Original survey information, LIS - Czech Republic 2013

Generic information	
Name of survey	Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)
Responsible institution	Czech Statistical Office / eský Statistický Úad (CSU)
Main objective	To provide a statistical instrument for poverty and inequality studies, a follow up of social cohesion within the relevant territory, the study of population needs and the impact of social and economic policies on households and people, as well as the design of new policies.
Structure of data source	Rotating panel survey: the sample is composed by 4 independent panel sub-samples, each of which remains in the survey for 4 years and then is replaced by a new one. Priority is granted to the production of high-quality cross-sectional data as regards punctuality and comparability.
Frequency	Annual (each year is denominated a survey cycle).
Survey year / Wave	2014 survey, extended with module on material deprivation.
Coverage	Whole territory of Czech Republic, all private (non-group, non-institutional) households.
Sampling procedure	Dwellings were selected using stratified two-stage sampling design with first stage unit stratification. At the first sampling stage small geographical areas (CEUs – Census Enumeration Units) were selected by probability sampling . In the second stage selection a sample of 10 dwellings was drawn from each CEU. The sampling frame of the second stage consists of a list of all buildings as updated from administrative data of the construction authorities (new buildings', flats' or commercial premises' acceptation protocols, demolitions' protocols); for each building, the number of dwelling units is recorded.
Sample size	In 2014, the total sample size was 9,549 dwellings (9,592 households) from which 4,000 addresses were newly selected, 5,962 dwellings were revisited from previous waves and 115 dwellings into which from the previous year moved some sample persons. The survey was conducted in 8,011 dwellings with 8,053 households (including 18,210 individuals).
Collection	
Collection period	February to May 2014.
Collection mode	Data were collected half through paper questionnaires (PAPI) and half through computer-assisted questionnaires (CAPI). Most of the questionnaires were filled during fact-to-face interview with the interviewer (74%).
Description of instruments	 Data were collected with the following instruments: Questionnaire A (dwelling unit questionnaire): roster with the list of all persons with usual residence in the dwelling, their basic demographic characteristics, information on sharing of expenses to determine household units and relationship of each person to the main user of the dwelling and to the head of the household. Questionnaire B (household questionnaire): filled in for each household, with information on housing, consumer durables, financial situation of the household, consumption of the household's own production (i.e. small scale farming and similar activities), interhousehold transfers paid and received, family social benefits, rental income, paid regular taxes on wealth (buildings and land) and childcare. Questionnaire BM (household questionnaire): filled in for each household, with information on material deprivation among children aged between 1 and 15. Questionnaire C (personal questionnaire): filled in by each household member aged 16+ as of 31 December 2013 (i.e. persons born in 1997 and earlier), with information on labour status and employment, personal income (from employment, private enterprise and social security schemes), participation in private pension plans, selected biographical information and health.
	social security schemes), participation in private pension plans, selected biographical information and health.
Definitions	
Household	The household definition is based on sharing expenditures (housekeeping concept), based on the declaration of the persons in sampled dwelling unit that they permanently live together and finance together expenditures to cover their needs. Household members include persons temporarily away if the period of actual or foreseen absence is shorter than 6 months and the person has no other private address. For persons studying away from home, the period of absence may be longer than 6 months, provided that the person has no private address and retains financial ties to other household members.
Household head	For couples with or without children it is always the male, regardless of his economic activity. In lone-parent families (one parent with child/children) and in non-family households (persons not related by marriage or partnership, or parent – child relationship) the first criterion for determining the head of the household was economic activity and the second criterion was income of household members. This rule was also applied in more complicated household types (for example in the case of sharing expenditures among more two-parent families).
Data quality aspects	
Non-response error	The overall individual non-response rate is 19.14%, all derived from the non-response of households.
Item non-response / imputation	The missing values due to item non-response and the partial unit non-response are fully imputed. - Situation of missing income data for one of the household members was rare (10 cases). For these persons, the income was imputed by the simple hot-deck method (using randomly chosen person with similar characteristics from another household). - The item non-response of non-income-variables is rare; for these cases hot-deck method was used for new households and information from previous year for households in next waves of survey. - Imputed rent was calculated based on the respondent's subjective estimate of the market value of the dwelling. - Gross/net conversion was simulated through a model developed with regard to the Czech tax laws.
Weighting	The sample was designed as a self-weighting sample. The achieved sample was then re-weighted using the integrated calibration technique (producing the same weights on household and personal level) in order to correct for non-response bias. The final cross-sectional weights were then inflated to total population.
Labour market information	
Eligibility	Individuals aged 16 or above.
Employment	Employment activity was collected for each month of 2013 as well as currently. Employment activity figures are gathered by self- definition of the respondent (respondents themselves choose among different types of activity the one that fits them the most). Its value primarily depends on the respondent's main occupation and on the time spent in it. Subsequently, other data related to the respondent's employment activity were collected as of the date of the interview: job characteristics for all persons currently in employment, and job search activities and whether worked at least one hour in the last 7 days for persons who are currently not mainly working. Parallel activities were also surveyed (second job, study).
Income	
Reference period	Calendar year 2013.
Unit of time	Wages and social security transfers are collected as monthly amounts and number of months received; all other incomes, as well as taxes, are collected annually.
Unit of collection	Rental income, family/children allowances, social assistance, housing allowances, transfers between households and income from consumption of own production, as well as property taxes, are all collected at the household level. All other incomes and taxes are collected at the individual level.
	Both alternatives (gross amounts, net amount – net of taxes and social insurance contributions) were available to respondents for income from employment and self-employment income. In addition, information on claimed tax deductions was collected from respondents. Algorithms based on detailed application of the national tax rules were then used to calculate the complementary
Taxes and contributions	net/gross amount. Social benefits are generally tax-exempt – therefore there is no difference between gross and net values – they can be collected as one value and assigned to both gross and net.
Taxes and contributions Restrictions	net/gross amount. Social benefits are generally tax-exempt - therefore there is no difference between gross and net values - they

Additional remarks

-

Source: Household Income and Living Conditions 2011, on-line at http://www.czso.cz/csu/2012edicniplan.nsf/engpubl/3012-12-eng_r_2012. Data provider.