



The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT  
STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS  
(EU SILC 2006)

the Slovak Republic

April 2007

# 1. COMMON CROSS-SECTIONAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS

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

The harmonised methods were foundation for calculation of the values of indicators. The data micro –files - R\_file, D\_file, H\_file, P\_file were inputs. Files were checked by checking program (CIRCA, version 360)

The SAS-programming packages provided by the Eurostat on CIRCA was used to calculation of indicators (LaekenInd, version 5/12/2006 )

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

| Indicator   | Value | Achieved sample size |
|---|-------|----------------------|
| <b>At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers</b>                 |       |                      |
| 1 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - total              | 11.6  | 15 129               |
| 2 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men total          | 11.7  | 7 162                |
| 3 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women total        | 11.5  | 7 967                |
| 4 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-15 years         | 16.6  | 2 322                |
| 5 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-24 years        | 14.1  | 2 631                |
| 6 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 25-49 years        | 11.6  | 5 316                |
| 7 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 50-64 years        | 7.7   | 2 938                |
| 8 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 65+ years          | 8.5   | 1 922                |
| 9 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16+ years          | 10.7  | 12 807               |
| 10 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-64 years       | 11.1  | 10 885               |
| 11 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-64 years        | 12.1  | 13 207               |
| 12 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16-24 years   | 15.1  | 1 308                |
| 13 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 25-49 years   | 11.3  | 2 602                |
| 14 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 50-64 years   | 8.2   | 1 288                |
| 15 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 65+ years     | 4.5   | 750                  |
| 16 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16+ years     | 10.6  | 5 948                |
| 17 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16-64 years   | 11.4  | 5 198                |
| 18 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 0-64 years    | 12.6  | 6 412                |
| 19 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16-24 years | 13.1  | 1 323                |
| 20 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 25-49 years | 11.9  | 2 714                |
| 21 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 50-64 years | 7.3   | 1 650                |
| 22 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 65+ years   | 10.8  | 1 172                |
| 23 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16+ years   | 10.8  | 6 859                |
| 24 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16-64 years | 10.8  | 5 687                |
| 25 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 0-64 years  | 11.7  | 6 795                |
| 26 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - employed          | 6.3   | 6 421                |
| 27 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - unemployed        | 41.0  | 853                  |
| 28 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - retired           | 8.1   | 3 261                |
| 29 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other inactive    | 16.8  | 1 882                |
| 30 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, employed     | 6.4   | 3 348                |

|    |   |                |        |
|----|---|----------------|--------|
| 31 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, unemployed                          | 47.2           | 392    |
| 32 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, retired                             | 5.8            | 1 151  |
| 33 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, other inactive                      | 17.1           | 843    |
| 34 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, employed                          | 6.3            | 3 073  |
| 35 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, unemployed                        | 35.7           | 461    |
| 36 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, retired                           | 9.3            | 2 110  |
| 37 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, other inactive                    | 16.5           | 1 039  |
| 38 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, < 65 years                       | 19.4           | 471    |
| 39 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, 65+ years                        | 14.8           | 652    |
| 40 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, male                             | 19.7           | 231    |
| 41 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, female                           | 15.8           | 892    |
| 42 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, total                            | 16.7           | 1 123  |
| 43 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, no children, both < 65         | 8.5            | 1 080  |
| 44 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, no children, at least one 65+  | 4.1            | 1 022  |
| 45 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households without children        | 4.7            | 2 623  |
| 46 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single parent, at least one child        | 28.8           | 377    |
| 47 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 1 child                        | 8.0            | 1 302  |
| 48 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 2 children                     | 13.8           | 2 560  |
| 49 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 3+ children                    | 24.1           | 1 098  |
| 50 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households with children           | 12.0           | 3 953  |
| 51 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children              | 7.9            | 5 848  |
| 52 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children                 | 14.1           | 9 290  |
| 53 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - owner or rent-free                       | 10.9           | 13 635 |
| 54 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - tenant                                   | 18.8           | 1 512  |
| 55 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, $w = 0^1$   | 18.3           | 968    |
| 56 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, $0 < w < 1$ | 5.9            | 2 113  |
| 57 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, $w = 1$     | 2.2            | 1 333  |
| 58 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $w = 0$        | 74.0           | 349    |
| 59 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $0 < w < 0.5$  | 36.2           | 655    |
| 60 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $0.5 < w < 1$  | 16.0           | 3 368  |
| 61 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, $w = 1$        | 5.8            | 4 575  |
| 62 | Median of the equivalised disposable household income                                     | <b>124 651</b> | 15 129 |
| 63 | At-risk-of-poverty threshold - single   | 76 734         | 15 129 |
| 64 | At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults, 2 children                                       | 161 140        | 15 129 |
| 62 | <b>Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio</b>              | 4.1            | 15 129 |
| 63 | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - total  | 20.0           | 1 799  |
| 64 | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men total  | 20.8           | 860    |
| 65 | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women total                                      | 19.6           | 939    |
| 66 | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 0-15 years                                       | 21.2           | 401    |
| 67 | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16-64 years                                      | 20.6           | 1 243  |
| 68 | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 65+ years  | 14.8           | 155    |
| 69 | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16+ years  | 19.8           | 1 398  |
| 70 | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 16-64 years                                 | 22.4           | 610    |
| 71 | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 65+ years                                   | 11.5           | 31     |
| 72 | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 16+ years                                   | 21.3           | 641    |
| 73 | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 16-64 years                               | 19.7           | 633    |
| 74 | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 65+ years                                 | 17.0           | 124    |
| 75 | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 16+ years                                 | 18.8           | 757    |
| 79 | Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 40%                                     | 3.8            | 15 129 |
| 80 | Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 50%                                     | 6.6            | 15 129 |
| 81 | Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 70%                                     | 18.6           | 15 129 |

| <b>Before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits</b> |  |                |        |
|---|--|----------------|--------|
| <b>82</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total              | 20.0           | 15 129 |
| <b>83</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total          | 20.1           | 7 162  |
| <b>84</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total        | 19.9           | 7 967  |
| <b>85</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-15 years         | 28.4           | 2 322  |
| <b>86</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16-64 years        | 19.2           | 10 885 |
| <b>87</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years          | 13.8           | 1 922  |
| <b>88</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16+ years          | 18.4           | 12 807 |
| <b>89</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16-64 years   | 19.7           | 5 198  |
| <b>90</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 65+ years     | 8.8            | 750    |
| <b>91</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16+ years     | 18.3           | 5 948  |
| <b>92</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16-64 years | 18.9           | 5 687  |
| <b>93</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 65+ years   | 16.7           | 1 172  |
| <b>94</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16+ years   | 18.5           | 6 859  |
| <b>Before social including old-age and survivors' benefits</b>        |  |                |        |
| <b>95</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total              | 39.0           | 15 129 |
| <b>96</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total          | 35.8           | 7 162  |
| <b>97</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total        | 41.8           | 7 967  |
| <b>98</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-15 years         | 34.6           | 2 322  |
| <b>99</b>   | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16-64 years        | 30.7           | 10 885 |
| <b>100</b>  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years          | 89.3           | 1 922  |
| <b>101</b>  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16+ years          | 39.8           | 12 807 |
| <b>102</b>  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16-64 years   | 28.8           | 5 198  |
| <b>103</b>  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 65+ years     | 88.1           | 750    |
| <b>104</b>  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16+ years     | 36.2           | 5 948  |
| <b>105</b>  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16-64 years | 32.4           | 5 687  |
| <b>106</b>  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 65+ years   | 90.0           | 1 172  |
| <b>107</b>  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16+ years   | 42.9           | 6 859  |
| <b>108</b>  | <b>Gini coefficient</b>  | 28.1           | 15 129 |
| <b>109</b>  | <b>Mean equivalised disposable income</b>                            | <b>146 781</b> | 15 129 |
|   | w=work intensity   |                |        |

## 1.2. Other indicators

### 1.2.1. Equivalised disposable income

Results are listed in the Table 1

### 1.2.2. The unadjusted gender pay gap

Indicator for the Slovak Republic is not available from EU SILC 2006 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 2006. The proportional number of households was selected by simple random sampling in individual strata.

Households with rotation groups = 2,3,4 in 2005 year were included into sample in EU SILC 2006 survey. Households included to 1-st rotation group were excluded and substituted by new households for EU SILC 2006. Repeatedly stratified sampling was used for these 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 2004-2005 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 two stratification criteria.

### 2.1.4. **Sample size and allocation criteria**

- Minimum effective sample size was determined in relationship to presumptive at-risk- of poverty- rate in 2005 year
- Minimum effective sample size recommended by EUROSTAT for the SR was 4250 households for cross-sectional component. Survey in 2005 was carried out in 6016 households.
- New sampling was carried out only for households in the 1-st rotation group in 2006 year. Real sample size was 6025 households in 2006 year.

**Table 2**  
**Numbers of selected households sharing of expenditures by administration regions- NUTS 3**

| <b>NUTS 3</b> | <b>Name</b>     | <b>DB050</b> | <b>Drawn</b> | <b>Accepted (DB135 = 1)</b> |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| SK010         | Bratislavský    | 1 to 7       | <b>729</b>   | <b>561</b>                  |
| SK021         | Trnavský        | 8 to 13      | <b>619</b>   | <b>510</b>                  |
| SK022         | Trenčiansky     | 14 to 19     | <b>679</b>   | <b>590</b>                  |
| SK023         | Nitriansky      | 20 to 25     | <b>843</b>   | <b>694</b>                  |
| SK031         | Žilinský        | 26 to 31     | <b>729</b>   | <b>646</b>                  |
| SK032         | Banskobystrický | 32 to 37     | <b>790</b>   | <b>669</b>                  |
| SK041         | Prešovský       | 28 to 43     | <b>788</b>   | <b>689</b>                  |
| SK042         | Košický         | 44 to 48     | <b>848</b>   | <b>746</b>                  |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>SK</b>       |              | <b>6 025</b> | <b>5 105</b>                |

### 2.1.5. Sample selection schemes

The information about population, which was obtained from sampling frame, the information about updating of sampling frame and the rules for proportional stratified sampling was used in creating of sample selection scheme for new rotational group. In selection of households for the 1-st rotational group we proceeded by analogy as in the year 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 1500 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 3 April to 28 April 2006

### 2.1.7. Renewal of sample: rotational groups

Sample was divided into four rotational groups in 2005 year and approximately 1500 households were in each sub- group. Households in the 1-st rotational group were replaced in 2006 year.

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

| NUTS 3       | DB050    | Sample households |              |              |              | Acceptation (DB135 = 1) |              |              |              | Non respond household |              |            |            |            |            |            |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|              |          | SR                | 1            | 2            | 3            | 4                       | SR           | 1            | 2            | 3                     | 4            | SR         | 1          | 2          | 3          | 4          |
| SK010        | 1 to 7   | <b>729</b>        | 160          | 184          | 189          | 196                     | <b>561</b>   | 146          | 130          | 143                   | 142          | <b>168</b> | 14         | 54         | 46         | 54         |
| SK021        | 8 to 13  | <b>619</b>        | 152          | 155          | 155          | 157                     | <b>510</b>   | 115          | 124          | 135                   | 136          | <b>109</b> | 37         | 31         | 20         | 21         |
| SK022        | 14 to 19 | <b>679</b>        | 169          | 168          | 170          | 172                     | <b>590</b>   | 148          | 145          | 148                   | 149          | <b>89</b>  | 21         | 23         | 22         | 23         |
| SK023        | 20 to 25 | <b>843</b>        | 221          | 206          | 210          | 206                     | <b>694</b>   | 180          | 174          | 171                   | 169          | <b>149</b> | 41         | 32         | 39         | 37         |
| SK031        | 26 to 31 | <b>729</b>        | 197          | 180          | 175          | 177                     | <b>646</b>   | 171          | 158          | 157                   | 160          | <b>83</b>  | 26         | 22         | 18         | 17         |
| SK032        | 32 to 37 | <b>790</b>        | 187          | 200          | 205          | 198                     | <b>669</b>   | 164          | 169          | 167                   | 169          | <b>121</b> | 23         | 31         | 38         | 29         |
| SK041        | 28 to 43 | <b>788</b>        | 207          | 190          | 195          | 196                     | <b>689</b>   | 183          | 165          | 172                   | 169          | <b>99</b>  | 24         | 25         | 23         | 27         |
| SK042        | 44 to 48 | <b>848</b>        | 227          | 209          | 208          | 204                     | <b>746</b>   | 201          | 187          | 179                   | 179          | <b>102</b> | 26         | 22         | 29         | 25         |
| <b>Spolu</b> |          | <b>6 025</b>      | <b>1 520</b> | <b>1 492</b> | <b>1 507</b> | <b>1 506</b>            | <b>5 105</b> | <b>1 308</b> | <b>1 252</b> | <b>1 272</b>          | <b>1 273</b> | <b>920</b> | <b>212</b> | <b>240</b> | <b>235</b> | <b>233</b> |

### 2.1.8. Weightings

Weighting procedures was carried out in connection with Eurostat recommendations:

- calculation of the household design weights – target variable DB080 - was based on probability of sampling of households sharing of expenditures,
- correction of weights was carried out by response rate of questionnaires by values in Table 3
- weights of the households sharing of expenditures was calibrated to external sources of number of households by number of membership in administration regions (i.e. calculation of the households cross-sectional weights  $DB090_{k0}$ ,
- personal cross – sectional weights was calibrated to external numbers of persons by age (5 yearly aged groups) and sex in the administration regions i.e. calculation of the personal cross-sectional weights  $RB050_{ki0}$
- integration of weights  $DB090_{k0}$  a  $RB050_{ki0}$  should be for each household k:

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

i = member ordinal number of the household of k

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

- 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= 0,00316
- design factor = 316,0038

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

#### 2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments

The reduction of weight deviation caused by households that had been contacted (DB120=11); however refused the interview (DB135=2), was solved by the correction of weights in relation to the response rate. 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                       | 78 946  | 50 169  | 53 524  | 72 834  | 53 676  | 70 990  | 52 951  | 67 336  | 500 426   |
| 2                       | 58 578  | 41 088  | 46 211  | 58 835  | 45 466  | 57 254  | 45 759  | 56 246  | 409 438   |
| 3                       | 45 596  | 35 775  | 38 374  | 48 346  | 39 120  | 45 979  | 39 175  | 47 486  | 339 849   |
| 4                       | 44 515  | 43 001  | 47 622  | 54 141  | 48 243  | 51 147  | 51 267  | 55 492  | 395 428   |
| 5+                      | 16 509  | 25 183  | 27 792  | 28 760  | 41 547  | 23 761  | 55 177  | 37 976  | 256 705   |
| <b>SR</b>               | 244 144 | 195 216 | 213 523 | 262 917 | 228 052 | 249 130 | 244 328 | 264 535 | 1 901 846 |

Source: Expert estimation, - Demographic Research Centre - Infostat



### Calculation of the personal cross-sectional weights RB050ki0

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

**Table 5**

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

|               | SK010   | SK021   | SK022   | SK023   | SK031   | SK032   | SK041   | SK042   | SK        |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| <b>Male</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |
| <b>0-4</b>    | 13 145  | 12 322  | 12 477  | 15 201  | 18 056  | 15 614  | 24 313  | 22 520  | 133 648   |
| <b>5-9</b>    | 11 841  | 13 664  | 14 404  | 17 398  | 20 365  | 17 275  | 26 840  | 23 666  | 145 453   |
| <b>10-14</b>  | 15 653  | 17 469  | 19 367  | 21 735  | 25 134  | 20 870  | 31 853  | 26 840  | 178 921   |
| <b>15-19</b>  | 20 592  | 20 641  | 23 144  | 26 177  | 27 872  | 24 913  | 34 562  | 30 498  | 208 399   |
| <b>20-24</b>  | 24 722  | 22 999  | 25 319  | 29 198  | 29 773  | 27 299  | 35 852  | 33 304  | 228 466   |
| <b>25-29</b>  | 28 244  | 25 223  | 26 973  | 30 980  | 31 176  | 28 520  | 35 340  | 34 033  | 240 489   |
| <b>30-34</b>  | 25 004  | 23 698  | 23 886  | 28 660  | 28 732  | 25 639  | 31 161  | 30 912  | 217 692   |
| <b>35-39</b>  | 19 591  | 19 444  | 20 402  | 24 402  | 23 738  | 22 117  | 26 680  | 26 066  | 182 440   |
| <b>40-44</b>  | 20 249  | 19 922  | 22 071  | 25 574  | 25 137  | 23 945  | 28 136  | 27 059  | 192 093   |
| <b>45-49</b>  | 22 202  | 20 874  | 22 940  | 26 804  | 25 370  | 24 778  | 28 196  | 27 599  | 198 763   |
| <b>50-54</b>  | 24 407  | 21 003  | 22 636  | 26 962  | 24 668  | 24 165  | 25 140  | 26 545  | 195 526   |
| <b>55-59</b>  | 19 405  | 16 326  | 17 692  | 20 732  | 18 939  | 18 969  | 19 705  | 20 524  | 152 292   |
| <b>60-64</b>  | 12 819  | 11 664  | 12 860  | 14 882  | 12 950  | 13 361  | 13 167  | 13 681  | 105 384   |
| <b>65-69</b>  | 9 225   | 9 020   | 10 216  | 11 846  | 9 857   | 10 039  | 10 436  | 11 018  | 81 657    |
| <b>70-74</b>  | 7 431   | 6 687   | 8 223   | 9 289   | 8 210   | 8 258   | 9 144   | 9 023   | 66 265    |
| <b>75-79</b>  | 5 861   | 4 888   | 5 857   | 6 760   | 6 074   | 5 869   | 6 406   | 6 136   | 47 851    |
| <b>80-84</b>  | 3 720   | 2 814   | 3 298   | 4 024   | 3 323   | 3 605   | 3 874   | 3 535   | 28 193    |
| <b>85-89</b>  | 1 127   | 836     | 1 053   | 1 191   | 923     | 1 065   | 1 157   | 1 050   | 8 402     |
| <b>90-94</b>  | 384     | 294     | 372     | 475     | 378     | 413     | 439     | 357     | 3 112     |
| <b>95-99</b>  | 53      | 78      | 91      | 93      | 72      | 83      | 89      | 64      | 623       |
| <b>100+</b>   | 26      | 23      | 24      | 29      | 20      | 23      | 25      | 33      | 203       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | 285 701 | 269 889 | 293 305 | 342 412 | 340 767 | 316 820 | 392 515 | 374 463 | 2 615 872 |
| <b>Female</b> |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |
| <b>0-4</b>    | 12 552  | 11 569  | 11 917  | 14 284  | 17 140  | 14 930  | 22 946  | 21 157  | 126 495   |
| <b>5-9</b>    | 11 313  | 12 982  | 13 794  | 16 590  | 19 396  | 16 352  | 25 463  | 22 510  | 138 400   |
| <b>10-14</b>  | 15 278  | 16 646  | 18 449  | 20 642  | 24 036  | 20 255  | 30 525  | 25 560  | 171 391   |
| <b>15-19</b>  | 19 769  | 19 649  | 22 198  | 24 601  | 26 882  | 23 821  | 33 051  | 29 736  | 199 707   |
| <b>20-24</b>  | 23 944  | 22 522  | 24 320  | 27 720  | 28 448  | 26 356  | 34 260  | 31 493  | 219 063   |
| <b>25-29</b>  | 28 217  | 24 520  | 25 603  | 29 877  | 29 509  | 27 539  | 33 098  | 32 788  | 231 151   |
| <b>30-34</b>  | 25 518  | 22 517  | 22 877  | 27 824  | 27 129  | 25 365  | 30 009  | 30 409  | 211 648   |
| <b>35-39</b>  | 20 429  | 19 044  | 20 065  | 23 822  | 22 782  | 21 965  | 26 047  | 25 140  | 179 294   |
| <b>40-44</b>  | 22 622  | 19 861  | 21 547  | 25 338  | 24 027  | 23 896  | 27 070  | 27 047  | 191 408   |
| <b>45-49</b>  | 25 146  | 20 707  | 22 614  | 26 561  | 24 745  | 24 990  | 27 381  | 28 393  | 200 537   |
| <b>50-54</b>  | 27 814  | 21 634  | 22 975  | 27 910  | 24 983  | 25 656  | 26 245  | 28 230  | 205 447   |
| <b>55-59</b>  | 22 732  | 17 818  | 19 131  | 23 425  | 20 574  | 21 008  | 21 638  | 23 696  | 170 022   |
| <b>60-64</b>  | 16 610  | 14 347  | 15 349  | 18 936  | 15 698  | 17 005  | 16 440  | 18 028  | 132 413   |
| <b>65-69</b>  | 12 384  | 11 863  | 13 396  | 16 771  | 13 782  | 14 718  | 15 284  | 15 932  | 114 130   |
| <b>70-74</b>  | 11 626  | 10 637  | 12 182  | 15 233  | 12 944  | 13 167  | 13 970  | 14 395  | 104 154   |

|              |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| <b>75-79</b> | 10 793  | 8 909   | 10 129  | 12 896  | 10 869  | 11 074  | 11 330  | 11 387  | 87 387    |
| <b>80-84</b> | 7 713   | 6 169   | 6 977   | 9 075   | 7 499   | 8 029   | 7 772   | 7 829   | 61 063    |
| <b>85-89</b> | 2 389   | 1 876   | 2 267   | 3 038   | 2 216   | 2 777   | 2 297   | 2 508   | 19 368    |
| <b>90-94</b> | 957     | 810     | 1 043   | 1 246   | 1 050   | 1 096   | 982     | 990     | 8 174     |
| <b>95-99</b> | 159     | 164     | 200     | 262     | 243     | 255     | 229     | 207     | 1 719     |
| <b>100+</b>  | 33      | 39      | 48      | 35      | 44      | 45      | 44      | 49      | 337       |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | 317 998 | 284 283 | 307 081 | 366 086 | 353 996 | 340 299 | 406 081 | 397 484 | 2 773 308 |
| <b>SR</b>    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |
| <b>0-4</b>   | 25 697  | 23 891  | 24 394  | 29 485  | 35 196  | 30 544  | 47 259  | 43 677  | 260 143   |
| <b>5-9</b>   | 23 154  | 26 646  | 28 198  | 33 988  | 39 761  | 33 627  | 52 303  | 46 176  | 283 853   |
| <b>10-14</b> | 30 931  | 34 115  | 37 816  | 42 377  | 49 170  | 41 125  | 62 378  | 52 400  | 350 312   |
| <b>15-19</b> | 40 361  | 40 290  | 45 342  | 50 778  | 54 754  | 48 734  | 67 613  | 60 234  | 408 106   |
| <b>20-24</b> | 48 666  | 45 521  | 49 639  | 56 918  | 58 221  | 53 655  | 70 112  | 64 797  | 447 529   |
| <b>25-29</b> | 56 461  | 49 743  | 52 576  | 60 857  | 60 685  | 56 059  | 68 438  | 66 821  | 471 640   |
| <b>30-34</b> | 50 522  | 46 215  | 46 763  | 56 484  | 55 861  | 51 004  | 61 170  | 61 321  | 429 340   |
| <b>35-39</b> | 40 020  | 38 488  | 40 467  | 48 224  | 46 520  | 44 082  | 52 727  | 51 206  | 361 734   |
| <b>40-44</b> | 42 871  | 39 783  | 43 618  | 50 912  | 49 164  | 47 841  | 55 206  | 54 106  | 383 501   |
| <b>45-49</b> | 47 348  | 41 581  | 45 554  | 53 365  | 50 115  | 49 768  | 55 577  | 55 992  | 399 300   |
| <b>50-54</b> | 52 221  | 42 637  | 45 611  | 54 872  | 49 651  | 49 821  | 51 385  | 54 775  | 400 973   |
| <b>55-59</b> | 42 137  | 34 144  | 36 823  | 44 157  | 39 513  | 39 977  | 41 343  | 44 220  | 322 314   |
| <b>60-64</b> | 29 429  | 26 011  | 28 209  | 33 818  | 28 648  | 30 366  | 29 607  | 31 709  | 237 797   |
| <b>65-69</b> | 21 609  | 20 883  | 23 612  | 28 617  | 23 639  | 24 757  | 25 720  | 26 950  | 195 787   |
| <b>70-74</b> | 19 057  | 17 324  | 20 405  | 24 522  | 21 154  | 21 425  | 23 114  | 23 418  | 170 419   |
| <b>75-79</b> | 16 654  | 13 797  | 15 986  | 19 656  | 16 943  | 16 943  | 17 736  | 17 523  | 135 238   |
| <b>80-84</b> | 11 433  | 8 983   | 10 275  | 13 099  | 10 822  | 11 634  | 11 646  | 11 364  | 89 256    |
| <b>85-89</b> | 3 516   | 2 712   | 3 320   | 4 229   | 3 139   | 3 842   | 3 454   | 3 558   | 27 770    |
| <b>90-94</b> | 1 341   | 1 104   | 1 415   | 1 721   | 1 428   | 1 509   | 1 421   | 1 347   | 11 286    |
| <b>95-99</b> | 212     | 242     | 291     | 355     | 315     | 338     | 318     | 271     | 2 342     |
| <b>100+</b>  | 59      | 62      | 72      | 64      | 64      | 68      | 69      | 82      | 540       |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | 603 699 | 554 172 | 600 386 | 708 498 | 694 763 | 657 119 | 798 596 | 771 947 | 5 389 180 |

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<sub>k0</sub> and RB050<sub>ki0</sub> in such a way, that for each household k should be:

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

i = ordinal number of member of the household of k

#### Description of weighting procedures:

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

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

- 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  $i = 1... n$ , 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 (version from December 2005 on CIRCA) were used. In consequence linearization variable came into procedure of SURVEYMEANS in SAS software, where variance estimations were calculated.

**Table 6**  
**Standard error and effective sample size**

| Indicator  | Value | Achieved sample size | Standard error | CV(%) |
|--|-------|----------------------|----------------|-------|
| <b>At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers</b>          |       |                      |                |       |
| 1 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - total       | 11.6  | 15 129               | 0.49           | 4.2   |
| 2 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men total   | 11.7  | 7 162                | 0.55           | 4.7   |
| 3 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women total | 11.5  | 7 967                | 0.51           | 4.4   |
| 4 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-15 years  | 16.6  | 2 322                | 1.11           | 6.7   |
| 5 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-24 years | 14.1  | 2 631                | 0.90           | 6.4   |
| 6 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 25-49 years | 11.6  | 5 316                | 0.57           | 4.9   |

|    |   |      |        |      |      |
|----|---|------|--------|------|------|
| 7  | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 50-64 years                              | 7.7  | 2 938  | 0.60 | 7.7  |
| 8  | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 65+ years                                | 8.5  | 1 922  | 0.80 | 9.4  |
| 9  | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16+ years                                | 10.7 | 12 807 | 0.44 | 4.1  |
| 10 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-64 years                              | 11.1 | 10 885 | 0.48 | 4.3  |
| 11 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-64 years                               | 12.1 | 13 207 | 0.54 | 4.4  |
| 12 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16-24 years                          | 15.1 | 1 308  | 1.17 | 7.8  |
| 13 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 25-49 years                          | 11.3 | 2 602  | 0.64 | 5.6  |
| 14 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 50-64 years                          | 8.2  | 1 288  | 0.76 | 9.3  |
| 15 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 65+ years                            | 4.5  | 750    | 0.85 | 18.9 |
| 16 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16+ years                            | 10.6 | 5 948  | 0.50 | 4.7  |
| 17 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16-64 years                          | 11.4 | 5 198  | 0.55 | 4.8  |
| 18 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 0-64 years                           | 12.6 | 6 412  | 0.60 | 4.8  |
| 19 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16-24 years                        | 13.1 | 1 323  | 1.05 | 8.0  |
| 20 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 25-49 years                        | 11.9 | 2 714  | 0.61 | 5.2  |
| 21 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 50-64 years                        | 7.3  | 1 650  | 0.65 | 8.8  |
| 22 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 65+ years                          | 10.8 | 1 172  | 1.03 | 9.5  |
| 23 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16+ years                          | 10.8 | 6 859  | 0.46 | 4.3  |
| 24 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16-64 years                        | 10.8 | 5 687  | 0.50 | 4.6  |
| 25 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 0-64 years                         | 11.7 | 6 795  | 0.56 | 4.8  |
| 26 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - employed                                 | 6.3  | 6 421  | 0.37 | 5.9  |
| 27 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - unemployed                               | 41.0 | 853    | 2.14 | 5.2  |
| 28 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - retired                                  | 8.1  | 3 261  | 0.60 | 7.5  |
| 29 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other inactive                           | 16.8 | 1 882  | 1.10 | 6.6  |
| 30 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men. employed                            | 6.4  | 3 348  | 0.37 | 5.9  |
| 31 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men. unemployed                          | 47.2 | 392    | 2.14 | 4.5  |
| 32 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men. retired                             | 5.8  | 1 151  | 0.60 | 10.5 |
| 33 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men. other inactive                      | 17.1 | 843    | 1.10 | 6.4  |
| 34 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women. employed                          | 6.3  | 3 073  | 0.37 | 6.0  |
| 35 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women. unemployed                        | 35.7 | 461    | 2.14 | 6.0  |
| 36 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women. retired                           | 9.3  | 2 110  | 0.60 | 6.5  |
| 37 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women. other inactive                    | 16.5 | 1 039  | 1.10 | 6.7  |
| 38 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single. < 65 years                       | 19.4 | 471    | 1.90 | 9.80 |
| 39 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single. 65+ years                        | 14.8 | 652    | 1.61 | 10.9 |
| 40 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single. male                             | 19.7 | 231    | 2.76 | 14.1 |
| 41 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single. female                           | 15.8 | 892    | 1.38 | 8.7  |
| 42 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single. total                            | 16.7 | 1 123  | 1.27 | 7.6  |
| 43 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults. no children. both < 65         | 8.5  | 1 080  | 1.20 | 14.1 |
| 44 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults. no children. at least one 65+  | 4.1  | 1 022  | 0.93 | 22.4 |
| 45 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households without children        | 4.7  | 2 623  | 0.78 | 16.5 |
| 46 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single parent. at least one child        | 28.8 | 377    | 3.90 | 13.6 |
| 47 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults. 1 child                        | 8.0  | 1 302  | 1.32 | 16.5 |
| 48 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults. 2 children                     | 13.8 | 2 560  | 1.38 | 10.0 |
| 49 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults. 3+ children                    | 24.1 | 1 098  | 3.04 | 12.6 |
| 50 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households with children           | 12.0 | 3 953  | 1.21 | 10.1 |
| 51 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children              | 7.9  | 5 848  | 0.51 | 6.5  |
| 52 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children                 | 14.1 | 9 290  | 0.75 | 5.3  |
| 53 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - owner or rent-free                       | 10.9 | 13 635 | 0.50 | 4.6  |
| 54 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - tenant                                   | 18.8 | 1 512  | 2.11 | 11.2 |
| 55 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children. $w = 0^1$   | 18.3 | 968    | 1.81 | 9.9  |
| 56 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children. $0 < w < 1$ | 5.9  | 2 113  | 0.86 | 14.7 |
| 57 | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children. $w = 1$     | 2.2  | 1 333  | 0.55 | 24.5 |

|     |  |                |        |      |      |
|-----|--|----------------|--------|------|------|
| 58  | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children. w = 0       | 74.0           | 349    | 5.04 | 6.8  |
| 59  | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children. 0 < w < 0.5 | 36.2           | 655    | 4.38 | 12.1 |
| 60  | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children. 0.5 < w < 1 | 16.0           | 3 368  | 1.38 | 8.6  |
| 61  | At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children. w = 1       | 5.8            | 4 575  | 0.70 | 12.1 |
| 62  | Median of the equivalised disposable household income                                  | <b>124 651</b> | 15 129 | 945  | 0.8  |
| 63  | At-risk-of-poverty threshold - single  | 76 734         | 15 129 | 567  | 0.7  |
| 64  | At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults. 2 children                                    | 161 140        | 15 129 | 1190 | 0.7  |
| 65  | <b>Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio</b>           | 4.1            | 15 129 | 0.20 | 4.8  |
| 66  | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - total   | 20.0           | 1 799  | 1.29 | 6.4  |
| 67  | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men total                                     | 20.8           | 860    | 1.51 | 7.3  |
| 68  | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women total                                   | 19.6           | 939    | 1.29 | 6.6  |
| 69  | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 0-15 years                                    | 21.2           | 401    | 2.28 | 10.8 |
| 70  | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16-64 years                                   | 20.6           | 1 243  | 1.38 | 6.7  |
| 71  | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 65+ years                                     | 14.8           | 155    | 1.51 | 10.2 |
| 72  | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16+ years                                     | 19.8           | 1 398  | 1.21 | 6.1  |
| 73  | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men. 16-64 years                              | 22.4           | 610    | 1.63 | 7.3  |
| 74  | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men. 65+ years                                | 11.5           | 31     | 2.25 | 19.5 |
| 75  | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men. 16+ years                                | 21.3           | 641    | 1.51 | 7.1  |
| 76  | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women. 16-64 years                            | 19.7           | 633    | 1.36 | 6.9  |
| 77  | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women. 65+ years                              | 17.0           | 124    | 1.83 | 10.7 |
| 78  | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women. 16+ years                              | 18.8           | 757    | 1.15 | 6.1  |
| 79  | Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 40%                                  | 3.8            | 15 129 | 0.31 | 8.2  |
| 80  | Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 50%                                  | 6.6            | 15 129 | 0.39 | 6.0  |
| 81  | Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 70%                                  | 18.6           | 15 129 | 0.56 | 3.0  |
|     | <b>Before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits</b>                  |                |        |      |      |
| 82  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total                                | 20.0           | 15 129 | 0.56 | 2.8  |
| 83  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total                            | 20.1           | 7 162  | 0.62 | 3.1  |
| 84  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total                          | 19.9           | 7 967  | 0.62 | 3.1  |
| 85  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-15 years                           | 28.4           | 2 322  | 1.14 | 4.0  |
| 86  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16-64 years                          | 19.2           | 10 885 | 0.53 | 2.8  |
| 87  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years                            | 13.8           | 1 922  | 0.97 | 7.0  |
| 88  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16+ years                            | 18.4           | 12 807 | 0.55 | 3.0  |
| 89  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men. 16-64 years                     | 19.7           | 5 198  | 0.60 | 3.1  |
| 90  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men. 65+ years                       | 8.8            | 750    | 1.43 | 16.2 |
| 91  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men. 16+ years                       | 18.3           | 5 948  | 0.62 | 3.4  |
| 92  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women. 16-64 years                   | 18.9           | 5 687  | 0.59 | 3.1  |
| 93  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women. 65+ years                     | 16.7           | 1 172  | 1.02 | 6.1  |
| 94  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women. 16+ years                     | 18.5           | 6 859  | 0.62 | 3.3  |
|     | <b>Before social including old-age and survivors' benefits</b>                         |                |        |      |      |
| 95  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total                                | 39.0           | 15 129 | 0.54 | 1.4  |
| 96  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total                            | 35.8           | 7 162  | 0.62 | 1.7  |
| 97  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total                          | 41.8           | 7 967  | 0.56 | 1.3  |
| 98  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-15 years                           | 34.6           | 2 322  | 1.25 | 3.6  |
| 99  | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16-64 years                          | 30.7           | 10 885 | 0.54 | 1.8  |
| 100 | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years                            | 89.3           | 1 922  | 0.82 | 0.9  |
| 101 | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16+ years                            | 39.8           | 12 807 | 0.49 | 1.2  |
| 102 | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men. 16-64 years                     | 28.8           | 5 198  | 0.61 | 2.1  |
| 103 | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men. 65+ years                       | 88.1           | 750    | 0.89 | 1.0  |
| 104 | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men. 16+ years                       | 36.2           | 5 948  | 0.55 | 1.5  |
| 105 | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women. 16-64 years                   | 32.4           | 5 687  | 0.56 | 1.7  |
| 106 | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women. 65+ years                     | 90.0           | 1 172  | 1.03 | 1.1  |

|     |  |         |        |      |     |
|-----|--|---------|--------|------|-----|
| 107 | At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women. 16+ years | 42.9    | 6 859  | 0.51 | 1.2 |
| 108 | Gini coefficient   | 28.1    | 15 129 | 1.25 | 4.4 |
| 109 | Mean equivalised disposable income                                 | 146 781 | 15 129 | 2434 | 1.7 |
|     | w=work intensity   |         |        |      |     |

## 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.

**Table 7**  
**Information on change in the fund of permanently occupied dwellings and houses in period 2001 – 2005**

| Region          | Permanently occupied dwellings 2001 (Census) | Permanently occupied dwellings 31.12.2004 | Number of complete dwellings in 2005 | Estimation of Permanently occupied dwellings 31.12.2005 |
|-----------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Bratislavský    | 218 610                                      | 228 211                                   | 4 673                                | 232 884   |
| Trnavský        | 168 831                                      | 175 523                                   | 2 055                                | 177 578   |
| Trenčiansky     | 191 081                                      | 195 801                                   | 1 575                                | 197 376   |
| Nitriansky      | 231 119                                      | 235 530                                   | 1 087                                | 236 617   |
| Žilinský        | 202 389                                      | 208 921                                   | 1 997                                | 210 918   |
| Banskobystrický | 217 850                                      | 221 739                                   | 772                                  | 222 511   |
| Prešovský       | 208 319                                      | 214 477                                   | 1 760                                | 216 237   |
| Košický         | 227 337                                      | 231 268                                   | 944                                  | 232 212   |
| SR              | 1 665 536                                    | 1 711 470                                 | 14 863                               | 1 726 333   |

Information about change in the fund of permanently occupied dwellings and houses from 2001 and 2004 and from 2004 to 2005 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 also occurred in EU SILC 2006 survey:

- 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 and contacted again in next year of the survey,
- searching of addresses of households or persons who moved to another residence compared to year 2005,
- 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 2006 we resulted from applied questionnaires in the year 2005, where there were used and taken into account concrete knowledges from survey fieldwork. On the base of acquired experience from 2005, there were explained some more difficult understanding parts of questionnaires, simplified wording and logical ordering of questions, proposed detailed structure of primary target variables or made reduction in number of some items observed and etc.). Questions in compiling of questionnaires were proposed in a way to cover all required variables.

The questions were grouped into particular modules by reason of the better understanding and lucidity, where compared to year 2005 they were re-ordered in order to ensuring simplicity for interviewers as well as for respondents. In comparison with year 2005 we adjusted range of income intervals in the case of tax on property and income from interest, dividends and profit from capital investment.

In EU SILC 2006 there was created new block 8.4 Tax on income by reason of simulation tax on income, where we collected information on components needed for decrease of tax assessment base, tax-bonus and repayments/receipts for tax adjustment.

Within variable – HY090G Interest, dividends and profit from capital investment in unincorporated business we used dividing into those components, which are not liable to tax (dividends, profit of sleeping partners) and those ones which are taxed (interest, profit from capital investment).

Detailed observation was applied in regular inter-household transfers paid, it was in structure: compulsory alimonies and child support, voluntary alimonies and child support, regular cash support to persons other than household members, regular

cash support to households abroad, and it was also made in variable regular inter-household transfers received: compulsory alimonies and child support, voluntary alimonies and child support, regular cash support from persons other than household members, regular cash support from households abroad.

On the base of knowledges from 2005 we divided component – profit from self employment – into gross and net profit. In the case of respondent did not know give annual sum exactly or there was not available relevant document for giving this amount, it was possible to give this information through income interval. All the same we solved estimation of gross annual amount of wage from the main or secondary employment using income intervals in the case if respondent did not know to give the sum.

The main reason for changes mentioned above was elimination of gross estimation from the side of respondents as well as interviewers, also taken into account national requirements.

There were reduced some items of non-cash employee income on the basis of low occurrence of data in 2005 (company goods and services provided at reduced price, reimbursement of expenses related to sport, language course) and they were included into item *other non-cash income*.

In connection with questions related to housing there was added instruction for interviewer into questionnaire in the case of households contacted again in next wave of the survey as well as for new households. In the case there were no changes compared to interview in previous year in connection to housing (questions related to number of rooms, total floor area, equipment of dwelling by bath, bath shower, indoor flushing toilet and year since which the household started living in dwelling), there was possibility to jump these questions and interviewer could have continued next questions in questionnaire. This missing data was recorded from the survey 2005 consequently. The main reason was to eliminate burden on respondents in filling this information.

Repeatedly we used the colour distinction of individual questionnaires and also guidance symbols by reason of better and faster orientation.

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

After marking up of national users the final version of four questionnaires for EU SILC 2006 was created:

- SILC 1-01/A - Household structure
- SILC 1-01/B - Household sharing of expenditures data
- SILC 1-01/C - Personal data
- SILC 1-01/D – Social participation

## **2/ Interviewers**

The external individually trained interviewers carried out the fieldwork. Mostly they were persons, who ensured interview in EU SILC 2005 (especially in the case of



households contacted again in next wave) or persons who approved in previous national surveys (Population and housing census, Micro-census, etc.)

The organisation of the survey was ensured by regional coordinators. On each Regional Office the 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. The regular meetings with the responsible employees of the Regional Offices were done which were aimed at explanation of objectives, form, content of survey as well as methods and methodology. Training of interviewers succeeded to 2 days training of regional coordinators.

The Regional Offices of the SOSR in co-operation with the SOSR performed the training of interviewers with participation of experts. Globally there were 15 one-day trainings and 425 interviewers were trained. Some Regional Offices carried out independent training for new interviewers and separate for interviewers who realized interview in previous year. Approximately 25-35 interviewers participated in one training. From professional view they were mostly clerks, person in retirement and student. 12-15 households fell per one interviewer.

Several interviewers contributed by their opinions and experience for elaboration of detailed regional valuation reports

On the base of experience from the last year, coordinators of the Regional Offices provided these reports to interviewers and they could have completed them on voluntary base.

### **3/ Respondents**

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

Certain role also plays the fact that respondents have been frightened before abuse of information for non-statistical purposes – and there was also distrust in terms of anonymity of the survey - required information was considered as private and by this reason certain data was not provided or only estimated values were provided.

### **4/ Data collection**

In EU SILC2006 survey the high interest was aimed at data collection for households or persons, who moved out from their initial address from EU SILC 2005.

In searching of households or persons who were selected to EU SILC 2006 survey and 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, it was necessary in connection with registers to be accessible only for persons, who are authorized to operate them.

Register A was intended for all coordinators of the Regional Offices and for SO SR as gathering station, where data on whole households and persons who moved out from initial residence, was recorded here, independently of the place of their new

address (move out to another region, municipality). Extent of recorded data was limited in order to ensure personal and confidential data protection.

After completing of needed data coordinator of SO SR sent information to register B, in which there were accessible another registers for individual Regional Offices. 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. This register was intended for only that Regional Office, which realized additional searching of household/person.

Interviewers were directed by Manual for interviewer in searching of moved out households/persons. Each interviewer participating in training kept form SILC06 R\_D at disposition, in which there were listed all households from the 1-st wave, which had to be contacted again, with basic identifications data (address of household, code of municipality, district, first name and surname of the head of the household).

Form SILC06 R\_O comprised of information on all persons from the 1-st wave, who have been the household members (Personal ID, relation to head of the household, month, year of birth, sex, sample person, co-resident). All this basic data had to be filled in questionnaire SILC/A 1-01 by interviewer in accordance with directions 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 the Regional Office put the information about household through registers on server either to interviewer or through other coordinator of SO SR to other Regional Office.

Municipal offices, neighbours, postman and in the case of split-off households also original households, represented evident help in searching of moved out households or persons.

Interviewers was paying attention to quality of collected data on households from previous wave and contacted again in next wave of the panel survey because in data processing there was underlined comparability of data, which was collected during the 1-st and 2-nd wave of the survey.

### **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/0463/0 to data processing EU SILC2006. The checks are divided into two types: informative checks and necessary checks. System of the checks also comprised of certain chosen checks from the checking software of Eurostat.
  - c) on this level, also the errors caused by data recording have been eliminated. There were mainly errors created by a shift in editing codes

yes/no/don't know and by not realizing a visual check sufficiently. By monitoring errors in the phase of data recording, the errors were analyzed and subsequently the situation was improved.

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

### 2.3.3. Non-response errors

#### 2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

|         | DB075=1 | DB075=2 | DB075=3 | DB075=4 | Spolu |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| DB135=1 | 1 308   | 1 252   | 1 272   | 1 273   | 5 105 |

|                | DB075=1 | DB075=2 | DB075=3 | DB075=4 | Spolu  |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| RB250=11 až 13 | 3 250   | 3 3095  | 3 154   | 3 121   | 12 620 |

#### 2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

##### Household non-response rates NRh

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

where

**Ra = the address contact rate**

Number of addressed successfully contacted / Number of valid addresses selected

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

$$= \mathbf{0.9122}$$

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

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

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

$$= \mathbf{0.9396}$$

where

DB120 is the record of contact at the address

DB130 is the household questionnaire result

DB135 is the household interview acceptance result

$$\text{NRh} = (1 - (0.9122 * 0.9396)) * 100 = (1 - 0.8571) * 100 = \mathbf{14.29}$$

##### Individual non-response rates NRp

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

where

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

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

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

$$= = 0.9861$$

where RB245 is the respondent status

RB250 is the data status

$$\underline{\underline{NRp = (1 - 0.9861) * 100 = 1.39}}$$

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

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

$$\underline{\underline{*NRp = (1 - (0.9348 * 0.9152 * 0.9970)) * 100 = 15.48}}$$

**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 8**

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

**For each rotational group and for the total**

|                      | DB075=1     | %          | DB075=2     | %          | DB075=3     | %          | DB075=4     | %          | Total        | %          |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| <b>DB120=11 - 23</b> | <b>1520</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>1492</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>1507</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>1506</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>6 025</b> | <b>100</b> |
| DB120 = 11           | 1520        | 100        | 1278        | 85.66      | 1311        | 86.99      | 1324        | 87.91      | 5 433        | 90.17      |
| DB120=21 -23         | 0           | 100        | 214         | 14.34      | 196         | 13.01      | 182         | 12.09      | 592          | 9.83       |
| <b>DB120=21 - 23</b> | <b>0</b>    | <b>100</b> | <b>214</b>  | <b>100</b> | <b>196</b>  | <b>100</b> | <b>182</b>  | <b>100</b> | <b>592</b>   | <b>100</b> |
| DB120 = 21           | 0           | 0          | 12          | 5.60       | 4           | 0.21       | 3           | 1.65       | 19           | 3.21       |
| DB120 = 22           | 0           | 100        | 180         | 84.12      | 169         | 86.24      | 155         | 85.16      | 504          | 85.14      |
| DB120 = 23           | 0           | 0          | 22          | 10.28      | 23          | 11.75      | 24          | 13.19      | 69           | 11.65      |

**Table 9**

**Distribution of households (contact address by 'household questionnaire result' (DB130) and by 'household interview acceptance' (DB135)**

**For each rotational group and for the total**

|              | DB075=1     | %          | DB075=2     | %          | DB075=3     | %          | DB075=4     | %          | Total       | %          |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1520</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>1278</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>1311</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>1324</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>5433</b> | <b>100</b> |
| DB130 = 11   | 1520        | 100        | 1252        | 97.9       | 1272        | 97.03      | 1274        | 96.23      | 5318        | 97.88      |
| DB130=21- 24 | 0           | 0          | 26          | 20.1       | 39          | 2.97       | 50          | 3.77       | 115         | 2.12       |

|                     |      |            |      |            |           |            |      |            |      |            |
|---------------------|------|------------|------|------------|-----------|------------|------|------------|------|------------|
| <b>DB130=21 -24</b> | 0    | <b>0</b>   | 26   | <b>100</b> | <b>39</b> | <b>100</b> | 50   | <b>100</b> | 115  | <b>100</b> |
| DB130 = 21          | 0    | 0          | 25   | 96.15      | 36        | 92.31      | 41   | 82.00      | 102  | 88.69      |
| DB130 = 22          | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0          | 1         | 2.56       | 3    | 6.00       | 4    | 3.48       |
| DB130 = 23          | 0    | 0          | 1    | 3.85       | 2         | 5.13       | 4    | 8.00       | 7    | 6.09       |
| DB130 = 24          | 0    | 0          | 0    | 0          | 0         | 0          | 2    | 4.00       | 2    | 1.74       |
| <b>DB135 = 1+2</b>  | 1520 | <b>100</b> | 1252 | <b>100</b> | 1272      | <b>100</b> | 1274 | <b>100</b> | 5318 | 100        |
| DB135 = 1           | 1308 | 86.05      | 1252 | 100        | 1272      | 100        | 1273 | 99.92      | 5105 | 95.99      |
| DB135 = 2           | 212  | 13.95      | 0    | 0          | 0         | 100        | 1    | 0.08       | 213  | 4.01       |

**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 10**  
**Item non- response**

| Income        | Income 0<br>Number of<br>households | Income<br>ne 0<br>% of<br>households | All of<br>imputation<br>IF=0 | All of<br>information<br>IF=1 | Partial<br>imputation | All of<br>imputation<br>IF=0 [%] | Partial<br>imputation [%] |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>HY010</b>  | 5 105                               | 100.00                               | 42                           | 4 445                         | 618                   | 0.82                             | 12.11                     |
| <b>HY020</b>  | 5 105                               | 100.00                               | 12                           | 4 413                         | 680                   | 0.24                             | 13.32                     |
| <b>HY022</b>  | 5 060                               | 99.12                                | 14                           | 4 525                         | 521                   | 0.28                             | 10.30                     |
| <b>HY023</b>  | 4 757                               | 93.18                                | 31                           | 4 407                         | 319                   | 0.65                             | 6.71                      |
| <b>HY040G</b> | 219                                 | 4.29                                 | 42                           | 177                           | 0                     | 19.18                            | 0.00                      |
| <b>HY050G</b> | 2 147                               | 42.06                                | 0                            | 2 147                         | 0                     | 0.00                             | 0.00                      |
| <b>HY060G</b> | 362                                 | 7.09                                 | 93                           | 244                           | 25                    | 25.69                            | 6.91                      |
| <b>HY070G</b> | 9                                   | 0.18                                 | 1                            | 8                             | 0                     | 11.11                            | 0.00                      |
| <b>HY080G</b> | 257                                 | 5.03                                 | 16                           | 241                           | 0                     | 6.23                             | 0.00                      |
| <b>HY090G</b> | 139                                 | 2.72                                 | 69                           | 70                            | 0                     | 49.64                            | 0.00                      |
| <b>HY100G</b> | 151                                 | 2.96                                 | 0                            | 151                           | 0                     | 0.00                             | 0.00                      |
| <b>HY110G</b> | 10                                  | 0.20                                 | 0                            | 10                            | 0                     | 0.00                             | 0.00                      |
| <b>HY120G</b> | 3 583                               | 70.19                                | 36                           | 3 547                         | 0                     | 1.00                             | 0.00                      |
| <b>HY130G</b> | 129                                 | 2.53                                 | 1                            | 128                           | 0                     | 0.78                             | 0.00                      |
| <b>HY140G</b> | 3 636                               | 71.22                                | 16                           | 3 540                         | 80                    | 0.44                             | 2.20                      |
| <b>PY010G</b> | 6 505                               | 51.50                                | 102                          | 6 370                         | 33                    | 1.57                             | 0.51                      |
| <b>PY020G</b> | 105                                 | 0.83                                 | 105                          | 0                             | 0                     | 100.00                           | 0.00                      |
| <b>PY035G</b> | 1 233                               | 9.76                                 | 62                           | 1 171                         | 0                     | 5.03                             | 0.00                      |
| <b>PY050G</b> | 643                                 | 5.09                                 | 0                            | 643                           | 0                     | 0.00                             | 0.00                      |
| <b>PY070G</b> | 2 016                               | 15.96                                | 54                           | 1 962                         | 0                     | 2.68                             | 0.00                      |
| <b>PY080G</b> | 44                                  | 0.35                                 | 1                            | 43                            | 0                     | 2.27                             | 0.00                      |
| <b>PY090G</b> | 373                                 | 2.95                                 | 22                           | 351                           | 0                     | 5.90                             | 0.00                      |

|               |       |       |     |       |    |       |      |
|---------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|------|
| <b>PY100G</b> | 3 027 | 23.97 | 69  | 2 933 | 25 | 2.28  | 0.83 |
| <b>PY110G</b> | 903   | 7.15  | 141 | 757   | 5  | 15.61 | 0.55 |
| <b>PY120G</b> | 320   | 2.53  | 36  | 284   | 0  | 11.25 | 0.00 |
| <b>PY130G</b> | 773   | 6.12  | 9   | 763   | 1  | 1.16  | 0.13 |
| <b>PY140G</b> | 64    | 0.51  | 0   | 64    | 0  | 0.00  | 0.00 |

**Table 11**  
**Item non - response required partial imputation of target income variables on level of detailed national variables**

| <b>Acronym</b>  | <b>Name of variables</b>                              | <b>Number of missing values</b> | <b>All of information</b> | <b>Share of missing values [%]</b> |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>SPY0101</b>  | Gross wages from main job                             | 111                             | 5965                      | 1.9                                |
| <b>SPY0102</b>  | Gross wages from secondary and other job              | 7                               | 80                        | 8.8                                |
| <b>SPY0116</b>  | Company benefits per year                             | 15                              | 1401                      | 1.1                                |
| <b>SPY0117</b>  | Profit sharing  | 2                               | 58                        | 3.4                                |
| <b>SPY0106</b>  | Other cash income paid by employer                    | 18                              | 952                       | 1.9                                |
| <b>SPY0119</b>  | Contributions from social funds                       | 8                               | 226                       | 3.5                                |
| <b>SPY0212</b>  | <i>Luncheon voucher</i>                               | 286                             | 4063                      | 7.0                                |
| <b>SPY0213</b>  | <i>Reimbursement of gas, electricity, water bills</i> | 1                               | 24                        | 4.2                                |
| <b>SPY0214</b>  | <i>Reimbursement of telephone and mobile bills</i>    | 23                              | 237                       | 9.7                                |
| <b>SPY0218</b>  | <i>Other non-cash income</i>                          | 14                              | 124                       | 11.3                               |
| <b>SPY035G</b>  | Pay contribution to individual pp                     | 62                              | 1171                      | 5.3                                |
| <b>SHPY070G</b> | Value of goods produced by own - consumption          | 54                              | 1969                      | 2.7                                |
| <b>SPY080G</b>  | Pension from individual pp                            | 1                               | 43                        | 2.3                                |
| <b>SPY0901</b>  | Unemployment benefit                                  | 20                              | 256                       | 7.8                                |
| <b>SPY0902</b>  | Other periodical cash benefits and allowances         | 2                               | 53                        | 3.8                                |
| <b>SPY1001</b>  | Old-age benefits                                      | 61                              | 2868                      | 2.1                                |
| <b>SPY1003</b>  | Early retirement pension                              | 2                               | 37                        | 5.4                                |
| <b>SPY1005</b>  | Pension for extended employment                       | 5                               | 38                        | 13.2                               |
| <b>SPY1007</b>  | Other periodical cash benefits                        | 1                               | 29                        | 3.4                                |
| <b>SPY1101</b>  | Widow's and widower's pension                         | 144                             | 673                       | 21.4                               |
| <b>SPY1103</b>  | Orphan 's pension                                     | 4                               | 88                        | 4.5                                |
| <b>SPY1105</b>  | Other periodical cash benefits                        | 1                               | 4                         | 25.0                               |
| <b>SPY1201</b>  | Sickness benefits                                     | 34                              | 250                       | 13.6                               |
| <b>SPY1202</b>  | Allowance for care of family members                  | 2                               | 36                        | 5.6                                |
| <b>SPY1301</b>  | Disability pension                                    | 8                               | 513                       | 1.6                                |
| <b>SPY1310</b>  | Other lump-sum cash benefits                          | 1                               | 8                         | 12.5                               |
| <b>SPHY0518</b> | Attendance benefits                                   | 1                               | 90                        | 1.1                                |
| <b>SPHY0501</b> | Child allowance                                       | 3                               | 2180                      | 0.1                                |
| <b>SPHY0503</b> | Tax bonus   | 9                               | 2023                      | 0.4                                |
| <b>SPHY0505</b> | Parental allowance                                    | 1                               | 316                       | 0.3                                |
| <b>SPHY0509</b> | Maternity benefits                                    | 10                              | 92                        | 10.9                               |
| <b>SPHY0520</b> | Periodical foster care benefits                       | 2                               | 7                         | 28.6                               |
| <b>SPHY0515</b> | Other cash benefits                                   | 1                               | 6                         | 16.7                               |
| <b>SPHY0517</b> | Child birth contribution                              | 1                               | 105                       | 1.0                                |
| <b>SHPY070G</b> | Value of goods produced by own - consumption          | 54                              | 1975                      | 2.7                                |
| <b>SHY030G</b>  | Imputed rent  | 7                               | 4618                      | 0.2                                |
| <b>SHY040G</b>  | Gross income from rental of property                  | 42                              | 177                       | 23.7                               |
| <b>SHY0601</b>  | Material needs assistance                             | 39                              | 225                       | 17.3                               |

|                |  |    |      |      |
|----------------|--|----|------|------|
| <b>SHY0603</b> | Another cash benefits                    | 1  | 39   | 2.6  |
| <b>SHY070G</b> | Housing allowances                       | 1  | 8    | 12.5 |
| <b>SHY0801</b> | Mandatory alimony                        | 8  | 157  | 5.1  |
| <b>SHY0802</b> | Voluntary alimony                        | 2  | 13   | 15.4 |
| <b>SHY0803</b> | Transfer received                        | 8  | 75   | 10.7 |
| <b>SHY0901</b> | Interest, dividends, capital investments | 17 | 55   | 30.9 |
| <b>SHY120G</b> | Regular property tax                     | 36 | 3550 | 1.0  |
| <b>SHY1303</b> | Transfers paid                           | 1  | 61   | 1.6  |

**2.3.3.5. 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)**

N/A

**2.4. Mode of data collection**

**Table 12  
Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by ..RB250“  
For 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 | 3252  | 3250     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 2        |
| %       | 100   | 99.94    | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.06     |
| DB075=2 | 3163  | 3095     | 0        | 0        | 2        | 2        | 42       | 22       |
| %       | 100   | 97.85    | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.06     | 0.06     | 1.33     | 0.70     |
| DB075=3 | 3216  | 3154     | 0        | 0        | 6        | 5        | 30       | 21       |
| %       | 100   | 98.07    | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.19     | 0.16     | 0.94     | 0.66     |
| DB075=4 | 3166  | 3121     | 0        | 0        | 2        | 3        | 19       | 21       |
| %       | 100   | 98.51    | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.07     | 0.10     | 0.66     | 0.66     |
| Total   | 12797 | 12620    | 0        | 0        | 10       | 10       | 91       | 66       |
| %       | 100   | 98.62    | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.08     | 0.08     | 0.71     | 0.52     |

**Table 13  
Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by ..RB260“  
For for each rotational group and for the total**

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

|         | Total | RB260=1 | RB260=2 | RB260=3 | RB260=4 | RB260=5 | Missing |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| DB075=1 | 3 250 | 3 044   | 0       | 0       | 12      | 194     | 0       |
| %       | 100   | 93.66   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.37    | 5.97    | 0.00    |
| DB075=2 | 3093  | 2855    | 0       | 0       | 12      | 226     | 0       |
| %       | 100   | 92.31   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.39    | 7.30    | 0.00    |

|         |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |
|---------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| DB075=3 | 3154  | 2982  | 0    | 0    | 14   | 158  | 0    |
| %       | 100   | 94.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.44 | 5.01 | 0.00 |
| DB075=4 | 3121  | 2927  | 0    | 0    | 26   | 168  | 0    |
| %       | 100   | 93.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 5.38 | 0.00 |
| Total   | 12618 | 11808 | 0    | 0    | 64   | 746  | 0    |
| %       | 100   | 93.58 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.51 | 5.91 | 0.00 |

## 2.5. Interview duration

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| HB100 Number of minutes to complete the household questionnaire | 143 996 |
| <hr/>   |         |
| PB120 Minutes to complete the personal questionnaire            | 263 565 |
| <hr/>   |         |
| The households accepted for the data base                       | 5 105   |
| <hr/>   |         |

**The mean interview duration (in minutes) 79.8**

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

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

## 3. COMPARABILITY

### 3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

#### **The reference population**

- in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

#### **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:

- 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 065/04.

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 2005

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

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions is calendar year. The tax and liability for service for the year 2005 was performed in 2006 (i.e. by 31/03/2006). Concerning the period of data collection within fieldwork (April 2006) 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 3-rd April to 28-th April 2006, 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:**

Question related to variable PL060 was placed in a such a way to meet conditions mentioned in document EU SILC 065/04 on national level (in connection with variables PL030 and PL035 in personal questionnaire. Variable data PL035 were mentioned only on national level. On EU level the variable is recorded as PL035\_F = -2 . By this reason persons, who had only occasional job on the base of work performance agreement or agreement on temporary job of students and they did not have any employment, which could have been considered as the main job, they did not answer the question related to PL060. In the case if respondent did not know exactly number of hours worked in the main job per week, he/she gave weekly average number of hours worked during the last previous 4 weeks.

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

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

On the base of this principle, in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04, the following rules were followed:

- if respondent worked at least during 2 weeks of the month, there was filled variable PL070 or PL072,
- if more than one of the other situations defined in document 065/04 applied in the same month, variables were filled on the basis of the self-assessment, where there was criterion of most time spent taken into account.

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

- if employment remained in existence – person was considered as working full-time or part-time,
- if employment was terminate, person was considered as unemployed,
- if person has never worked, he/she was considered as student or other inactive person.

## **3.2 Components of income**

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

#### **HY010 – Total household gross income**

Definition of income within EU SILC was adjusted according to common methodology and with concerning the fact that some income variables are compulsory from the year 2007.

For purpose of testing, quality assurance and data comparability among individual years of the survey, data related to interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G), non-cash employee income (included company car) (PY020G) and value of goods produced for own consumption was collected within EU SILC 2006. These income

components were not be included into HY010 (excepting company car) and data was recorded only on level of given variables.

In variable HY010 there was also not taken into account next income components compulsory from the year 2007, i.e. imputed rent and employers' social insurance contributions.

For the year 2006 these components will be simulated in order to their testing and ensuring of coherence on national level.

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

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065/04.

For the year 2006 in HY020 there are not taken into account income components compulsory from 2007.

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

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065/04.

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

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065/04.

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

Method of imputation of the total personal income on the basis of a regression model of personal income on household type, age class was used.

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

Calculation of variable HY025 is based on assumption that incomes of non-responded persons aged 16 and over in relevant household have the level comparable with incomes of other persons aged 16 and over in the same household.

In household on the base of RFILE there is R\_16 persons aged 16 and over.

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:

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

#### **HY030G– Imputed rent**

Variable is compulsory from the year 2007.

For the year 2006 calculation of income variable *imputed rent* will be simulated only in order to testing and ensuring coherence on national level. Item will not be included into variable HY010.

For calculation of imputed rent these following components are taken into account: dwelling type, tenure status, number of rooms available to the household, year of contract or purchasing or installation, current rent related to occupied dwelling and total housing cost (including electricity, gas and heating).

In calculating of imputed rent we will come out from elaborated study „Testing of methods of imputed rent estimation for EU-SILC in the Slovak Republic“. Results of several surveys as well as 2001 Housing and Population Census show that the share of the privately-owned dwellings and houses rented at the market price represents

about 3 % of the total number of dwellings in the Slovak Republic. Given this fact, it is recommended to use the user cost method for estimation of imputed rent.

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

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065/04.

For the survey EU SILC 2006 question related to variable HY040G was adjusted for respondent's 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.

In the case of values obtained through income intervals, the result variable was calculated as average value within used interval. Using income intervals in the year 2006 led to decrease of number of imputations in connection with variable HY040G.

#### **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, subsistence contribution, 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.

In questionnaire for the year 2006 there was income component tax-bonus (before collected within Family/children allowances) replaced into new created block of questions related to taxes on income.

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

In connection with the fact that the tax-bonus is deducted from taxes on income to decrease them, within the EU SILC 2006 survey this income component was taken into account in variable HY140G Tax on income and social insurance contributions.

#### **HY060G /HY060N – 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 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 from 01/01/2004 paid in form of joint sum together with individuals 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 knowledges, 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.

In 2005 within variable HY060G there were also collected social scholarships for university students. For their inclusion into this variable on household level we resulted from legislative act, in terms of it there is income of student (and persons qualified together with that person – generally other household members) considered as determining factor for assessment of social scholarship. Social scholarships for university students are paid from financial resources provided to university from national budget or from own sources of university.

Amount of social scholarship depends on income falling on household member and so in connection with this fact, title to scholarship can have **not only persons in material need**.

Conditions needed for assessment of social scholarship are defined on the base of general regulation enacted by ministry or they are defined through scholarship university regulation or scholarship regulation of relevant faculty, so they follow different legislative regulation than other benefits collected within variable HY060G.

On the base of this fact, within EU SILC 2006 there were social scholarships for university students collected in variable PY140G Education-related allowances.

For the year 2006 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.

### **HY070 G/HY070N – Housing allowance**

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

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

### **HY080G/HY080N – Regular inter-household transfers received**

In EU SILC 2006 regular cash inter-household transfers received 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 within EU SILC 2006 there was collected also subsidiary alimony. In national conditions is legislative valid from 01/01/2005. Entitled person, to who 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.

Providing subsidiary alimony compulsory person has to return it to state.

Data for individual income components mentioned above was calculated for the purpose of Eurostat in order to create final variable HY080G.

### **HY090G/HY090N – Interest, dividends and profit from capital investments in unincorporated business**

In EU SILC 2006 there was the question related to variable HY090G adjusted in terms of clearly distinction between those income components, which are not taxed (dividends, share of profits of sleeping partner) and those ones, which are liable to tax on income (interest, profits from capital investments).

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

Income intervals range was adjusted on the base of analyses of results of gross annual sums within HY090G from the EU SILC 2005 survey. In the case of values received through income intervals the result variable was calculated as average value within used interval. Using income intervals led to decrease of number of imputations in 2006 within variable HY090.

### **HY100G/HY100N – Interest paid on mortgage**

Variable is compulsory from the year 2007.

For 2006 this variable was not taken into account into HY010 and data was recorded only on level of individual variable.

### **HY110G/HY110N – Income received by people aged under 16**

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065/04.

### **HY120G/HY120N – Regular taxes on wealth**

Variable was defined in accordance with Document EU SILC 065/04.

### **HY130G/HY130N – Regular inter-household transfers paid**

Within EU SILC 2006 there were regular cash inter-households transfers paid collected in detailed structures as:

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

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

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

### **HY140G/HY140N – Tax on income and social insurance contributions**

They are taxes on income and social insurance contributions paid for previous calendar year 2005. Tax and liability for the year 2005 was performed in the year **2006** (i.e. up to date 31/3/2006). In regard to period of data collection – fieldwork (April 2006), it was possible to obtain information on the tax adjustment.

In 2006 we started with simulation of whole 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). There was used unitary tax 19 %.

We simulated also social insurance contributions in the case of employees on the base of premium rates valid according to Act No. 595/2003 on tax on income. In the case of income from self-employment, social insurance contributions were collected by direct question in questionnaire.

In order to data simulation, in questionnaire on personal level there was created separate block of questions aimed at collection of those items needed for simulation of taxes on income.

We asked about information on non-taxable parts of tax assessment base for tax payer, for spouse/husband of tax payer and others non-taxable parts of tax assessment base (paid contributions to supplementary pension saving and financial resources paid for specific saving), which could be deducted from tax assessment base.

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

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

Data is taken into account within variable HY140G.

### **PY010G/PY010N – Cash or near-cash employee income**

Variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

Under national legal enactment – Labour Code – there is payment as *severance pay and retirement benefits* paid by employer as part of gross wage. In 2006 both variables were collected within questions related to variable PY010G (Cash or near-cash employee income).

Although in order to ensure of data comparability with other member states in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04, these income items were calculated into variable PY090G (Unemployment benefits) and PY100G (Old-age benefits).

### **PY020G/ PY020N – Non-cash employee income**

For the year 2006 we collected several components of non-cash income, but only income from company car was taken into account within variable PY020G.

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 2006 was updated according to available external sources.

¼ 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 ¼ of price of new car was divided by age of car overlapping 3 years (because for the period of 4 years, there is assigned ¼ 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 will be collected and recorded from the year 2007. Data will be simulated on the base of elaborated study „EU SILC: Feasibility study to variable Employers' social insurance contributions“. Variable will comprise only of compulsory employers' social insurance contributions.

### **PY050G/PY050N – Cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)**

In 2006 two approaches for obtaining information on variable PY050G were used.

The first approach which was used also in previous wave: data was collected directly from respondents by asking about profit/loss of their self-employment for the period of the last calendar year.

On the base of experience from previous wave, where some respondents had a problem to give gross annual sum in the case of achieved profit, item profit was divided into alternatives as gross and net profit.

For the year 2006 within variable PY050G if respondent did not know to give the sum exactly, for statement of the amount of profit/loss there were made estimations by using income intervals.

Income intervals range was calculated on the base of analyses of results of gross annual sums within PY050G from the EU SILC 2005 survey. In the case of values received through income intervals the result variable was calculated as average value within used interval. Using income intervals led to fact that no imputations were made in 2006 within variable PY050G.

The second approach was to obtain information on variable PY050G 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, result variable PY050G was stated on the base of that used method (through direct statement of annual sum of profit/loss, used interval or annual sum of lump-sum and regular cash resources). In the case if respondent expressed his/her profit using both approaches (through direct statement of annual sum of profit/loss, used interval and annual sum of lump-sum and regular cash resources), result variable PY050G was stated on the base of that method, through which there was recorded the higher amount.

In data processing some cases of negative income have occurred.



### **PY070G/PY070N – 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. It is difficult to obtain given information on individual level not excluding elimination, as it is household sharing of expenditures. According to EU SILC methodology this variable should be provided on individual level. By this reason obtained data was assigned to head of the household.

### **PY090G/PY090N – Unemployment benefits**

Variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

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

- 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 for extended employment of policeman or professional soldiers),
- 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),
- other lump-sum cash payments (self-employment activity benefit, job-moving benefit).

In 2006 income variable *severance pay* was collected in questionnaire within questions related to variable PY010G (Cash or near-cash employee income), as 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 order to ensure data comparability with other member states in accordance with document 065/2004, there is severance pay taken into account within variable PY090G.

### **PY100G/PY100N – Old-age benefits**

Variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

This variable 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).

In 2006 income variable *retirement benefits* was collected in questionnaire within questions related to variable PY010G (Cash or near-cash employee income), as 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 order to ensure data comparability with other member states in accordance with document 065/2004, there is retirement benefits taken into account within variable PY100G.

#### **PY110G/PY110N – Survivors' benefits**

Variable was defined in accordance with document EU SILC 065/04.

The variable was collected in detailed structure and it included these items:

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

#### **PY120G/PY120N – Sickness benefits**

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

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

Sickness benefit is provided on the base of sickness insurance of the employee from the 11-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/PY130N – Disability benefits**

This variable was collected in detailed structure and 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 on personal assistance),
- other periodical cash benefits
- (contribution for personal assistant of self-employed person, who is disabled), nursing allowance, other periodical monetary allowances provided by the municipality or by other entity),
- lump-sum financial contributions for compensation

- (contribution for the purchase of special aids, for the repair of special aids, for the purchase of a motor vehicle, for modifying an apartment, family house, garage)
- other lump-sum cash benefits
- (subsidy to a disabled person for the operation or performance of self-employment activities and lump-sum benefits provided by the municipality or by other entity).

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

### **PY140G/PY140N – Education-related allowances**

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

From the year 2006 within variable there are also collected social scholarships for university students, which are paid as merit scholarship or special scholarship. The **aim of providing scholarship** is help to students situated in unfavourable economical situation, but also as appreciation and support of significant results and activities in education, scientific and art area and representation of university on the field of culture and sport.

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

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

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

The variable was collected, but in terms of the fact that EU SILC 2006 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 065/04.

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

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

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

All income data 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 14**

|                                    | <b>SILC_2006</b> | <b>Other source</b> | <i>Source</i>                                      |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|
| Households sharing of expenditures | <b>1 872 687</b> | 1 901 846           | <i>Demographic Research Centre, Infostat</i>       |
| Persons                            | <b>5 388 751</b> | 5 389 180           | <i>Movement of the Population. SO SR. 2005</i>     |
| Employed                           | <b>2 383 009</b> | 2 216 200           | <i>LFS. SO SR. 2005</i>                            |
| Working full time                  | <b>2 283 821</b> | 2 160 200           | <i>LFS. SO SR. 2005</i>                            |
| Working part-time                  | <b>99 188</b>    | 56 000              | <i>LFS. SO SR. 2005</i>                            |
| Unemployed                         | <b>306 884</b>   | 427 500             | <i>Methodology of LFS. SO SR. 2005</i>             |
|                                    |                  | 301 186             | <i>disponible unemployed. methodology of CLSAF</i> |
| Persons in retirement              | <b>1 119 767</b> | 1 466 746           | <i>Paid pension benefits. of which:</i>            |
|                                    |                  | 1 121 945           | <i>Pensions, who are not awarded parallelly</i>    |

- number of households sharing of expenditures in EU SILC 2005 is lower by 1.6 % than is expert estimate of Demographic Research Centre,
- number of employed in EU SILC 2005 is higher by 7.5 % than LFS
- number of employed working full time in EU SILC 2005 is higher by 5.7 % than LFS
- number of employed working part-time in EU SILC 2005 is higher more than half in compare with data from LFS
- number of unemployed in EU SILC 2005 is higher by 1.9 % than number of registered unemployed persons by data CLSAF SR (Centre of Labour Social Affairs and Family)
- number of pensioners is indicator comparabled with number of paid pension benefits, which are not awarded parallelly such as old-age pensions, early old-age pensions and disability pensions . Their number by data of Social Insurance is 1 121 945, what is higher by 0.2 % than in EU SILC.

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

**Table 15**  
**PE040 Highest ISCED level attained**

|   | <b>SILC</b> | <b>LFS</b> |
|---|-------------|------------|
| 1 – primary education                     | 1.4         | 1.7        |
| 2 – lower secondary education             | 16.9        | 22.7       |
| 3 – upper secondary education             | 67.0        | 64.1       |
| 4 - post-secondary non tertiary education | 0.0         | 0.0        |
| 5 – first stage of tertiary education     | 14.1        | 11.0       |
| 6 – second stage of tertiary education    | 0.5         | 0.2        |
| missing                                   | 0.1         | 0.3        |

**Table 16**  
**PL030 Self-defined current economic status**

|   | <b>SILC</b> |           | <b>LFS</b> |           |
|---|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
|   | %           | number    | %          | number    |
| employed (PL030 = 1.2)                    | 53.5        | 2 383 009 | 50.5       | 2 254 700 |
| unemployed (PL030 = 3)                    | 6.9         | 306 884   | 9.1        | 407 600   |
| economically inactive (PL030=4.5.6.7.8.9) | 39.6        | 1 760 241 | 40.4       | 1 803 000 |

**Table 17**  
**PL040 Status in employment**  
(PL030=1.2)

|                                   | <b>SILC</b> |           | <b>LFS</b> |           |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
|                                   | %           | number    | %          | number    |
| Employed (PL030 = 1.2)            | 100.0       | 2 383 009 | 100.0      | 2 254 700 |
| - employees                       | 90,0        | 2 144 081 | 87.3       | 1 968 300 |
| - self-employed without employees | 7.1         | 169 053   | 9.2        | 206 900   |
| - self-employed with employees    | 2.8         | 65 672    | 3.1        | 70 600    |
| - family worker                   | 0.0         | 312       | 0.0        | 800       |
| - missing                         | 0.2         | 3 891     | 0.4        | 8 100     |

**Table 18**  
**PL050 Employed by Classification of Occupation – ISCO-88 (COM)**  
**SILC 2005/LFS (4-th quarter 2005)**  
(PL030=1.2)

|  | <b>SILC</b> | <b>LFS</b> |
|--|-------------|------------|
|  | %           | %          |
| employed (PL030 = 1.2)   | 100.0       | 100.0      |
| - Legislators, senior officials and managers                       | 5.1         | 6.2        |
| - Scientists and brain workers                                     | 11.3        | 11.5       |
| - Technical, medical, pedagogical and related fields professionals | 18.8        | 18.3       |

|   |      |      |
|---|------|------|
| - Administrative workers (officials)                            | 9.0  | 6.0  |
| - Workers in services and trade                                 | 12.7 | 14.3 |
| - Qualified workers in agriculture, forestry and related fields | 1.7  | 1.1  |
| - Craftsman and qualified producers, repairmen                  | 17.5 | 18.4 |
| - Plant and machine operators                                   | 12.2 | 14.0 |
| - Supporting and non-qualified staff                            | 11.8 | 9.5  |
| - missing   |      | 0.7  |

**Table 19**  
**PL110 Employed by economic activity – NACE**  
(PL030=1.2)

|  | <b>SILC</b> | <b>LFS</b> |
|--|-------------|------------|
|  | %           | %          |
| <b>employed (PL030 = 1.2)</b>  | 100.0       | 100.0      |
| - Agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing   | 3.5         | 4.6        |
| - Mining and quarrying   | 0.6         | 0.6        |
| - Manufacturing  | 23.9        | 26.4       |
| - Electricity, gas and water supply  | 2.0         | 1.9        |
| - Construction   | 8.4         | 9.8        |
| - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods | 11.5        | 12.2       |
| - Hotels and restaurants   | 3.5         | 4.4        |
| - Transport, storage and communications  | 6.9         | 6.8        |
| - Financial intermediation   | 2.4         | 2.2        |
| - Real estate, renting and business activities   | 5.9         | 5.7        |
| - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security                                      | 12.4        | 7.2        |
| - Education  | 8.0         | 7.3        |
| - Health and social work   | 6.4         | 6.6        |
| - Other community, social and personal service activities  | 4.5         | 3.9        |
| - Activities of households   | 0.2         | 0.3        |
| - Extra-territorial organizations and bodies   | 0.0         | 0.0        |
| - Missing  |             | 0.1        |