

Original survey information, Italy 2010

<b>Generic information</b>	
Name of survey	Survey of Household Income and Wealth (SHIW) / <i>Indagine sui Bilanci delle Famiglie Italiane</i>
Responsible institution	Bank of Italy / <i>Banca d'Italia (BI)</i> , <a href="http://www.bancaditalia.it">www.bancaditalia.it</a>
Main objective	To provide information on household microeconomic behaviour. Information includes demographic characteristics, income, wealth and expenditure.
Structure of data source	Cross-sectional and partly longitudinal household survey data.
Frequency	Every two years.
Survey year / Wave	2010 survey.
Coverage	All households in the national territory, with the exception of Institutions and people not registered on municipal registers (e.g. illegal immigrants).
<b>Sampling</b>	
Sampling procedure	Two-stage stratified sampling (municipalities and households), with the stratification of the PSUs (municipalities) by region and demographic size, from municipal registry office records.
Sample size	7,951 households containing 19,836 individuals
<b>Collection</b>	
Collection period	January to September 2011
Collection mode	Interview (CAPI mainly and PAPI)
Description of instruments	A comprehensive questionnaire with several modules.
<b>Definitions</b>	
Household	A household includes all persons normally living in the dwelling on 31 December 2010 who contributed at least part of their income to the household. Any members temporarily absent (e.g. on vacation, away for study, etc.) and any non-relatives living permanently in the home on 31 December 2010 are included but children born in 2011 are excluded.
Household head	The head of the household is the person primarily responsible for the household budget.
<b>Data quality aspects</b>	
Non-response error	The overall response rate was 52.7% as 15,085 families have been contacted to obtain 7,951 interviews.
Item non-response / imputation	Imputing missing answers, which could have been due to reticence on the part of the respondents or difficulties in replying to the question, was necessary for all the elementary variables that make up the aggregate, since the absence of even one component would prevent calculation of the aggregate (for example, it is necessary to impute fringe benefits such as lunch coupons in order to calculate income from payroll employment). The amount of imputed data was generally small, around a few dozen cases for most variables. Answers had to be imputed for such variables as fringe benefits for payroll employees, revenues for self-employed workers and the value of business equity, although on average in fewer than 4% of cases. Regression models were used to estimate the values to assign to the missing answers on the basis of other available information. In order to avoid an excessive concentration around average values, a random component was added, extracted from a normal variable with a mean of zero and a variance equal to that of the residuals in the regression model. This preserved the mean and the variance of the data actually measured. No multiple imputations techniques were used.
Weighting	Weights are inversely proportional to its probability of inclusion in the sample and modified to take account of non response, to increase the precision of the estimators, and to align the structure of the sample with that of the population in terms of certain characteristics. Cross-sectional and Longitudinal weights available. In addition to the standard weights, 330 replicate weights calculated with the bootstrap method are also available. <i>Note:</i> LIS uses the weights aligned with the distributions derived from sociodemographic and labour force statistics from ISTAT (National Institute of Statistics) and multiplied by a constant to estimate the totals for the universe of the Italian resident population (PESOF2 from historical dataset).
<b>Labour market information</b>	
Eligibility	All the individuals are routed to the employment section, only those aged 15 and over are asked about past employment.
Employment	A person is defined as employed if he/she had paid employment during the reference year and that was his/her prevalent status over the year. Some job characteristics refer to the self-declared prevalent status over the year (industry and occupation), others are available for all the jobs held during the year (months and hours worked, sector and size of the firm).
<b>Income</b>	
Reference period	Calendar year 2010.
Unit of time	Mostly total annual amounts, some monthly amounts and number of months (pensions).
Unit of collection	Mostly at the individual level, except for property income and family businesses (household level).
Taxes and contributions	Incomes are reported net of taxes and social contributions. Data on net personal income tax and social security contributions were imputed by the Bank of Italy.
Restrictions	-
<b>Wealth</b>	
Reference period	31 December 2010.
Unit of collection	Households.
Restrictions	Public pension assets are not available.
<b>Additional remarks</b>	
Additional remarks	The SHIW data are used for the creation of the Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS) data of the European Central Bank (ECB). LIS has used the original SHIW data to create the LWS dataset.

Source: [1] Bank of Italy (2012), *Supplements to the Statistical Bulletin - Sample Surveys - Household Income and Wealth in 2010* (New series Number 6 Year XXII - 25 January 2012).