

Slovak Republic 1996: Survey Information

Summary table

Generic information	
Name of survey	Microcensus
Institution responsible	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
Frequency	Irregular (every 3 to 5 years)
Survey year / Wave	1996
Collection period	March 1997
Survey structure	Cross-sectional
Coverage	Entire Slovak population and territory (1% of all households)
Geographic information	NUTS 3 (Slovak districts)
Files delivered	Derived household observation file, contained information derived/calculated by the Statistical Office on the basis of the 3 original dwelling, household and individual observation files.
Sample size	
Households	16,336
Individuals	50,906 individuals in original dataset (but only info on 16,336 heads of household and 11,290 spouses)
Sampling	
Sampling design	No information available
Sampling frame	No information available
Questionnaires	No information available
Standard classifications	
Education	Own classification (5 categories)
Occupation	1-digit ISCO-88 code
Industry	Not available
Income	
Reference period	1996 (entire calendar year)
Unit of collection	Mostly individual, with the exception of in-kind incomes, incomes from abroad and income from the sale of farming products, which are collected at the household level.
Period of collection	Monthly amounts and number of months are collected for income from work (with the exception of a few irregular sources and income from business) and the main social benefits (pensions, sickness and unemployment benefits, child and parental allowances); all other incomes are collected in annual amounts. The derived file though, only has annual incomes.
Gross/net	Income from the main employment and income from business are collected gross of taxes, and the amounts of income tax (for physical persons) and income tax from business are also collected; all other incomes are collected net of taxes. The derived file though, only has income net of taxes and contributions.
Data editing / processing	
Consistency checks	The Statistical Office carries out some corrections of income information.
Weighting	One household weight.
Imputation	

This document is based upon documentation of the Microcensus from the Statistical Office and from the World Bank paper “A snapshot of poverty and living conditions in the Slovak Republic”, by Diane Steele.

Table of contents:

- A. General Characteristics
- B. Population, sample size and sampling methods
- C. Data collection and acquisition
- D. Definition of the survey units
- E. Contents
- F. Quality of data
- G. Uses of the survey

A. General characteristics

Official name of the survey/data source:

Microcensus

Administrative Unit responsible for the survey:

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic Address: Mileticova 3 - 824 67 Bratislava - Slovakia Web: http://www.statistics.sk

Microcensus data have been collected in the Slovak Republic since 1958 when it was part of the former Czechoslovakia as regular income surveys conducted every 3-5 years on 1-2 percent samples of households. Microcensus data describe annual household incomes, housing and equipment of households with durable goods. Respondents were asked to recall the information about the previous year. There is no expenditure information included in the Microcensus data.

B. Population, sampling size and sampling methods

Sample size

The database contains information on 16,336 households (i.e. approximately one percent of all households in the Slovak Republic) and 50,906 individuals.

Coverage

The entire Slovak population and territory are covered. However, there is some evidence that some minority groups (such as the Roma) are consistently undersampled (in spite of

the fact that the Statistical Office has stated that they are included as part of the sampling frame)¹.

C. Data collection and acquisition

Data collection period

The survey was administered in March 1997 and asked respondents to provide information on their income in 1996 (entire calendar year).

D. Definition of the survey units

There are 3 units of observation, the dwelling, the household and the individual, whereby a dwelling (i.e. a flat) can be composed of several “common-keeping” households.

E. Contents

The dataset consists of four parts (whereby LIS only received the last one):

- *dwelling observation*, including identification variables, data on flat and costs of dwelling, and data on fuel consumption;
- *household observation*, including identification variables, data on household income (income from abroad, own consumption and income from the sale of farming products), data on equipment of household with selected durables and data on the social situation of the household;
- *individuals observation*, including identification variables, demographic data, and data on money income in the year 1996 (split into income from work, social income and other income);
- derived *household observation*, including identification variables, demographic data on head and spouse, and household incomes

Lacks

There is no expenditure information included in the Microcensus data.

Moreover, because of privacy legislation, it is impossible to identify households or individuals by ethnicity.

F. Quality of data

Data editing, validation, imputation

Under the communist regimes prior to the separation of the Czech and Slovak Republics in 1993, wages and pensions were always verified by employers (wages and benefits paid by them) and post-offices (pension benefits). These checks are no longer done as

¹ See “Slovak Republic – Living standards, Employment and Labour Market Study” World Bank Country Report, 2002.

rigorously and corrections of income information are made by the Slovak Statistical Office.

Weighting

The dataset contains a weight at the household level.

G. Uses of the survey

Publications

The Microcensus was extensively used by the World Bank for the analysis underlying the 2002 Country Study “Slovak Republic - Living standards, employment, and labor market study”.

Poverty and income distribution

According to the above-mentioned report, based on 1996 Microcensus data, poverty measured as the percentage of households whose equivalent income (as calculated according to LIS methodology) below 50% of median equivalent income was 5.9 in 1996.

According to the World Income Inequality Database, the Gini index (based on Household Budget Survey data for 1996) is 24.83. This index was calculated for the entire territory and population, for the net income concept at the household per capita reference unit.