Slovak Republic

Sources:
Atkinson and Micklewright 1992, CSE5 and CSI5 in the Statistical Appendix
Cornia 1994
Smeeding and Gottschalk 1995 (based on LIS-data)
Vecernik 1995
Rutkowski 1996, Table 4 p. 27 and the country tables in the Annex
Milanovic 1998
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004
Transmonee 2004
Luxembourg Income Study (for more information please see
http://www.lisproject.org/techdoc/sk/skindex.htm)

The documentation relies heavily on Atkinson and Micklewright (1992).

Surveys:
Czechoslovak Microcensus 1958, 1988
Since 1970, 2% (100 000) of all households were sampled. The survey took place in March of each year and collected information about income in the previous calendar year. Random sampling on a territorial basis was used with a two-stage self-weighted selection process designed to ensure each permanently occupied dwelling had an equal selection probability. The Microcensus results refer to "common budget" households, defined as a set of persons in the same dwelling who share the main household expenditures. Information was collected through personal interview based on short and simple questionnaires; details on income not provided at this time could be posted to the statistical office following interview and proxy responses were permitted for other household members. Starting from the second Microcensus in 1958, all information on earnings from employment was collected from employers, members of responding households being asked to supply the name and address of each employer in the previous calendar year. No information on earnings was requested from the respondents themselves. If an employer failed to give the requested data, earnings were imputed (only about 0.1% of cases). All information on social security benefits paid by employers were collected in the same manner, and from 1965 information on pensions was taken from the relevant post-offices making the payments. The total response rates ranges from 95 to 99%. In the event of non-response, some substitution was occasionally carried out despite instructions to the contrary. The income concept was annual net household income from different sources (requested separately for each household member). Specifically excluded were income from bank account interest, travel allowances for business trips, and income from abroad in the form of remittances. Remuneration for work in agricultural cooperatives was included. Each member was asked to report all other forms of cash income distinguishing "organized" states sources from other sources. Other income could include tips, gratuities and any other form of legal or illegal income. Information was sought on the amounts of each household's agricultural production consumed within the household and on other income in kind such as good received free of charge or at a discount; the former was valued at average official retail prices for the

year in question. The estimated cash value of all such income in kind was NOT included in the definition of income which refers to monetary income (the tabulations show the average value of income in kind in each band of money income).

The basic data on which Atkinson and Micklewright (1992) draw are in the form of grouped distributions, showing the number of people or households in each of a number of income ranges. As a result, the authors had to interpolate in order to arrive at values for Gini coefficients and deciles. To do this the authors used the program INEQ written by F.A. Cowell.

Census of enterprises 1987, 1989, 1993

Periodic enquiries on the distribution on gross earnings were carried out through a 100 percent census of enterprises in the state sector and the non-agricultural co-operative sector. Enterprises were obliged to provide information. Excluded from the census were members of the armed forces, employees of the Communist Party and affiliated activities (probably about 0.3% of the employed workforce in 1989), those working in the private sector (another 0.3%), and those working in agricultural co-operatives (about 10%). Also part-time employees and employees not working a full month (joined or left the enterprise) were excluded. The income concept was gross earnings for the month in question were defined to include overtime, allowances for being away from family and for unhealthy working conditions. No account was taken for annual bonuses. Atkinson and Micklewright (1992) use the method as described above to derive Gini coefficients and medians. In Rutkowski (1996) grouped data based on some 15 earnings ranges was used.

SOCO survey 1988, 1992

This survey is used by Vecernik (1995). The survey was conducted in 1995 on about 1000 households of five countries. It was a part of the project "Social Cost of Economic Transformation in Central Europe", launched by The Institute for Human Studies, Vienna. The income concept used is gross earnings.

Household Budget Survey 1989-1993, 1999

This survey is used by several sources and is also referred to as the Family Budget Survey. At least until 1993 the survey was not nationally representative. Pensioner-headed households with economically active members and households headed by unemployed were excluded from the survey. Diaries were used to collect the income and expenditure data. Both the expenditure and the income part of the diaries look quite complete. Since 1997, the international expense classification COICOP (Classification of individual consumption according to purpose) has been used in the survey. Before 1997, the expenditures were asked with a different approach and with less detail.

The expenditure questionnaire includes purchase of some durables but it is unclear how they are treated in the calculations (it seems to be the purchase value). Home production and in-kind incomes as well as imputed rents are also included but are in Deininger & Squire (2004) apparently only summed up in the income aggregate (not in expenditures). In Deininger & Squire (2004), taxes are deducted from the incomes. The income concept

includes earnings, capital income, social income (a long list of transfers are detailed) and other income (also here a very detailed list). Lumpy items like inheritance and lottery winnings are included, capital gains are not.

Data from Transmonee

Earnings: The Census of enterprises is probably used (see above).

Incomes: The incomes have a good level of detail and are reported net of taxes. The sample sizes vary between 1600 and 2000.