



Experiences with INTEGRATION of households surveys in the Czech Statistical Office

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**UNECE Expert Meeting on Measuring Poverty and Inequality
Vienna, Austria, 29-30 November 2018**

Content

- System of household surveys in the CZSO
- Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)
 - EU-SILC survey
- Household Budget Survey (HBS)
 - history of the Czech HBS
 - reasons of the HBS reform
 - integration of the surveys
- Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS)
 - integration of the survey
- Concept of Income, Consumption and Wealth (ICW)

System of household surveys in the CZSO

Two branches (of samples)



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graph TD; A[Two branches (of samples)] --> B[Labor Force Survey]; A --> C[EU-SILC];
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Labor Force Survey

Tourism Survey

Use of ICT in households

European Health interview survey (EHIS)

Statistics on Energy consumption in households (ENERGO)

Adult Education survey (AES)

EU-SILC

HBS

HFCS

EU-SILC in the CZSO

- instrument for timely and comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal microdata on:
 - income (no entrance to administrative data sources)
 - poverty (“**income poverty**”)
 - social exclusion
 - housing conditions and other living conditions
 - observed changes over time
 - persons aged 16+
- extensive questionnaire (Nucleus: 150 variables + modules)
- 4 waves (1st wave sample: 4850 households)
- response rate: ~55 % (on 1st wave)
- field work: February–May

History of the Czech HBS

- Regular annual statistical survey since 1957
- Until 2016:
 - Quota sampling
 - economic status of household's head
 - municipality size and type of house, net monetary income per household member, number of dependent children, ...
 - Sample size: about 3000 households per year
 - Recording period: 12 months in year

Reasons of the HBS reform

- Transformation from the quota sampling to probability sampling
- Reduction of respondents' burden
- Financial savings

- 2016: pilot HBS
- from 2017: new model

New HBS methodology – periodicity of the survey

- Eurostat reference year: every 5 years (2010, 2015, ...)
 - about 4000 participated household (in case of the Czech Republic)

➤ Survey 1x in 5 years

- costly surveys - reach a large number of households
- reduction of the existing network of interviewers
- need to recruit a large number of external interviewers in the years of survey
- need to substantial increase the budget of the CZSO in the years of survey
- difficult to integrate with other CZSO surveys

➤ Annual survey

- regular survey
- stable skilled interviewer network based on the existing systematization jobs
- survey results updated for user annually
- stable budget



New HBS – integration or separate survey

➤ Integration into existing surveys

- + reaching households that have already experienced with statistics
- + identical parts (household composition, expenditure on housing and energy, etc.) are only updated
- more challenging for respondents (participation in two different surveys)
- there could be a higher non-response even for the current survey

➤ Separate random sample

- + separate survey
- costly survey
- high non-response



Integration of the HBS into SILC

➤ SILC

- + greatest overlap of questions (household composition, income, expenditure for housing and energy)
- limited sample size (LFS sample is higher)

➤ addressing of households in the 3th wave of SILC

➤ very short introductory interview (updating of household composition, questions about home farming, ~~current income~~)

➤ Reference period:

- 8 weeks (2 diaries, starting on Monday, 26 reference weeks)
- pre-described current payments (housing, telecommunication, transport, education, insurance and other financial products ...)
- collection of receipts

➤ Possibility to participate in next year also

Results from the new model of the HBS

- Response rate
 - 2017: 1st wave: 39.8 %, 2nd wave: 96.3 %
 - 2018: 1st wave: 45.6 %, 2nd wave: 89.2 %
- every year on smaller sample: ~1900 participated households (3years averages for Eurostat reference years)
- Incentives
 - financial (80 EUR)
 - report of structure of the household expenditure
- Reduction of respondent's burden:
 - shortening the length of the reference period: 2x 4 weeks
 - simplification of diary (chronological recording)
 - collection of receipts
 - ~~electronic diary (in .pdf)~~ – not interest of households

Household Finance and Consumption Survey

- HFCS is survey for ECB for euro area
 - reference year: every 3 years (2014, 2017, 2020, ...)
- in cooperation with the Czech National Bank
 - 2000 participated households for ECB reference year
- very extensive questionnaire with very sensitive questions (property, savings, valuables, debts of households, ...)
- big overlap of questions with SILC and HBS

Integration of the HFCS into HBS and SILC

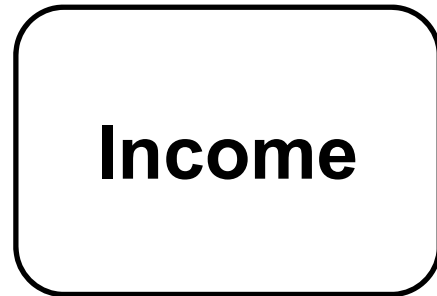
- reaching of households after 4th wave of SILC (2nd wave of HBS)
- present (coins) from the CNB
- short questionnaire (4 pages):
 - mortgages (on main and other properties)
 - other loans and borrowings
 - ownership of cars, valuables etc.
 - business and financial assets
 - ownership of financial products (bank account, savings etc.)
 - expectations
 - consumption
- 2019: pilot, from 2020 annual survey

Concept of the ICW

- preparation for calculation net wealth of households

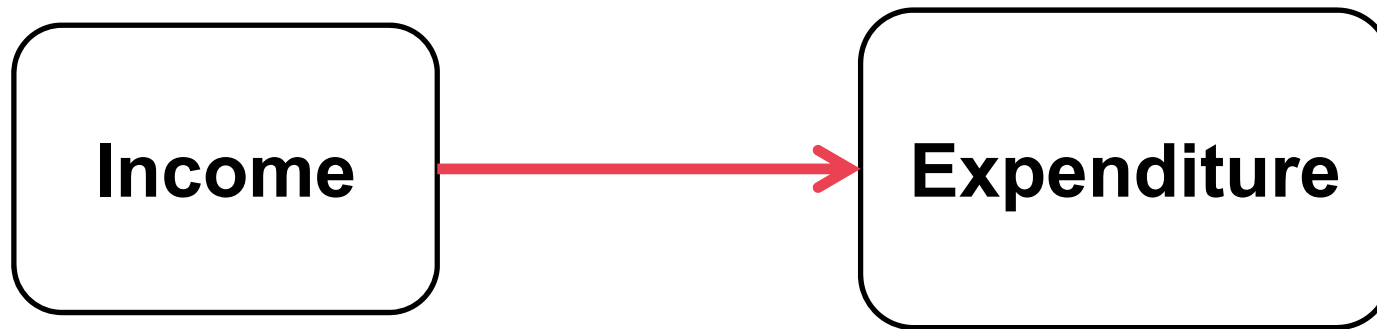
Concept of the ICW

- preparation for calculation net wealth of households



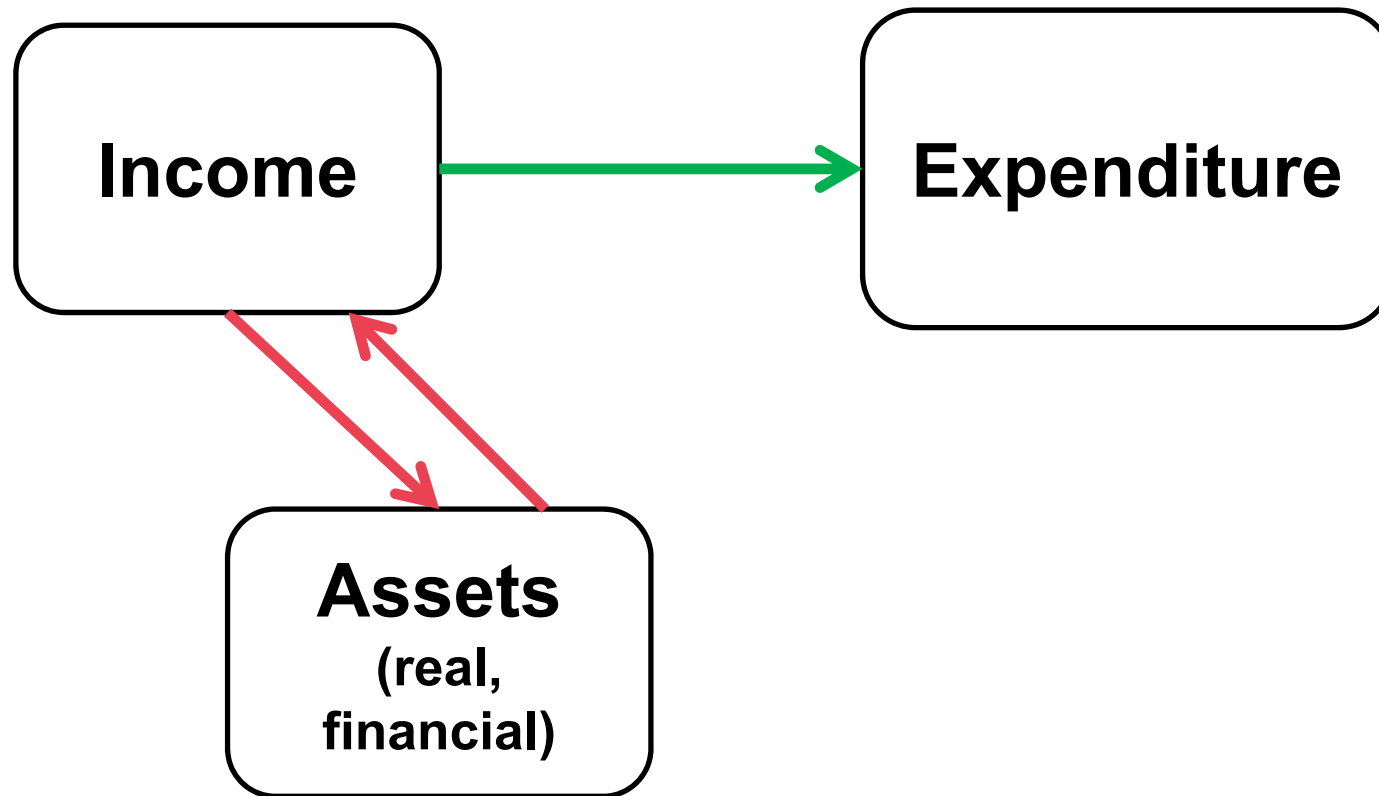
Concept of the ICW

- preparation for calculation net wealth of households



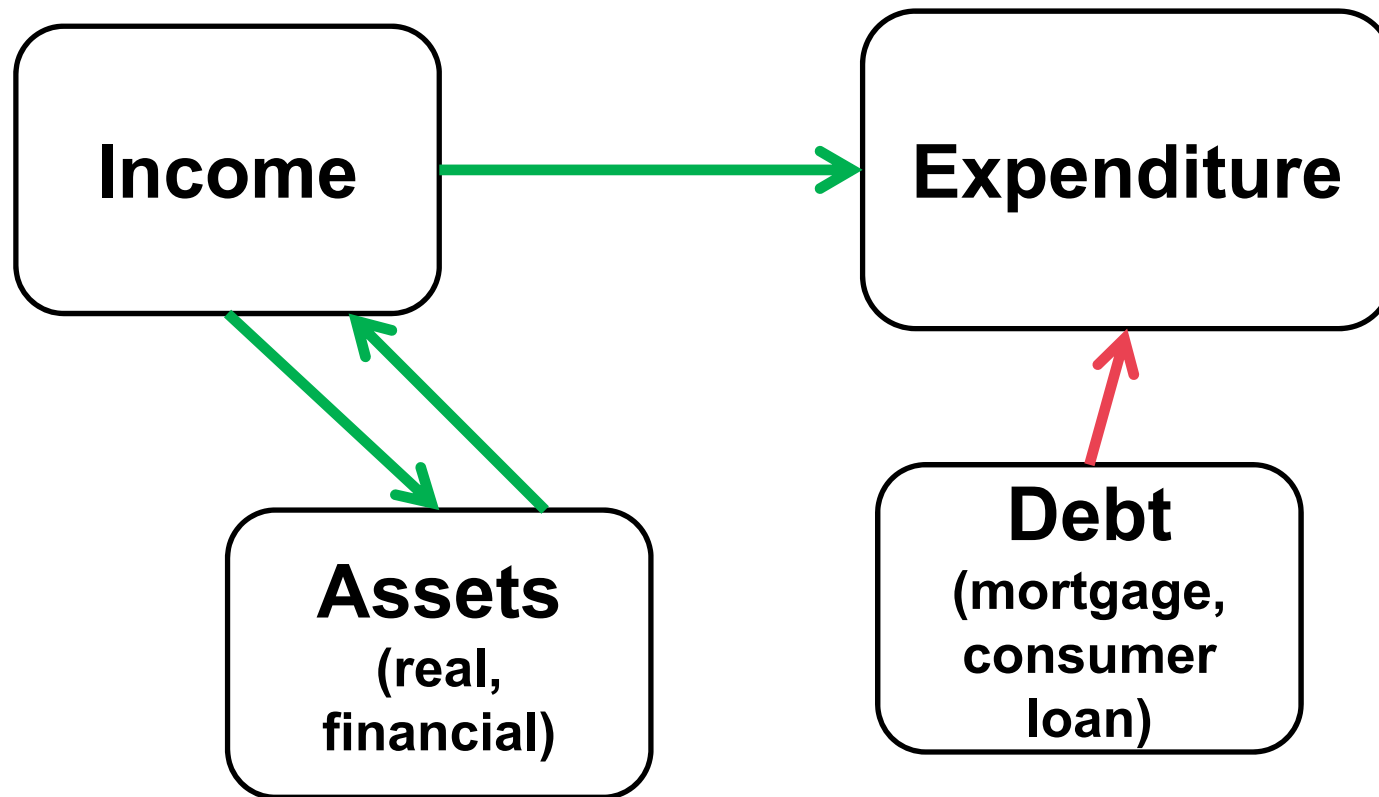
Concept of the ICW

- preparation for calculation net wealth of households



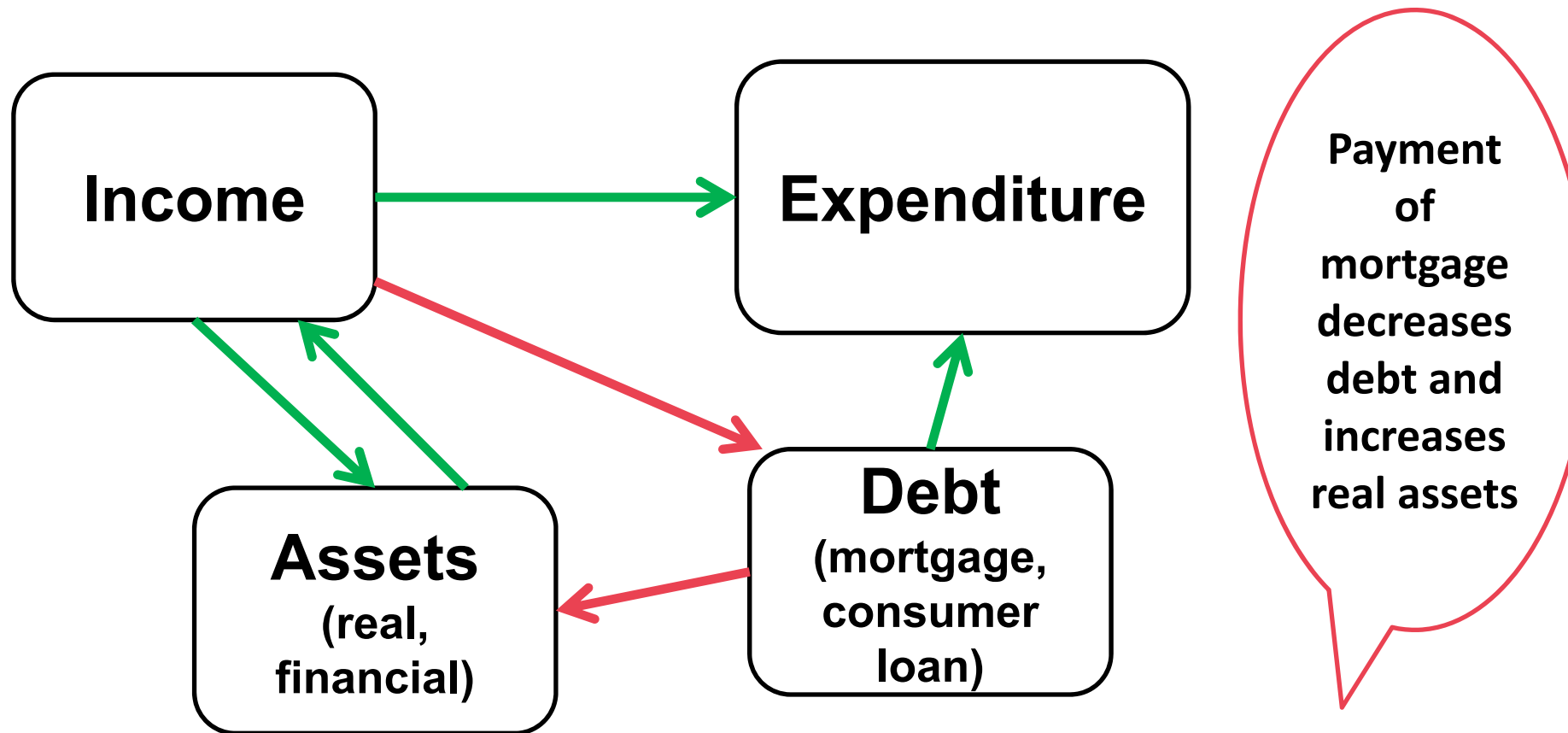
Concept of the ICW

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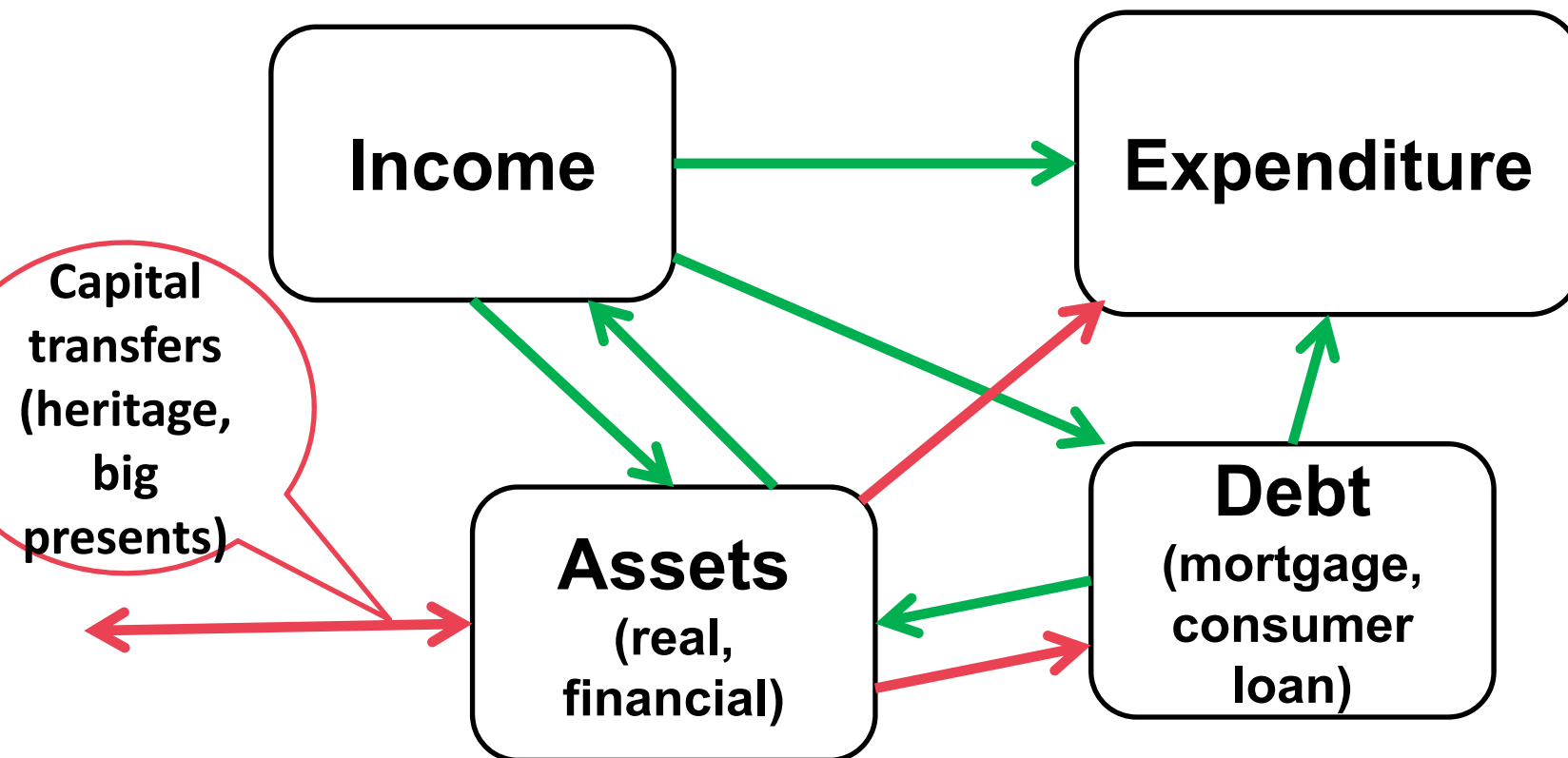
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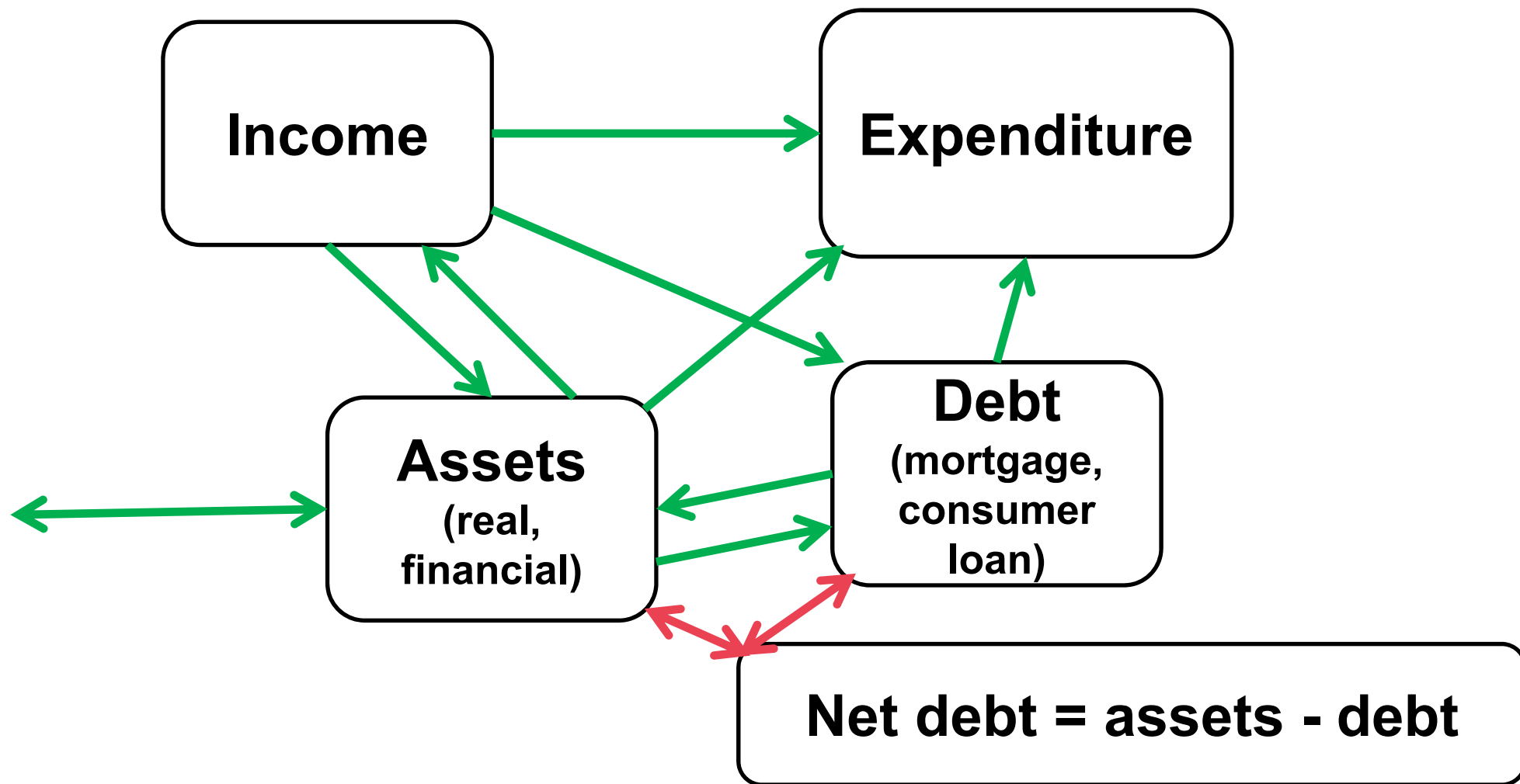
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Concept of the ICW

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Conclusion

- advantage of the **integration**: information about **I**ncome (SILC), **C**onsumption (HBS) and **W**ealth (HFCS) from one households
- not need to do statistical matching of households for ICW
 - SM needs too much preconditions
- preference of annual survey on smaller sample
- for reference years – 3years averages (for enough big sample)
- difficult data processing (SILC income: year-1; HBS expenditure: current time)
- preparation for improvements of poverty measurement



Thank you for your attention



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