### Generic information

**Name of survey**: Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)

**Responsible institution**: Czech Statistical Office / eský Statisticky 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

**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 acceptance 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 118 dwellings into which 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**: 
- 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 to the main user of the dwelling and to the head of the household.
- Questionnaire B (household questionnaire): filled in by 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), inter-household 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.
- Questionnaire D (household questionnaire): filled in for production and consumption of the household's own production (i.e. small scale farming and similar activities), inter-household transfers paid and received, family social benefits, rental income, paid regular taxes on wealth (buildings and land) and childcare.
- Questionnaire E (household questionnaire): filled in for each household, with information on material deprivation among children aged between 1 and 15.

### 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 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).

**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.

**Taxes and contributions**: 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 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.

**Restrictions**: 
- Gross/net conversion was simulated through a model developed with regard to the Czech tax laws.
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### Additional remarks