 174	100	1 325	100	1 380	100	1 385	100	5 264	100
DB135 = 1	1 174	100.0	1 325	100.0	1 380	100.0	1 385	100.0	5 264	100.0
DB135 = 2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

**2.3.3.4. Distribution of substituted units (if applicable) by ‘record of contact at address’ (DB120) by ‘household questionnaire result’ (DB130) and by ‘household interview acceptance’ (DB135)
For each rotational group (if applicable)and for the total**

N/A

2.3.3.5. Item non-response

Table 9
Item non- response

Income	Income ne 0 Number of households	Income ne 0 % of households	All of imputation IF=0	All of information IF=1	Partial imputation	All of imputation IF=0 [%]	Partial imputation [%]
HY010	5 260	99.92	1	5 226	33	0.02	0.63
HY020	5 261	99.94	0	4 984	277	0.00	5.27
HY022	5 247	99.68	1	4 992	254	0.02	4.84
HY023	5 183	98.46	7	4 928	248	0.14	4.78
HY040G	210	3.99	6	204	0	2.86	0.00
HY050G	2 262	42.97	0	2 262	0	0.00	0.00
HY060G	208	3.95	16	192	0	7.69	0.00
HY070G	21	0.40	0	21	0	0.00	0.00
HY080G	300	5.70	5	294	1	1.67	0.33
HY081G	222	4.22	0	222	0	0.00	0.00
HY090G	555	10.54	0	555	0	0.00	0.00
HY100G	299	5.68	0	299	0	0.00	0.00
HY110G	13	0.25	0	13	0	0.00	0.00
HY120G	4 739	90.03	0	4 739	0	0.00	0.00
HY130G	174	3.31	4	170	0	2.30	0.00
HY131G	83	1.58	1	82	0	1.20	0.00
HY140G	4 089	77.68	0	4 089	0	0.00	0.00
PY010G	7 447	53.88	0	0	7 447	0.00	100.00
PY020G	5 190	37.55	0	0	5 190	0.00	100.00
PY021G	96	0.69	0	0	96	0.00	100.00
PY030G	7 256	52.50	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
PY035G	1 239	8.96	0	1 239	0	0.00	0.00
PY050G	748	5.41	0	0	748	0.00	100.00
PY070G	1 950	14.11	0	0	1 950	0.00	100.00
PY080G	48	0.35	0	0	48	0.00	100.00
PY090G	254	1.84	0	0	254	0.00	100.00
PY100G	3 151	22.80	0	0	3 149	0.00	99.94
PY110G	805	5.82	0	0	805	0.00	100.00
PY120G	341	2.47	0	0	338	0.00	99.12
PY130G	786	5.69	0	0	786	0.00	100.00
PY140G	92	0.67	0	0	92	0.00	100.00

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

Data will be provide in the Final Report.

2.4 Mode of data collection

Table 10
Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by ..RB250“
For each rotational group and for the total.

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD 16+ (RB245 =1)

	Total	RB250=11	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33
DB075=1	3 027	3 026	1	0	0	0	0	0
%	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DB075=2	3 550	3 550	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DB075=3	3 620	3 617	0	0	3	0	0	0
%	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
DB075=4	3 628	3 628	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13 825	13 821	1	0	3	0	0	0
%	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11
Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by ..RB260“
For each rotational group and for the total

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

	Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	Missing
DB075=1	3 026	2 877	0	0	7	142	0
%	100	95.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.7	0.0
DB075=2	3 550	3 360	0	0	17	173	0
%	100	94.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.9	0.0
DB075=3	3 617	3 432	0	0	9	176	0
%	100	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.9	0.0
DB075=4	3 628	3 466	0	0	11	151	0
%	100	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.2	0.0
Total	13 821	13 135	0	0	44	642	0
%	100	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.0

2.5 Interview duration

HB100 Number of minutes to complete the household questionnaire	122 187
PB120 Minutes to complete the personal questionnaire	253 969
The households accepted for the data base	5 264
The mean interview duration (in minutes)	71.5

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

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

3. COMPARABILITY

3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

The reference population

- in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2009 operation).

The private household definition

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

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

The household membership

As household member was considered:

- a) usually resident – present in household,
- b) usually resident – absent for a short term, e.g. by reason of employment, education, vacation and etc.,
- c) usually resident – absent for a long term by reason of employment, children absent for a long term by reason of education (education abroad),
- d) usually resident – absent for a long term by reason of hospitalization in hospital, stay at school, boarding school and other institution. if his/her actual or intended duration of absence is more than three months,
- e) lodger, tenant, stranger, if his/her actual or intended duration of stay in household is six or more months,
- f) visitor- guest if his/her actual or intended duration of stay in household is six or more months.

Each person who is considered as household member is person sharing in joint expenditures of this household. If there is person within dwelling household, who does not share in expenditures together with other persons living in one and the same dwelling, is considered as separate household sharing of own expenditures. Persons living in one dwelling can create one or more households sharing of expenditures.

Lodger, if it is one or more persons who manage together, creates/create separate household sharing of expenditures.

Residents, usually residents but temporarily absent by reason of business trip, education and etc., lodgers, tenants, they are household members if actually do not have private address elsewhere and they meet conditions related to their stay in household on the base of the Document EU SILC 065 (2009 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 2008

The period for tax on income and social insurance contributions

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions is calendar year 2008. The tax and liability for service for the year 2008 was performed in 2009 (i.e. by 31/03/2009). Concerning the period of data collection within fieldwork (April 2009) 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 2009, the lag represented 4 months.

The total duration of the data collection of the sample

Total duration of data collection was 4 weeks.

Basic information on activity status during the income reference period

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

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

Persons, who had only occasional job on the base of work performance agreement or agreement on temporary job of students and they did not have any employment, which could have been considered as the main job, they did not answer the question related to PL060. In the case if respondent did not know exactly number of hours worked in the main job per week, he/she gave weekly average number of hours worked during the last previous 4 weeks.

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

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

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

On the base of this principle, in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2009 operation), the following rules were followed:

- if respondent worked at least during 2 weeks of the month, there was filled variable PL073 or PL076,
- if more than one of the other situations defined in Document 065 (2009 operation) applied in the same month, variables were filled on the basis of the self-assessment, where there was criterion of most time spent taken into account.

Persons on maternity leave are always considered as working.

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

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

3.2 Components of income

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

HY010 - Total household gross income

Definition of income HY010 within EU SILC was treated according to common methodology – Document EU SILC 065 (2009 operation). Only one income component of non-cash employee income was in EU SILC 2009 taken into account - PY021G Company car.

Other variables compulsory from the year 2007 were in EU SILC 2009 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 (2009 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 (2009 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 (2009 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 2009 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:

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

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

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

HY040G - Income from rental of property or land

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (EU SILC 2009 operation).

Similarly as in previous wave of the survey, also in EU SILC 2009 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 the year 2007 we have collected *bonus to child birth contribution* in this variable, which serves the purpose of 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.

Since 1-st January 2008 new social benefit has come into force – *bonus to child allowance*, which receiver of old-age pension, early retirement pension, pension for extended employment or disability pension could set up a claim to each child, for which this person was receiving child allowance.

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 2009 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

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

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

HY080G - Regular inter-household transfers received

Within variable there were collected cash transfers with periodicity of payment, which is in accordance with definition of variable HY080G within Doc. EU SILC 065 (2009 operation):

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

Regular cash inter-household transfers received were collected in detailed structure as:

- compulsory alimony and child support (including subsidiary alimony),
- voluntary alimony and child support,
- regular cash support from persons other than household members (e.g. cash support from the side of grand parents),
- regular cash support from households abroad (e.g. from relatives living abroad).

In variable HY080G there was collected and taken into account subsidiary alimony. Entitled person, to whom the person compulsory to pay alimony for child on the base of legal *lex judicialis* does not pay this alimony at least three consecutive months, can ask for payment of subsidiary alimony. By providing subsidiary alimony this person, compulsory to pay alimony, has obligation to return provided financial amount back to state.

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

HY081G – Alimonies received (compulsory + voluntary)

In this variable there were included compulsory and voluntary alimonies and

definitions were in accordance with Doc. EU SILC 065 (EU SILC 2009 operation). These income components were included:

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

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

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

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

Intervals range was not adjusted and remained the same as was used in previous wave EU SILC 2008.

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 2009 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 (2009 operation).

HY120G - Regular taxes on wealth

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2009 operation).

HY130G - Regular inter-household transfers paid

Within variable there were collected cash transfers with periodicity of payment, which is in accordance with definition of variable HY130G within Doc. EU SILC 065 (2009 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 2009 regular cash inter-households transfers paid were collected in detailed structure as:

- compulsory alimony and child support,
- voluntary alimony and child support,
- regular cash support to persons other than household members (e.g. cash support from the side of grand parents, children and etc.),
- regular cash support to households abroad (e.g. to relatives living abroad).

Data for individual income components mentioned above was calculated for the purpose of Eurostat in order to create output variable HY130G.

HY131G – Alimonies paid (compulsory + voluntary)

In this variable there were included compulsory and voluntary alimonies and definitions were in accordance with Doc. EU SILC 065 (2009 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 2008. Liability to pay taxes and fund contributions for the year 2008 was performed in the year **2009** (i.e. up to date 31/3/2009). In regard to period of data collection – fieldwork (April 2009), it was possible to obtain information on the tax adjustment.

Taxes on income (income from dependant activity, incomes from self-employment, incomes from rental of property or land, incomes from capital investments and other incomes, e.g. incomes from occasional activities) were not collected directly in questionnaires, but in EU SILC 2009 were calculated using unitary tax 19 %.

We calculated also social insurance contributions in the case of employees on the base of premium rates valid according to *Act No. 461/2003 on social insurance*. In the case of income from self-employment, social insurance contributions were collected by direct question in questionnaire.

In order to calculate taxes on income, in questionnaire on personal level there is situated separate block of questions aimed at collection of particular items needed for this calculation. We asked here about information on non-taxable parts of tax assessment base for tax payer, for spouse/husband of tax payer and others non-taxable parts of tax assessment base (paid contributions to supplementary pension saving and financial resources paid for specific saving), which could be deducted from tax assessment base.

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

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

In connection with the fact that the amount of tax-bonus is deducted from taxes on income to make them lower, within the EU SILC 2009 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 are taken into account in variable HY140G and they are not provided at separate individual income component level.

PY010G - Cash or near-cash employee income

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2009 operation).

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

Under national legal enactment – Labour Code – there is payment as *severance pay and retirement benefits* paid by employer as part of gross wage. In EU SILC 2009,

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

In order to ensure data comparability with other Member States and in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2009 operation), these income items were added to as following:

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

PY020G - Non-cash employee income

For EU SILC 2009 there were collected these non-cash income components:

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

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

PY021G – Company car

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

Benefit from using company car for personal purposes was estimated on the basis of depreciated price of company car for actual year and other cash benefits, which were provided by employer in connection with car for personal purposes – benefit paid for petrol, benefit related to compulsory car insurance and repair and maintenance benefits. As input components for estimation of depreciated price of car for the actual year was market price of new car, period of amortisation established by law (4 years) and age of car (on the basis of year of production). Market price of car for the year 2009 was updated according to available external sources.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of price of new car is depreciated from price of new car every year. Theoretically depreciated price of 5-year car would equal 0. Practically older cars are used too and their actual depreciated price does not equal 0. Depreciated price of cars older than 4 years was calculated in such a way that $\frac{1}{4}$ of price of new car was divided by age of car overlapping 3 years (because for the period of 4 years, there is assigned $\frac{1}{4}$ of the price).

Total benefit from using company car represents the sum of estimated depreciated price of company car, benefit paid for petrol, benefit related to compulsory car insurance and repair and maintenance benefits.

PY030G - Employers' social insurance contributions

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

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

Variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065 (2009 operation). Since EU SILC 2006 we have used two approaches for obtaining information on variable PY050G:

1. Data were collected directly from respondents by asking about profit/loss of their self-employment for the period of the last calendar year.

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

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

We used the same interval ranges as were used for EU SILC 2008.

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

2. Information on variable PY050G was also obtained through question about amount of lump-sum and regular cash resources from self-employment used for personal purposes.

In the case if respondent used for giving his/her profit/loss only one of approaches mentioned above, output variable PY050G was stated on the base of either direct statement of annual sum of profit/loss, used interval or on the base of annual sum of lump-sum and regular cash resources.

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

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

PY070G - Value of goods produced for own consumption

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 (2009 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). As new benefits in EU SILC 2009 there were collected: benefit for reimbursement of part of travel costs connecting with participation of job applicant in activities within special advisory services and benefit for incorporating of disadvantage job applicant in order to gain practical experience and work habits in job.

- 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). As new lump-sum benefit in EU SILC 2009 there were collected benefit related to moving due to job, which served the purpose of reimbursement of part of costs, which job applicant paid in connection with moving from permanent address to place of his/her job.

Income variable *severance pay* was collected in questionnaire within the group of questions related to variable PY010G (Cash or near-cash employee income). Under national legal enactment – Labour Code – severance pay is paid by employer to employee in the case of termination of employment through resignation by reason of cancel of relocation of employer or part of his corporation, by reason of redundancy of employee in the case of reorganization changes within employer's company or long-term bad health condition of employee, for which he/she is not able to continue present working activity. However in accordance with valid EU SILC methodology severance pay is taken into account within variable PY090G.

PY100G - Old-age benefits

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2009 operation) and was collected in detailed structure and it included these items:

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

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

PY110G - Survivors' benefits

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065 (2009 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 or modification of special aids, for the purchase or modification of a motor vehicle, for modification of apartment, family house, garage),
- other lump-sum cash benefits (Christmas allowance, subsidy to a disabled person for the operation or performance of self-employment activities and for compensation of costs related to transportation for employees and lump-sum benefits provided by municipality, non-profit associations or by other entity).

Data for income variables mentioned above was calculated for the purpose of Eurostat in order to create output variable PY130G.

PY140G - Education-related allowances

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

In variable PY140G we collected:

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

The **aim of providing scholarship** is financial support for students situated in unfavourable economical situation in order to meet the costs connecting with studies, but also it is motivational appreciation of students for achieved excellent educational results and perfect performance of school duties, active participation in activities within educational and scientific field and representation of university on the field of culture and sport.

In the case of social scholarships for university students, the amount of provided scholarship is dependant 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 2009 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 (2009 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.

Since 1-st January 2009 due to integration of Slovak Republic into Euro-zone, we have used common currency - EUR.

Whereas for EU SILC 2009 the income reference period was previous calendar year 2008, all income components were collected in currency, which was valid for the year

2008 (in Slovak crowns – SKK). In questionnaire used for EU SILC 2009 there was possible to provide information in both currencies (SKK and EUR) only for two income components – taxes:

- real estate tax,
- repayment/receipt for tax adjustment.

We resulted from the fact that tax liability for calendar year 2008 was met in following year 2009 and thus information on taxes was available in dual form. The amount of repayment and receipt for tax adjustment resulted from the amount of incomes, which were earned in previous calendar year 2008 and their payment/receiving happened in following year 2009.

On the base of requirement from Eurostat, all income variables in data files H and P are provided in common currency EUR. All income components were recalculated using converse rate 1 EUR = 30,1260 SKK.

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

All income data was recorded as gross on component level.

4. COHERENCE

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

Achieved values were compared with information from external sources:

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

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

Table 12

	SILC 2009	Other source	Source
Households sharing of expenditures	1 911 664	1 911 664	<i>Demographic Research Centre, Infostat</i>
Employed	2 217 739	2 433 800	<i>LFS. SO SR. 2008</i>
Working full time	2 142 276	2 369 100	<i>LFS. SO SR. 2008</i>
Working part-time	75 463	64 600	<i>LFS. SO SR. 2008</i>
Unemployed	269 324	257 500	<i>Methodology of LFS. SO SR. 2008</i>
		199 561	<i>disponible unemployed. methodology of CLSAF</i>
Pensioners	1 096 324	1 266 091	<i>Social Insurance.2008</i>

- number of households sharing of expenditures in EU SILC 2009 is the same than is expert estimate of Demographic Research Centre;
- number of employed in LFS is higher by 9.7 % than EU SILC 2009;
- number of employed working full time in LFS is higher by 10.6 % than EU SILC 2009;
- number of employed working part time in EU SILC 2009 is higher by 16.8 % than LFS;
- number of pensioners in Social Insurance is higher by 15.5% than in EU SILC 2009.

2. Comparison of some target variables from EU SILC 2009 survey with LFS (1-st quarter) and some target variables from EU SILC 2006-2009 surveys:

Table 13

PE040 Highest ISCED level attained - EU SILC 2009/LFS (1-st quarter 2009)

	EU SILC 09	LFS
1 – primary education	0.8	1.5
2 – lower secondary education	14.6	19.9
3 – upper secondary education	66.2	66.4
4 - post-secondary non tertiary education	1.7	0.7
5 – first stage of tertiary education	15.8	11.3
6 – second stage of tertiary education	0.5	0.3
missing	0.4	0.0

Table 14

PE040 Highest ISCED level attained

	EU SILC 06	EU SILC 07	EU SILC 08	EU SILC 09
1 – primary education	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.8
2 – lower secondary education	16.9	17.0	15.7	14.6
3 – upper secondary education	67.0	66.8	66.6	66.2
4 - post-secondary non tertiary education	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.7
5 – first stage of tertiary education	14.1	14.4	13.9	15.8
6 – second stage of tertiary education	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
missing	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4

Table 15

PL031 Self-defined current economic status - EU SILC 2009/LFS (1-st quarter 2009)

	EU SILC 09		LFS	
	%	total	%	total
employed (PL031 = 1,2,3,4)	53.3	2 470 225	52.5	2 388 200
unemployed (PL031 = 5)	5.8	269 324	6.2	281 000
economically inactive (PL031 = 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11)	40.9	1 898 301	41.3	1 880 800

Table 16
PL030/PL031 Self-defined current economic status

	EU SILC 06		EU SILC 07		EU SILC 08		EU SILC 09	
	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total
employed (PL030 = 1,2) for EU SILC 2009 (PL031=1,2,3,4)	53.5	2 383 009	53.4	2 442 538	54.8	2 510 460	53.3	2 470 225
unemployed (PL030 = 3) for EU SILC 2009 (PL031=5)	6.9	306 884	5.2	236 846	4.4	203 628	5.8	269 324
economically inactive (PL030=4,5,6,7,8,9) for EU SILC 2009 (PL031=6,7,8,9,10,11)	39.6	1 760 241	41.4	1 889 962	40.7	1 863 759	40.9	1 898 301

Table 17
PL040 Status in employment - EU SILC 2009/LFS (1-st quarter 2009)
(PL031=1,2,3,4)

	EU SILC 09		LFS	
	%	total	%	total
Employed (PL031 = 1,2,3,4)	100,0	2 470 225	100.0	2 388 200
- employees	89.6	2 212 881	84.8	2 024 400
- self-employed without employees	8.5	209 997	11.7	278 600
- self-employed with employees	1.9	47 347	3.5	82 600
- family worker	0.0	0	0.1	2 600
- missing	0.0	0	0.0	0

Table 18
PL040 Status in employment
(PL030=1,2), for EU SILC 2009 (PL031=1,2,3,4)

	EU SILC 06		EU SILC 07		EU SILC 08		EU SILC 09	
	%	total	%	%	total	%	%	total
Employed (PL031=1,2,3,4)	100.0	2 383 009	100.0	2 442 538	100.0	2 510 460	100.0	2 470 225
- employees	90.0	2 144 081	90.4	2 208 249	90.1	2 263 077	89.6	2 212 881
- self-employed without employees	7.1	169 053	7.4	180 407	7.4	186 708	8.5	209 997
- self-employed with employees	2.8	65 672	2.2	53 565	2.4	59 626	1.9	47 347
- family worker	0.0	312	0.0	0	0.0	662	0.0	0
- missing	0.2	3 891	0.0	317	0.0	387	0.0	0

Table 19**PL050 Employed by Classification of Occupation – ISCO-88 (COM)
EU SILC 2009/LFS (1-st quarter 2009)**

	EU SILC 09	LFS
	%	%
employed (PL031 = 1,2,3,4)	100.0	100.0
- Legislators. senior officials and managers	5.5	5.6
- Scientists and brain workers	13.9	10.7
- Technical. medical. pedagogical and related fields professionals	22.8	18.9
- Administrative workers (officials)	9.2	6.2
- Workers in services and trade	13.0	14.3
- Qualified workers in agriculture. forestry and related fields	0.6	0.9
- Craftsmen and qualified producers. repairmen	16.6	17.9
- Plant and machine operators	11.9	14.8
- Supporting and non-qualified staff	5.9	10.3
- Armed forces	0.3	0.5
- missing	0.4	0.0

Table 20**PL050 Employed by Classification of Occupation – ISCO-88 (COM)
(PL030=1,2), for EU SILC 2009 (PL031=1,2,3,4)**

	EU SILC 06	EU SILC 07	EU SILC 08	EU SILC 09
	%	%	%	%
employed (PL031=1,2,3,4)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Legislators. senior officials and managers	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.5
- Scientists and brain workers	11.3	11.6	13.1	13.9
- Technical. medical. pedagogical and related fields professionals	18.8	18.8	21.6	22.8
- Administrative workers (officials)	9.0	8.4	8.8	9.2
- Workers in services and trade	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.0
- Qualified workers in agriculture. forestry and related fields	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
- Craftsmen and qualified producers. repairmen	17.5	17.5	17.9	16.6
- Plant and machine operators	12.2	12.6	12.4	11.9
- Supporting and non-qualified staff	11.8	11.3	7.1	5.9
- Armed forces	-	-	-	0.3
- Missing	-	-	0.3	0.4

Table 21**PL111 Employed by economic activity – NACE (Rev 2)
EU SILC 2009/LFS (1-st quarter 2009)**

	EU SILC 09	LFS
	%	%
employed (PL031 = 1,2,3,4)	100.0	100.0
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.6	3.7
- Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.4
- Manufacturing	21.8	25.0
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.3	1.2
- Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1.2	1.3
- Construction	9.0	10.7
- Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.4	12.8
- Transportation and storage	6.7	6.6
- Accommodation and food service activities	3.8	4.4
- Information and communication	2.9	1.9
- Financial and insurance activities	3.2	2.4
- Real estate activities	0.6	0.5
- Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.0	3.4
- Administrative and support service activities	1.8	2.6
- Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	12.5	7.2
- Education	8.2	6.7
- Human health and social work activities	5.3	6.2
- Art, entertainment and recreation	1.4	1.1
- Other service activities	1.6	1.6
- Activities of households as employers	0.0	0.2
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0
- Missing	0.3	0.0

5. MODULE 2009 – MATERIAL DEPRIVATION**5.1 Observation of variables in questionnaires**

Variables of module 2009 were collected in accordance with Doc. EU SILC 065 (2009 operation). Variables defined at household level were collected in household questionnaire within two topical modules of questions: *9. Material deprivation* and *10. Material deprivation of children*. Variable related to internet connection (HD090) was collected in question together with other durable goods, which were defined as primary target variables. From optional variables there were in EU SILC 2009 taken into account all variables, but with exception of variable HD035 *Size of dwelling in square meter*.

Variables defined at personal level were collected in personal questionnaire within module of questions *8. Material deprivation*.

5.2 Knowledge from data collection made in households

As we can see on the base of knowledge obtained during fieldwork, module 2009 was considered by interviewers and respondents neither difficult in terms of methodology nor time-consuming.

Only in case of some households it was needed to pay more attention and time to explanation of term „material deprivation”.

Aim of the module 2009 to aspect of material deprivation invoked mixed feelings of households. Especially in the case of socially deprived households, these kind of questions in module often led to negative reactions. As the most sensitive ones these households considered mainly questions related to material deprivation of children, especially when these children were present at personal interview of their parents. They were mainly these variables: HD100 to HD170 and HD230. Generally, negative attitude was invoked also by variable HD020, which is aimed at collection information on expectation of household to change dwelling (move away) in the next 6 months and on main reason for the expectation to change dwelling (HD025). These questions were considered to be evident encroachment on household's privacy, especially if the reasons for expected change of dwelling were cases „to be forced to leave” due to bad financial situation – distraint, financial difficulties, but also reasons related to household's personal life – family-related reasons.

From variables defined at personal level, there were mainly variables PD030 (Two pairs of properly fitting shoes) and PD020 (Replace worn-out clothes by some new (not second-hand) ones), which in many cases put households to the blush, because they considered them to be encroachment on their privacy.

On the base of feedback from making interview in households, it was shown that generally the least difficult to answer questions about material deprivation was for households comprised of retired persons.