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We would like to thank the households that agreed to participate in the survey, in particular those who have done so for several years, providing the information requested in the course of a long and demanding interview and without compensation.

The anonymous data and other documents can be consulted on the Bank of Italy's website at www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/ibf.

ITALIAN HOUSEHOLD BUDGETS IN 2004¹

1. Introduction

The interviews for the sample survey of Italian household budgets in 2004 were conducted between February and July 2005.

The sampling scheme is the same as that used in the preceding survey in 2002 and the sample is of the same size: 8,012 households drawn from the registry office records of 344 towns, composed of 20,581 people, of which 13,341 income-earners. Under the sampling design, each household is assigned a weight inversely proportional to its probability of inclusion in the sample; the weights are subsequently 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.²

This note describes the salient features of the survey and its main findings. Section 2 presents the structure of Italian households and Section 3 illustrates the main findings concerning income, wealth, financial assets, payment instruments, and housing.

The methodological notes in Appendix A describe the sample design, data collection and estimation procedures, and gives some indications as to the reliability of the findings. The statistical tables are published in Appendix B and the survey questionnaire is contained in Appendix C.

2. Household structure

The average household consists of 2.58 members and includes 1.64 income-earners, with a ratio of members to earners of 1.6.³ According to the population data collected by Istat (National Statistics Institute), the total number of households as defined in the survey can be estimated at around 22.3 million at the end of 2004.⁴

As far as the structure of households is concerned, the proportion of one-person households has continued to increase, rising from only 9.7 per cent of the total in 1977 to over 25 per cent in 2004.⁵ Most of them consist of an elderly person, usually female. However, the percentage of younger one-person households has risen steadily in recent

1 Prepared by Ivan Faiella, Romina Gambacorta, Stefano Iezzi and Andrea Neri.

2 For further details see the Methodological Notes (Appendix A).

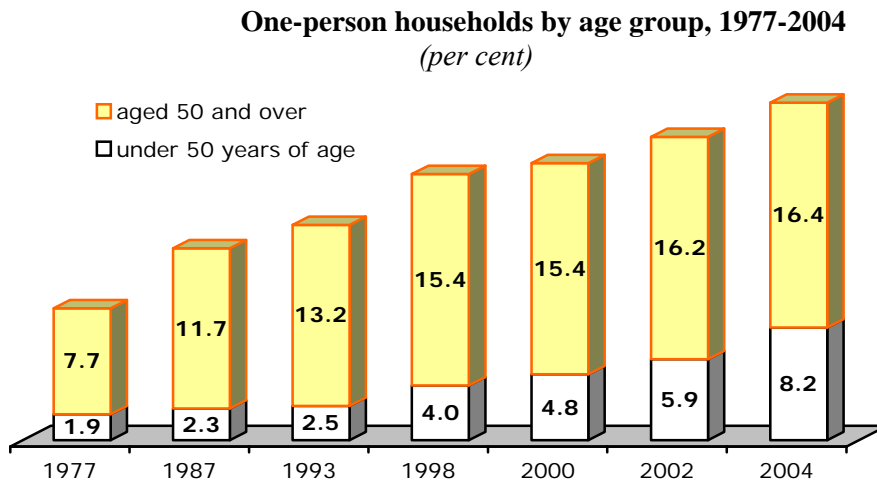
3 Household structure does not differ significantly from that of the previous survey. The results for the demographic structure of households reflect the constraints imposed by aligning the data to the structure of the population in terms of Istat data on gender, age group, and geographical area of residence. Compare Table A1 in the Appendix with the corresponding table in the appendix Methodological Notes and Statistical Tables, in 'Household Income and Wealth in 2002', *Supplements to the Statistical Bulletin*, 12, Rome, Banca d'Italia, March 2004.

4 A household is a group of persons living together, whether or not they are related by kinship, who satisfy their needs by pooling all or part of the income earned by the members. The number of households was obtained by dividing the resident population by the estimated number of household members in the survey data. The resident population on 1 January 2004 was taken from Istat's website demo.istat.it and excludes people living in barracks, rest homes and hospitals (estimated at 7 per thousand of the total resident population).

5 The rise in the number of one-person households is a consequence of the longer average life span, better health of elderly people, and fewer households with several generations. See *Rapporto annuale. La situazione del Paese nel 2004*, Rome, Istat, 2005 (especially Section 4.2).

years, and whereas in 1977 singles under 50 years old were only 2 per cent of the households surveyed, by 2004 the figure had risen to more than 8 per cent (Figure 1). This trend is partly due to the breakdown of marriages: in 1993 people who were separated or divorced made up only 8 per cent of one-person households, against more than 16 per cent in 2004.

Figure 1



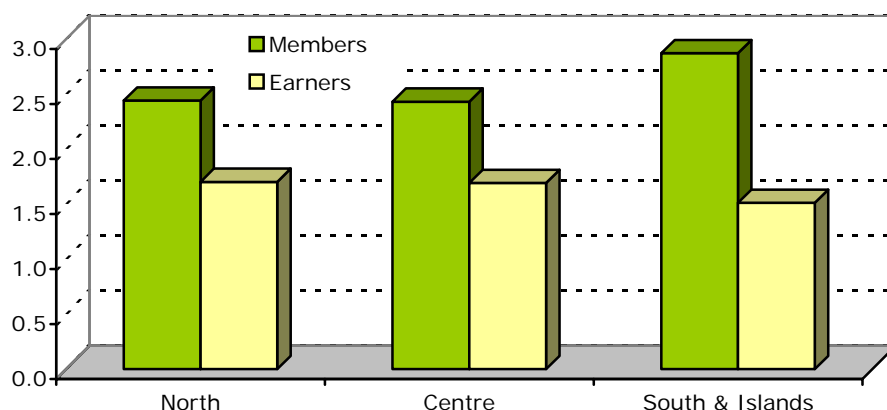
Households tend to be larger in the South and Islands (2.87 members) than in the Centre (2.43) and North (2.44) (Figure 2). Household size is correlated with the age of the head of the household, i.e. the member with the highest income.⁶ Households whose head is under 30 years of age have an average of 2.71 members, rising to 3.17 when the head is aged 41 to 50 and decreasing to 1.72 when the head is over 65. Households with a female head tend to have fewer members, on average 1.87 (Table A3).

The average number of income-earners per household is higher in the North and Centre (1.77 and 1.69) than in the South and Islands (1.52). The largest number of earners, unlike the number of members, is found in households whose head is 30 or younger (Table A4).

⁶ This definition of head of household is used purely for classification purposes. Following the recommendations of the United Nations, it is not the term used to refer to this person that is important but the criteria used to identify him or her. See United Nations, *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, Revision 1, Series M, 67, 1977, available at www.unstats.un.org. It seems preferable at the analysis stage to define the head of household as the person with the highest income – excluding unearned income – rather than adopt the definition used at the survey stage (where the head of household is the person who says he/she is 'the main person responsible for family finances'), which serves to identify the best informed person.

Figure 2

Average number of members and income-earners per household
(units)



About 69.8 per cent of all heads of household are male, 6.8 per cent are under 30 years of age and 28.8 per cent are over 65. The most common educational qualification (35.7 per cent) is the middle school certificate (taken at age 14), while 8.3 per cent of heads of household have a university degree, and 6.4 per cent have no educational qualification at all.

As far as work status is concerned, about 46.4 per cent of heads of household are payroll employees, compared with 14.2 per cent who are self-employed. Of the remaining 40.4 per cent who do not work 37.4 per cent are retired (Table A1).⁷

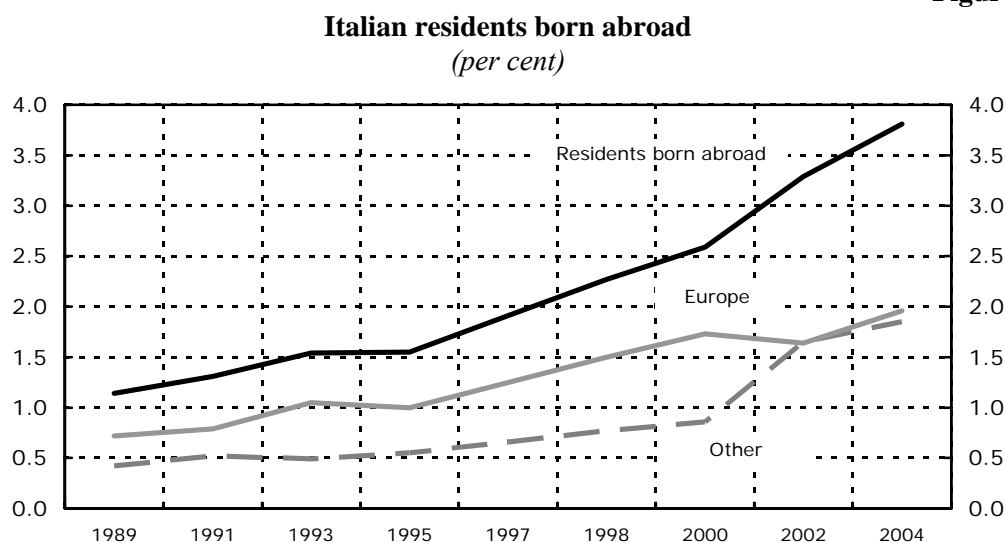
In terms of geographical distribution, 47.7 per cent of households reside in the North, 20.3 per cent in the Centre and 32 per cent in the South and Islands.⁸ Almost half of households (47 per cent) reside in towns with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants, 13.4 per cent in towns with 20,000 to 40,000 inhabitants, and the remaining 39.6 per cent live in larger municipalities. In particular, 13.5 per cent live in the six Italian cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants (Rome, Milan, Naples, Turin, Palermo and Genoa).

In the country as a whole, 3.8 per cent of individuals surveyed were born abroad,⁹ an increase of 0.5 percentage points on the previous survey (Figure 3).

⁷ Some 37.9 per cent of household members are in work, while 22.9 per cent are retired.

⁸ Because of the different size of households in the three areas, the proportion of individuals resident in the North (45.1 per cent) is smaller than the share of households, while in the Centre it is broadly similar (19.2 per cent), and in the South and Islands it is higher (35.7 per cent).

⁹ Since the names for the sample are drawn from registry office lists the survey does not include illegal immigrants. Moreover, no information is gathered in the survey on the nationality of the interviewees.

Figure 3

3. Main findings¹⁰

3.1 Income and employment

Average annual household income, net of income tax and social security contributions, was €29,483 in 2004 (Table B1), equal to about €2,457 per month, and is correlated with a number of household characteristics. In fact, average household income is higher when the head has a university degree, is self-employed or occupies a managerial position, or is aged between 41 and 64. It also increases with the number of members and is lower for households in the South and Islands.

In comparison with the previous survey household income has increased by 6.8 per cent in nominal terms and 2 per cent in real terms.¹¹ This result does not take account of the changes in household size. Since the number of households has increased faster than the population,¹² the growth in per capita earnings between 2002 and 2004 (6.6 per cent in real terms) was much greater than that in household income.

As in the previous survey, households whose heads are self-employed score the largest increase, amounting to 11.7 per cent in real terms.¹³ The incomes of households

¹⁰ Some of the computations based on data from earlier surveys do not match the published data because the database has been updated over the years.

¹¹ Income is deflated with the national consumer price index, according to which prices rose by 4.8 per cent between 2002 and 2004.

¹² In the two years 2002-04 the number of households increased by 6 per cent while the population grew by 1.7 per cent.

¹³ The improvement in the financial situation of households whose head is self-employed is confirmed not only by analysing the indicators least affected by extreme values (median incomes), but also by controlling for the effects of composition (estimate of panel households).

whose heads are pensioners have risen by 3.2 per cent in real terms, while those of households whose heads are payroll employees have declined by 2.1 per cent in real terms.

The increase in per capita income of self-employed workers is also more pronounced – 14.7 per cent against 7.6 per cent for payroll workers – although the gap is less marked than for household income.¹⁴

Geographically, the growth in real terms in average household income in the Centre (8.5 per cent) is higher than in either the South (2 per cent) or the North, where it has declined by 1.7 per cent. Similarly, the comparison based on per capita income shows the largest increase again in the Centre (16.6 per cent), while that in the North (4.2 per cent) was greater than in the South and Islands (2.7 per cent).¹⁵ The results for the Centre reflect large increases in unearned income as a result of the surge in house prices (see Section 3.5), contributing more than 3 per cent to overall income growth in the area.

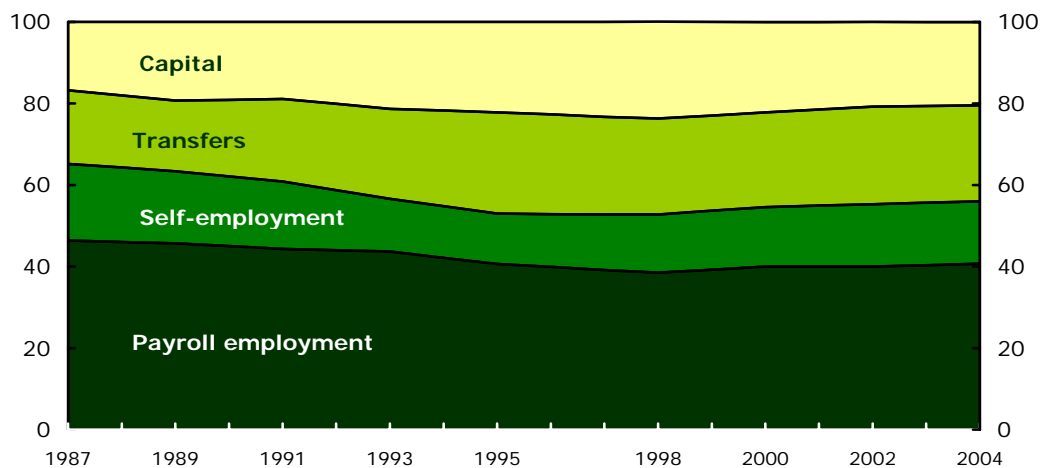
As for the composition of household income by source, the largest share consists of income from payroll employment (40.7 per cent), with incomes from transfers, capital, self-employment and business activity accounting respectively for 23.5, 20.4 and 15.3 per cent (Table C2).

¹⁴ The gap in per capita income between payroll and self-employed workers in the period under study is less pronounced than that in household income owing to changes not only in the number of persons in work (up 6.9 per cent for payroll employees and down 3.2 per cent for self-employed workers) but also in the number of households, with a decline of around 0.6 per cent in those with self-employed heads and an increase of 10.4 per cent in those headed by payroll employees.

¹⁵ Even as regards total income, which takes account of population dynamics, the Centre showed larger growth (about 17 per cent in real terms) than either the North or the South and Islands (6.2 and 2.4 per cent respectively). The South's performance is consistent with the estimate of GDP growth of 3.2 per cent between 2002 and 2004, which is double the national average of 1.5 per cent. On this point see *I Conti economici regionali*, Istat, Rome, 2005.

Figure 4

Composition of average household income, 1987-2004
(per cent)



The share from payroll employment, which declined between 1987 and 1988, is broadly stable in the following surveys (Figure 4).¹⁶

The shares of the various components vary with the level of household income. Transfers are prevalent for low-income households (51.5 per cent for those with incomes of less than €10,000) while the share of payroll incomes is higher for the middle income groups; self-employment, entrepreneurial and property incomes are largest instead among high-income households. All income groups have seen an increase in interest expense on debts, although the average figure remains low at €307 per household (Table 1).

¹⁶ According to calculations based on national accounts data, between 2002 and 2004 total payroll incomes, net of taxes and social security contributions, grew in nominal terms by 9.1 per cent, against 15.3 per cent extrapolating the survey results; total self-employment incomes grew by 11.9 per cent, against a survey result of 13.6 per cent and pensions by 8.7 per cent, against 11.6 per cent (*Conti dei settori istituzionali per il periodo 1990-2004*, Rome, Istat, 2005). Comparison of these changes with the corresponding changes in incomes per earner (unit of labour in the national accounts) suggests that part of the discrepancies is probably due to a different classification of certain categories of workers, such as helpers in family businesses and quasi-payroll employment. For a more detailed discussion of the problems affecting comparisons between sample estimates and national accounts estimates, see A. Brandolini, 'The Distribution of Personal Income in Post-War Italy: Source Description, Data Quality, and the Time Pattern of Income Inequality', *Temi di discussione*, 350, Rome, Banca d'Italia, April 1999, Section 6.3.2 and Appendix A.

Table 1

Income account: average values and shares of household income
(€; per cent)

Description ^(*)	Shares of household income by fifths of income-ranked households						Average
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total sample	(€)
Net disposable income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	29,483
Payroll income	25.5	40.9	40.3	46.1	40.3	40.7	11,997
Net wages and salaries	25.4	40.7	40.2	45.9	39.6	40.3	11,884
Fringe benefits	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	113
Pensions and net transfers	51.5	35.0	30.4	21.2	14.4	23.5	6,938
Pensions and arrears	49.7	34.7	30.1	20.6	13.9	23.0	6,775
Pensions	49.5	34.6	29.9	20.5	13.9	22.9	6,742
Arrears	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	34
Other transfers	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	163
Wage Supplementation	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	119
Scholarships	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	12
Alimony and gifts	0.2	-0.1	-0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	32
Received	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	159
Paid (-)	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	127
Net income from self-employment	5.0	6.2	8.2	12.7	23.7	15.3	4,525
Income from self-employment	4.5	5.9	8.0	11.8	19.6	13.3	3,918
Depreciation (-)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	4.1	2.1	607
Entrepreneurial income	18.1	17.9	21.0	20.0	21.5	20.4	6,022
Property income	18.4	18.2	21.2	20.0	20.8	20.2	5,959
Income from buildings	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	2.1	1.1	330
Actual rents	18.2	18.0	20.9	19.4	18.7	19.1	5,629
Imputed rents	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.2	63
Income from financial assets	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	90
Interest on deposits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	64
Interest on govt. securities	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	216
Income from other securities ...	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	307

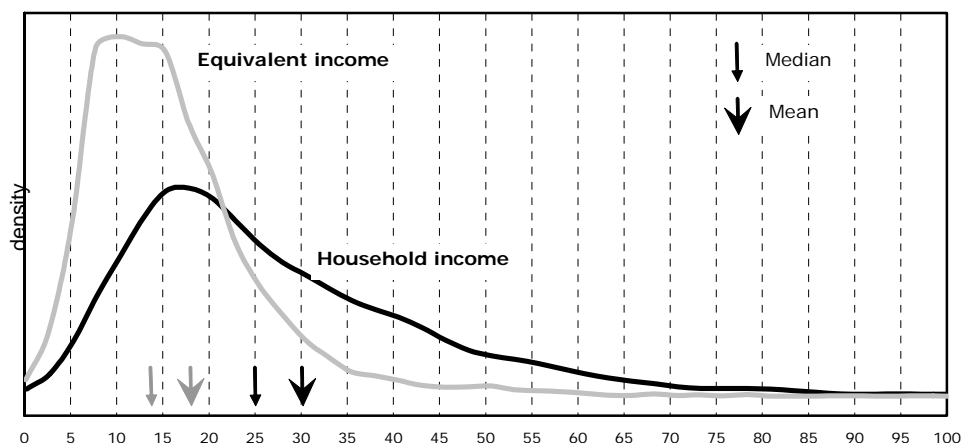
Net disposable income = payroll income + pensions and net transfers + net income from self-employment + property income; (*) A minus sign indicates the item is included with a negative sign in calculating the aggregate of which it is a component.

Average individual income from payroll employment and self-employment is €6,555, against €5,030 in 2002 (Table C7), an increase of 5.4 per cent in nominal terms. It is lower in smaller towns (€15,497 in towns with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants, compared with €18,906 in cities with more than 500,000) and in the South and Islands (€13,797). The employment income of university graduates is more than double that of workers with no educational qualifications (€26,153 against €10,947). As regards the age of earners, the highest earnings are recorded for workers aged over 65 and amount to €23,522, while the lowest are those of the under 30 year olds (€10,947). Average individual income from payroll employment and from self-employment or business activity amounts to €15,080 and €20,999 respectively and is well above per capita income from transfers, which is equal to €9,793.

The distribution of household incomes shows the usual asymmetric form, with a relatively low frequency of very low incomes, a bulge around medium-low incomes and a progressively lower frequency for higher incomes (Table C1 and Figure 5). The degree of asymmetry appears to be more pronounced for households whose heads are elderly or female, resident in large towns or in the South and Islands, self-employed or employed in agriculture (Table B3).

Figure 5

Distribution of household income¹⁷
(€ thousands)



Household income does not reflect the economies of scale existing in consumption among members of the same family. To correct this shortcoming, the degrees of inequality and poverty can be measured adjusting total household income according to an equivalence scale.¹⁸ The result, the so-called equivalent income, is the income individuals would need if they lived alone in order to have the same standard of living as they enjoy as members of the household. In 2004, the mean equivalent income was €6,786.

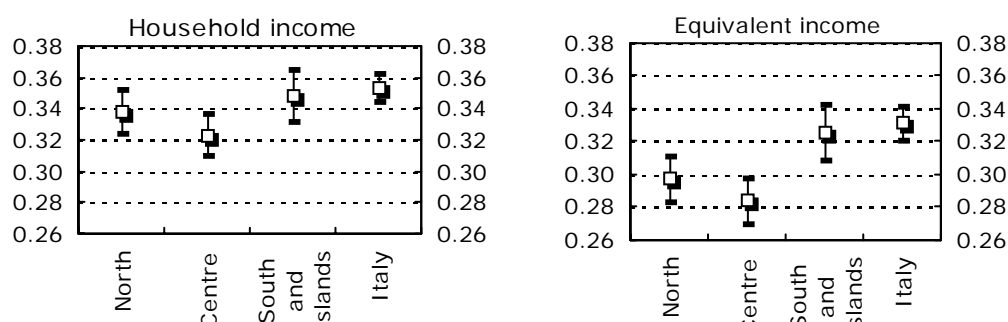
As regards the concentration of incomes, the 10 per cent of households with the lowest incomes receive only 2.6 per cent of the total incomes produced, while the 10 per cent of households with the highest incomes receive 26.7 per cent of the total (Tables C3 and C4). Neither value is significantly different from that recorded in 2002. The Gini index for household incomes is 0.353, while that for equivalent incomes is 0.331 (in 2002 the values were respectively 0.357 and 0.324). As in earlier surveys, the geographical concentration of both household and equivalent incomes is higher in the South and Islands (Figure 6).

¹⁷ Non-parametric estimate of the distribution obtained using the standard normal function as the equalising function. The bandwidth was selected according to the criterion that minimises the asymptotic value of the mean square error (optimal bandwidth). To obtain more robust results, the values below the 1st and above the 99th percentiles were put equal to the respective percentile (Winsorised estimates). A brief description of this technique can be found in D. Piccolo, *Statistica*, Bologna, Il Mulino, 1998, pp.168-171.

¹⁸ In this supplement the modified OECD scale of equivalence is used, which assigns a coefficient of 1 to the head of household, 0.5 to other household members aged 14 and over, and 0.3 to those under 14.

Figure 6

Gini concentration indices by geographical area
(estimates and 95 per cent confidence interval)¹⁹



In terms of equivalent income, about 13.3 per cent of individuals live in low-income households,²⁰ the same as in 2000 and 2002 (Table 2). Using equivalent consumption as an alternative indicator of welfare, the proportion of persons living in households whose consumption is less than half the median is 7.7 per cent, which is lower than the figure for 2000 (9.1 per cent) but in line with that for 2002 (Table 2).²¹

Table 2
Economic indicators of relative poverty by work status and geographical area, 2000-2004^(*)
(per cent)

	Equivalent income			Equivalent consumption		
	2000	2002	2004	2000	2002	2004
Work status						
Payroll employees	5.9	6.5	7.0	5.9	4.3	4.4
of which: production or clerical workers	6.3	7.0	7.4	6.4	4.6	4.6
of which: managers	2.2	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.6
Self-employed workers	8.1	7.8	7.2	4.0	3.9	3.6
Not working	17.2	16.9	17.2	11.1	9.6	9.8
of which: pensioners	8.1	7.4	7.5	6.9	5.9	5.5
Geographical area						
North	3.6	3.4	4.7	2.0	2.0	2.5
Centre	4.7	6.9	4.5	2.2	2.9	1.6
South and Islands	29.7	28.7	29.0	21.5	17.1	17.5
Total	13.3	13.2	13.3	9.1	7.6	7.7

(*) Percentage of individuals below the threshold of half the median of the corresponding indicator.

The impact of the different trends in income on the poverty index varies according to the household head's work status. Between 2000 and 2004 the percentage of individuals in low-income households of blue-collar or white-collar workers rose from 5.9 to 7 per cent, whereas those in the households of self-employed workers fell from 8.1

¹⁹ The lower and upper values of the confidence interval is calculated by adding and subtracting 1.96 times the standard error to the point estimate of the Gini index. The standard error was calculated taking account of the sampling plan and using the jack-knife method (for further details see the Methodological Notes in Appendix A).

²⁰ Low-income households are those with an equivalent income that is less than half the median income. In 2004 the latter was equal to about €7,200.

²¹ The Istat survey of household consumption confirms that the number of persons living in households whose consumption is below a certain poverty threshold tends to decline with respect to 2000, although the threshold is defined differently. See 'La povertà in Italia nel 2002', in *Note Rapide*, Rome, Istat, 22 July 2003 and 'La povertà in Italia nel 2004', in *Note Rapide*, Rome, Istat, 6 October 2005.

to 7.2 per cent. The poverty index tends to decline in pensioners' households as well. Thus a redistribution of income appears to have been under way between 2000 and 2004, altering the relative positions of the various social and demographic groups without changing aggregate levels of inequality and poverty.^{22 23}

An analysis of the households interviewed for the last two surveys (the panel households) sheds some light on the changes in their relative position on the income scale. Ranking them according to their income in 2002 and dividing the sample into five numerically equal parts allows us to compare the results with those obtained in the same way for 2004 incomes.

The most frequent event regarding the relative position of a household two years later is persistence in the same income bracket. Moreover, most changes occur between adjacent bands, with about 90 per cent of households remaining in the same or next class. Among the most significant changes, 4.1 per cent of households in the highest income band in 2002 have fallen into one of the two next lower bands, while 6.3 per cent of households in the lowest income band have moved to one of the two next higher bands (Tables C5 and C6). Mobility between income classes shows little difference overall between 2002 and 2004.

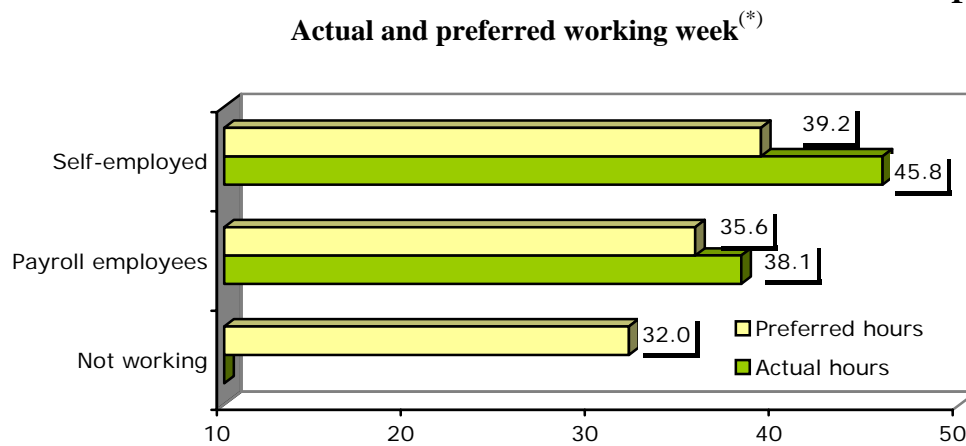
For the present survey interviewees have been asked some questions about how many hours those with jobs wish to work and what job those not working wish to do. About one-fifth of the people not working declare they are available for work.²⁴ The majority of them (60 per cent) would prefer full-time payroll employment and an average working week of 32 hours. Among the interviewees in work, payroll employees work an average of 38.1 hours a week, 2.5 more than they wish. The actual working week is slightly longer than in 2002 (37.7 hours) and 2000 (37.5 hours). The self-employed work an average of 45.8 hours a week, 6 more than the optimum (Figure 7). Compared with the previous surveys their average working week has increased significantly, from about 43 hours in 2002 and 2000.

22 By contrast with the poverty index based on incomes, measured in terms of consumption the index has declined for all categories of work status of the head of household. Moreover, in 2000-04 equivalent consumption grew by some 9 per cent in real terms in the households of payroll employees or non-workers and by 17 per cent in the households of self-employed workers.

23 The changes observed in income according to work status between 2002 and 2004 have led to an increase in the Gini index for the households of self-employed workers. However, this increase is offset by a reduction in income inequality for the households of payroll employees or non-workers, which have a greater influence on the overall index. For details see *Relazione Annuale sul 2003*, Rome, Banca d'Italia, p.163-4; Methodological Notes and Statistical Tables, in 'Household Income and Wealth', *Supplements to the Statistical Bulletin*, Rome, Banca d'Italia, March 2004; A. Brandolini, *A proposito di povertà e disuguaglianza in Italia*, typescript, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 2005.

24 The percentage recorded in the South and Islands (28.6 per cent) is about twice that in the North (13.8 per cent) and Centre (15.7 per cent).

Figure 7

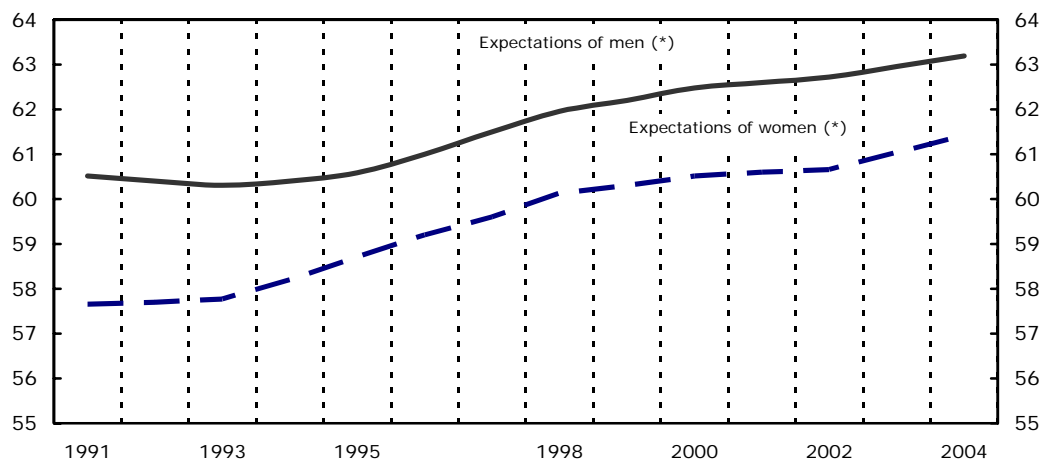


(*) The self-employed category does not include workers with atypical contracts. The people identified as not working are those who declare they are available to work.

The average age at which employed persons expect to retire is 63 for men and 61 for women. The expected retirement age has risen significantly since 1991, especially for women (Figure 8).

Figure 8

Retirement age: 1991-2004
(years)



(*) The expectations are calculated for persons in employment.

Regarding expectations about the size of their future public pension, employed persons believe that on average it will amount to around 67.3 per cent of their last wage, compared with 71.9 per cent in 2000.

Expenditure on consumption averages €2,138, equal to 75.1 per cent of household income (Table B1). The value of consumption rises with the head of household's educational qualification and is correlated with household size. The highest levels of consumption are found in the North and Centre (€2,138 and €2,905 respectively) compared with €1,402 in the South and Islands.

3.2 Wealth

Net household wealth, i.e. the sum of real assets (property, companies, and valuables), financial assets (deposits, government securities, equities, etc.)²⁵ net of financial liabilities (mortgages and other debts), has a median value²⁶ of €25,100, 22.2 per cent higher in nominal terms than the figure of €102,343 recorded in 2002 (Table E2). Real assets, with a median value of €21,000, account for the bulk of net wealth.²⁷

Financial assets have a median value of €7,000.²⁸ Higher values are recorded for households where the heads are university graduates (€20,000), managers (€21,000) and entrepreneurs (€21,927). There are also very significant geographical differences: 50 per cent households in the South and Islands own less than €2,833 worth of financial assets, against €10,000 in the North and €8,000 in the Centre.

Only a relatively small proportion of households (24.6 per cent) have financial liabilities and these amount to just 4.4 per cent of net wealth. Although these figures confirm the low level of household debt in Italy compared with most of the other industrial countries,²⁹ they are higher than in 2002, when 22.1 per cent of households had debts amounting to 3.6 per cent of net wealth.

The changes in wealth by geographical area since 1995 have not brought a significant widening of the gap between households in the North and Centre and those in the South and Islands. The median wealth of households in the North and Centre is about 60 per cent more than that of households in the South. However, since 1998 the gap between the median wealth of households in the North and households in the Centre has been growing considerably in favour of the North. In the previous survey the Centre outpaced the North with an increase of almost 30 per cent in median wealth, most of which was due to the surge in property prices (see Section 3.5).

25 The distinction between real and financial assets reflects the need to classify the positive components of wealth according to their liquidity and to the nature of the goods and of the markets on which they are traded. In the same way as for the distinction between direct and portfolio investments in the balance of payments, the value of owning a business is regarded as a real asset when it is linked to the owner's work and as a financial asset in the case of possession of shares or part of a company when this is simply a means of investing savings. It should also be noted that real assets do not include durable goods.

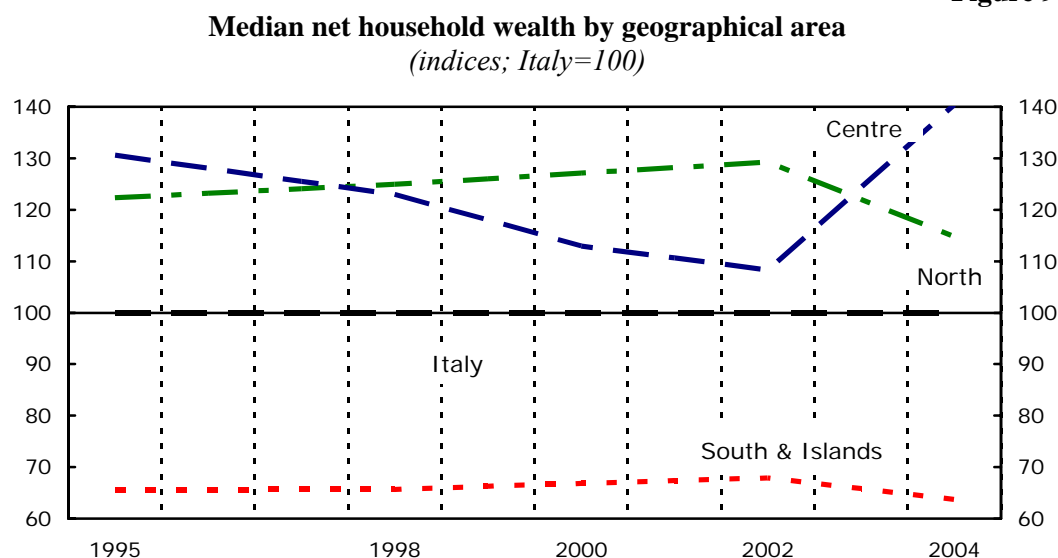
26 Since the distribution of wealth is highly asymmetric, with a notable frequency of below-average figures and a lower frequency of very high figures, it is preferable to use the median to describe the phenomenon.

27 Estimates of assets are provided by their owners, who subjectively evaluate their market prices. For property the evaluation is made on the assumption that it is not rented.

28 The total amounts estimated are lower than those that can be deduced from the aggregate financial statistics. This is because collecting information on financial assets is made difficult both by households' reticence during the interview in declaring what they actually own and by the difficulty of representing very rich households in the sample since, although they are not very numerous, they possess a large share of overall wealth. On this subject see also L. D'aurizio, I. Faiella, S. Iezzi and A. Neri, *L'under-reporting della ricchezza finanziaria nell'indagine sui bilanci delle famiglie*, typescript, 2006; L. Cannari and G. D'Alessio, 'Non-Reporting and Under-Reporting Behavior in the Bank of Italy's Survey of Household Income and Wealth', in *Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute*, LV, 3, 1993, p. 395-412; L. Cannari, G. D'Alessio, G. Raimondi and A.I. Rinaldi, 'Le attività finanziarie delle famiglie italiane', *Temi di discussione*, 136, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 1990; G. D'Alessio and I. Faiella, 'Nonresponse behaviour in the Bank of Italy's Survey of Household Income and Wealth', *Temi di discussione*, 462, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 2002.

29 See, for example, the box 'Bank lending to households in Italy', in *Economic Bulletin*, 37, Rome, Banca d'Italia, November 2003.

Figure 9



The changes in wealth by work status over the ten years considered (Table 3) show a sharp increase in the wealth of households headed by a pensioner, which has risen to just below the overall median compared with 70 per cent in 1995.³⁰ On the other hand, the relative wealth of households headed by a blue-collar worker has declined from 65 per cent of the overall median in 1995 to 33 per cent in 2004 while that of households headed by a manager or self-employed person declined until 2000 and has since remained stable in the last two surveys.

Net wealth is more highly concentrated than income, with the top 10 per cent of households possessing 43 per cent of total net wealth, against 45 per cent in 2002. The Gini index is equal to 0.603, down from 0.618 in 2002 and 0.631 in 2000.³¹ The lowest concentration of wealth is in the Centre (Gini index equal to 0.540), while in the South and Islands the concentration is higher than the national average (Gini index equal to 0.626).

As regards the distribution of net wealth, 19.1 per cent of households possess less than €10,000 and 33.6 per cent more than €200,000. The percentage of households with net wealth of more than €200,000 is higher in the Centre (44.9 per cent) and among households headed by a university graduate (62.6 per cent), a manager (58.5 per cent) or a self-employed person (58.3 per cent) (Table E1).

³⁰ An analysis of the distribution of household wealth in the last decade that takes account of these aspects can be found in A. Brandolini, L. Cannari, G. D'Alessio and I. Faiella, 'Household Wealth Distribution in Italy in the 1990s', *Temi di discussione*, 530, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 2004.

³¹ The decline in the Gini index between 2000 and 2004 is mainly due to two factors: the less unequal distribution of real assets compared with financial assets and the sharp growth in the proportion of real assets in households' portfolios.

Table 3

Median net household wealth by work status of the head of household^(*)
(indices; Italy=100)

	1995	1998	2000	2002	2004
Payroll worker					
Blue-collar worker.....	65.0	64.8	51.4	39.0	33.4
White-collar worker.....	134.5	128.7	124.9	123.9	122.7
Manager , executive	222.6	175.2	185.1	218.5	205.5
Total	105.0	102.8	91.3	92.7	83.7
Self-employed					
Entrepreneur, professional	296.5	231.3	203.3	229.4	227.1
Other self-employed	188.2	177.6	161.9	175.6	183.3
Total	201.0	191.6	176.8	198.0	198.4
Not employed					
Pensioner	70.3	80.9	92.6	90.2	99.6
Other	10.8	35.8	22.2	35.6	32.7
Total	67.2	74.8	88.4	87.6	95.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(*) The estimates are obtained using data from the historical archives and the same definitions and methods of aggregation for the whole period. Consequently, they may not coincide with those found in publications for individual years. Individual characteristics refer to the head of the household, i.e. the member with the largest income.

The mobility of households between different bands of net wealth can be assessed by comparing the relative positions of a panel of households from two separate surveys. Between 1995 and 2004 mobility is fairly low (Table 4).³²

Table 4

Relative position of households based on wealth in 1995 and 2004^(*)
(per cent)

Fifths of households in 1995	Fifths of households in 2004					
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total
1st	69.4	14.7	8.3	4.9	2.6	100.0
2nd	20.5	45.0	19.9	8.2	6.3	100.0
3rd	3.1	27.6	39.3	23.2	6.7	100.0
4th	3.3	12.0	20.0	36.0	28.7	100.0
5th	1.8	2.0	13.1	27.8	55.3	100.0
Total	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.0	19.9	100.0

(*) The sample comprises 1,010 households.

³² Earlier studies comparing the distribution of wealth in Italy and the United States have found that the degree of mobility is not dissimilar. See I. Faiella and A. Neri, 'La ricchezza delle famiglie italiane e americane', *Temi di discussione*, 501, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 2004.

3.3 Financial assets

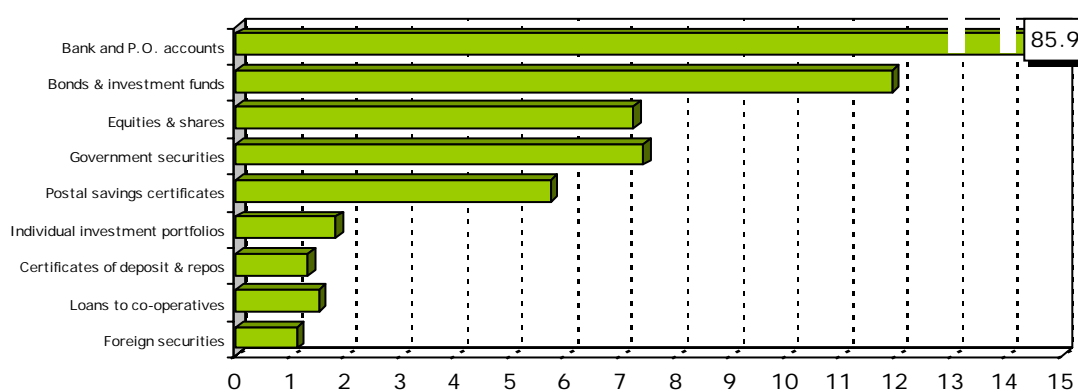
The survey has found that 76.9 per cent of households have a bank account, 18.8 per cent a post office account, 7.4 per cent government securities, 11.9 per cent bonds and investment fund units, and 7.2 per cent Italian shares and other equities. Postal savings certificates are less common (5.7 per cent), while other forms of investment involve even smaller sections of the population: 1.5 per cent of households put their savings into loans to co-operatives, 1.8 per cent have individual investment portfolios, and 1.3 per cent invest in foreign securities (Table F1 and Figure 10).

Among the different types of bank account, current accounts are much more common than savings accounts and are held by 73.2 per cent of households, compared with 11.1 per cent for the latter (Table F3), a wider gap than in 2002. Post office accounts are more often in the form of current accounts than savings accounts (12.1 and 8.5 per cent respectively), although the gap between the two is smaller than in 2002 (Table F4).³³

Compared with 2002 estimates, there has been a sharp drop in the number of households with government securities and bank accounts (down by 2 and 1 percentage points respectively) but an increase in those holding post office accounts and savings certificates (1.9 and 0.9 percentage points). As far as riskier investments are concerned, the number of households with individual investment portfolios is broadly stable, while households holding bonds, investment fund units and Italian shares and equities have fallen in number (respectively by 2.6 and 2.4 percentage points). Investment in foreign securities and loans to co-operatives show virtually no change.

Figure 10

Distribution of financial assets at end-2004
(percentage of households)



Obviously, the distribution of financial assets is related to the characteristics of the household and first and foremost its economic standing.³⁴ The penetration of financial instruments increases with income and educational qualification, with the exception of

³³ From a customer's point of view the increasingly wide range of services offered by the Post Office has put it substantially on a par with any other financial intermediary.

³⁴ See L. Guiso and T. Jappelli, 'Households' Portfolio in Italy', in L. Guiso, M. Haliassos and T. Jappelli (eds), *Household portfolios*, Cambridge (Massachusetts), MIT, 2002.

post office accounts, which are most common, although less than in the past, in small towns, in the South and Islands, and among households whose head is a pensioner or has a lower educational qualification.

In the South the penetration of financial instruments is generally lower than in the rest of the country. Only 53 per cent of households resident in the South possess a bank account, compared with around 80 per cent in the Centre and 92 per cent in the North. Although the gap has narrowed it applies to all financial instruments except post office accounts. The penetration of shares and government securities in the southern regions is only one-seventh of that in the North.

Considering the occupational status of the head of household, investment in government securities is most common among managers (16.2 per cent), pensioners (8.8 per cent) and the self-employed (8 per cent) and very infrequent among blue-collar workers (3.6 per cent). For the other forms of saving, the self-employed are more inclined to hold bonds, investment fund units, shares and individual portfolios.

Households whose head is retired possess almost 55 per cent of net financial assets, with a strong preference for government securities and a small percentage of financial liabilities. Although only 13 per cent of households are headed by self-employed workers, they hold more than a quarter of risky assets, such as shares, investment fund units and other securities, and 46 per cent of liabilities (Table 5).

Compared with the 2002 survey, the share of government securities held by households headed by a pensioner or self-employed person has declined significantly, by 1.5 and 2.1 percentage points respectively, whereas these households have increased their share of other securities, by 2.4 and 3.5 percentage points.

Table 5

Distribution of net financial assets by work status of the head of household (*)
(per cent)

	Households	Share of bank and post office accounts	Share of government securities	Share of equities, investment fund units & other securities	Share of financial assets	Share of financial liabilities	Share of net financial assets (**)
Payroll workers							
Blue-collar worker.....	21.6	12.4	7.4	5.3	8.9	19.6	1.5
White-collar works	20.7	21.8	18.7	18.3	19.3	20.4	18.6
Manager, executive	4.1	7.3	12.1	10.7	8.5	6.9	9.6
Total	46.4	41.6	38.2	34.2	36.7	46.9	29.6
Self-employed							
Entrepreneur, professional.....	5.8	12.5	10.3	20.5	17.0	23.4	12.7
Other self-employed.....	7.4	7.9	6.8	7.6	9.7	22.3	1.0
Total.....	13.2	20.4	17.1	28.1	26.7	45.6	13.6
Not employed							
Pensioner	37.4	35.8	43.9	36.9	35.1	6.7	54.8
Other	3.0	2.2	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.9
Total	40.4	38.0	44.8	37.7	36.6	7.5	56.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(*) The household member with the highest income.

(**) Financial assets net of financial liabilities.

Regarding portfolio composition, nearly all the households with some kind of financial asset have a bank or post office account; 64.1 per cent of households have only one account, while 4.5 per cent also hold government securities and 2.8 per cent, both government and other securities. Some 14.7 per cent of households have both an account and other instruments, such as investment fund units, bonds, or shares (Figure 11).

Although households have shown a growing propensity to hold risky financial instruments since 1991, this declined by 3.5 percentage points in 2004 (Table 6), mainly reflecting a switch on the part of households whose heads are employed and those resident in the North or Centre.

Figure 11

Possession of financial assets at the end of 2004
(percentage of households)

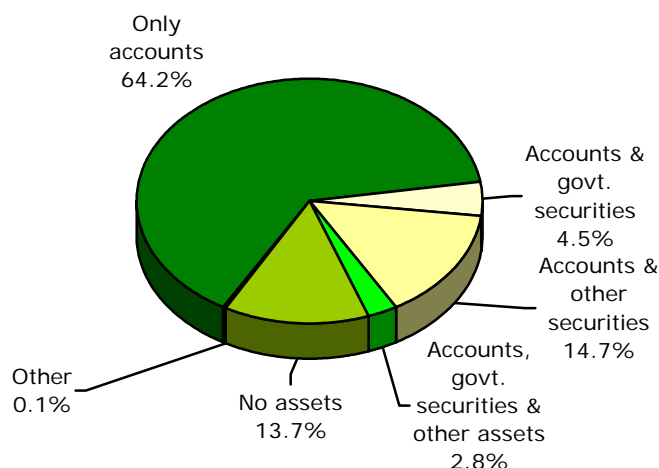


Table 6

Possession of risky financial assets^(*)
(per cent)

	1991	1993	1995	1998	2000	2002	2004
Work status of household head							
Payroll employee							
Blue-collar worker	2.6	3.6	5.8	10.6	13.7	12.3	7.9
White-collar worker	10.5	14.3	15.9	23.6	29.8	28.8	23.7
Manager, executive.....	14.9	24.2	26.7	39.5	44.2	45.5	38.7
Total.....	7.7	10.4	12.4	19.7	24.0	23.1	17.8
Self-employed							
Entrepreneur, professional.....	24.7	32.4	32.0	41.6	38.7	45.0	34.4
Other self-employed.....	9.4	13.5	12.1	21.8	25.7	27.1	21.8
Total.....	13.5	17.4	16.0	27.7	29.8	33.4	26.3
Not employed							
Pensioner	4.1	5.5	6.4	13.1	15.7	15.5	15.5
Other	0.8	2.5	4.6	9.5	6.8	4.4	4.5
Total	3.9	5.3	6.3	12.7	14.9	14.7	14.7
Geographical area							
North	12.0	14.5	16.0	26.5	32.4	33.2	27.8
Centre	5.8	8.5	10.9	17.0	19.8	21.0	16.7
South & Islands	1.9	3.0	2.2	6.4	6.4	5.6	4.2
Total	7.5	9.7	10.5	18.1	21.2	21.5	18.0

(*) Bonds, shares, investment fund units, individual portfolios and foreign securities. Individual characteristics refer to the head of the household, i.e. the member with the highest income.

Investment decisions do not depend solely on a household's financial situation but also on other characteristics.³⁵ Some households prefer to invest in financial assets

³⁵ On this point see C. Golliner, 'What Does Classical Theory Have to Say About Household Portfolios?', in L. Guiso, M. Haliassos and T. Jappelli (eds), *Household Portfolios*, Cambridge (Massachusetts), MIT, 2002.

that do not entail any risk of loss of the initial capital even if the return barely exceeds inflation. Moreover, not all households with the same amount of funds available have the same ideas about present and future consumption. Some are more “impatient” and tend to bring their consumption forward (either by saving less or by borrowing), while others put off spending in order to set aside funds for the future. Finally, there is strong evidence that a household’s ability to gather and sort information on financial market performance helps it to make better investment decisions. In this survey some questions have been added to assess the saving behaviour of households from these points of view.

Table 7

Distribution of households by risk aversion^(*)
(per cent)

	Low	Average	High	Total	Number in sample ^(**)
Educational qualification					
Up to middle school	8.6	30.3	61.1	100.0	1,464
Senior school	20.7	44.3	35.0	100.0	855
University degree	21.9	51.1	27.0	100.0	311
Work status					
Payroll employee	14.6	41.8	43.6	100.0	1,168
Self-employed	23.2	41.3	35.5	100.0	414
Not employed	9.9	30.8	59.3	100.0	1,048
Age					
under 30	2.2	44.2	53.7	100.0	123
30-40	16.8	43.2	40.0	100.0	475
41-50	17.5	40.1	42.4	100.0	573
51-65	17.1	38.9	43.9	100.0	736
over 65	8.5	28.5	63.0	100.0	722
Household income bracket					
up to €10,000	4.3	11.4	84.3	100.0	70
€10,000-€20,000	6.9	23.6	69.5	100.0	479
€20,000-€30,000	10.6	33.1	56.2	100.0	636
€30,000-€40,000	15.7	42.0	42.3	100.0	508
more than €40,000	20.0	46.7	33.3	100.0	936
Geographical area					
North	14.9	41.1	44.0	100.0	1,666
Centre	10.1	34.1	55.9	100.0	501
South & Islands	15.6	27.2	57.1	100.0	464
Total	14.1	37.3	48.6	100.0	2,630

(*) Low: “very high returns with high risk” or “good returns with reasonable security”; Average: “fair returns with good security”; High: “low returns with no risk”. Individual characteristics are those of the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income.

(**) The questions in this section were put to households with not only a bank current account but also at least one financial instrument.

According to the survey almost 50 per cent of households are extremely risk averse, i.e. they prefer low returns but no risk of losing their capital.³⁶ By contrast, less than 16 per cent declare they are not risk averse and seek very risky investments offering high returns (Table 7).

There is a large difference between geographical areas, with households in the North, in particular, clustered around low levels of risk aversion, unlike households in the Centre. In the South, while more than 57 per cent of households are extremely risk averse (compared with 49 per cent country-wide), almost 16 per cent declare they are willing to invest in risky assets (against 14 per cent nationally). As to work status, risk aversion is

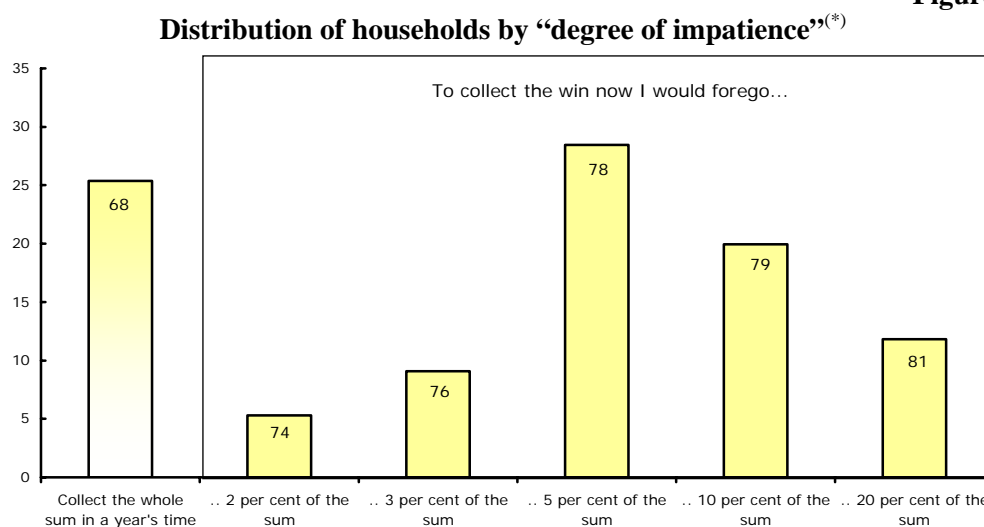
³⁶ The questions in this section were put to households with a bank account and at least one financial instrument.

greatest among households whose head is a payroll employee or not employed, unlike those whose head is self-employed.

A preference for risky investments is positively related to educational qualification and income bracket and negatively related to the age of the head of household. People under 30 are the exception, being highly risk averse, mainly owing to low levels of wealth and income.

The “impatience” of the households interviewed in choosing between present and future consumption is measured by asking them to imagine they have won a sum money and to say how much they are prepared to forgo in order to collect it immediately rather than in a year’s time. The distribution of their answers shows that about one-quarter would wait a year to collect the whole sum, i.e. they would not forgo any part of the win; almost half would cash in between 98 and 95 per cent, while 20 and 11 per cent of households would forgo respectively 10 and 20 per cent in order to collect the rest of the sum immediately (Figure 12).³⁷

Figure 12



(*) Answer to the following question: “You are told you have won a sum equal to your household’s annual net income. You can collect your win in a year’s time. However, if you forgo part of the sum you can collect the remainder immediately. How much would you be willing to forgo?”. Each bar shows the average propensity to consume.

As far as the financial knowledge of households is concerned, almost 65 per cent say they do not spend time gathering information that would help them manage their investments and only 2 per cent say they spend more than 4 hours a week on this activity (Table 8).³⁸ It is worth noting, however, that much of the difference in behaviour depends on household income class and educational qualification, both of which are positively related to the time spent obtaining financial information.

³⁷ Further calculations indicate that even controlling for household characteristics and financial situation such preferences help to explain attitudes to saving.

³⁸ A positive, and statistically significant, relation is found between financial knowledge and risk aversion even controlling for household characteristics: Tschuprov’s Φ relative contingency index is 0.40.

Table 8

Distribution of households according to financial information^(*)
(per cent; units)

	Spends no time	Spends less than 1 hour a week	Spends more than 1 hour a week	Total	Number in sample ^(**)
Educational qualification					
Up to middle school	75.8	21.0	3.2	100.0	1,464
Senior school	53.0	39.6	7.4	100.0	855
University degree	45.3	44.1	10.6	100.0	311
Work status					
Payroll employee.....	61.8	32.3	5.9	100.0	1,167
Self-employed	54.8	38.2	7.0	100.0	414
Not employed.....	71.9	23.8	4.3	100.0	1,048
Household income bracket					
up to €10,000.....	94.3	2.9	2.9	100.0	70
€10,000-€20,000.....	86.9	10.6	2.5	100.0	480
€20,000-€30,000.....	72.8	23.9	3.3	100.0	636
€30,000-€40,000.....	59.7	35.2	5.1	100.0	509
more than €40,000	48.4	42.8	8.8	100.0	936
Geographical area					
North	59.5	35.3	5.2	100.0	1,667
Centre	65.3	27.9	6.8	100.0	501
South and Islands	83.2	11.9	5.0	100.0	463
Total	64.8	29.8	5.4	100.0	2,630

(*) Individual characteristics are those of the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income.

(**) The questions in this section were put to households with a bank account, and at least one financial instrument.

Households in the North are better informed about financial matters than the national average, with 40 per cent spending time on this activity. Households resident in the Centre are in line with the national average, while of those in the South only 17 per cent spend any time at all obtaining such information. It is only in the Centre that the percentage of households spending more than 1 hour a week researching financial information is higher than the national average. Self-employed household heads, those with a university degree and those with higher incomes spend the most time on this activity.

3.4 Payment instruments

The trend observed in earlier surveys has continued, with a gradual substitution of traditional payment instruments, such as cash and cheques, with more advanced and flexible instruments, such as credit and debit cards, standing orders and direct debits. The use of new technologies for making payments and doing business with intermediaries is spreading, although it still involves only a small proportion of the population.

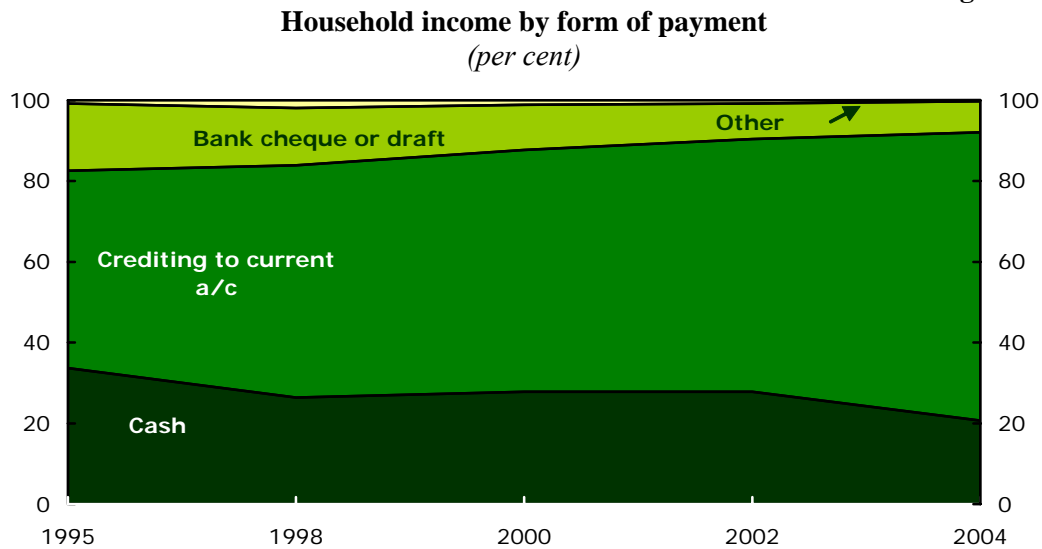
Almost 60 per cent of the sample households have a payment card of some sort: 57.8 per cent have a debit card, 28.7 per cent a credit card (compared with 55.4 and 25.3 per cent respectively in the previous survey) and 2.2 per cent a prepaid 'electron' card. Ownership of these cards is positively related to household income, number of income earners, educational qualification of the head of household, and size of the town of residence (Table G2).

Households with bank current accounts issue a monthly average of 1.3 cheques, rising with income and wealth; the largest number of cheques are issued by households whose head is self-employed (Table G1). The average amount of cash held by households

is €400 (€376 in 2002), equal to 1.8 per cent of annual consumption; the amount increases to €477 in the South and Islands (Table G4).

The most common way in which households receive income is by direct payment into a current account (71.4 per cent), a method that is increasing with respect to the past. The use of cash is still very common (20.7 per cent) although tending to decline (in 1995 the proportion was close to 34 per cent). Bank cheques are on the wane, accounting for 7.7 per cent (Table G3 and Figure 13).

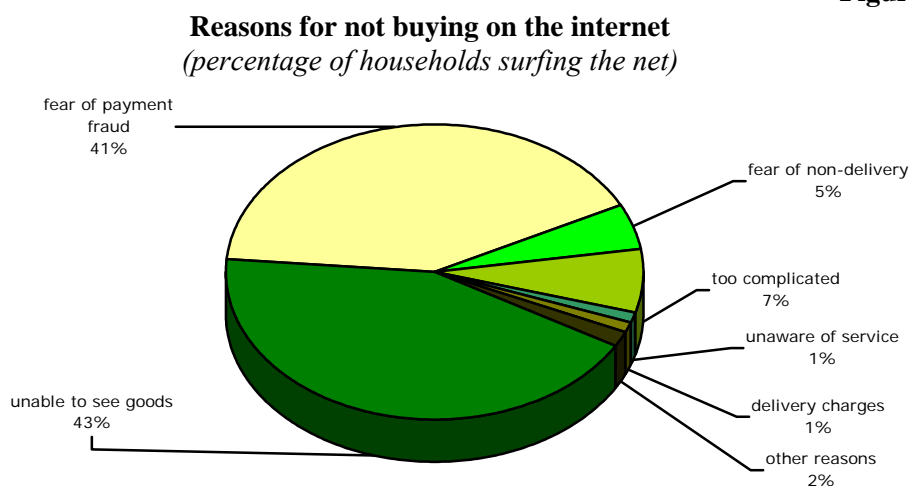
Figure 13



Direct crediting to a current account continues to be far more widespread in the North, representing 77.6 per cent of payments, 10 per cent more than in the Centre and 20 per cent more than in the South. The method is most common in cities, among high-income households and households whose heads have a high educational qualification. Moreover, 81 per cent of payroll employees have their salaries credited to a current account, compared with 42.2 per cent of the self-employed.

Income is received in the form of cash mainly by households in the South and Islands (35.5 per cent), living in small towns, with low income and whose head has a low level of education. This method of payment is also particularly common among the self-employed (52.3 per cent) while the share of bank cheques is extremely high in the case of household heads with their own business or members of a profession (21.6 per cent).

Figure 14



As far as innovative means of payment are concerned, the internet still accounts for only a tiny fraction of the payments made by households and the share of those using this method grew by just 2 per cent (from 30.2 to 32.3 per cent) between 2002 and 2004. Meanwhile the percentage of those buying goods and services over the internet has risen from 4.4 to 7 per cent).³⁹ Among the reasons households give for not making purchases over the internet, the inability to view the goods and the fear of payment fraud are uppermost (Figure 14).

Modern forms of communication with financial intermediaries are used by 5.5 per cent of households, up from 4.7 per cent in 2002 but still a small proportion. In the majority of cases they use the internet (about 68 per cent). The new technologies are used more commonly in households whose heads are aged between 30 and 50, have high educational qualifications, and are managers or business owners (Table G5).

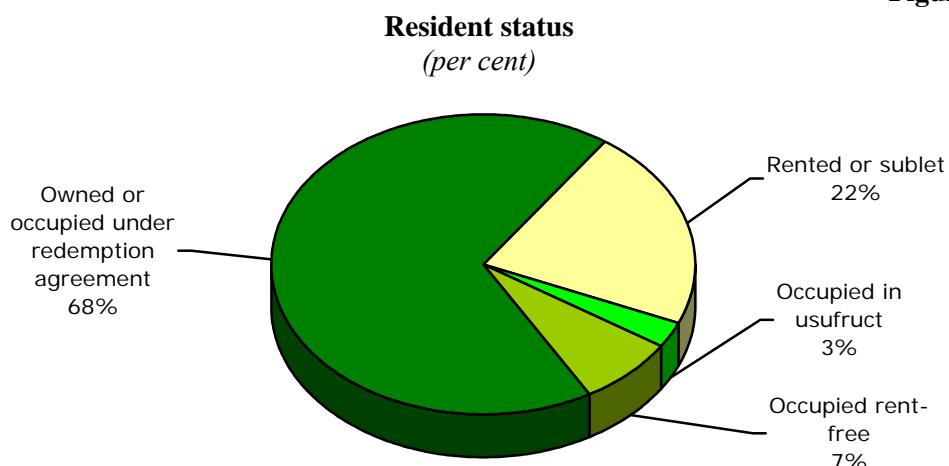
Most of the households interviewed (77.2 per cent) have been with their present bank for five or more years and 55 per cent for more than ten years.

3.5 Housing

Some 67.6 per cent of households are owner-occupiers, 21.7 per cent tenants, 7.5 per cent rent-free occupiers, 2.8 per cent are usufructuaries and the remaining 0.4 per cent occupiers under right of redemption (Table H1 and Figure 15). The proportion of owner-occupiers is down slightly from the previous survey, from 68.5 to 67.6 per cent, mainly because the number of resident households has increased more (by 4.5 per cent) than the number of owner-occupiers (up 3.1 per cent).

³⁹ The proportion of households with a computer has risen from 33.8 per cent in 2002 to 37.5 per cent in 2004 and the share of those in which at least one member uses a computer, either at home or at work, from 39.9 to 41.7 per cent.

Figure 15



Home ownership increases with the age of the head of household, except for the over-65 age group, a large share of which are occupiers under other arrangements (9.9 per cent). The younger age groups more commonly rent their homes and their number is growing, from 31.1 per cent in 2002 to 35.4 per cent in 2004 (Table H1). Home ownership is less common in large towns than in small towns, ranging from 60.9 per cent in towns with more than 500,000 inhabitants to 70.8 per cent in those with less than 20,000.

The share of housing let at regulated rents is unchanged from 2002 at 6.8 per cent, while housing at semi-regulated rents and publicly-owned housing have increased slightly and to 3.4 and 5 per cent respectively, compared with 3 and 4.6 per cent in 2002.

The average size of households' main residence is 100 sq. m., while 14.8 per cent of homes are smaller than 60 sq. m. and 16 per cent larger than 120 sq. m. (Table A2). Home size increases with the number of members in the household: single-member households have an average living space of 82 sq. m. and two-member households, 99 sq. m.; the average living space of each person is about 39 sq. m.

The average value of homes is €172,506 or about €1,728 per square metre.⁴⁰ The value per square metre varies significantly from one geographical area to another – ranging from €1,860 in the North to €2,201 in the Centre and €1,241 in the South and Islands – and increases with town size – from €1,430 in towns with up to 20,000 inhabitants to €2,641 in cities of more than 500,000 inhabitants. Compared with the previous survey, the average price per square metre of homes has risen by 29 per cent in nominal terms, more in the Centre (35 per cent) than in the North or the South (26 and 28 per cent respectively). Overall, between 1995 and 2004 the increase is 76 per cent in nominal terms (Figure 16) and 38 per cent in real terms.⁴¹ The value of a 100 sq. m. home

⁴⁰ This figure is the respondent's subjective estimate of the price at which the dwelling could be sold if not occupied.

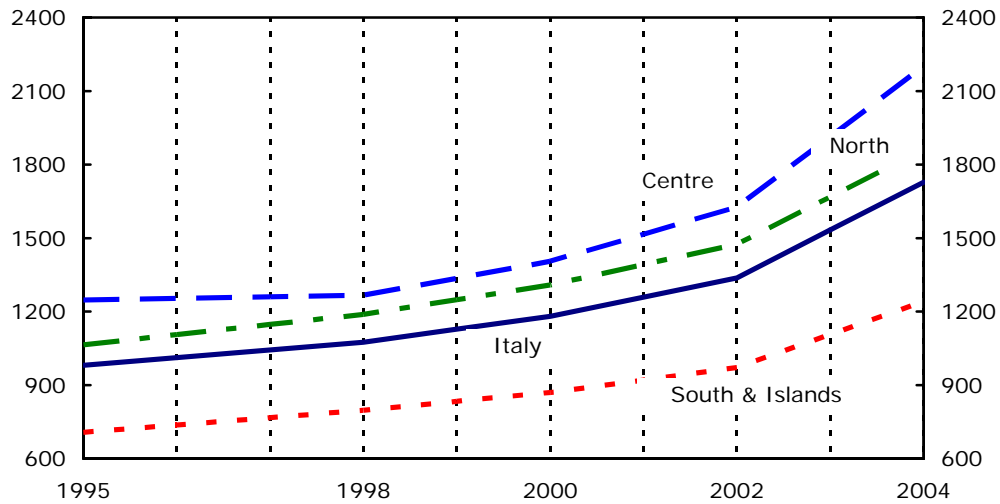
⁴¹ Increases in house prices should be considered taking account of any changes that have taken place in the property itself over the years. Part of the rise may in fact be due to the better quality of households' main residences. According to the survey, between 1995 and 2004 the number of homes with two or more bathrooms has risen from 31 to 34 per cent, and the number without heating has dropped from 23 to 15 per cent. In the same period the proportion of houses in run-down areas has fallen from 7.3 to 4.5 per cent. For further discussion of these points see L. Cannari and I. Faiella, 'Housing Wealth in Italy', paper presented at the 28th meeting of the International Association for Research in

has risen from 8.4 per cent of the average net yearly earnings of payroll employees in 1995 to 11.5 per cent in 2004.

Owner-occupied homes have an average value of €189,973. The imputed rental value, i.e. the rent that owners consider they could earn by letting their home, is €6,605 per year. The value of these homes varies considerably with town size (€240,149 in cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants, compared with €166,008 in towns with less than 20,000) and by geographical area (€209,238 in the North, €222,910 in the Centre and €138,399 in the South and Islands), besides any variations due to the individual characteristics of the homes themselves (Table H2).

Figure 16

Value per square metre of owner-occupied homes, 1995-2004
(€; current prices)



The average value of rented homes is €31,345, considerably lower than that of owner-occupied homes. This difference was mainly due to their smaller size (109 sq. m. on average for owner-occupied homes and 77 m² for rented homes). The average rent paid is €3,847 a year, an increase of 10 per cent over the previous survey. Since the price of rented houses has increased by 35 per cent, i.e. more than the rental charge, the gross return to the owner has declined from 3.6 to 2.9 per cent. Moreover, it declines as the size of the dwelling increases (Table H3).

Income and Wealth, Cork, Ireland, 22 – 28 August 2004 and O. Bover and P. Velilla, 'Hedonic House Prices Without Characteristics: The Case Of New Multiunit Housing', *CEPR Discussion Paper*, 3161, 2002.

APPENDIX A:
METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. Sample design

The sample for the survey was drawn in two stages (municipalities and households), with the stratification of the primary sampling units (municipalities) by region and demographic size. Within each stratum, the municipalities in which interviews would be conducted were selected to include all those with a population of more than 40,000 inhabitants (*self-representing* municipalities), while the smaller towns were selected on the basis of probability proportional to size (PPS).⁴² The individual households to be interviewed were then selected randomly.

Accordingly, each person in the household was given an initial weight, being the inverse of the likelihood of his/her probability of inclusion in the sample. The weighting coefficient across municipalities is equal to:

$$(1) \quad w_{h\alpha} = \begin{cases} \frac{P_h}{\tilde{P}_h} \frac{P_{h\alpha}}{n_{h\alpha}} & \text{for municipalities with over 40,000 inhabitants} \\ \frac{1}{m_h} \frac{P_h}{n_{h\alpha}} & \text{for municipalities with up to 40,000 inhabitants} \end{cases}$$

where P_h , \tilde{P}_h and m_h are, respectively, the resident population, the population of the municipalities sampled, and the number of sample municipalities in the h^{th} stratum, and $P_{h\alpha}$ and $n_{h\alpha}$ are, respectively, the population and the number of respondents in the α^{th} municipality of the h^{th} stratum.^{43 44}

The mean of the variable y can be estimated with the Horwitz-Thompson estimator:⁴⁵

42 This method produces a self-weighted two-stage sample when the sample size is constant among strata. In fact, by fixing the number of households to be interviewed in a given municipality, the higher probability of a large municipality being included in stage one is exactly offset by the lower probability of units in that municipality being drawn in stage two.

43 These weights take account both of the probability of inclusion and of non-participation. In each cell, the weight of the sample is equal to the ratio between the number of households in the population and the number in the theoretical sample (i.e. the number of households we expect to select *ex-ante*). Since the size of the actual sample (i.e. the number of households actually selected) may differ from that of the theoretical sample, we can adjust for non-participation inflating the weights by the ratio between the size of the theoretical sample and the size of the actual sample (weighting class adjustment).

44 The probability of a household being extracted in a selected municipality is approximately equal to $n_{h\alpha}/P_{h\alpha}$. In the case of municipalities that are always included in the theoretical sample (those with more than 40,000 inhabitants), we should bear in mind that for organisational reasons it is not always possible to conduct interviews in all the municipalities in the stratum. The first term of equation (1) takes this into account. Municipalities with fewer than 40,000 inhabitants are selected with a probability proportional to size (PPS); the probability of selection of the α^{th} municipality in the h^{th} stratum is therefore equal to $m_h P_{h\alpha}/P_h$. A household's probability of being included in the sample can therefore be written as: $m_h n_{h\alpha}/P_h$.

45 The maximum bias of this estimator is equal to the coefficient of variation of the weights (equal, in this survey, to 0.67 per thousand). See L. Kish, *Survey Sampling*, New York, Wiley, 1995. Chapter 2.

$$(2) \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\sum_h \sum_\alpha \sum_i y_{h\alpha i} w_{h\alpha i}}{\sum_h \sum_\alpha \sum_i w_{h\alpha i}} \quad i = 1, \dots, n_{h\alpha} \quad \alpha = 1, \dots, a_h \quad h = 1, \dots, H$$

Until 1987 the survey was conducted with time-independent samples (cross sections) of households. In order to facilitate the analysis of changes in the phenomena being investigated, since 1989 part of the sample has comprised households interviewed in previous surveys (panel households).

Table 1a shows the sample size used between 1987 and 2004, indicating the number of households interviewed in more than one survey. For example, of the 8,012 households that made up the sample in this survey, 33 had participated since 1987, 197 since 1989, 464 since 1991 and so on. The households interviewed for the first time in this survey numbered 4,408.

Table 1a

Households interviewed in the 1987-2004 surveys

Year of first interview	Year of survey								
	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1998	2000	2002	2004
1987	8,027	1,206	350	173	126	85	61	44	33
1989		7,068	1,837	877	701	459	343	263	197
1991			6,001	2,420	1,752	1,169	832	613	464
1993				4,619	1,066	583	399	270	199
1995					4,490	373	245	177	117
1998						4,478	1,993	1,224	845
2000							4,128	1,014	667
2002								4,406	1,082
2004									4,408
Sample size	8,027	8,274	8,188	8,089	8,135	7,147	8,001	8,011	8,012

The overall size of the sample for the 2004 survey was 8,012 households, with panel households representing 45 per cent, as in the previous survey.

In order to form the panel, the municipalities were selected from among those already sampled in the 2002 survey (panel municipalities); resident households that had participated in the last two surveys were all included in the sample. The remaining panel households were selected randomly from among those interviewed in the previous survey only.⁴⁶ The non-panel households were selected randomly from official registers in both panel and non-panel municipalities.

⁴⁶ As in past surveys, information on inter-generational aspects was obtained by contacting all the households that had formed out of the original panel (these were normally new households set up by the children of the original household). At the end of the survey there were 54 such households in all.

Households were interviewed in 344 municipalities, of which 314 were panel and 30 non-panel (Table 2a).⁴⁷

Table 2a

Survey municipalities			
	Panel	Non-panel	Total
North.....	142	10	152
Centre.....	67	6	73
South and Islands.....	105	14	119
Total	314	30	344

2. Unit non-response

The actual sample interviewed was composed of 8,012 households, of which 3,604 were panel households and 4,408 non-panel households. As usual the response rate was higher for panel households (74.4 per cent) than for non-panel ones (25.7 per cent).

The most common reason for non-participation was unwillingness on the part of the household, which accounted for 59 per cent of failed interviews (Table 3a). Some 4.6 per cent of households could not be contacted by telephone and were not at home on any of the three occasions the interviewers called, on different days and at different times. Of the 22,018 households contacted, 36.4 per cent agreed to be interviewed (Table 3a).⁴⁸ To conduct the 8,012 interviews, 15,109 contacts were necessary (Table 4a).

The difficulty of obtaining an interview increased with the head of household's income and educational qualification. Fewer difficulties were encountered with small households, households headed by a pensioner, and those residing in small towns.

Non-participation can be a problem in statistical surveys because it may produce samples in which the less co-operative sections of the population become under-represented, causing selectivity bias. The estimator (2) is based only on the information provided by the participants in the survey and its distortion increases with non-response and with the widening of the gap between the expected value of the variable for respondents and that for non-respondents.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ As in the previous survey, panel households that had moved were interviewed at their new address whenever possible, even if this was in a different municipality, as long as it was in Italy.

⁴⁸ In the previous survey the participation rate, excluding ineligible households (death, wrong address, change of address), was 34.3 per cent.

⁴⁹ See paragraph 3.1 in G. D'Alessio and I. Faiella, 'Nonresponse behaviour in the Bank of Italy's Survey of Household Income and Wealth', *Temi di discussione*, 462, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 2002.

Table 3a

Households contacted and reasons for non-participation

	Panel		Non-panel		Total	
	(units)	(per cent)	(units)	(per cent)	(units)	(per cent)
Respondents	3,604	74.4	4,408	25.7	8,012	36.4
Refusals.....	1,136	23.4	11,855	69.0	12,991	59.0
Not at home	102	2.1	913	5.3	1,015	4.6
Total	4,842	100.0	17,176	100.0	22,018	100.0
Ineligible (*).....	139	2.8	410	2.3	549	2.4

(*) Households not found at their official address (wrong address, death, change of address).

Several measures were taken to reduce the effects of non-participation. First, the households that could not be contacted were replaced by others selected randomly in the same municipalities. Second, at the end of the survey the sample was post-stratified on the basis of certain individual characteristics of the respondents in order to re-weight the various segments of the population within the sample. This was done by aligning the characteristics of the final sample to those of the population as to gender, age group, geographical area and size of the municipality of residence.⁵⁰

The evolution of participation rates over the years indicates that non-response is on the rise, mainly due to an increasing unwillingness to take part in the survey (Figure 1a).⁵¹ However, studies made suggest that any selectivity bias due to non-participation is small, thanks in part to the measures taken.⁵² Nevertheless, the extent of the phenomenon and its tendency to increase make it advisable to monitor closely the impact on the main output of statistics and initiate ad hoc studies.

⁵⁰ Iterative Proportional Fitting (or Raking) is a technique that allows the sample weights to be aligned simultaneously with the distribution of certain characteristics found in external sources on the basis only of marginal probability. See G. Kalton and I. Flores Cervantes, 'Weighting Methods', in *Journal of Official Statistics*, 19, 2, 2003, pp. 81-97.

⁵¹ The phenomenon is common in other countries as well. See E. de Leeuw and W. de Heer, 'Trends in Household Survey Nonresponse: A Longitudinal and International Comparison', in Groves R. M., Dillman D. A, Eltinge J. L. and Little R. J. A. (eds), *Survey Nonresponse*, New York, Wiley, 2002, pp. 41-54; as well as paragraph 6.5 in Groves R. M., Fowler F. J., Couper M. P., Lepkowski J. M., Singer E. and Tourangeau R. (eds), *Survey Methodology*, New York, Wiley, 2004.

⁵² See L. Cannari and G. D'Alessio, 'Mancate interviste e distorsione degli stimatori', *Temi di discussione*, 172, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 1992. For the 1989 survey, the authors estimate that household income was understated by about 5 per cent owing to non-participation. Similar results were obtained regarding the 1998 survey. See G. D'Alessio and I. Faiella, 'Nonresponse behaviour in the Bank of Italy's Survey of Household Income and Wealth', *Temi di discussione*, 462, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 2002.

Figure 1a

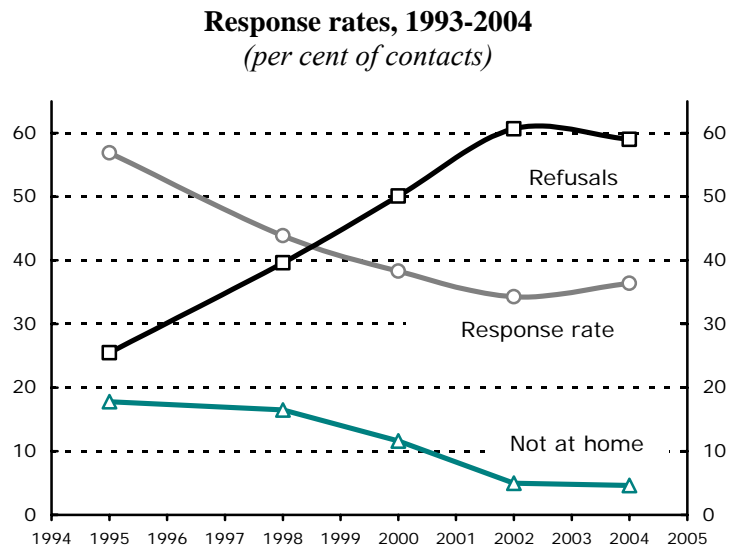


Table 4a
Number of contacts, average length of interview and reliability of responses
(number, minutes, score from 1-10)

Characteristics (*)	Contacts	Households	Contacts per 100 households	Average length of interview	Reliability of responses	Ability to quote amounts in euros
Gender						
male	10,647	5,610	189.8	56.7	7.6	7.7
female	4,462	2,402	185.8	52.6	7.6	7.3
Age						
up to 30	872	484	180.2	54.8	7.6	7.8
31 to 40	2,417	1,222	197.8	57.2	7.6	7.9
41 to 50	3,104	1,537	202.0	58.8	7.8	8.0
51 to 65	4,321	2,240	192.9	57.6	7.6	7.7
over 65	4,395	2,529	173.8	50.9	7.4	6.9
Educational qualification						
no qualification	821	502	163.5	47.7	7.2	6.2
primary school certificate	3,663	2,096	174.8	51.4	7.3	6.9
middle school certificate	5,134	2,722	188.6	56.0	7.6	7.6
high school diploma	4,058	2,004	202.5	58.7	7.8	8.1
university degree	1,433	688	208.3	62.4	7.9	8.3
Branch of activity						
agriculture	363	209	173.7	57.9	7.3	7.6
industry	3,034	1,575	192.6	57.0	7.7	7.8
civil service, public services	2,233	1,129	197.8	58.7	7.9	8.1
other	3,045	1,463	208.1	60.0	7.6	7.9
none	6,434	3,636	177.0	51.9	7.5	7.1
Work status						
Payroll employee						
blue-collar worker	2,819	1,525	184.9	55.3	7.7	7.6
white-collar worker	3,095	1,508	205.2	58.3	7.9	8.1
manager, executive	749	346	216.5	62.8	8.0	8.4
total	6,663	3,379	197.2	57.4	7.8	7.9
Self-employed						
business owner, professional	893	424	210.6	64.3	7.5	8.3
other self-employed	1,119	573	195.3	60.5	7.2	7.7
total	2,012	997	201.8	62.1	7.3	7.9
Not employed						
retired	5,974	3,392	176.1	51.8	7.5	7.1
other	460	244	188.5	52.6	6.7	6.9
total	6,434	3,636	177.0	51.9	7.5	7.1
Household size						
1 member	3,520	1,885	186.7	48.9	7.5	7.1
2 members	4,467	2,422	184.4	54.2	7.6	7.4
3 members	3,221	1,675	192.3	58.8	7.7	7.8
4 members	2,832	1,484	190.8	59.3	7.6	7.9
5 or more members	1,069	546	195.8	63.6	7.4	7.6
Number of earners						
1 earner	7,150	3,840	186.2	51.9	7.5	7.3
2 earners	6,173	3,228	191.2	57.4	7.7	7.7
3 earners	1,416	752	188.3	62.5	7.6	7.7
4 or more earners	370	192	192.7	67.8	7.5	7.8
Household income						
up to €10,000	1,214	675	179.9	49.0	7.2	6.6
€10,000-€20,000	4,160	2,374	175.2	50.3	7.4	7.1
€20,000-€30,000	3,710	1,990	186.4	54.9	7.6	7.6
€30,000-€40,000	2,490	1,267	196.5	58.6	7.8	7.9
more than €40,000	3,535	1,706	207.2	63.7	7.8	8.2
Town size						
up to 20,000 inhabitants	4,114	2,458	167.4	53.3	7.7	7.6
20,000-40,000	2,824	1,475	191.5	55.5	7.7	7.7
40,000-50,000	6,754	3,376	200.1	57.6	7.5	7.5
more than 50,000	1,417	703	201.6	52.9	7.3	7.4
Geographical area						
North	7,126	3,640	195.8	54.4	7.8	7.8
Centre	3,106	1,738	178.7	56.9	7.8	7.7
South and Islands	4,877	2,634	185.2	56.0	7.2	7.1
Total	15,109	8,012	188.6	55.5	7.6	7.5

(*) Individual characteristics are those of the head of household, i.e. the person earning the highest income.

3. The questionnaire and data collection

As in the past, data were collected mainly with the aid of computers, using the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing program (CAPI).⁵³ Households provided responses to an electronic questionnaire, which is essentially a computer program that in addition to storing data also performs a number of checks, making it possible to remedy any inconsistencies in the data directly in the presence of the household.⁵⁴ The remaining interviews (about a quarter of the total) were conducted using paper-based questionnaires, which the survey company subsequently transferred to a computer using the CAPI program as the input screen.

The questionnaire was based on the one used in the previous survey and was pre-tested, as customary, before the start of the general survey in order to minimise any difficulties the respondents might have in understanding and answering the questions. The test survey was conducted on a hundred or so households from around Italy by pairs of interviewers. One conducted the interview, while the other noted any difficulties on a special form.⁵⁵ This exercise provided information that was helpful in reformulating certain questions more clearly.

The questionnaire used in the survey (a complete version can be found in Appendix C) has a modular structure. It is composed of a general part addressing aspects relevant to all households and a series of additional sections containing questions relevant to specific subsets of households.

To lighten the burden of the interview, some sections of the questionnaire were only administered to a random subset of the sample. Households had to answer only one of two sets of questions on relationships with banks and their opinion regarding sense of civic duty and taxation, depending on the year of birth (odd or even) of the head of household.⁵⁶ Interviews lasted an average of 55.5 minutes, slightly longer than in the previous survey (54 minutes). However, there are considerable variations within the sample, which were positively correlated with income and the number of household members (Table 4a).

Data collection was entrusted to a specialised company using professional interviewers. The interview stage was preceded by a series of meetings at which officials from the Bank of Italy and representatives of the company gave instructions directly to the interviewers.

The households contacted for interviews, who are guaranteed complete anonymity, received a booklet describing the purpose of the survey and giving several examples of the ways in which the data are used.⁵⁷ The participating households may request a copy of the results of a previous survey.

53 A total of 5,856 interviews (73.1 per cent) were conducted using the CAPI method.

54 There are many possible causes of inconsistencies: the respondent may not understand the question correctly, may recall certain information erroneously, or may even be reluctant to provide information regarded as confidential. The most common mistakes made by interviewers are coding errors or entering values in a different unit of measurement from that required by the questionnaire.

55 The strategy adopted was broadly that described in L. Oksenberg, C. Cannel and G. Kalton, 'New Strategies for Pretesting Survey Questions', in *Journal of Official Statistics*, 7, 1, 1991, pp.349-365.

56 In addition to producing estimates based on a smaller sample, this approach does not permit the joint use of the responses to the two sections. In this instance, the relationship between the two aspects involved was felt to be of little interest.

57 Households receive no compensation for the interviews. When the results of the survey are published, participants are sent a thank-you letter with copies of newspaper articles commenting on the survey.

4. Data editing and imputation

The CAPI survey method greatly reduced the need for post-survey consistency checks of data quality. However, the standard checking procedure was used for the interviews conducted with the paper-based questionnaire (about one quarter), for which the CAPI program was used as an input screen in order to exploit its ability to flag inconsistencies.

Once the checks had been completed, work began on imputing missing answers, which could have been due to reticence on the part of the respondents or difficulties in replying to the question. It is necessary to impute answers 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 7 per cent 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.⁵⁸

5. Data quality

Although, as explained earlier, non-participation can be a major cause of data quality problems in surveys of income and wealth, the literature has identified a large number of other factors that are also potentially distorting.

First, questionnaires are not a neutral instrument: the way the questions are asked, in what order and how they are related to one another, and the range of possible answers can all affect the respondents' replies, particularly, but not only, when describing opinions, expectations and other subjective aspects. Another important element is the interviewers themselves, whose attitudes or ways of explaining the questions may influence answers.

Additionally, the quality of estimates may be affected by the reluctance of households to report their sources of income or the real or financial assets they hold.⁵⁹ Although participation is voluntary and respondents are informed at the outset about the content of the survey, they may not always be entirely truthful in their responses to the more 'sensitive' questions, such as those regarding income or wealth.

In order to assess the extent of such phenomena, which by their very nature are difficult to investigate, interviewers were asked at the end of the interview to give a brief assessment of the presumed reliability of responses, basing their judgement on a comparison between the information provided and objective evidence available to them (neighbourhood and type of dwelling occupied by the household, standard of living

⁵⁸ See paragraph 10.6 in *Survey Methodology*, edited by Groves R. M., Fowler F. J., Couper M. P., Lepkowski J. M., Singer E. and Tourangeau R., New York, Wiley, 2004.

⁵⁹ It is also not unreasonable to suppose that respondents might deliberately understate some types of liability.

implied by the quality of furnishings, etc.).⁶⁰ As in the previous surveys, it emerged that although the level of reliability was satisfactory on the whole, it was not uniform across the sample. The highest scores were obtained by households whose heads had high educational qualifications, were managers or entrepreneurs, or resided in the Centre or North. Slightly lower ratings were given to households whose heads had low educational qualifications, were retired, or resided in the South and Islands. Reliability increases with the income declared in the survey (Table 4a).⁶¹

Additional elements to assess the reliability of respondents' replies can be obtained by comparing survey estimates with figures from the national accounts. Such comparisons must be made with caution since at least part of the disparities found may be due to differences in the definitions employed.⁶² A study of the surveys conducted up to 1995,⁶³ suggests that the survey understates income from interest and dividends and self-employment and entrepreneurial income more than income from transfers and payroll employment. By contrast, actual and imputed rents appear to be overstated.⁶⁴

For real wealth, previous studies have indicated that the value of housing is understated by about 20 per cent.⁶⁵ This appears to be due mainly to the failure to report second homes. Financial assets, on the other hand, seem to be under-reported by a larger amount. Overall, the estimate that emerged from the 2004 survey was about a quarter of the corresponding item in the financial accounts.⁶⁶

Other problems may stem from the respondents' cognitive processes. Intentional under-reporting aside, the replies to certain questions depend on the respondent's reasoning ability (for hypothetical questions) or memory (for questions about the past). Added to this is the element of actual knowledge, as when, for practical reasons, one person is allowed to answer for another. More general aspects, such as motivation and the time and effort demanded of the respondent, may also influence the quality of replies.⁶⁷

In view of these considerations, it should be noted that the estimates reported are affected by an additional variability with respect to that of a sampling nature discussed in Section 8.⁶⁸

60 The interviewers' evaluations were expressed on a scale from 1 (completely unreliable) to 10 (completely reliable).

61 Obviously, the relationship between the level of reliability and 'true' income is unknown.

62 In the past, the estimates derived from the survey were also compared with those drawn from tax returns, which showed substantial correspondence for income from payroll employment and a significant under-estimation of self-employment income declared in tax returns compared with that declared for the survey. For more on this issue see L. Cannari, V. Ceriani and G. D'Alessio, 'Il recupero degli imponibili sottratti a tassazione', in *Ricerche quantitative per la politica economica - 1995*, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 1997.

63 A. Brandolini, 'The Distribution of Personal Income in Post-War Italy: Source Description, Data Quality, and the Time Pattern of Income Inequality', *Temi di discussione*, 350, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 1999.

64 The percentage of underestimation varies from one survey to the next. On average, the survey estimates are about 70 per cent lower than the corresponding national accounts figures for interest income, 50 per cent lower for self-employment and entrepreneurial income, 30 per cent lower for transfer income, and 20 per cent lower for income from payroll employment. Rental income is about 10 per cent higher.

65 L. Cannari and G. D'Alessio, 'Housing Assets in the Bank of Italy's Survey of Household Income and Wealth', in Dagum and Zenga (eds), *Income and Wealth Distribution, Inequality and Poverty*, Berlin, Springer Verlag, 1990, p. 326-334. L. Cannari and I. Faiella, 'Housing Wealth in Italy', paper presented at the 28th Meeting of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, Cork, Ireland, 22 - 28 August 2004.

66 On this issue, see R. Bonci, G. Marchese and A. Neri, 'La ricchezza finanziaria nei conti finanziari e nell'indagine sui bilanci delle famiglie italiane', in *Temi di discussione*, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 2005.

67 See, for example, R.M. Groves and M.P. Couper, *How Survey Design Features Affect Participation, Nonresponse in Household Interview Surveys*, New York, Wiley, 1998, pp. 269-293.

68 See C. Biancotti, G. D'Alessio and A. Neri, 'Errori di misura nell'indagine sui bilanci delle famiglie italiane', in *Temi di discussione*, 520, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 2004.

The reliability of aggregates that change over time can be evaluated using Heise's method.⁶⁹ Provided that at least three observations taken on the same panel units are available and subject to some hypotheses concerning the movements of the variables over time, the actual change in each variable examined can be separated from the corresponding measurement error to obtain an estimate of the measure's reliability.⁷⁰ The index calculated for the main aggregates for the 2000, 2002 and 2004 surveys (Table 5a) shows a higher level of reliability for income, with the index equal to 0.89, than for consumption and wealth, both with an index value of around 0.75.

Among the components of income, the quality was higher for pensions and payroll income, with index values of around 0.95. Overall, the results for self-employment income and investment income were less reliable, with index values of respectively 0.86 and 0.79.

Table 5a
Heise's reliability index for the main variables, 2000-2002-2004

Aggregate	Heise's index
Net disposable income.....	0.89
Net payroll income.....	0.94
Pensions and net transfers.....	0.96
Net self-employment income.....	0.86
Net investment income.....	0.79
Consumption.....	0.77
Net wealth.....	0.75

⁶⁹ Heise's reliability index can be interpreted as the coefficient of correlation between an incorrect measurement of a variable and a hypothetical correct measurement of the same variable. See D. Heise, 'Separating Reliability and Stability in Test-Retest Correlation', in *American Sociological Review*, 34 (1), 1969, pp.93-101.

⁷⁰ A high reliability index does not mean that the estimate is not affected by other problems, such as distortion caused by under-reporting. It is sufficient that this be systematic over time for it not to be picked up by Heise's reliability index.

6. Aggregate variables

The main aggregates constructed from the items in the questionnaire are shown in Tables 6a, 7a and 8a, which give the method of calculation for the elementary components of the aggregates and the reference to the sections of the questionnaire from which the information was obtained.

Table 6a

Aggregation of variables: income account

Variable name	Description ⁽¹⁾	Questionnaire reference ⁽²⁾
Y	Net disposable income	
YL	Payroll income	
YL1	Net wages and salaries	B1/8
YL2	Fringe benefits	B1/10
YT	Pensions and net transfers	
YTP	Pensions and arrears	
YTP1	Pensions	B5/4 * B5/5
YTP2	Arrears	B5/6
YTA	Other transfers	
YTA1	Financial assistance (wage suppl., etc.)	B6(b1,b2,b3,c1,c2,c3,c4,c5,c6,c7)
YTA2	Scholarships	B6/d1
YTA3	Alimony and gifts	
YTA31	received	B6/(d2a,d3,d4)
YTA32	paid (-)	E/6(1,2)
YM	Net self-employment income	
YMA1	Self-employment income	B2/10 + B3/9
YMA2	Profits and other investment income	B4/6 + B4/7
YC	Investment income	
YCA	Property income	
YCA1	Actual rents	D1/11
YCA2	Imputed rents ⁽³⁾	(D/20*12) + D1/12
YCF	Income from financial assets ⁽⁴⁾	
YCF1	Interest on deposits	Rate1*C/24(A,B)
YCF2	Interest on government securities	Rate2*C/24(C)
YCF3	Income from other securities	Rate2*C/24(D,E,F,G,H)
YCF4	Interest payments (-)	Rate3*C/31(a,b)

$$Y = YL + YT + YA + YC$$

(1) A minus sign indicates that the item is included with a negative sign in calculating the aggregate of which it is a component.

(2) The questionnaire reference is coded as follows: section or annex/question (where necessary, line of question).

(3) Excludes buildings used for self-employment.

(4) Interest rate * capital stock.

Table 7a

Aggregation of variables: use of income account

Variable name	Description	Questionnaire reference ⁽¹⁾
Y	Net disposable income	
C	Consumption	
CD	Durables	
CD1	Expenditure for transport equipment	E/2(2) – E/4(2)
CD2	Expenditure for furniture, etc.	E/2(3)
CN	Non-durables	((E/7+ D/17)*12) + YL2 + YCA2
S	Saving ⁽²⁾	

$$Y = C + S$$

(1) The questionnaire reference is coded as follows: section or annex/question (where necessary, line of question).

(2) Determined as a residual.

Table 8a

Aggregation of variables: capital account

Variable name	Description ⁽¹⁾	Questionnaire reference ⁽²⁾
W	Net wealth	
AR	Real assets	
AR1	Property	D1/9*D1/2 + D/28*D/4 + D/33
AR2	Business equity	B2/16 + B3/15 + B4/9
AR3	Valuables	E/5(1)
AF	Financial assets	
AF1	Deposits	C/24 (A,B)
AF2	Government securities	C/24 (C)
AF3	Other securities	C/24 (D,E,F,G,H)
AF4	Trade credit or credit due from other households	B2/11(5) + B3/10(5) + C/32(1)
PF	Financial liabilities (-)	
PF1	Liabilities to banks and financial companies	C/31 (a,b,c,d,e) + B2/11(1,2,3) + B3/10(1,2,3)
PF2	Trade debt	B2/11(4) + B3/10(4)
PF3	Liabilities to other households	C/32(2)
Memorandum items:		
BD	Durables	
BD1	Transport equipment	E/5(2)
BD2	Furniture, etc.	E/5(3)

$$W = AR + AF - PF$$

(1) A minus sign indicates that the item is included with a negative sign in calculating the aggregate of which it is a component.

(2) The questionnaire reference is coded as follows: section or annex/question (where necessary, line of question).

7. The sample estimates

An unbiased estimator of the mean of variable y is given by the Horwitz-Thompson estimator (2). As explained in Section 1, part of the sample consists of households interviewed for previous surveys (the panel households). By using this design it is possible to study how various phenomena evolve over time, such as the mobility of households between income or wealth bands and changes in individuals' employment status. In addition, if there is a positive correlation between the variables observed on the panel in two consecutive surveys, this can be used to obtain more efficient estimators. When the values of variable y gathered in consecutive surveys are correlated, an optimal estimator of the mean is given by:⁷¹

$$(3) \quad \bar{y}_t^* = \frac{Q(1-Q\rho^2)}{1-Q^2\rho^2} \bar{y}_t^q + \frac{P}{1-Q^2\rho^2} [\bar{y}_t^p + \rho(\bar{y}_{t-1} - \bar{y}_{t-1}^p)];$$

setting $\omega = \frac{Q(1-\rho^2Q)}{1-\rho^2Q^2}$ we have

$$(4) \quad \bar{y}_t^* = \omega \bar{y}_t^q + (1-\omega) \bar{y}_t^p + (1-\omega) \rho (\bar{y}_{t-1} - \bar{y}_{t-1}^p),$$

where \bar{y}_t and \bar{y}_{t-1} are respectively the means of variable y at time t and time $t-1$, \bar{y}_t^p and \bar{y}_t^q are the means of variable y at time t for the panel and non-panel parts of the sample respectively, and ρ is the correlation coefficient between \bar{y}_t and \bar{y}_{t-1} , and Q is the share of non-panel households.

The estimator (4) can be regarded as a *composite estimator* equal to the weighted average of two adjusted estimators: the first uses the information on y_t available for the sample of non-panel households; the second is based both on the data on y_t for the panel households and on the changes between the two surveys, adjusted using a regression estimator to take account of the difference between the total sample and the panel part of the sample. The two estimators are weighted in inverse proportion to their contribution to the overall variance of the combined estimator.⁷²

The social and demographic characteristics of the panel households may differ in some respects from those of the whole sample, essentially owing to interviews that were not conducted (attrition). This potential source of distortion in the estimates can be corrected by post-stratifying the panel section of the sample on the basis of a number of characteristics of the previous survey (income class and work status of the head of household), so as to modify the initial weight of this subset of households.⁷³

After post-stratification, the main variables under study satisfy:

⁷¹ The part of estimator (3) in square brackets is the estimator of the mean of the panel sample only, adjusted using a regression estimator that expands the relation between \bar{y}_t^p and \bar{y}_{t-1}^p to the whole of the sample. The correlation coefficient ρ is used in place of the bivariate regression coefficient on the assumption that the variations in y are constant over two consecutive surveys. See L. Kish, *Survey Sampling*, New York, Wiley, 1995. Chapter 12.

⁷² Composite estimators are used in the literature on small area estimation to combine direct and indirect estimates, thus minimising the mean square error. For an introduction to these estimators see M. Ghosh and J.N.K.Rao, 'Small area estimation: An appraisal', in *Statistical Science*, 9, 1, 1994, pp. 55-93. For an application of the estimate with repeated measurements over a period of time, see Chapter 9 of C. Särndal, B. Swensson and J. Wretman, *Model Assisted Survey Sampling*, Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1992.

⁷³ Attrition could have been taken into account by modelling non-participation, as suggested by A. Giraldo, E. Rettore and U. Trivellato, 'Attrition bias in the Bank of Italy's Survey of Households' Income and Wealth', International Conference on Quality in Official Statistics, Stockholm, 14-15 May 2001. Using re-weighting models and methods to correct for non-participation has a generally similar, and normally limited, impact on the sample estimates. See G. Kalton and I. Flores Cervantes, 'Weighting Methods', in *Journal of Official Statistics*, 19, .2, 2003, pp. 81-97.

$$(5) \quad \bar{y}_{t-1} \cong \bar{y}_{t-1}^p$$

and the last term of equation (4) disappears. In addition, given that the correlation coefficients for the main variables examined are between 0.4 and 0.6, giving ρ the intermediate value $\tilde{\rho} = 0.5$ it is possible to approximate the estimator (4) by way of:

$$(6) \quad \bar{y}_t^+ = \tilde{\omega} \bar{y}_t^q + (1 - \tilde{\omega}) \bar{y}_t^p \quad \text{with} \quad \tilde{\omega} = \frac{Q(1 - \tilde{\rho}^2 Q)}{1 - \tilde{\rho}^2 Q^2} \Big|_{\tilde{\rho} = 0.5}$$

which is obtained as the mean of the data measured at time t, weighted with coefficients equal to:

$$(7) \quad w_{hcai}^* = \begin{cases} w_{hcai} \frac{1 - \tilde{\omega}}{1 - Q} & \text{for panel households} \\ w_{hcai} \frac{\tilde{\omega}}{Q} & \text{for non - panel households} \end{cases}$$

This estimator differs from (2) because, being based on the positive correlation between the data gathered from the same households in successive surveys, it gives a higher relative value to the panel segment of the sample than to the share of panel interviews actually conducted (51 per cent compared with 45 per cent), with a corresponding reduction in the weight assigned to the non-panel households.

Since this re-weighting could change the structure of the sample, the final sample is modified to assume the same characteristics as the population with regard to gender, age group, geographical area and size of the municipality of residence.

8. Standard errors

The purpose of analysing the survey data is to obtain estimates of one or more population parameters (e.g. mean, total and regression coefficients), and an assessment of the variability of the sample is necessary in order to build confidence intervals for the estimates.

The actual variability of the estimators can be determined only with techniques that take account both of the sample selection procedure and of the nature of the estimators. Since analytical methods are unsuitable owing to the complexity of the sample design and the non-linearity of most of the estimators, it becomes necessary to resort to techniques based on a linear approximation for the estimator. Such methods do not take account of the effect on the variability of the estimates of adjustments to the weighting coefficients – equation (7) – and post-stratification.

This difficulty can be overcome by using replication methods, which involve obtaining information on variability by repeating the estimation on ‘replicates’ of the original sample. The way the replicates are constructed and the estimators used determine the method of estimating the variance. The most common techniques employed for this are random groups, bootstrap, balanced repeated replications and jack-knife. The last two are reputed to be better when account is taken of the structure imposed on the data by the complex nature of the sample design (stratification and two-stage sampling).⁷⁴

⁷⁴ See K.M. Wolter, *Introduction to Variance Estimation*, Berlin, Springer Verlag, 1985; J. Shao and J. Tu, *The Jackknife and Bootstrap*, Berlin, Springer Verlag, 1995.

In order to calculate the standard error a design must be chosen that is consistent with the sample unit selection process but does not create computational difficulties.⁷⁵ In the first place, all municipalities with more than 40,000 inhabitants (*self-representative municipalities*) and the panel municipalities that are home to households that have taken part in at least two surveys are placed in a separate stratum because they make no contribution to random sampling in the first stage. The sample households in each of these municipalities are then divided into two random groups. The remaining 45 municipalities out of the total of 344 are grouped in their original stratum to give two municipalities per stratum. At the end of this process there are 325 “pseudo” strata containing two “pseudo” first-stage units.

The variance is calculated with the jack-knife method:

1. the number c of replications is equal to the number of “pseudo” strata H^* ,

$$c = \sum_{h^*} (a_{h^*} - 1);$$
2. in each replicate the weight of the first “pseudo” primary sampling unit is set equal to zero and the sampling weight of the other is raised by a factor equal to the weight of the cancelled unit on the total weight in the stratum;
3. this weight is used to calculate, for each replicate, the relevant estimators $\hat{\theta}_{(i)}$;
4. since the design for variance estimation contains two units per stratum, the estimate of the standard error is calculated as the square root of the sum of the square deviations between the estimate of the replications and the estimate on the total sample $\hat{\theta}$:

$$(8) \quad stderr_J = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^c (\hat{\theta}_{(i)} - \hat{\theta})^2}^{76}.$$

The relative standard errors (variation coefficients) of the means of the main variables are shown in Table 9a. The table reveals the limited variability of the means for the demographic variables, which is mainly due to the post-stratification.

As regards the main economic variables, it can be seen that the standard errors of the means for consumption and income are significantly smaller than the standard error for net wealth. The standard errors of the estimates at the level of geographical area are naturally larger than those for the sample as a whole.⁷⁷

⁷⁵ For example, the strata with a single first-stage unit have to be collapsed and it is best if each stratum contains sufficient numbers to produce stable estimates.

⁷⁶ See Kish L and M. Frankel, ‘Inference from complex samples’, in *The Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Series B, 1974, 36 (1), pp. 1-37.

⁷⁷ The standard errors for the estimates of the subsets is roughly: $Stderr_g = Stderr * \sqrt{n} / \sqrt{n_g}$, where $Stderr$ is the standard errors of the estimate of the whole sample numbering n and $Stderr_g$ is the standard error of the estimate of the g^{th} subset of n_g units.

Table 9a

Coefficients of variation of the means of selected variables^(*)
(per cent)

Characteristics (**)	Household size	Age	Income	Consumption	Net wealth
Gender					
male	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.1	2.8
female	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.7	3.4
Age					
under 30	3.1	-	3.4	3.7	7.3
31-40	2.3	-	3.1	2.3	7.4
41-50	1.4	-	2.6	1.9	5.4
51-65	1.4	-	2.4	2.2	4.0
over 65	1.2	-	2.6	2.4	4.7
Educational qualification					
no qualification	4.2	0.9	3.4	3.9	6.2
primary school certificate	2.1	0.8	2.4	2.0	4.2
middle school certificate	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.3	3.4
senior school diploma	1.4	0.9	2.1	1.9	5.2
university degree	2.1	1.6	4.1	2.8	6.0
Work status					
Payroll employee					
blue-collar works	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.5	5.6
white-collar worker	1.9	0.7	1.8	1.6	4.7
manager, executive	3.6	1.5	3.3	3.0	8.2
total	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.2	2.7
Self-employed					
business owner, professional	3.2	1.6	4.6	2.8	8.7
other self-employed	2.6	1.3	5.2	3.3	5.6
total	1.9	1.0	3.3	2.3	5.8
Not employed					
retired	1.4	0.4	1.7	1.8	3.5
other	7.1	3.6	8.4	5.9	16.1
total	1.3	0.4	1.7	1.8	3.6
Household size					
1 member	-	1.1	2.7	1.7	4.3
2 members	-	1.0	2.3	1.7	4.7
3 members	-	1.2	2.3	2.1	4.4
4 members	-	0.7	2.6	2.1	4.7
5 or more members	-	1.6	3.8	2.7	13.1
Number of earners					
1 earner	1.6	0.8	2.0	1.3	4.4
2 earners	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	3.3
3 earners	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.2	4.7
4 or more earners	1.7	2.7	4.1	5.3	9.3
Town size					
up to 20,000 inhabitants	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.6	4.0
20,000-40,000	1.7	1.3	3.6	1.9	5.5
40,000-500,000	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.4	3.8
more than 500,000	3.1	1.4	2.2	2.1	5.3
Geographical area					
North	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.4	3.2
Centre	2.2	1.0	1.8	1.9	4.1
South and Islands	1.6	0.8	2.0	1.6	5.3
Total	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	2.3

(*) Percentage standard error estimated on 325 jack-knife replications, divided by the estimate of the sample.

(**) Individual characteristics are those of the head of household, i.e. the person earning the highest income.

APPENDIX B:
STATISTICAL TABLES

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Households, earners and individuals by social and demographic characteristics
(per cent)

Characteristics	Households (*)	Earners	Individuals
Gender			
male	69.8	55.9	48.6
female	30.2	44.1	51.4
Age			
up to 30	6.8	12.8	32.5
31 - 40	19.0	19.5	15.9
41 - 50	21.7	19.2	15.5
51 - 65	23.7	22.5	18.2
over 65	28.8	25.9	18.0
Education			
none	6.4	6.0	13.5
elementary school	24.0	23.5	22.2
middle school	35.7	35.0	34.2
high school	25.7	27.4	23.9
university	8.3	8.1	6.1
Branch of activity			
agriculture	3.0	3.2	2.0
industry	21.8	20.6	13.1
public administration	14.7	14.8	9.4
other sector	20.1	21.1	13.4
not employed.....	40.4	40.4	62.1
Work status			
Pay roll employed			
blue-collar worker	21.6	22.1	14.0
white-collar worker	20.7	22.0	14.0
manager, executive.....	4.1	3.2	2.1
total	46.4	47.3	30.1
Self-employed			
Entrepreneur, professional.....	5.8	4.9	3.1
other self-employed	7.4	7.4	4.7
total	13.2	12.3	7.8
Not employed			
retired	37.4	36.0	22.9
other.....	3.0	4.4	39.2
total.....	40.4	40.4	62.1
Household size			
1 member	24.6	15.0	9.6
2 members	28.0	28.0	21.7
3 members	21.2	24.7	24.7
4 members	19.6	23.8	30.4
5 members or more.....	6.6	8.5	13.7
Number of earners			
1 earner	49.6	30.3	39.1
2 earners	39.4	48.1	44.7
3 earners	8.7	16.0	12.3
4 earners or more	2.2	5.6	3.9
Town size			
up to 20,000 inhabitants	47.0	48.4	47.8
20,000 - 40,000	13.4	14.0	14.4
40,000 - 500,000	26.2	25.6	25.8
more than 500,000	13.5	12.0	12.0
Geographical area			
North	47.7	49.5	45.1
Centre	20.3	21.0	19.2
South and Islands	32.0	29.6	35.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income.

Households by characteristics of the dwelling
(per cent)

Characteristics	Households
Location of dwelling	
isolated area, countryside	6.0
town outskirts	26.9
between outskirts and town centre	35.5
town centre	25.2
other	6.5
Dwelling area	
upscale	20.2
run-down	4.5
neither upscale nor run-down	75.3
Dwelling rating	
Luxury/upscale	14.6
mid-range	60.4
modest	16.1
low-income	6.7
very low-income	2.2
Dwelling surface	
up to 60 sq.m.	14.8
60 - 80 sq.m.	25.0
80 - 100 sq.m.	30.0
100 - 120 sq.m.	14.1
more than 120 sq.m.	16.0
Total	100.0

Households by size
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	Household size						Average number of members
	1	2	3	4	5 or more	Total	
Gender							
male.....	12.8	29.9	24.3	24.5	8.5	100.0	2.88
female	51.9	23.4	14.1	8.2	2.4	100.0	1.87
Age							
up to 30	24.5	22.1	23.3	20.8	9.2	100.0	2.71
31 - 40	19.8	18.6	28.3	26.0	7.2	100.0	2.84
41 - 50	13.6	15.6	25.5	34.1	11.2	100.0	3.17
51 - 65	14.5	28.8	27.2	21.4	8.2	100.0	2.83
over 65	44.5	44.1	7.9	2.6	1.0	100.0	1.72
Education							
none	50.0	36.0	6.4	4.8	2.8	100.0	1.77
elementary school	34.6	37.5	14.1	8.9	4.9	100.0	2.13
middle school	17.5	23.0	25.3	25.1	9.0	100.0	2.88
high school	19.4	25.2	24.7	24.5	6.3	100.0	2.74
university	23.2	24.3	24.5	22.5	5.5	100.0	2.65
Branch of activity							
agriculture	13.3	17.3	23.8	26.4	19.2	100.0	3.24
industry	13.2	18.7	27.4	30.0	10.6	100.0	3.09
public administration	17.0	18.2	24.5	31.0	9.3	100.0	3.00
other sector	18.4	21.0	27.7	25.5	7.4	100.0	2.84
not employed.....	37.4	40.7	13.2	6.3	2.3	100.0	1.97
Work status							
Employee							
blue-collar worker	15.3	18.2	27.1	27.8	11.6	100.0	3.05
white-collar worker	17.2	21.7	26.0	27.5	7.7	100.0	2.88
manager, executive	15.8	20.4	30.5	27.6	5.5	100.0	2.87
total	16.2	19.9	26.9	27.6	9.3	100.0	2.96
Self-employed							
Entrepreneur, professional	19.1	18.8	21.4	31.4	9.4	100.0	2.96
other self-employed	11.6	15.6	29.0	32.1	11.7	100.0	3.21
total	14.9	17.0	25.7	31.8	10.7	100.0	3.10
Not employed							
retired	36.5	42.8	13.0	5.8	1.9	100.0	1.94
other	49.3	15.7	15.5	12.6	6.9	100.0	2.22
total	37.4	40.7	13.2	6.3	2.3	100.0	1.97
Number of earners							
1 earner	49.6	20.3	13.3	12.2	4.6	100.0	2.03
2 earners	-	45.3	25.4	22.9	6.3	100.0	2.92
3 earners	-	-	52.4	35.2	12.3	100.0	3.64
4 earners or more	-	-	-	63.7	36.3	100.0	4.52
Town size							
up to 20,000 inhabitants	22.3	28.3	21.9	21.2	6.3	100.0	2.62
20,000 - 40,000	18.0	27.6	24.2	21.5	8.6	100.0	2.78
40,000 - 500,000	26.4	28.9	19.1	18.6	7.0	100.0	2.54
more than 500,000.....	35.8	25.2	20.0	14.0	5.0	100.0	2.29
Geographical area							
North	25.8	31.1	22.1	16.8	4.2	100.0	2.44
Centre	29.7	25.6	21.9	18.2	4.5	100.0	2.43
South and Islands	19.7	24.7	19.4	24.6	11.6	100.0	2.87
Total	24.6	28.0	21.2	19.6	6.6	100.0	2.58

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income.

Households by number of earners
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	Number of earners					Average number of earners
	1	2	3	4	Total	
Gender						
male	42.9	44.9	9.8	2.3	100.0	1.72
female	65.1	26.8	6.1	2.0	100.0	1.45
Age						
up to 30	40.4	34.5	16.8	8.3	100.0	1.94
31 - 40	48.1	44.4	5.9	1.6	100.0	1.61
41 - 50	45.6	44.1	8.7	1.6	100.0	1.67
51 - 65	42.1	39.7	14.6	3.7	100.0	1.80
over 65	62.0	33.6	3.9	0.4	100.0	1.43
Education						
none	72.0	24.6	3.1	0.4	100.0	1.32
elementary school	56.4	35.6	7.1	0.9	100.0	1.53
middle school	47.3	39.6	9.9	3.1	100.0	1.69
high school	44.2	43.0	10.4	2.5	100.0	1.71
university	39.5	50.2	7.6	2.7	100.0	1.74
Branch of activity						
agriculture	39.7	48.8	7.8	3.7	100.0	1.76
industry	43.0	42.3	12.0	2.6	100.0	1.75
public administration	41.4	47.1	9.0	2.6	100.0	1.73
other sector	45.4	40.3	10.6	3.7	100.0	1.73
not employed.....	59.0	34.0	6.0	1.1	100.0	1.49
Work status						
Employee						
blue-collar worker	47.6	39.6	10.0	2.7	100.0	1.68
white-collar worker	38.9	46.4	11.1	3.6	100.0	1.80
manager, executive	33.0	57.0	8.3	1.7	100.0	1.79
total	42.5	44.2	10.4	3.0	100.0	1.74
Self-employed						
entrepreneur, professional	43.7	45.9	9.3	1.1	100.0	1.68
other self-employed	48.1	34.5	12.7	4.7	100.0	1.75
total	46.1	39.5	11.2	3.1	100.0	1.72
Not employed						
retired	57.4	35.4	6.3	1.0	100.0	1.51
other	78.7	16.7	2.8	1.9	100.0	1.28
total	59.0	34.0	6.0	1.1	100.0	1.49
Household size						
1 member	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	1.00
2 members	36.1	63.9	-	-	100.0	1.64
3 members	31.1	47.3	21.6	-	100.0	1.90
4 members	30.8	46.2	15.7	7.3	100.0	1.99
5 members or more.....	34.2	37.4	16.2	12.2	100.0	2.09
Town size						
up to 20,000 inhabitants	46.4	41.1	9.9	2.7	100.0	1.69
20,000 - 40,000	45.4	41.1	11.1	2.4	100.0	1.71
40,000 - 500,000	51.2	39.3	7.8	1.7	100.0	1.60
more than 500,000	62.1	32.2	4.2	1.5	100.0	1.45
Geographical area						
North	44.3	44.0	9.4	2.3	100.0	1.70
Centre	49.0	37.2	10.3	3.5	100.0	1.69
South and Islands	57.9	34.0	6.7	1.3	100.0	1.51
Total	49.6	39.4	8.7	2.2	100.0	1.64

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income.

Household income, expenditure and net wealth

Characteristics (*)	Income	Expenditure	Net wealth	Propensity to consume	Net wealth on income
	(€)			(per cent)	
Gender					
male	32,200	23,941	217,443	74.4	6.8
female	23,204	17,973	159,481	77.5	6.9
Age					
up to 30	28,821	22,295	139,736	77.4	4.8
31 - 40	30,213	22,456	157,309	74.3	5.2
41 - 50	33,870	25,468	216,256	75.2	6.4
51 - 65	35,187	25,819	261,886	73.4	7.4
over 65	21,173	16,364	179,130	77.3	8.5
Education					
none	13,446	10,985	75,315	81.7	5.6
elementary school	20,106	16,092	135,122	80.0	6.7
middle school	27,942	21,425	164,584	76.7	5.9
high school	36,356	27,336	268,331	75.2	7.4
university	54,233	35,128	423,059	64.8	7.8
Branch of activity					
agriculture	26,514	20,386	275,124	76.9	10.4
industry	33,277	24,379	186,072	73.3	5.6
public administration	35,539	26,162	212,254	73.6	6.0
other sector	35,642	26,130	232,129	73.3	6.5
not employed	22,390	17,611	181,387	78.7	8.1
Work status					
Employee					
blue-collar worker	24,080	19,892	92,440	82.6	3.8
white-collar worker	33,692	25,243	185,475	74.9	5.5
manager, executive.....	52,391	37,259	315,166	71.1	6.0
total	30,876	23,817	153,683	77.1	5.0
Self-employed					
entrepreneur, professional.....	58,611	34,965	554,345	59.7	9.5
other self-employed	36,710	26,318	314,084	71.7	8.6
total	46,358	30,127	419,929	65.0	9.1
Not employed					
retired	22,994	17,842	185,642	77.6	8.1
other	14,888	14,742	128,548	99.0	8.6
total.....	22,390	17,611	181,387	78.7	8.1
Household size					
1 member	18,750	15,304	127,601	81.6	6.8
2 members	28,533	21,246	208,508	74.5	7.3
3 members	34,283	25,862	231,557	75.4	6.8
4 members	37,756	26,962	237,285	71.4	6.3
5 members or more.....	33,544	25,118	220,904	74.9	6.6
Number of earners					
1 earner	20,666	17,691	156,995	85.6	7.6
2 earners	35,282	25,325	227,076	71.8	6.4
3 earners	46,352	29,439	290,936	63.5	6.3
4 earners or more	57,085	36,163	319,226	63.3	5.6
Household income					
up to €10.000	7,322	9,506	45,612	129.8	6.2
€10.000 - €20.000	15,345	14,462	82,102	94.2	5.4
€20.000 - €30.000	24,499	20,495	159,789	83.7	6.5
€30.000 - €40.000	34,511	26,167	231,411	75.8	6.7
more than €40.000	60,989	37,313	455,827	61.2	7.5
Town size					
up to 20,000 inhabitants	27,854	21,026	187,210	75.5	6.7
20,000 - 40,000.....	31,532	22,904	219,580	72.6	7.0
40,000 - 500,000.....	30,346	22,629	211,320	74.6	7.0
more than 500,000.....	31,446	24,293	202,696	77.3	6.4
Geographical area					
North	33,376	24,138	225,754	72.3	6.8
Centre	32,978	24,905	237,313	75.5	7.2
South and Islands	21,463	17,402	137,731	81.1	6.4
Total	29,483	22,138	199,935	75.1	6.8

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income.

Household income, expenditure and poverty indexes
(€, per cent)

Characteristics	Equivalent income	Per capita income	Equivalent expenditure	Poverty indexes (*)		
				Equivalent income	Per capita income	Equivalent expenditure
Gender						
male.....	17,220	11,646	12,813	13.1	16.7	7.3
female	16,375	11,248	12,308	13.6	16.1	8.0
Age						
under 18	14,469	8,171	11,240	21.4	31.2	10.6
18 - 30	15,996	10,504	12,078	16.2	19.5	10.1
31 - 40	17,731	11,999	12,965	12.8	18.8	6.6
41 - 50	17,194	11,449	13,102	13.3	16.7	7.4
51 - 65	18,817	13,280	13,688	9.4	9.7	5.5
over 65	16,388	12,942	12,206	7.9	4.5	6.2
Education						
none	13,479	8,225	10,528	20.5	25.8	12.4
elementary school	14,093	10,091	10,749	14.7	16.2	8.9
middle school	15,258	10,272	11,687	16.4	20.6	9.1
high school	20,308	13,916	14,915	6.7	8.9	3.3
university	28,655	20,327	19,208	1.8	2.3	1.6
Branch of activity						
agriculture	13,783	9,156	10,839	18.8	22.7	10.4
industry	19,007	12,943	13,536	8.2	11.6	4.6
public administration	21,491	14,748	15,174	4.5	5.5	2.4
other sector	20,602	14,236	14,934	5.8	8.8	4.1
not employed	14,880	10,096	11,492	17.2	20.5	9.8
Work status						
Employee						
blue-collar worker	14,645	9,904	11,410	11.9	16.0	7.7
white-collar worker	20,966	14,362	15,049	2.9	3.8	1.6
manager, executive	31,489	22,127	21,555	0.5	2.1	0.6
total	18,736	12,813	13,796	7.0	9.4	4.4
Self-employed						
entrepreneur, professional	31,400	22,090	19,281	3.2	5.9	1.5
other self-employed	19,805	13,390	14,166	9.8	14.3	5.0
total	24,392	16,832	16,190	7.2	11.0	3.6
Not employed						
retired	16,849	12,962	12,469	7.4	4.7	5.5
other	13,732	8,426	10,922	22.9	29.8	12.3
Total	14,880	10,096	11,492	17.2	20.5	9.8
Household size						
1 member	18,750	18,750	15,304	8.4	1.5	2.4
2 members	19,066	14,267	14,200	6.5	4.4	4.2
3 members	17,788	11,428	13,439	9.3	10.7	5.6
4 members	16,107	9,439	11,555	13.6	20.6	7.2
5 members or more	11,490	6,326	8,636	34.5	47.0	21.5
Number of earners						
1 earner	13,300	10,185	11,523	25.3	29.6	11.3
2 earners	18,572	12,077	13,341	7.1	9.3	5.6
3 earners	20,089	12,739	12,771	2.4	4.7	3.3
4 earners or more	20,776	12,632	13,146	0.4	3.7	8.5
Household income						
up to 20 million lire.....	4,769	3,934	6,497	81.2	67.8	41.9
20 - 40 million	9,365	7,004	8,955	30.0	39.7	12.7
40 - 60 million	13,627	9,592	11,417	2.3	7.9	4.4
60 - 80 million	17,712	11,788	13,563	0.0	0.2	2.1
more than 80 million	29,263	19,079	17,919	0.0	0.0	1.2
Town size						
up to 20,000 inhabitants	15,847	10,621	11,917	12.4	15.6	6.6
20,000 - 40,000.....	16,986	11,356	12,382	14.1	18.7	9.8
40,000 - 500,000.....	17,404	11,935	12,865	14.3	16.9	8.7
more than 500,000.....	18,953	13,750	14,623	14.5	16.0	7.2
Geographical area						
North	19,862	13,689	14,350	4.7	7.1	2.5
Centre	19,501	13,548	14,560	4.5	5.2	1.6
South and Islands	11,437	7,468	9,203	29.1	34.3	17.5
Total	16,786	11,441	12,553	13.4	16.4	7.7

(*) Share of individuals below the poverty line (½ of the median value).

Median values of household income and expenditure
(€)

Characteristics (*)	Income	Expenditure
Gender		
male.....	26,237	20,400
female	18,452	15,600
Age		
up to 30	23,600	19,380
31 - 40	25,877	19,580
41 - 50	28,807	22,200
51 - 65	29,503	21,600
over 65	17,100	13,704
Education		
none	12,154	9,600
elementary school	17,398	14,400
middle school	24,177	19,200
high school	31,641	24,000
university	45,366	30,300
Branch of activity		
agriculture	20,217	17,600
industry	27,574	21,500
public administration.....	31,176	22,800
other sector	29,533	21,870
not employed	18,452	14,700
Work status		
Employee		
blue-collar worker	21,249	18,000
white-collar worker	31,155	22,800
manager, executive	49,612	33,400
total	27,301	20,520
Self-employed		
entrepreneur, professional.....	41,602	30,250
other self-employed	30,992	22,800
total	34,481	26,000
Not employed		
retired	19,033	15,000
other	11,500	12,000
total	18,452	14,700
Household size		
1 member	15,300	13,200
2 members	23,453	18,000
3 members	31,017	22,500
4 members	32,363	23,520
5 members or more	27,052	21,088
Number of earners		
1 earner	17,008	15,600
2 earners	30,633	22,100
3 earners	41,840	26,600
4 earners or more	54,855	34,402
Household income		
up to €10.000	7,802	8,100
€10.000 - €20.000	15,458	13,800
€20.000 - €30.000.....	24,241	19,200
€30.000 - €40.000.....	34,357	25,000
more than €40.000	51,669	33,700
Town size		
up to 20,000 inhabitants	22,800	18,000
20,000 - 40,000	24,421	19,200
40,000 - 500,000	24,193	19,200
more than 500,000.....	25,495	20,400
Geographical area		
North	27,740	20,400
Centre	27,166	21,600
South and Islands	17,341	15,000
Total	23,833	19,000

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income.

Households by income
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	Household income (€ thousands)												Total	
	up to 5	5 - 7.5	7.5-10	10-12.5	12.5-15	15-17.5	17.5-20	20-22.5	22.5-25	25-30	30-35	35-40		over 40
Gender														
male	0.9	1.0	3.0	3.7	6.5	8.9	8.1	8.0	6.6	11.8	9.8	7.4	24.4	100.0
female	1.8	6.2	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	7.5	7.5	5.8	7.7	6.2	4.6	13.7	100.0
Age														
up to 30	3.8	0.4	6.9	5.1	5.9	6.6	10.4	8.2	4.4	9.4	8.6	8.7	21.6	100.0
31 - 40	1.3	1.5	2.2	3.5	6.6	10.4	7.1	8.1	6.8	13.4	11.5	7.2	20.5	100.0
41 - 50	1.1	1.0	2.9	2.9	5.4	7.1	7.4	5.9	7.0	11.9	11.3	7.0	28.9	100.0
51 - 65	1.2	2.0	2.8	3.3	4.7	6.4	6.0	7.8	6.1	11.1	9.6	8.7	30.3	100.0
over 65	0.5	5.5	9.7	10.9	12.4	12.7	9.7	9.1	6.3	7.5	4.2	3.3	8.1	100.0
Education														
none	1.7	14.1	19.9	16.6	16.4	10.4	8.3	4.4	2.9	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.8	100.0
elementary school	1.6	3.7	8.2	11.6	12.8	12.3	10.5	9.8	7.3	8.3	4.6	3.3	6.0	100.0
middle school	1.4	1.9	3.6	3.7	6.6	11.0	8.6	8.6	7.0	12.1	11.2	7.1	17.1	100.0
high school	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.5	3.7	5.6	6.1	7.2	6.5	12.9	10.4	9.7	33.7	100.0
university	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.8	2.4	3.8	3.1	9.1	9.8	8.1	59.0	100.0
Branch of activity														
agriculture	2.5	5.4	6.4	7.8	8.8	8.8	9.6	6.5	7.8	10.1	8.7	1.4	16.3	100.0
industry	0.7	0.4	2.0	3.7	5.7	8.9	7.8	7.5	5.8	14.5	9.7	8.9	24.4	100.0
public administration.....	0.5	0.2	1.9	1.2	3.8	8.2	5.4	6.3	7.0	11.7	13.2	8.3	32.4	100.0
other sector	1.0	0.9	3.0	2.2	5.9	6.5	7.8	7.4	6.1	9.9	11.1	7.5	30.7	100.0
not employed.....	1.7	5.3	8.6	9.7	10.6	11.0	8.8	8.9	6.4	8.4	5.4	4.5	10.9	100.0
Work status														
Employee														
blue-collar worker	0.6	1.3	4.9	5.2	8.7	12.2	10.9	9.7	6.9	13.8	9.9	5.8	10.0	100.0
white-collar worker	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.5	3.6	7.3	6.1	6.9	7.6	12.6	12.8	9.6	30.8	100.0
manager, executive	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.7	3.1	2.5	5.8	4.6	10.7	69.9	100.0
total	0.5	0.7	3.0	2.7	5.7	9.0	7.9	7.9	6.8	12.6	10.7	7.9	24.6	100.0
Self-employed														
entrepreneur, professional.	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.7	1.5	4.3	3.4	2.2	12.8	10.2	7.4	53.3	100.0
other self-employed	2.2	1.6	1.6	4.6	6.9	5.8	5.5	5.4	6.3	7.8	13.2	8.4	30.5	100.0
total	2.0	1.0	0.9	3.1	4.6	3.9	5.0	4.5	4.5	10.0	11.9	8.0	40.6	100.0
Not employed														
retired	0.4	4.9	8.0	9.1	10.8	11.3	8.9	9.5	6.6	8.9	5.7	4.6	11.3	100.0
other	18.0	10.1	15.3	18.0	7.4	6.3	6.9	2.4	4.1	2.2	1.5	2.1	5.7	100.0
total	1.7	5.3	8.6	9.7	10.6	11.0	8.8	8.9	6.4	8.4	5.4	4.5	10.9	100.0
Household size														
1 member	1.8	7.2	11.8	12.9	12.8	14.0	8.6	8.3	5.9	6.1	2.9	2.0	5.7	100.0
2 members	0.8	1.1	3.4	4.1	7.9	9.7	9.0	10.4	8.3	13.0	9.6	7.1	15.6	100.0
3 members	0.8	1.2	2.8	2.6	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.4	12.7	12.1	9.0	31.0	100.0
4 members	1.3	0.7	2.0	2.1	4.1	6.4	7.5	5.6	4.4	10.5	11.1	8.9	35.3	100.0
5 members or more	2.0	1.6	1.9	4.2	4.6	9.3	8.6	5.9	8.8	10.1	8.4	6.0	28.5	100.0
Number of earners														
1 earner	2.1	5.1	9.4	9.9	11.4	13.8	10.3	9.9	6.4	7.9	4.3	2.3	7.0	100.0
2 earners	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.6	4.6	5.7	6.5	6.8	7.3	14.7	13.4	10.1	28.0	100.0
3 earners	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	2.0	2.8	3.7	8.1	13.2	13.9	55.0	100.0
4 earners or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	5.6	4.5	6.6	81.2	100.0
Town size														
up to 20,000 inhabitants	1.0	3.1	5.3	5.9	8.3	10.1	8.3	7.2	6.6	10.4	8.5	6.0	19.3	100.0
20,000 - 40,000	1.3	2.1	5.3	5.8	6.3	9.3	7.4	8.1	5.6	10.5	9.6	6.0	22.7	100.0
40,000 - 500,000	1.1	2.2	4.3	5.7	7.9	8.8	7.5	8.3	6.0	10.1	8.5	7.9	21.7	100.0
more than 500,000	2.1	2.1	4.7	3.8	5.1	6.2	7.7	9.1	7.2	12.0	8.9	6.1	25.2	100.0
Geographical area														
North	0.4	1.2	2.5	4.2	6.0	8.1	7.4	7.4	6.2	11.2	10.5	8.3	26.6	100.0
Centre	0.6	1.0	2.7	3.7	4.6	7.6	6.5	9.7	7.1	14.1	8.7	6.8	26.9	100.0
South and Islands	2.7	5.7	10.1	8.8	11.5	11.6	9.4	7.4	6.2	7.4	6.0	3.7	9.4	100.0
Total	1.2	2.6	5.0	5.6	7.5	9.1	7.9	7.9	6.4	10.6	8.7	6.5	21.2	100.0

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income.

Household income by sources
(€, per cent)

Characteristics (*)	Pay roll employment	Self- employment	Transfers	Property	Total	Pay roll employment	Self- employment	Transfers	Property	Total
Gender										
male	13,710	5,420	6,716	6,354	32,200	42.6	16.8	20.9	19.7	100.0
female	8,041	2,457	7,452	5,254	23,204	34.7	10.6	32.1	22.6	100.0
Age										
up to 30	15,645	4,678	4,083	4,415	28,821	54.3	16.2	14.2	15.3	100.0
31 - 40	18,270	5,499	1,730	4,713	30,213	60.5	18.2	5.7	15.6	100.0
41 - 50	18,685	7,741	1,423	6,020	33,870	55.2	22.9	4.2	17.8	100.0
51 - 65	13,468	5,363	8,571	7,785	35,187	38.3	15.2	24.4	22.1	100.0
over 65	761	742	13,852	5,818	21,173	3.6	3.5	65.4	27.5	100.0
Education										
none	1,134	130	9,428	2,753	13,446	8.4	1.0	70.1	20.5	100.0
elementary school	3,693	1,357	10,412	4,644	20,106	18.4	6.7	51.8	23.1	100.0
middle school	13,083	4,449	5,319	5,090	27,942	46.8	15.9	19.0	18.2	100.0
high school	17,432	5,857	5,430	7,637	36,356	47.9	16.1	14.9	21.0	100.0
university	22,814	13,271	6,633	11,515	54,233	42.1	24.5	12.2	21.2	100.0
Branch of activity										
agriculture	11,734	6,677	2,550	5,553	26,514	44.3	25.2	9.6	20.9	100.0
industry	18,666	7,251	1,951	5,409	33,277	56.1	21.8	5.9	16.3	100.0
public administration	24,797	2,833	1,557	6,353	35,539	69.8	8.0	4.4	17.9	100.0
other sector	16,539	10,788	1,870	6,444	35,642	46.4	30.3	5.2	18.1	100.0
not employed	1,517	394	14,423	6,056	22,390	6.8	1.8	64.4	27.0	100.0
Work status										
Employee	18,710	327	1,584	3,459	24,080	77.7	1.4	6.6	14.4	
blue-collar worker	24,635	782	1,960	6,316	33,692	73.1	2.3	5.8	18.7	100.0
white-collar worker	39,425	1,381	1,785	9,801	52,391	75.3	2.6	3.4	18.7	100.0
manager, executive.....	23,187	623	1,770	5,296	30,876	75.1	2.0	5.7	17.2	100.0
total										100.0
Self-employed	6,506	39,252	1,678	11,174	58,611	11.1	67.0	2.9	19.1	
entrepreneur, professional.....	3,368	24,447	2,545	6,351	36,710	9.2	66.6	6.9	17.3	100.0
other self-employed	4,750	30,969	2,163	8,476	46,358	10.2	66.8	4.7	18.3	100.0
total										100.0
Not employed	1,508	399	14,980	6,108	22,994	6.6	1.7	65.1	26.6	
retired	1,627	333	7,515	5,413	14,888	10.9	2.2	50.5	36.4	100.0
other	1,517	394	14,423	6,056	22,390	6.8	1.8	64.4	27.0	100.0
total.....										100.0
Household size	5,504	2,387	6,212	4,648	18,750	29.4	12.7	33.1	24.8	
1 member	8,309	3,039	10,705	6,480	28,533	29.1	10.7	37.5	22.7	100.0
2 members	16,044	4,743	6,561	6,935	34,283	46.8	13.8	19.1	20.2	100.0
3 members	19,277	8,211	3,750	6,519	37,756	51.1	21.7	9.9	17.3	100.0
4 members	17,211	7,147	4,378	4,808	33,544	51.3	21.3	13.1	14.3	100.0
5 members or more.....										100.0
Number of earners	6,850	3,170	5,509	5,136	20,666	33.1	15.3	26.7	24.9	
1 earner	15,872	5,356	7,465	6,589	35,282	45.0	15.2	21.2	18.7	100.0
2 earners	19,549	7,816	11,406	7,581	46,352	42.2	16.9	24.6	16.4	100.0
3 earners	28,453	7,117	11,917	9,598	57,085	49.8	12.5	20.9	16.8	100.0
4 earners or more										100.0
Household income	1,584	170	4,161	1,407	7,322	21.6	2.3	56.8	19.2	
up to €10.000	5,590	896	6,121	2,738	15,345	36.4	5.8	39.9	17.8	100.0
€10.000 - €20.000	10,045	2,221	7,145	5,088	24,499	41.0	9.1	29.2	20.8	100.0
€20.000 - €30.000.....	16,182	4,464	6,973	6,891	34,511	46.9	12.9	20.2	20.0	100.0
€30.000 - €40.000.....	24,699	14,236	8,982	13,072	60,989	40.5	23.3	14.7	21.4	100.0
more than €40.000										100.0
Town size	11,050	4,248	7,118	5,437	27,854	39.7	15.3	25.6	19.5	
up to 20,000 inhabitants	10,920	6,789	7,395	6,428	31,532	34.6	21.5	23.5	20.4	100.0
20,000 - 40,000.....	13,030	4,421	6,673	6,222	30,346	42.9	14.6	22.0	20.5	100.0
40,000 - 500,000.....	14,354	3,454	6,373	7,264	31,446	45.6	11.0	20.3	23.1	100.0
more than 500,000.....										100.0
Geographical area	13,775	5,419	7,236	6,946	33,376	41.3	16.2	21.7	20.8	
North	13,385	4,543	7,485	7,566	32,978	40.6	13.8	22.7	22.9	100.0
Centre	8,468	3,184	6,147	3,664	21,463	39.5	14.8	28.6	17.1	100.0
South and Islands	1,134	130	9,428	2,753	13,446	42.6	16.8	20.9	19.7	100.0
Total	11,997	4,525	6,938	6,022	29,483	40.7	15.3	23.5	20.4	100.0

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income.

Mean income and shares of households by income tenths
(€, per cent)

Income tenths	Decile (€)	Share of households (per cent)	Mean income (€)
up to 1 st decile	16,023	26.0	11,335
from 1 st to 2 nd decile	20,883	16.0	18,442
from 2 nd to 3 rd decile	25,673	12.7	23,174
from 3 rd to 4 th decile	30,893	10.5	28,202
from 4 th to 5 th decile	36,166	8.8	33,310
from 5 th to 6 th decile	41,843	7.6	38,979
from 6 th to 7 th decile	49,612	6.5	45,237
from 7 th to 8 th decile	59,494	5.4	54,169
from 8 th to 9 th decile	82,491	4.3	68,422
over the 9 th decile	-	2.2	134,928

Table C4

Mean income and share of income by household tenths
(€, per cent)

Household tenths	Decile (€)	Share of income (per cent)	Mean income (€)
up to 1 st decile	10,517	2.6	7,686
from 1 st to 2 nd decile	14,400	4.3	12,644
from 2 nd to 3 rd decile	17,140	5.3	15,771
from 3 rd to 4 th decile	20,233	6.4	18,781
from 4 th to 5 th decile	23,833	7.5	21,936
from 5 th to 6 th decile	28,182	8.8	25,884
from 6 th to 7 th decile	33,417	10.4	30,755
from 7 th to 8 th decile	40,633	12.5	36,955
from 8 th to 9 th decile	52,798	15.5	45,721
over the 9 th decile	-	26.7	78,570

Table C5

Income distribution of households: comparison between 2002 and 2004
(per cent)

Fifths of households in 2000	Fifths of households in 2002					Total
	up to 1 st quintile	from 1 st to 2 nd quintile	from 2 nd to 3 rd quintile	from 3 rd to 4 th quintile	over the 4 th quintile	
up to 1 st quintile	67.3	21.4	5.2	3.4	2.7	100.0
from 1 st to 2 nd quintile	19.5	45.6	21.0	10.0	3.9	100.0
from 2 nd to 3 rd quintile	8.0	22.1	45.9	20.5	3.6	100.0
from 3 rd to 4 th quintile	3.9	8.1	18.0	46.3	23.7	100.0
over the 4 th quintile	1.3	2.8	9.0	20.7	66.2	100.0
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.0	100.0

Table C6

Income distribution of households: comparison between 2002 and 2004 (*)
(per cent)

Fifths of households in 2000	Fifths of households in 2002					Total
	up to 1 st quintile	from 1 st to 2 nd quintile	from 2 nd to 3 rd quintile	from 3 rd to 4 th quintile	over the 4 th quintile	
up to 1 st quintile	70.6	21.7	4.9	2.2	0.6	100.0
from 1 st to 2 nd quintile	20.1	47.4	20.3	8.1	4.2	100.0
from 2 nd to 3 rd quintile	5.7	24.3	47.6	20.2	2.3	100.0
from 3 rd to 4 th quintile	2.3	5.2	21.8	47.9	22.7	100.0
over the 4 th quintile	1.4	1.4	5.5	21.5	70.2	100.0
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0

(*) Households with unchanged composition.

Individual income by characteristics of earner and source
(€)^(*)

Characteristics	Income from pay roll employment	Income from self-employ.	Labour income	Transfers	Labour income and transfers	Property income	Individual income
Gender							
male	16,414	23,557	18,377	11,350	16,616	6,880	21,013
female	13,158	15,534	13,720	8,248	11,493	5,470	14,190
Age							
up to 30 years	11,311	14,878	11,957	2,941	11,119	4,101	11,960
31 to 40	15,103	20,237	16,255	2,504	15,958	4,873	18,550
41 to 50	16,261	23,166	18,100	3,807	17,763	6,345	21,708
51 to 65	17,500	21,480	18,809	11,281	15,964	7,833	21,214
over 65	16,471	24,717	23,522	10,411	10,822	6,292	15,041
Education							
none	10,824	12,409	10,947	7,600	7,830	2,979	9,571
elementary school	11,831	14,484	12,609	9,150	10,138	5,235	13,419
middle school	13,455	18,026	14,476	9,912	13,776	5,471	16,862
high school	15,571	20,946	16,899	12,400	16,823	7,922	21,117
university degree	22,111	33,976	26,153	15,389	25,609	11,129	31,958
Branch of activity							
agriculture	9,356	14,160	10,905	3,585	11,496	6,268	14,093
industry	14,686	26,586	16,959	1,856	17,054	5,987	19,849
public administration	17,149	24,497	17,860	1,595	17,951	6,538	21,401
other sector	14,888	19,905	16,734	1,473	16,825	6,654	20,007
not employed	5,478	7,242	6,381	10,537	10,580	6,307	15,077
Work status							
Employee							
blue-collar worker	12,406	7,660	12,421	1,934	12,561	3,892	14,218
white-collar worker	16,222	4,450	16,257	1,145	16,310	6,397	19,347
manager, executive.....	28,053	14,691	28,171	-1,530	28,063	10,110	34,396
total	15,252	6,128	15,284	1,374	15,366	5,665	17,985
Self-employed							
entrepreneur, professional.....	17,028	30,125	31,028	1,551	31,141	11,352	38,018
other self-employed	7,673	16,686	16,938	5,038	17,294	6,637	20,846
total	12,233	22,010	22,518	3,631	22,778	8,646	27,647
Not employed							
retired	7,980	9,744	9,360	11,036	11,178	6,516	15,328
other	4,941	2,175	4,228	5,505	5,446	5,542	13,029
total.....	5,478	7,242	6,381	10,537	10,580	6,307	15,077
Household size							
1 member	17,548	28,228	20,209	9,304	14,207	4,936	18,750
2 members	15,556	23,933	17,393	10,221	13,475	6,794	17,405
3 members	15,150	16,506	15,647	9,857	14,381	7,219	18,000
4 members	14,608	22,055	16,440	9,586	15,681	6,777	18,938
5 members or more.....	13,278	18,720	14,650	8,669	13,718	5,444	16,013
Number of earners							
1 earner	16,864	24,558	18,940	10,522	15,636	5,511	20,666
2 earners	15,237	21,617	16,667	9,301	14,349	6,825	17,641
3 earners	12,895	17,499	14,167	9,724	12,924	7,886	15,451
4 earners or more	12,439	10,728	12,240	8,905	11,597	9,673	13,940
Town size							
up to 20,000 inhabitants	14,171	19,395	15,497	9,212	13,280	5,624	16,485
from 20,000 to 40,000.....	14,081	23,276	16,930	9,970	14,692	6,793	18,440
from 40,000 to 500,000.....	15,327	23,737	17,075	10,265	15,066	6,671	18,917
more than 500,000.....	18,771	18,714	18,906	11,273	16,810	7,874	21,659
Geographical area							
North	15,777	23,951	17,681	10,536	15,571	7,121	19,639
Centre	16,072	20,514	17,331	10,094	15,090	7,847	19,533
South and Islands	12,901	16,265	13,797	8,541	11,796	4,070	14,176
Total	15,080	20,999	16,555	9,793	14,355	6,345	18,001

(*) A minus sign indicates the value is significant.

Composition of household consumption
(€, percentages)

Characteristics (*)	Durables	Non-durables	Household consumption	Durables	Non-durables	Household consumption
Gender						
male	2,040	21,900	23,941	8.5	91.5	100.0
female	953	17,020	17,973	5.3	94.7	100.0
Age						
up to 30 years	2,657	19,638	22,295	11.9	88.1	100.0
31 to 40	2,235	20,221	22,456	10.0	90.0	100.0
41 to 50	2,322	23,147	25,468	9.1	90.9	100.0
51 to 65	2,019	23,800	25,819	7.8	92.2	100.0
over 65	433	15,932	16,364	2.6	97.4	100.0
Education						
none	221	10,764	10,985	2.0	98.0	100.0
elementary school	612	15,480	16,092	3.8	96.2	100.0
middle school	1,644	19,781	21,425	7.7	92.3	100.0
high school	2,656	24,680	27,336	9.7	90.3	100.0
university degree	3,399	31,730	35,128	9.7	90.3	100.0
Branch of activity						
agriculture	1,671	18,715	20,386	8.2	91.8	100.0
industry	2,395	21,984	24,379	9.8	90.2	100.0
public administration.....	2,481	23,682	26,162	9.5	90.5	100.0
other sector	2,618	23,512	26,130	10.0	90.0	100.0
not employed.....	616	16,995	17,611	3.5	96.5	100.0
Work status						
Employee						
blue-collar worker	1,829	18,063	19,892	9.2	90.8	100.0
white-collar worker	2,183	23,061	25,243	8.6	91.4	100.0
manager, executive.....	4,611	32,648	37,259	12.4	87.6	100.0
total	2,233	21,584	23,817	9.4	90.6	100.0
Self-employed						
Sole proprietor, member of arts or professions	3,079	31,886	34,965	8.8	91.2	100.0
other self-employed	3,370	22,948	26,318	12.8	87.2	100.0
total	3,242	26,886	30,127	10.8	89.2	100.0
Not employed						
retired	642	17,200	17,842	3.6	96.4	100.0
other	296	14,447	14,742	2.0	98.0	100.0
total	616	16,995	17,611	3.5	96.5	100.0
Household size						
1 member	770	14,534	15,304	5.0	95.0	100.0
2 members	1,549	19,697	21,246	7.3	92.7	100.0
3 members	2,506	23,356	25,862	9.7	90.3	100.0
4 members	2,248	24,714	26,962	8.3	91.7	100.0
5 members or more	1,773	23,344	25,118	7.1	92.9	100.0
Number of earners						
1 earner	1,027	16,665	17,691	5.8	94.2	100.0
2 earners	2,224	23,101	25,325	8.8	91.2	100.0
3 earners	2,861	26,578	29,439	9.7	90.3	100.0
4 earners or more	3,404	32,759	36,163	9.4	90.6	100.0
Household income						
up to €10.000	334	9,159	9,493	3.5	96.5	100.0
€10.000 - €20.000	639	13,824	14,463	4.4	95.6	100.0
€20.000 - €30.000	1,418	19,076	20,495	6.9	93.1	100.0
€30.000 - €40.000	2,550	23,617	26,167	9.7	90.3	100.0
more than €40.000	3,550	33,763	37,313	9.5	90.5	100.0
Town size						
up to 20,000 inhabitants	1,711	19,316	21,026	8.1	91.9	100.0
from 20,000 to 40,000	1,819	21,085	22,904	7.9	92.1	100.0
from 40,000 to 500,000	1,914	20,715	22,629	8.5	91.5	100.0
more than 500,000	1,219	23,074	24,293	5.0	95.0	100.0
Geographical area						
North	1,960	22,177	24,138	8.1	91.9	100.0
Centre	1,814	23,091	24,905	7.3	92.7	100.0
South and Islands	1,277	16,125	17,402	7.3	92.7	100.0
Total.....	1,712	20,426	22,138	7.7	92.3	100.0

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Households by net wealth
(percentage of households)

Characteristics (*)	Net wealth (thousands of €)										Total
	up to 10	from 10 to 20	from 20 to 30	from 30 to 40	from 40 to 50	from 50 to 75	from 75 to 100	from 100 to 150	from 150 to 200	more than 200	
Gender											
male	18.1	4.0	2.9	2.1	2.0	5.8	5.5	12.0	11.4	36.2	100.0
female	21.6	6.9	2.9	3.6	2.3	6.8	6.8	11.7	9.9	27.6	100.0
Age											
up to 30 years	33.4	5.0	1.9	2.6	1.2	7.8	3.5	10.5	10.7	23.4	100.0
31 to 40	25.4	5.9	3.6	2.5	2.5	4.8	5.9	11.1	11.0	27.4	100.0
41 to 50	20.0	5.8	2.9	2.6	1.7	4.8	4.4	9.9	10.8	37.2	100.0
51 to 65	12.4	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.9	5.3	5.0	11.8	11.7	44.8	100.0
over 65	16.5	5.2	3.1	3.0	2.4	8.3	8.3	14.5	10.5	28.2	100.0
Education											
none	27.6	6.1	4.6	7.3	4.1	12.2	10.6	9.2	10.6	7.8	100.0
elementary school	21.9	4.3	2.9	2.3	2.1	8.7	8.2	16.2	10.8	22.6	100.0
middle school	24.2	4.4	3.2	2.6	2.0	5.4	5.9	12.3	11.5	28.4	100.0
high school	11.8	6.4	2.3	2.0	1.5	4.1	3.3	9.7	10.8	48.1	100.0
university degree	5.5	2.6	2.1	1.0	2.2	3.6	3.2	7.1	10.1	62.6	100.0
Branch of activity											
agriculture	34.4	2.1	1.7	1.1	3.1	6.7	2.3	11.4	8.4	28.8	100.0
industry	21.9	5.8	3.5	2.3	2.1	5.7	5.6	11.4	10.5	31.1	100.0
public administration	16.2	5.5	1.9	2.9	2.5	5.7	4.5	11.0	11.2	38.6	100.0
other sector	20.6	4.4	3.1	2.0	1.6	4.1	4.4	9.1	11.0	39.6	100.0
not employed	16.8	4.6	2.9	2.8	2.1	7.4	7.5	14.0	11.3	30.5	100.0
Work status											
Employee											
blue-collar worker	38.1	5.5	3.2	3.2	2.0	6.5	5.4	11.5	9.7	14.8	100.0
white-collar worker	15.2	6.0	3.1	2.2	1.7	4.6	4.5	11.1	12.9	38.6	100.0
manager, executive	7.5	3.8	1.6	1.7	3.3	2.3	4.6	7.6	9.3	58.5	100.0
total	25.2	5.6	3.0	2.6	2.0	5.3	5.0	11.0	11.1	29.3	100.0
Self-employed											
Sole proprietor, m. of profess....	2.5	5.1	1.3	0.6	1.1	4.3	2.4	7.0	8.7	67.0	100.0
other self-employed	6.7	1.8	3.4	1.7	3.4	5.6	5.4	10.4	10.2	51.4	100.0
total	4.8	3.3	2.5	1.2	2.4	5.0	4.1	8.9	9.5	58.3	100.0
Not employed											
retired	15.0	4.4	3.1	2.9	2.0	7.6	7.6	14.5	11.4	31.5	100.0
other	39.4	6.8	0.5	2.3	2.9	5.9	6.2	7.2	10.5	18.5	100.0
total	16.8	4.6	2.9	2.8	2.1	7.4	7.5	14.0	11.3	30.5	100.0
Household size											
1 member	26.7	8.4	3.3	3.0	2.4	6.5	6.7	11.1	10.0	21.9	100.0
2 members	16.0	4.5	3.2	2.1	1.7	7.4	6.4	14.2	10.2	34.3	100.0
3 members	15.6	3.5	2.5	2.1	2.5	4.0	5.0	10.7	12.3	41.7	100.0
4 members	15.1	3.2	2.6	3.5	1.8	5.2	4.9	12.4	12.2	39.1	100.0
5 members or more	27.3	2.7	2.0	1.2	1.5	8.8	6.4	8.1	10.0	32.2	100.0
Number of earners											
1 earner	25.2	6.7	3.0	3.0	2.4	6.9	6.0	11.5	10.3	25.0	100.0
2 earners	14.0	3.0	3.2	2.0	2.1	6.1	5.8	13.1	11.2	39.4	100.0
3 earners	11.1	3.3	1.3	2.3	0.6	1.7	4.3	9.9	12.4	53.0	100.0
4 earners or more	5.8	1.5	1.4	1.7	0.2	6.3	9.4	8.3	16.9	48.4	100.0
Town size											
up to 20,000 inhabitants	17.4	4.2	2.8	3.6	2.6	7.9	7.0	14.0	10.9	29.6	100.0
from 20,000 to 40,000	19.4	3.6	3.2	2.3	2.0	6.9	6.0	11.5	12.1	33.0	100.0
from 40,000 to 500,000	21.9	5.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	4.3	4.9	11.0	11.6	36.0	100.0
more than 500,000	19.4	7.5	4.2	1.2	1.5	2.7	3.7	7.2	8.9	43.7	100.0
Geographical area											
North	18.2	4.8	2.9	1.8	1.7	4.8	5.0	12.0	11.3	37.4	100.0
Centre	13.7	5.3	3.2	1.5	1.5	3.1	5.0	10.3	11.7	44.9	100.0
South and Islands	23.9	4.7	2.7	4.2	3.0	10.0	7.8	12.8	10.0	20.9	100.0
Total	19.1	4.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	6.1	5.9	11.9	11.0	33.6	100.0

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Median values of household net wealth
(€)

Characteristics (*)	Real assets	Financial assets	Total assets	Net wealth (*)
Gender				
male	132,500	7,307	151,000	139,500
female	92,250	5,000	101,050	98,482
Age				
up to 30 years	77,000	4,500	81,500	68,855
31 to 40	108,000	7,000	124,000	99,197
41 to 50	133,000	7,000	153,000	140,000
51 to 65	157,000	10,000	181,000	176,000
over 65	100,500	5,000	108,467	107,460
Education				
none	47,000	800	50,200	50,200
elementary school	91,500	4,628	100,000	100,000
middle school	105,500	6,000	122,800	109,000
high school	184,000	10,000	202,000	187,150
university degree	260,000	20,000	308,380	282,729
Branch of activity				
agriculture	85,000	3,000	92,324	82,600
industry	115,000	7,000	128,000	113,353
public administration	151,500	8,000	165,000	147,000
other sector	150,200	7,000	162,000	152,500
not employed	105,000	5,238	121,654	120,000
Work status				
Employee				
blue-collar worker	46,000	4,000	55,000	40,000
white-collar worker	150,300	8,000	165,000	153,800
manager, executive	233,000	21,000	265,000	257,871
total	105,000	6,513	120,000	105,000
Self-employed				
Sole proprietor, member of arts or professions	285,200	21,927	319,320	308,000
other self-employed	202,100	9,868	217,000	201,200
total	231,000	13,000	260,000	247,000
Not employed				
retired	112,000	6,000	126,000	125,000
other	41,000	0	41,000	41,000
total	105,000	5,238	121,654	120,000
Household size				
1 member	70,000	5,000	77,500	74,520
2 members	122,000	7,667	135,500	131,000
3 members	151,500	8,000	171,515	160,000
4 members	153,500	8,000	166,000	153,500
5 members or more	104,000	4,600	114,200	101,425
Number of earners				
1 earner	81,700	5,000	94,000	85,000
2 earners	151,000	9,000	161,000	151,655
3 earners	201,000	10,500	218,500	212,500
4 earners or more	203,000	10,000	213,700	194,603
Household income				
up to €10.000	4,000	0	10,500	10,500
€10.000 - €20.000	50,200	3,000	55,500	51,000
€20.000 - €30.000	123,500	7,000	138,550	132,384
€30.000 - €40.000	185,000	10,308	204,000	190,717
more than €40.000	285,000	20,000	321,000	310,000
Town size				
up to 20,000 inhabitants	105,000	7,000	122,000	112,500
from 20,000 to 40,000	125,000	6,658	136,290	127,500
from 40,000 to 500,000	134,000	6,500	150,500	140,000
more than 500,000	152,500	7,000	172,000	160,644
Geographical area				
North	133,000	10,000	153,500	143,613
Centre	170,000	8,000	185,000	176,200
South and Islands	80,000	2,833	83,500	80,000
Total	121,000	7,000	133,500	125,100

(*) Net household wealth comprises the total amount of all real assets (property, businesses and valuables), financial assets (deposits, government securities, shares, etc.) net of any financial liabilities (mortgages and other debts).

Household real estate and other real assets
(€)

Characteristics (*)	Real estate	Business equity	Valuables	Total real assets	Memorandum:		
					Means of transport	Furniture	Total durables
Gender							
male	174,465	25,077	5,071	204,612	9,891	12,089	21,980
female	134,311	9,472	3,881	147,664	4,956	9,587	14,543
Age							
up to 30 years	123,367	12,817	3,052	139,236	9,948	9,313	19,261
31 to 40	127,139	23,314	4,003	154,456	11,474	12,570	24,045
41 to 50	161,998	41,062	5,331	208,391	10,280	13,214	23,494
51 to 65	214,178	21,067	5,978	241,223	10,249	12,964	23,214
over 65	152,431	4,070	4,064	160,565	3,074	8,240	11,314
Education							
none	69,421	1,426	1,391	72,238	1,293	5,380	6,672
elementary school	117,117	4,834	2,697	124,647	4,014	7,321	11,335
middle school	132,598	20,816	3,602	157,016	8,451	10,718	19,169
high school	213,801	31,140	6,364	251,304	12,092	14,246	26,338
university degree	332,815	44,422	12,739	389,976	14,862	21,121	35,983
Branch of activity							
agriculture	182,526	86,327	6,088	274,942	13,602	11,100	24,702
industry	141,218	32,881	4,084	178,184	10,862	12,012	22,874
public administration	185,219	8,823	6,100	200,142	10,409	14,232	24,641
other sector	174,346	42,705	5,549	222,600	12,005	14,119	26,124
not employed	157,947	1,844	4,027	163,818	4,168	8,545	12,713
Work status							
Employee							
blue-collar worker	87,731	1,371	2,461	91,563	7,847	9,054	16,901
white-collar worker	165,671	3,095	5,489	174,255	10,554	13,371	23,925
manager, executive.....	267,437	9,633	8,903	285,973	17,686	19,956	37,641
total	138,429	2,871	4,383	145,684	9,926	11,946	21,871
Self-employed							
entrepreneur, professional	336,471	177,808	12,732	527,011	20,926	24,105	45,031
other self-employed	199,926	108,262	4,222	312,410	12,163	12,723	24,886
total	260,080	138,900	7,971	406,951	16,024	17,737	33,761
Not employed							
retired	161,562	1,894	3,847	167,303	4,244	8,649	12,893
other	113,049	1,223	6,258	120,530	3,233	7,245	10,478
total.....	157,947	1,844	4,027	163,818	4,168	8,545	12,713
Household size							
1 member	104,175	7,421	3,702	115,297	4,302	8,219	12,521
2 members	173,741	12,537	5,033	191,311	7,326	11,209	18,536
3 members	187,281	22,315	4,900	214,496	10,638	13,182	23,820
4 members	192,096	35,372	5,319	232,787	11,372	13,163	24,535
5 members or more.....	162,550	50,790	4,705	218,046	12,206	12,100	24,306
Number of earners							
1 earner	127,603	12,916	4,208	144,726	5,986	9,797	15,783
2 earners	183,199	26,307	5,044	214,551	10,075	12,815	22,889
3 earners	239,245	30,621	6,201	276,068	12,881	13,152	26,034
4 earners or more	265,196	40,815	4,192	310,203	14,971	12,181	27,152
Real net wealth							
up to €20,000	1,621	244	1,806	3,671	4,705	7,178	11,883
€20,000 - €50,000	23,033	3,377	3,110	29,520	6,195	8,132	14,327
€50,000 - €100,000	68,138	4,340	2,613	75,091	5,443	8,542	13,985
€100,000 - €200,000	130,484	6,892	3,534	140,910	7,742	10,503	18,246
more than €200,000	363,415	53,408	8,693	425,516	13,033	16,574	29,606
Town size							
up to 20,000 inhabitants	152,803	20,712	3,610	177,125	8,266	10,585	18,851
from 20,000 to 40,000	170,016	33,697	5,484	209,197	8,071	13,621	21,692
from 40,000 to 500,000	171,499	18,924	5,239	195,663	8,700	11,265	19,965
more than 500,000	170,131	8,759	6,750	185,641	8,611	11,802	20,413
Geographical area							
North	179,363	25,685	4,786	209,834	9,079	11,613	20,692
Centre	198,285	17,952	5,389	221,626	9,546	11,577	21,123
South and Islands	114,135	13,967	4,169	132,271	6,661	10,760	17,422
Total	162,336	20,363	4,711	187,410	8,400	11,333	19,733

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Household holding of real estate
(percentage of households)

Characteristics (*)	None	Principal residence	Other dwellings	Other buildings	Agricultural land	Non-agricultural land
Gender						
male	27.2	68.8	14.2	5.6	9.8	1.7
female	31.9	66.3	9.7	3.3	6.8	0.8
Age						
up to 30 years	46.1	52.1	8.5	3.6	7.5	1.3
31 to 40	38.3	56.8	8.8	4.3	5.8	1.9
41 to 50	31.5	64.5	12.4	5.7	7.0	1.4
51 to 65	19.6	76.5	19.8	7.2	11.9	1.6
over 65	23.3	75.0	11.1	3.3	10.4	0.9
Education						
none	29.2	68.8	2.4	1.0	10.5	0.1
elementary school	28.4	69.9	8.2	3.8	12.1	1.4
middle school	34.8	61.8	9.6	4.8	7.1	1.0
high school	24.1	71.7	18.6	6.2	8.6	2.2
university degree	15.9	77.9	30.1	7.8	7.7	1.8
Branch of activity						
agriculture	37.6	54.7	11.1	10.0	25.4	4.7
industry	33.4	63.0	11.4	4.3	6.7	1.9
public administration	25.7	69.9	15.5	4.6	10.0	1.0
other sector	34.8	60.8	13.2	7.8	5.1	1.6
not employed.....	23.3	74.7	12.6	3.6	10.5	0.9
Work status						
Employee						
blue-collar worker	45.8	51.6	6.1	1.5	5.7	1.2
white-collar worker	27.3	69.8	13.2	4.0	6.7	1.5
manager, executive.....	18.4	75.6	25.9	3.8	7.0	1.1
total	35.1	61.8	11.0	2.8	6.3	1.3
Self-employed						
Sole proprietor, member of arts or professions.....	19.8	69.9	27.8	14.8	15.0	3.7
other self-employed	23.8	69.3	14.1	17.9	12.4	2.7
total	22.0	69.5	20.1	16.5	13.5	3.2
Not employed						
retired	21.4	76.7	12.9	3.6	10.9	0.9
other	47.3	50.1	8.6	3.7	5.0	1.6
total	23.3	74.7	12.6	3.6	10.5	0.9
Household size						
1 member	39.1	58.5	6.7	1.7	4.6	0.9
2 members	24.8	71.9	14.5	4.1	10.1	1.4
3 members	24.5	72.1	15.8	7.8	8.9	2.0
4 members	23.0	72.9	15.4	6.8	11.5	1.1
5 members or more.....	35.3	59.9	11.5	5.7	12.2	2.6
Number of earners						
1 earner	36.1	60.5	9.0	3.2	6.3	1.3
2 earners	22.6	73.9	15.3	5.8	10.6	1.5
3 earners	17.1	80.6	21.7	9.7	13.3	1.7
4 earners or more	13.6	84.9	20.4	9.9	20.1	2.3
Real net wealth						
up to €20.000	95.3	2.9	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.1
€20.000 - €50.000	45.8	45.8	6.0	0.8	6.3	1.3
€50.000 - €100.000	10.5	86.1	3.8	1.9	11.2	0.5
€100.000 - €200.000.....	2.4	93.6	9.1	4.2	9.8	1.2
more than €200.000	1.2	95.9	28.8	11.0	13.9	2.9
Town size						
up to 20,000 inhabitants	25.3	71.1	13.3	5.9	14.0	1.8
from 20,000 to 40,000.....	27.6	68.8	13.5	6.5	7.6	0.8
from 40,000 to 500,000.....	31.6	65.7	12.5	3.9	4.4	1.5
more than 500,000.....	35.3	61.3	11.4	2.0	1.4	0.5
Geographical area						
North	29.2	67.0	15.9	4.7	6.6	1.5
Centre	24.0	72.6	13.8	4.6	7.4	0.8
South and Islands	30.6	66.7	7.6	5.5	13.4	1.6
Total	28.6	68.1	12.8	4.9	8.9	1.4

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Financial assets held by households at the end of 2004
(percentage of households)

Characteristics (*)	Bank deposits	PO deposits	Total deposits	CDs and repos	PO savings certificates	Italian government securities	Bonds and mutual funds	Shares	Managed savings	Foreign securities	Loans to co-operatives
Gender											
male.....	81.0	18.0	88.2	1.6	6.2	7.2	13.1	8.3	2.0	1.4	1.6
female	67.4	20.6	80.6	0.7	4.4	7.8	9.0	4.6	1.1	0.4	1.5
Age											
up to 30 years	77.9	15.4	84.4	0.8	3.2	5.5	4.8	2.7	0.3	0.2	1.6
31 to 40	83.4	16.3	88.5	0.7	6.4	4.6	12.1	6.5	2.3	0.6	1.4
41 to 50	83.2	17.1	89.1	1.4	6.7	6.4	13.4	9.2	1.3	1.4	2.2
51 to 65	83.6	18.3	90.4	1.9	5.5	9.8	16.5	10.4	2.6	2.2	1.5
over 65	62.1	22.8	78.5	1.3	5.2	8.3	8.5	4.5	1.4	0.4	1.2
Education											
none	30.1	28.0	55.9	0.7	4.6	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
elementary school	64.0	20.7	77.4	1.0	5.0	6.7	5.3	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.2
middle school	79.5	17.8	87.5	1.2	5.4	6.4	10.2	5.6	1.2	1.1	1.4
high school	90.6	18.0	95.0	1.6	6.9	9.2	19.5	12.4	2.7	1.2	2.3
university degree	96.2	12.9	98.2	2.1	5.8	12.3	23.0	18.4	5.7	3.5	1.6
Branch of activity											
agriculture	70.9	16.9	79.9	4.3	7.9	3.9	8.2	2.2	0.6	0.0	1.0
industry	83.4	17.5	89.3	1.3	5.8	6.7	12.4	8.5	1.6	0.9	1.5
public administration	86.8	21.9	95.4	1.4	6.7	7.4	14.7	8.4	1.9	1.2	1.1
other sector	85.3	13.9	89.0	0.8	4.9	6.3	13.8	9.9	2.2	1.9	2.6
not employed	66.0	20.9	79.5	1.3	5.5	8.4	9.9	5.0	1.6	0.8	1.3
Work status											
Employee											
blue-collar worker	74.5	19.7	83.6	0.6	4.8	3.6	5.2	2.8	0.7	0.5	1.0
white-collar worker	88.5	17.5	94.3	0.8	6.6	7.4	15.9	9.8	1.4	1.4	1.9
manager, executive.....	96.6	16.3	98.3	4.2	7.2	16.2	28.1	20.3	5.2	3.8	2.4
total	82.7	18.5	89.7	1.0	5.8	6.4	12.0	7.5	1.4	1.2	1.5
Self-employed											
Sole proprietor, m. of professions	94.7	12.4	95.4	3.8	7.7	8.0	24.8	19.3	4.7	3.1	3.6
other self-employed	86.1	14.1	89.7	1.3	4.2	6.8	11.7	7.4	2.1	0.4	1.5
total	89.9	13.4	92.2	2.4	5.8	7.3	17.5	12.7	3.2	1.6	2.4
Not employed											
retired	67.9	21.7	81.9	1.4	5.6	8.8	10.5	5.3	1.8	0.9	1.4
other	42.8	10.7	50.1	0.3	4.4	3.8	2.5	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
total.....	66.0	20.9	79.5	1.3	5.5	8.4	9.9	5.0	1.6	0.8	1.3
Household size											
1 member	65.3	17.4	78.6	0.5	2.9	6.7	7.4	3.9	1.5	0.6	1.3
2 members	77.1	18.9	87.1	1.7	6.2	8.5	13.1	7.2	2.1	0.7	1.8
3 members	84.6	17.4	89.7	1.8	6.5	8.6	15.3	9.2	2.7	1.5	2.1
4 members	84.8	21.5	91.2	1.7	7.7	6.1	13.3	9.5	0.9	1.8	1.3
5 members or more.....	71.3	19.5	80.0	0.3	4.7	4.3	8.5	6.1	0.5	1.2	0.3
Number of earners											
1 earner	69.4	17.5	80.8	0.8	3.9	5.7	8.3	4.4	1.3	0.7	1.0
2 earners	83.1	19.4	89.9	1.8	7.6	8.4	15.3	9.6	2.5	1.4	2.1
3 earners	87.5	22.1	93.4	2.3	6.8	11.0	15.7	11.5	1.2	1.9	2.4
4 earners or more	92.1	22.3	98.3	0.5	6.8	11.5	15.8	7.1	0.8	1.4	0.7
Household income											
up to €10.000	31.9	19.9	48.4	0.2	2.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
€10.000 - €20.000	62.9	20.7	78.3	0.4	3.9	3.3	3.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.8
€20.000 - €30.000	83.9	19.0	91.7	0.7	6.7	6.9	10.6	4.0	0.9	0.7	1.5
€30.000 - €40.000	92.3	17.9	96.5	2.1	7.1	9.3	17.7	9.9	3.0	1.7	2.6
more than €40.000	95.9	15.8	97.7	3.4	7.1	14.7	26.3	20.2	4.6	2.8	2.6
Town size											
up to 20,000 inhabitants	76.0	22.5	86.8	1.0	6.9	7.5	12.0	7.2	1.8	0.9	0.9
from 20,000 to 40,000	77.6	19.3	86.8	1.9	6.1	7.7	12.7	6.6	1.2	1.1	3.6
from 40,000 to 500,000	78.4	15.2	85.6	1.9	4.5	7.4	13.2	7.4	1.7	1.2	2.3
more than 500,000	76.3	11.9	82.5	0.7	3.3	6.3	8.2	7.1	2.2	1.4	0.5
Geographical area											
North	91.7	15.4	96.0	1.7	5.3	11.0	18.7	11.3	2.6	1.9	2.3
Centre	79.6	18.7	87.7	1.4	7.2	7.8	9.9	6.2	2.0	0.6	2.2
South and Islands	53.1	23.8	69.6	0.7	5.2	1.6	3.0	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.0
Total	76.9	18.8	85.9	1.3	5.7	7.4	11.9	7.2	1.8	1.1	1.5

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Financial assets ever held by households
(percentage of households)

Characteristics (*)	Bank deposits	PO deposits	Total deposits	CDs and repos	PO savings certificates	Italian government securities	Bonds and mutual funds	Shares	Managed savings	Foreign securities	Loans to co-operatives
Gender											
male.....	85.4	21.5	90.7	6.8	11.9	23.7	18.6	0.0	3.0	2.0	1.9
female	72.2	24.7	83.7	3.4	10.6	21.5	13.6	0.0	1.3	0.6	1.6
Age											
up to 30 years	80.8	18.1	85.9	4.2	7.8	12.1	9.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.2
31 to 40	86.2	19.6	90.0	3.3	10.1	13.9	17.4	0.0	2.7	0.8	1.7
41 to 50	87.0	20.1	90.9	6.0	12.5	24.3	19.5	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.5
51 to 65	87.3	22.8	92.9	8.4	11.3	29.3	23.0	0.0	3.9	2.9	1.6
over 65	69.2	27.0	82.9	5.5	12.6	25.6	11.9	0.0	1.9	0.8	1.4
Education											
none	38.9	33.2	62.2	1.2	10.9	4.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
elementary school	71.1	25.2	82.6	3.5	12.5	21.6	7.4	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.4
middle school	83.7	20.4	89.9	5.0	9.8	19.4	14.5	0.0	1.7	1.3	1.6
high school	93.0	21.4	95.5	8.5	13.5	31.4	28.4	0.0	3.8	1.9	2.6
university degree	97.7	18.4	98.6	10.6	9.5	31.2	32.9	0.0	7.8	5.3	2.3
Branch of activity											
agriculture	75.2	22.4	83.6	8.2	12.0	13.1	13.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	1.4
industry	87.2	20.1	91.8	5.3	10.1	18.1	17.1	0.0	2.3	1.2	1.6
public administration	90.3	26.3	96.0	5.2	12.5	25.6	21.2	0.0	2.9	1.9	1.3
other sector	87.6	16.9	90.4	6.3	10.5	21.4	20.9	0.0	2.9	2.8	3.1
not employed	72.4	25.2	83.5	5.8	12.3	26.3	13.9	0.0	2.3	1.1	1.4
Work status											
Employee											
blue-collar worker	79.6	23.3	87.0	2.8	9.2	12.4	8.4	0.0	1.0	0.7	1.2
white-collar worker	91.1	21.1	94.8	5.1	12.0	25.0	23.3	0.0	2.1	1.9	2.3
manager, executive.....	96.8	17.5	98.4	12.7	11.1	35.7	36.9	0.0	6.4	5.6	2.9
total	86.2	21.8	91.5	4.7	10.6	20.1	17.6	0.0	2.0	1.7	1.8
Self-employed											
Sole proprietor, m. of professions	94.7	16.2	95.4	13.1	13.7	26.7	31.9	0.0	7.5	4.8	3.8
other self-employed	89.7	16.6	92.2	6.9	10.6	21.0	19.2	0.0	2.5	0.8	1.8
total	91.9	16.5	93.6	9.6	11.9	23.5	24.8	0.0	4.7	2.6	2.7
Not employed											
retired	74.2	26.1	85.7	6.1	12.7	27.4	14.7	0.0	2.4	1.2	1.6
other	49.7	13.3	56.3	1.6	7.1	12.5	4.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
total.....	72.4	25.2	83.5	5.8	12.3	26.3	13.9	0.0	2.3	1.1	1.4
Household size											
1 member	71.2	20.8	82.4	2.9	8.2	19.1	10.9	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.6
2 members	81.9	22.9	89.8	7.4	11.1	26.8	17.7	0.0	2.7	1.2	1.9
3 members	88.0	20.4	91.7	6.8	14.1	26.7	23.3	0.0	3.5	2.1	2.3
4 members	87.6	25.3	92.8	6.6	13.2	20.9	19.1	0.0	2.1	2.4	1.8
5 members or more.....	77.6	24.7	83.8	4.1	11.3	16.5	10.7	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.3
Number of earners											
1 earner	75.5	21.3	84.5	4.1	9.4	19.5	12.0	0.0	1.7	1.2	1.2
2 earners	86.3	23.1	91.8	7.2	13.3	25.3	22.1	0.0	3.4	1.8	2.3
3 earners	89.1	25.9	94.4	8.9	13.7	30.9	21.9	0.0	2.6	2.6	2.9
4 earners or more	94.6	25.9	99.7	5.4	15.5	32.2	20.6	0.0	2.0	1.6	2.1
Household income											
up to €10.000	40.8	26.6	56.9	0.8	8.5	4.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
€10.000 - €20.000	71.7	24.6	83.6	2.5	10.1	14.1	5.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9
€20.000 - €30.000	86.9	22.5	92.8	4.3	12.1	24.1	15.2	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.6
€30.000 - €40.000	93.8	20.5	96.6	9.3	13.0	29.0	26.2	0.0	4.3	2.0	2.8
more than €40.000	96.5	19.3	98.0	11.7	12.9	37.9	35.9	0.0	6.5	4.2	3.1
Town size											
up to 20,000 inhabitants	81.9	26.6	90.2	5.5	14.4	25.0	17.4	0.0	2.4	1.3	1.1
from 20,000 to 40,000	80.7	22.0	88.2	7.0	10.7	24.1	17.1	0.0	1.8	1.5	3.9
from 40,000 to 500,000	82.5	19.4	88.4	6.9	9.2	21.7	18.0	0.0	2.8	1.9	2.7
more than 500,000	78.0	14.8	83.6	3.3	6.4	17.8	13.7	0.0	2.8	1.8	0.5
Geographical area											
North	94.4	18.0	97.2	6.7	10.5	32.5	26.3	0.0	3.5	2.5	2.6
Centre	82.6	21.3	89.3	6.4	10.8	18.8	13.5	0.0	2.6	1.0	2.6
South and Islands	61.2	30.0	75.2	4.0	13.3	11.6	5.6	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.1
Total	81.4	22.5	88.6	5.8	11.5	23.0	17.0	0.0	2.5	1.5	1.8

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Bank deposits by type
(percentage of households)

Characteristics (*)	Bank current accounts	Bank savings accounts	Bank deposits
Gender			
male	77.3	11.7	81.0
female	63.6	9.9	67.4
Age			
up to 30 years	75.1	12.4	77.9
31 to 40	80.8	10.8	83.4
41 to 50	81.1	10.2	83.2
51 to 65	80.5	11.4	83.6
over 65	55.7	11.5	62.1
Education			
none	20.9	11.8	30.1
elementary school	56.6	13.8	64.0
middle school	76.5	11.0	79.5
high school	89.6	10.0	90.6
university degree	95.8	6.8	96.2
Branch of activity			
agriculture	62.7	23.8	70.9
industry	80.5	12.5	83.4
public administration	86.2	7.7	86.8
other sector	83.8	9.4	85.3
not employed	60.0	11.6	66.0
Work status			
Employee			
blue-collar worker	70.2	13.6	74.5
white-collar worker	88.0	7.5	88.5
manager, executive	95.9	10.3	96.6
total	80.4	10.6	82.7
Self-employed			
Sole proprietor, member of arts or professions	92.9	12.1	94.7
other self-employed	84.2	11.5	86.1
total	88.0	11.8	89.9
Not employed			
retired	61.8	11.6	67.9
other	37.5	10.8	42.8
total	60.0	11.6	66.0
Household size			
1 member	61.0	8.6	65.3
2 members	73.1	10.4	77.1
3 members	81.7	11.4	84.6
4 members	81.2	13.9	84.8
5 members or more	68.2	14.7	71.3
Number of earners			
1 earner	64.8	9.7	69.4
2 earners	80.2	12.0	83.1
3 earners	84.6	14.7	87.5
4 earners or more	91.0	12.8	92.1
Household income			
up to €10.000	24.4	9.0	31.9
€10.000 - €20.000	56.7	11.2	62.9
€20.000 - €30.000	80.2	12.0	83.9
€30.000 - €40.000	91.1	10.3	92.3
more than €40.000	95.6	11.4	95.9
Town size			
up to 20,000 inhabitants	70.6	14.5	76.0
from 20,000 to 40,000	74.2	11.6	77.6
from 40,000 to 500,000	75.8	9.4	78.4
more than 500,000	76.1	2.3	76.3
Geographical area			
North	89.9	10.7	91.7
Centre	76.8	9.3	79.6
South and Islands	46.0	13.0	53.1
Total	73.2	11.1	76.9

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Post Office deposits by type
(percentage of households)

Characteristics (*)	PO current accounts	PO savings accounts	PO deposits
Gender			
male	11.0	8.7	18.0
female	14.5	8.0	20.6
Age			
up to 30 years	8.6	9.0	15.4
31 to 40	9.9	8.4	16.3
41 to 50	9.6	9.7	17.1
51 to 65	10.4	9.3	18.3
over 65	17.5	6.9	22.8
Education			
none	24.9	4.4	28.0
elementary school	14.5	7.9	20.7
middle school	10.7	8.7	17.8
high school	10.4	9.8	18.0
university degree	6.1	8.3	12.9
Branch of activity			
agriculture	13.4	5.7	16.9
industry	10.9	8.3	17.5
public administration	11.7	13.5	21.9
other sector	7.5	8.0	13.9
not employed	15.0	7.3	20.9
Work status			
Employee			
blue-collar worker	11.9	10.3	19.7
white-collar worker	9.3	10.6	17.5
manager, executive	9.7	7.3	16.3
total	10.5	10.1	18.5
Self-employed			
Sole proprietor, member of arts or professions	8.7	6.7	12.4
other self-employed	8.2	6.5	14.1
total	8.4	6.6	13.4
Not employed			
retired	15.5	7.6	21.7
other	8.4	2.9	10.7
total	15.0	7.3	20.9
Household size			
1 member	12.6	5.4	17.4
2 members	12.2	8.7	18.9
3 members	10.7	8.9	17.4
4 members	12.8	11.3	21.5
5 members or more	11.8	9.2	19.5
Number of earners			
1 earner	11.9	6.8	17.5
2 earners	11.9	9.9	19.4
3 earners	14.4	10.5	22.1
4 earners or more	10.9	12.7	22.3
Household income			
up to €10.000	16.5	4.4	19.9
€10.000 - €20.000	14.3	7.8	20.7
€20.000 - €30.000	12.0	9.0	19.0
€30.000 - €40.000	9.3	10.7	17.9
more than €40.000	9.1	9.0	15.8
Town size			
up to 20,000 inhabitants	14.9	10.0	22.5
from 20,000 to 40,000	12.4	9.6	19.3
from 40,000 to 500,000	9.1	7.0	15.2
more than 500,000	7.7	4.9	11.9
Geographical area			
North	8.9	8.1	15.4
Centre	11.8	8.1	18.7
South and Islands	16.9	9.4	23.8
Total	12.1	8.5	18.8

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Interest rates on bank current account
(percentages)

Characteristics (*)	Gross interest rate (mean)		Interest rate not known (percentage of households)	
	Earned	Payable	Earned	Payable
Gender				
male	1.2	8.0	11.3	5.4
female	1.2	8.0	10.8	3.3
Age				
up to 30 years	1.3	7.2	10.7	4.9
31 to 40	1.3	7.8	12.2	5.2
41 to 50	1.1	8.0	11.5	6.6
51 to 65	1.3	8.1	10.4	6.7
over 65	1.1	8.3	10.9	1.5
Education				
none	1.3	7.2	5.4	.
elementary school	1.1	8.0	12.1	2.0
middle school	1.2	8.6	12.3	4.8
high school	1.3	7.4	10.2	7.4
university degree	1.3	8.5	10.9	8.3
Branch of activity				
agriculture	1.1	6.0	10.8	3.2
industry	1.3	8.2	12.9	7.8
public administration	1.2	8.3	9.9	7.4
other sector	1.3	7.3	11.6	4.5
not employed	1.2	8.4	10.5	2.4
Work status				
Employee				
blue-collar worker	1.3	8.0	12.4	5.4
white-collar worker	1.2	7.9	10.4	6.7
manager, executive	1.5	6.7	10.2	11.1
total	1.3	7.8	11.3	6.5
Self-employed				
Sole proprietor, member of arts or professions	1.3	8.4	8.4	6.1
other self-employed	1.3	7.8	16.1	5.6
total	1.3	8.1	12.7	5.8
Not employed				
retired	1.2	8.4	10.7	2.6
other	0.9	9.3	7.0	0.6
total	1.2	8.4	10.5	2.4
Household size				
1 member	1.2	8.1	10.4	3.2
2 members	1.2	7.8	11.4	4.3
3 members	1.3	8.2	12.5	6.2
4 members	1.2	7.9	10.8	6.8
5 members or more	1.2	7.6	9.7	2.3
Number of earners				
1 earner	1.3	7.9	11.2	3.7
2 earners	1.2	8.0	11.0	5.9
3 earners	1.2	7.9	10.8	5.3
4 earners or more	1.0	8.0	15.0	7.9
Household income				
up to €10.000	1.3	7.0	5.9	1.2
€10.000 - €20.000	1.2	7.8	11.2	2.3
€20.000 - €30.000	1.2	8.4	12.5	5.1
€30.000 - €40.000	1.3	8.5	10.6	5.4
more than €40.000	1.2	7.5	12.1	8.9
Town size				
up to 20,000 inhabitants	1.2	8.2	12.7	5.1
from 20,000 to 40,000	1.2	8.1	9.7	4.5
from 40,000 to 500,000	1.3	7.5	11.4	4.5
more than 500,000	0.9	8.7	6.5	4.6
Geographical area				
North	1.1	8.0	12.4	6.3
Centre	1.1	8.0	13.9	4.2
South and Islands	1.5	7.9	7.5	2.8
Total	1.2	8.0	11.2	4.8

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Forms of insurance held by households
(percentage of households)

Characteristics (*)	Life insurance	Private supplementary pension plans
Gender		
male.....	14.7	9.3
female	7.8	5.5
Age		
up to 30 years	9.1	10.7
31 to 40	18.5	11.5
41 to 50	17.6	13.2
51 to 65	15.6	7.5
over 65	3.4	2.1
Education		
none	0.3	2.3
elementary school	3.9	1.7
middle school	13.9	8.0
high school	18.6	12.9
university degree	23.4	17.4
Branch of activity		
agriculture	15.9	5.1
industry	17.4	11.0
public administration.....	16.7	12.4
other sector	17.4	13.1
not employed.....	5.9	2.8
Work status		
Employee		
blue-collar worker	10.8	7.9
white-collar worker	16.3	12.5
manager, executive	24.4	22.9
total	14.5	11.3
Self-employed		
Sole proprietor, member of arts or professions.....	31.0	19.6
other self-employed	23.3	8.7
total	26.7	13.5
Not employed		
retired	6.0	2.8
other	4.5	3.1
total.....	5.9	2.8
Household size		
1 member	5.4	4.5
2 members	10.5	6.0
3 members	17.7	10.8
4 members	19.2	12.1
5 members or more	12.9	10.0
Number of earners		
1 earner	9.0	4.7
2 earners	17.0	11.7
3 earners	13.6	9.8
4 earners or more	13.2	15.2
Household income		
up to €10.000	2.6	0.7
€10.000 - €20.000	6.2	3.1
€20.000 - €30.000.....	9.6	5.7
€30.000 - €40.000.....	19.8	12.5
more than €40.000	24.3	18.2
Town size		
up to 20,000 inhabitants	12.2	8.1
from 20,000 to 40,000.....	13.5	10.0
from 40,000 to 500,000.....	14.5	9.3
more than 500,000.....	9.4	4.2
Geographical area		
North	16.8	11.0
Centre	9.9	9.7
South and Islands	8.1	2.9
Total	12.6	8.1

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Use of cheques
(percentage of households)

Characteristics (*)	Number of bank cheques written per month				monthly bank cheques per household
	up to 3	from 4 to 6	more than 6	Total	
Gender					
male	88.0	6.9	5.0	100.0	1.5
female	94.4	3.8	1.8	100.0	0.7
Age					
up to 30 years	91.2	5.9	2.9	100.0	0.9
31 to 40	90.8	6.3	2.9	100.0	1.1
41 to 50	86.8	8.6	4.6	100.0	1.6
51 to 65	86.4	6.9	6.7	100.0	1.6
over 65	94.4	3.0	2.6	100.0	0.8
Education					
none	98.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	0.4
elementary school	95.1	3.1	1.9	100.0	0.8
middle school	88.9	6.7	4.4	100.0	1.2
high school	86.8	7.2	6.0	100.0	1.6
university degree	86.5	9.3	4.3	100.0	1.6
Branch of activity					
agriculture	87.9	8.0	4.1	100.0	1.3
industry	87.8	7.8	4.4	100.0	1.3
public administration	90.8	4.9	4.3	100.0	1.5
other sector	84.4	9.4	6.3	100.0	1.7
not employed	93.9	3.5	2.6	100.0	0.8
Work status					
Employee					
blue-collar worker	91.7	5.0	3.3	100.0	0.9
white-collar worker	89.2	7.4	3.4	100.0	1.3
manager, executive.....	84.0	8.4	7.6	100.0	1.9
total	89.7	6.4	3.8	100.0	1.2
Self-employed					
Sole proprietor, member of arts or professions	79.8	12.0	8.2	100.0	2.5
other self-employed	79.0	11.1	9.9	100.0	2.4
total	79.4	11.5	9.1	100.0	2.5
Not employed					
retired	93.7	3.6	2.7	100.0	0.9
other	98.4	0.7	0.9	100.0	0.6
total	93.9	3.5	2.6	100.0	0.8
Household size					
1 member	92.6	5.8	1.6	100.0	0.8
2 members	91.9	4.8	3.3	100.0	1.0
3 members	88.6	5.7	5.7	100.0	1.5
4 members	85.2	8.8	6.0	100.0	1.8
5 members or more.....	90.2	5.3	4.5	100.0	1.4
Number of earners					
1 earner	91.4	5.8	2.8	100.0	1.1
2 earners	89.2	6.2	4.6	100.0	1.4
3 earners	85.0	7.4	7.6	100.0	1.6
4 earners or more	88.8	5.1	6.1	100.0	1.2
Household income					
up to €10.000	100.0	.	.	100.0	0.3
€10.000 - €20.000	94.7	3.6	1.7	100.0	0.7
€20.000 - €30.000	91.2	4.5	4.4	100.0	1.2
€30.000 - €40.000	84.9	10.7	4.4	100.0	1.5
more than €40.000	84.0	8.6	7.4	100.0	1.8
Town size					
up to 20,000 inhabitants	89.6	6.2	4.2	100.0	1.4
from 20,000 to 40,000	89.9	5.5	4.6	100.0	1.4
from 40,000 to 500,000	89.6	6.4	3.9	100.0	1.2
more than 500,000	90.6	5.5	3.9	100.0	1.1
Geographical area					
North	89.9	6.3	3.8	100.0	1.1
Centre	88.1	6.4	5.5	100.0	1.4
South and Islands	90.9	5.4	3.7	100.0	1.5
Total	89.8	6.1	4.1	100.0	1.3

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Possession of credit and ATM cards (Bancomat)
(percentage of households)

Characteristics (*)	Credit card	ATM card (Bancomat)	Credit card or ATM card (Bancomat)
Gender			
male.....	32.2	62.7	64.2
female	20.6	46.4	47.1
Age			
up to 30 years	32.0	68.5	69.6
31 to 40	41.3	73.6	74.4
41 to 50	38.9	74.9	76.7
51 to 65	33.1	65.2	67.0
over 65	8.2	25.9	26.6
Education			
none	1.7	6.6	7.2
elementary school	6.0	27.3	27.8
middle school	26.1	63.6	64.9
high school	48.0	80.8	82.9
university degree	66.6	89.0	90.1
Branch of activity			
agriculture	18.6	44.1	46.1
industry	34.7	71.6	72.9
public administration.....	44.0	82.8	83.6
other sector	45.8	74.8	76.5
not employed.....	12.1	33.8	34.9
Work status			
Employee			
blue-collar worker	19.7	62.0	62.5
white-collar worker	47.2	85.5	86.2
manager, executive	76.9	90.8	92.4
total	37.0	75.0	75.7
Self-employed			
Sole proprietor, member of arts or professions.....	65.2	81.6	86.3
other self-employed	38.7	61.9	65.0
total	50.4	70.6	74.4
Not employed			
retired	12.3	34.7	35.7
other	10.2	23.5	25.4
total	12.1	33.8	34.9
Household size			
1 member	19.7	42.8	43.6
2 members	25.9	52.2	53.7
3 members	38.0	70.1	71.6
4 members	35.9	71.8	73.0
5 members or more	22.8	56.5	57.5
Number of earners			
1 earner	20.9	48.6	49.8
2 earners	35.8	64.5	65.7
3 earners	37.7	73.3	75.0
4 earners or more	40.1	82.3	84.1
Household income			
up to €10.000	5.0	12.2	12.9
€10.000 - €20.000	10.6	38.1	38.5
€20.000 - €30.000	24.5	61.4	62.6
€30.000 - €40.000	38.6	77.3	79.0
more than €40.000	62.0	86.4	88.7
Town size			
up to 20,000 inhabitants	25.5	55.1	56.4
from 20,000 to 40,000.....	26.9	57.3	58.4
from 40,000 to 500,000.....	31.4	61.2	62.5
more than 500,000	36.3	61.0	62.2
Geographical area			
North	37.7	70.7	72.3
Centre	30.7	60.3	61.6
South and Islands	14.0	36.9	37.7
Total.....	28.7	57.8	59.0

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Total income by payment instruments
(share of income)

Characteristics (*)	Cash	Credited directly to bank current accounts	Cheques or banker's drafts	Post office money orders	Other	Total income
Gender						
male	20.1	71.3	8.5	0.1	0.1	100.0
female	22.9	71.6	4.9	0.5	0.1	100.0
Age						
up to 30 years	18.5	70.1	9.6	1.7	0.0	100.0
31 to 40	17.3	72.1	10.4	0.0	0.2	100.0
41 to 50	22.6	68.1	9.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
51 to 65	19.8	73.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
over 65	23.8	72.0	3.9	0.3	0.0	100.0
Education						
none	55.5	42.7	0.9	0.9	0.0	100.0
elementary school	30.7	64.6	4.5	0.2	0.0	100.0
middle school	22.0	68.7	9.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
high school	17.1	75.5	7.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
university degree	12.8	77.3	9.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
Branch of activity						
agriculture	33.4	57.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
industry	18.8	68.9	12.1	0.0	0.2	100.0
public administration.....	10.0	86.2	3.7	0.1	0.0	100.0
other sector	28.4	58.5	12.6	0.4	0.1	100.0
not employed.....	21.4	76.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
Work status						
Employee						
blue-collar worker	16.8	71.7	11.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
white-collar worker	10.8	84.1	4.8	0.4	0.0	100.0
manager, executive.....	6.1	92.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
total	12.0	81.2	6.5	0.2	0.0	100.0
Self-employed						
Sole proprietor, member of arts or professions ..	29.7	48.4	21.6	0.0	0.4	100.0
other self-employed	52.3	34.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
total	39.6	42.2	18.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Not employed						
retired	20.9	77.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	100.0
other	34.0	61.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	100.0
total	21.4	76.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1 member	19.9	74.9	5.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
2 members	17.5	76.2	6.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
3 members	22.6	69.2	8.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
4 members	22.3	66.8	10.4	0.4	0.1	100.0
5 members or more.....	21.1	71.8	6.7	0.0	0.3	100.0
Number of earners						
1 earner	22.5	68.8	8.5	0.2	0.1	100.0
2 earners	18.0	74.4	7.5	0.1	0.1	100.0
3 earners	26.2	66.7	7.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
4 earners or more	17.4	74.3	6.0	2.4	0.0	100.0
Household income						
up to €10.000	49.0	46.4	3.5	1.1	0.0	100.0
€10.000 - €20.000	29.9	63.8	5.8	0.5	0.0	100.0
€20.000 - €30.000.....	23.2	69.8	6.9	0.0	0.1	100.0
€30.000 - €40.000	16.8	75.3	7.7	0.1	0.1	100.0
more than €40.000	17.7	73.3	8.7	0.2	0.1	100.0
Town size						
up to 20,000 inhabitants	23.2	69.1	7.3	0.3	0.0	100.0
from 20,000 to 40,000	24.7	63.3	11.6	0.1	0.4	100.0
from 40,000 to 500,000	17.6	75.2	7.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
more than 500,000	13.5	80.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Geographical area						
North	14.6	77.6	7.6	0.1	0.1	100.0
Centre	23.3	67.3	9.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
South and Islands	35.5	57.8	6.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
Total.....	20.7	71.4	7.7	0.2	0.1	100.0

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Cash held at home
(€, percentages)

Characteristics (*)	Average cash held by household ...			
	...usually	... at the time of a withdrawal	...usually	... at the time of a withdrawal
	(€)		(percentage of annual expenditure)	
Gender				
male	416	934	1.7	3.9
female	364	726	2.0	4.0
Age				
up to 30 years	384	846	1.7	3.8
31 to 40	370	851	1.6	3.8
41 to 50	401	942	1.6	3.7
51 to 65	438	995	1.7	3.9
over 65	392	735	2.4	4.5
Education				
none	386	592	3.5	5.4
elementary school	399	768	2.5	4.8
middle school	406	882	1.9	4.1
high school	393	966	1.4	3.5
university degree	412	1,041	1.2	3.0
Branch of activity				
agriculture	390	916	1.9	4.5
industry	403	956	1.7	3.9
public administration	401	981	1.5	3.8
other sector	404	893	1.5	3.4
not employed	398	771	2.3	4.4
Work status				
Employee				
blue-collar worker	383	869	1.9	4.4
white-collar worker	396	931	1.6	3.7
manager, executive	395	998	1.1	2.7
total	390	908	1.6	3.8
Self-employed				
Sole proprietor, member of arts or professions	453	1,145	1.3	3.3
other self-employed	440	972	1.7	3.7
total	446	1,048	1.5	3.5
Not employed				
retired	399	781	2.2	4.4
other	382	656	2.6	4.4
total	398	771	2.3	4.4
Household size				
1 member	326	603	2.1	3.9
2 members	403	828	1.9	3.9
3 members	421	966	1.6	3.7
4 members	432	1,088	1.6	4.0
5 members or more	503	1,103	2.0	4.4
Number of earners				
1 earner	369	733	2.1	4.1
2 earners	418	959	1.7	3.8
3 earners	471	1,140	1.6	3.9
4 earners or more	492	1,336	1.4	3.7
Household income				
up to €10.000	333	529	3.5	5.6
€10.000 - €20.000	384	726	2.7	5.0
€20.000 - €30.000	396	875	1.9	4.3
€30.000 - €40.000	404	987	1.5	3.8
more than €40.000	454	1,130	1.2	3.0
Town size				
up to 20,000 inhabitants	375	871	1.8	4.1
from 20,000 to 40,000	399	877	1.7	3.8
from 40,000 to 500,000	408	867	1.8	3.8
more than 500,000	475	872	2.0	3.6
Geographical area				
North	330	858	1.4	3.6
Centre	445	957	1.8	3.8
South and Islands	477	836	2.7	4.8
Total	400	871	1.8	3.9

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Use of computer, Internet and Remote Banking
(percentage of households)

Characteristics (*)	Use of computer	Ownership of computer	Use of the Internet	Purchasing over the Internet	Use of Remote Banking services
Gender					
male	46.6	42.3	35.9	8.3	6.5
female	30.4	26.3	23.9	4.0	3.1
Age					
up to 30 years	50.6	46.4	39.3	8.6	6.3
31 to 40	55.2	47.0	42.0	11.4	9.2
41 to 50	63.5	57.3	47.9	9.8	7.9
51 to 65	49.2	46.0	40.0	8.4	5.4
over 65	8.2	7.3	6.1	0.5	1.0
Education					
none	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.3
elementary school	11.3	9.6	6.8	0.6	0.2
middle school	39.7	35.9	28.0	4.0	2.7
high school	69.9	61.8	56.0	12.8	10.6
university degree	81.7	77.4	74.8	26.0	20.8
Branch of activity					
agriculture	26.2	23.2	17.7	4.5	2.7
industry	52.9	48.7	39.0	8.8	5.3
public administration	69.2	62.8	56.1	11.9	9.4
other sector	62.2	53.2	49.0	11.8	11.1
not employed.....	16.6	15.5	12.7	2.1	1.5
Work status					
Employee					
blue-collar worker	35.2	31.6	22.6	2.5	2.0
white-collar worker	72.5	63.4	58.5	12.5	9.4
manager, executive.....	90.9	86.3	79.2	28.2	24.5
total	56.8	50.6	43.6	9.3	7.3
Self-employed					
Sole proprietor, m. of professions	82.6	73.6	67.8	21.4	17.8
other self-employed	52.2	47.1	40.1	8.9	5.9
total	65.6	58.8	52.3	14.4	11.2
Not employed					
retired	16.3	15.1	12.5	2.1	1.6
other	20.5	19.6	14.7	2.0	0.3
total	16.6	15.5	12.7	2.1	1.5
Household size					
1 member	23.2	19.4	19.6	6.1	4.8
2 members	28.9	24.9	22.7	5.1	4.1
3 members	57.4	52.8	45.7	9.4	8.7
4 members	63.2	58.7	45.9	8.1	5.8
5 members or more.....	50.7	46.1	36.3	7.9	2.5
Number of earners					
1 earner	31.0	27.1	23.2	5.0	3.7
2 earners	49.8	45.3	38.6	8.3	7.2
3 earners	59.5	53.9	49.7	11.4	7.7
4 earners or more	69.0	65.6	52.3	12.0	5.2
Town size					
up to 20,000 inhabitants	38.0	34.5	28.3	5.3	3.2
from 20,000 to 40,000.....	43.1	38.5	31.5	6.1	4.2
from 40,000 to 500,000.....	43.6	38.3	33.7	8.4	7.5
more than 500,000	49.4	45.5	43.9	11.2	10.5
Geographical area					
North	48.2	43.1	37.8	9.0	7.8
Centre	48.1	44.2	38.1	9.6	6.4
South and Islands	28.0	24.9	20.2	2.4	1.4
Total	41.7	37.5	32.3	7.0	5.5

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Principal residence by tenure
(percentage of households)

Characteristics (*)	Owned by the household	Rented or sublet	Occupied under redemption agreement	Occupied in usufruct, free of charge, etc.	Total
Gender					
male	68.5	21.6	0.3	9.6	100.0
female	65.6	22.0	0.7	11.7	100.0
Age					
up to 30 years	52.1	35.4	.	12.5	100.0
31 to 40	56.7	28.7	0.1	14.5	100.0
41 to 50	64.1	24.1	0.4	11.5	100.0
51 to 65	76.0	18.1	0.5	5.4	100.0
over 65	74.2	15.0	0.8	9.9	100.0
Education					
none	67.5	17.6	1.4	13.6	100.0
elementary school	69.5	20.3	0.4	9.9	100.0
middle school	61.5	27.0	0.3	11.2	100.0
high school	71.1	18.5	0.6	9.8	100.0
university degree	77.8	16.1	0.2	5.9	100.0
Branch of activity					
agriculture	54.3	28.4	0.4	16.9	100.0
industry	62.7	27.6	0.3	9.4	100.0
public administration.....	69.8	20.6	0.1	9.6	100.0
other sector	60.5	27.0	0.4	12.2	100.0
not employed.....	74.0	15.8	0.7	9.5	100.0
Work status					
Employee					
blue-collar worker	51.2	36.7	0.4	11.6	100.0
white-collar worker	69.6	21.1	0.1	9.1	100.0
cadre or manager, executive.....	74.8	16.5	0.8	7.9	100.0
total	61.5	28.0	0.3	10.2	100.0
Self-employed					
sole proprietor, member of arts or professions.....	69.9	19.9	.	10.3	100.0
other self-employed	69.0	16.1	0.3	14.6	100.0
total	69.4	17.8	0.2	12.7	100.0
Not employed					
retired	76.0	14.8	0.7	8.5	100.0
other	49.7	28.1	0.4	21.8	100.0
total	74.0	15.8	0.7	9.5	100.0
Household size					
1 member	57.8	26.9	0.7	14.5	100.0
2 members	71.5	21.3	0.4	6.8	100.0
3 members	72.0	18.5	0.2	9.4	100.0
4 members	72.5	16.5	0.4	10.6	100.0
5 members or more.....	59.5	29.5	0.4	10.6	100.0
Number of earners					
1 earner	60.0	26.1	0.5	13.4	100.0
2 earners	73.4	17.9	0.5	8.2	100.0
3 earners	80.6	15.7	-	3.7	100.0
4 earners or more	84.9	13.1	-	2.0	100.0

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Principal residence by tenure
(percentage of households)

Characteristics (*)	Owned by the household	Rented or sublet	Occupied under redemption agreement	Occupied in usufruct, free of charge, etc.	Total
Household income					
up to €10.000	40.8	42.9	1.3	15.1	100.0
€10.000 - €20.000	53.9	32.9	0.6	12.6	100.0
€20.000 - €30.000	70.6	19.1	0.1	10.1	100.0
€30.000 - €40.000	80.6	10.9	0.5	8.1	100.0
more than €40.000	85.4	7.8	0.2	6.6	100.0
Town size					
up to 20,000 inhabitants	70.8	16.1	0.3	12.8	100.0
from 20,000 to 40,000	68.3	20.6	0.5	10.7	100.0
from 40,000 to 500,000	65.1	26.7	0.6	7.6	100.0
more than 500,000	60.9	32.6	0.5	6.0	100.0
Geographical area					
North	66.8	23.5	0.2	9.4	100.0
Centre	72.3	17.5	0.3	10.0	100.0
South and Islands	65.8	21.7	0.9	11.6	100.0
Location of the dwelling					
isolated area, countryside	71.7	8.3	.	20.0	100.0
town outskirts	62.1	27.5	0.7	9.7	100.0
semi-central	69.1	22.0	0.4	8.5	100.0
town centre.....	68.8	20.8	0.3	10.1	100.0
other	74.0	12.1	0.5	13.4	100.0
Neighbourhood status					
upscale	76.5	13.4	0.3	9.8	100.0
run-down	38.8	48.3	1.3	11.6	100.0
middle.....	66.9	22.4	0.4	10.3	100.0
Dwelling rating					
Luxury/upscale.....	81.0	9.0	0.3	9.7	100.0
mid-range	72.7	17.1	0.2	10.0	100.0
modest	56.5	31.2	0.4	11.9	100.0
low-income	32.2	56.8	2.3	8.7	100.0
very low-income	28.7	54.7	2.8	13.8	100.0
Size					
up to 60 m ²	44.8	39.3	0.7	15.1	100.0
from 60 a 80 m ²	56.2	33.3	0.2	10.3	100.0
from 80 a 100 m ²	69.9	18.6	0.8	10.7	100.0
from 100 a 120 m ²	82.8	8.0	0.3	9.0	100.0
more than 120 m ²	88.7	5.3	0.1	6.0	100.0
Total	67.6	21.7	0.4	10.2	100.0

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Value, imputed rent and rate of return of principal residences
(€, percentages)

Characteristics (*)	Value	Imputed rent	Rate of return	Imputed rent as percentage of income of owners
Gender				
male	199,718	6,863	3.4	19.1
female	166,585	5,987	3.6	22.9
Age				
up to 30 years	194,107	6,291	3.2	17.1
31 to 40	182,510	6,718	3.7	19.1
41 to 50	205,740	7,328	3.6	18.8
51 to 65	213,587	7,390	3.5	19.1
over 65	163,038	5,476	3.4	23.9
Education				
none	92,517	3,137	3.4	22.1
elementary school	142,211	4,984	3.5	22.8
middle school	179,157	6,489	3.6	20.1
high school	230,308	7,733	3.4	19.2
university degree	301,648	10,341	3.4	18.1
Branch of activity				
agriculture	175,198	4,840	2.8	15.2
industry	190,381	6,924	3.6	17.9
public administration	215,103	7,259	3.4	18.5
other sector	219,654	7,710	3.5	18.1
not employed	170,011	5,886	3.5	23.8
Work status				
Employee				
blue-collar worker	159,436	5,670	3.6	20.2
white-collar worker	204,143	7,345	3.6	19.6
manager, executive.....	280,168	9,525	3.4	17.4
total	195,005	6,930	3.6	19.4
Self-employed				
Sole proprietor, member of arts or professions.....	293,402	9,067	3.1	13.6
other self-employed	197,715	7,083	3.6	17.1
total	240,058	7,961	3.3	15.2
Not employed				
retired	170,405	5,880	3.5	23.5
other	162,525	5,988	3.7	31.2
total.....	170,011	5,886	3.5	23.8
Household size				
1 member	158,391	5,931	3.7	28.0
2 members	188,359	6,482	3.4	21.2
3 members	204,918	7,158	3.5	19.1
4 members	205,124	6,952	3.4	16.4
5 members or more.....	200,686	6,304	3.1	16.0
Number of earners				
1 earner	171,184	6,115	3.6	25.9
2 earners	199,582	6,846	3.4	18.3
3 earners	219,312	7,055	3.2	14.3
4 earners or more	230,960	9,010	3.9	15.3

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Value, imputed rent and rate of return of principal residences
(€, percentages)

Characteristics (*)	Value	Imputed rent	Rate of return	Imputed rent as percentage of income of owners
Household income				
up to €10.000	87,027	2,470	2.8	31.9
€10.000 - €20.000	120,507	4,008	3.3	25.7
€20.000 - €30.000	168,833	6,000	3.6	24.4
€30.000 - €40.000	204,284	7,073	3.5	20.5
more than €40.000	284,605	10,069	3.5	16.4
Town size				
up to 20,000 inhabitants	166,008	5,493	3.3	18.1
from 20,000 to 40,000	189,743	6,543	3.4	18.3
from 40,000 to 500,000	212,439	7,293	3.4	20.7
more than 500,000	240,149	9,727	4.1	26.4
Geographical area				
North	209,238	7,433	3.6	19.7
Centre	222,910	7,967	3.6	22.0
South and Islands	138,399	4,427	3.2	18.4
Location of the dwelling				
isolated area, countryside	202,034	6,243	3.1	19.9
town outskirts	177,546	6,354	3.6	20.1
semi-central	195,312	7,022	3.6	20.6
town centre	192,276	6,425	3.3	19.1
other	187,181	6,329	3.4	18.8
Neighbourhood status				
upscale	270,708	9,181	3.4	20.2
run-down	109,523	3,756	3.4	18.9
middle	168,135	5,919	3.5	19.9
Dwelling rating				
Luxury/upscale	309,532	10,074	3.3	20.3
mid-range	181,503	6,422	3.5	19.9
modest	109,325	4,026	3.7	19.6
low-income	95,953	3,849	4.0	21.0
very low-income	53,078	1,933	3.6	13.5
Size				
up to 60 m ²	93,204	4,159	4.5	20.5
from 60 a 80 m ²	135,481	5,767	4.3	23.0
from 80 a 100 m ²	170,848	6,265	3.7	19.7
from 100 a 120 m ²	210,031	7,073	3.4	18.8
more than 120 m ²	301,844	8,718	2.9	19.2
Total	189,973	6,605	3.5	19.9

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

Value, rent and rate of return of rented residences by characteristics of tenants and dwellings
(€, percentages)

Characteristics (*)	Value	Rent	Gross rate of return for the owner	Rent as percentage of income of tenants
Gender				
male	136,107	4,017	3.0	18.5
female	120,566	3,462	2.9	20.4
Age				
up to 30 years	106,068	4,011	3.8	21.6
31 to 40	133,614	4,481	3.4	20.8
41 to 50	139,018	4,194	3.0	19.1
51 to 65	158,579	3,880	2.4	16.3
over 65	106,418	2,506	2.4	17.9
Education				
none	63,289	1,663	2.6	14.5
elementary school	96,163	2,633	2.7	18.4
middle school	117,394	3,632	3.1	18.9
high school	173,064	5,030	2.9	20.4
university degree	268,401	7,421	2.8	18.2
Branch of activity				
agriculture	89,991	3,364	3.7	24.2
industry	121,395	4,067	3.4	19.1
public administration	174,511	4,704	2.7	17.7
other sector	155,489	4,745	3.1	19.9
not employed	105,241	2,534	2.4	18.1
Work status				
Employee				
blue-collar worker	103,586	3,633	3.5	19.5
white-collar worker	158,847	4,965	3.1	21.3
manager, executive.....	393,468	7,604	1.9	17.1
total	137,295	4,289	3.1	19.9
Self-employed				
Sole proprietor, member of arts or professions.....	198,091	5,825	2.9	14.8
other self-employed	142,076	4,166	2.9	19.2
total	169,675	4,983	2.9	16.4
Not employed				
retired	107,388	2,573	2.4	17.3
other	91,173	2,276	2.5	27.5
total.....	105,241	2,534	2.4	18.1
Household size				
1 member	141,671	3,965	2.8	27.0
2 members	129,734	3,704	2.9	17.6
3 members	133,944	4,141	3.1	17.5
4 members	117,740	3,846	3.3	16.1
5 members or more.....	118,557	3,294	2.8	13.7
Number of earners				
1 earner	126,990	3,596	2.8	24.2
2 earners	137,723	4,257	3.1	15.9
3 earners	133,154	4,111	3.1	12.6
4 earners or more	161,986	3,838	2.4	8.2

Value, rent and rate of return of rented residences by characteristics of tenants and dwellings
(€, percentages)

Characteristics (*)	Value	Rent	Gross rate of return for the owner	Rent as percentage of income of tenants
Household income				
up to €10.000	83,924	2,203	2.6	32.1
€10.000 - €20.000	112,703	3,410	3.0	22.9
€20.000 - €30.000	144,063	4,630	3.2	19.2
€30.000 - €40.000	163,042	4,993	3.1	14.5
more than €40.000	282,856	6,801	2.4	11.8
Town size				
up to 20,000 inhabitants	103,159	3,338	3.2	16.7
from 20,000 to 40,000	114,178	3,324	2.9	16.9
from 40,000 to 500,000	124,209	3,911	3.1	19.7
more than 500,000	201,648	4,943	2.5	22.8
Geographical area				
North	134,392	4,419	3.3	19.6
Centre	188,278	4,350	2.3	19.9
South and Islands	97,259	2,663	2.7	16.9
Location of the dwelling				
isolated area, countryside	115,685	3,114	2.7	15.0
town outskirts	110,474	3,355	3.0	17.7
semi-central	129,339	4,051	3.1	20.7
town centre	170,866	4,392	2.6	19.0
other	93,361	3,265	3.5	16.5
Neighbourhood status				
upscale	258,480	6,077	2.4	19.4
run-down	67,940	2,087	3.1	14.8
middle	119,054	3,714	3.1	19.3
Dwelling rating				
Luxury/upscale	364,691	7,740	2.1	17.9
mid-range	146,235	4,543	3.1	20.9
modest	96,598	3,391	3.5	19.7
low-income	82,106	1,937	2.4	12.9
very low-income	48,891	1,551	3.2	13.3
Size				
up to 60 m ²	90,930	3,298	3.6	21.0
from 60 a 80 m ²	121,088	3,708	3.1	20.4
from 80 a 100 m ²	146,300	4,079	2.8	17.4
from 100 a 120 m ²	197,893	4,529	2.3	17.6
more than 120 m ²	324,165	6,559	2.0	15.0
Total	131,345	3,847	2.9	19.0

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household who is defined as the person earning the highest income.

APPENDIX C:
THE QUESTIONNAIRE

SURVEY OF ITALIAN HOUSEHOLDS' INCOME AND WEALTH 2004

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

(I BILANCI DELLE FAMIGLIE ITALIANE NEL 2004)

1. NO. QUESTIONNAIRE	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
2. DATE OF INTERVIEW:	_ _ _ / _ _ _ / 2005
3. TIME OF INTERVIEW:	_ _ _ , _ _ _
4. NO. OF THE PC	N 0 0
5. PLACE OF INTERVIEW:	_____ TOWN _____ PROVINCE
6. ISTAT CODE	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
7. TYPE OF SAMPLE UNIT:	
- unit drawn from the primary list	1
- substitute (from replacement list)	2
- interviewed in 2003 (Panel)	3
- new household formed by members of a household interviewed in 2003 (ex panel)	4
	→ No. of questionnaire of the original household _ _ _ _ _ _ _

8. How many times did you contact this household to obtain the interview? *(Including the present contact)* No. |_|_|

A. COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD AT END OF 2004

ALL HOUSEHOLDS

I would first like to record the composition of the household. Can you please list all household members as of 31 December 2004? (Include all persons normally living in this dwelling on 31 December 2004 who contributed at least part of their income to the household. Also include any members temporarily absent; e.g. on vacation, temporarily away for study, etc. and any non-relatives living permanently in the household on 31 December 2004.)

This household comprised persons, including children.

____ No. of persons from 0 years of age upwards living in this household on 31 December 2004

Record personal data for each member of household.

Use one column for each person, beginning with the head of household (H.H.), followed by the other household members. For each household member, record first name, gender, position in household, place of birth, date of birth, etc. until all the requested information has been given for each household member.

N.B. Identify the effective head of household, i.e. the person primarily responsible for the household budget.

Record information for the head of household in column 1 and continue with the remaining household members. Follow the same order in subsequent pages.

In the case of the prolonged absence or death of the head of household, record the data for the person as reported on 31.12.2004 and interview the best-informed person that has replaced the head of household in that role.

Member number →	MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD								
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAME (enter) →									
A01. Gender									
- male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- female	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
A02. Household position									
- head of household (H.H.)	1								
- spouse/partner of H.H.		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- son/daughter of H.H.		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- parent of H.H.		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
- other relative of H.H.		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
- other household member not related to H.H.		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
(SHOW CARD A03)									
A03. Place of birth									
<i>If in Italy, enter province code</i>	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _
<i>If abroad, enter whether born in:</i>									
- North America.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- Central or South America	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- Africa	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- Asia.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
- Oceania	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
- Europe.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
<i>(If Europe enter State Code)</i>	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _
A04. Year of birth	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____

FOR PANEL ONLY
 Questions A05, A06, A07, A08

Keep the order in which members are listed unchanged with respect to 31.12.2004, adding members that left the household in 2003 or 2004

Member number →	MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD								
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAME (enter) →									
A05. If joined household in 2003-2004, give reason									
- born	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
A06. If left household in 2003-2004, give reason:									
- death	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- transfer to barracks, nursing home, hospital, prison, etc.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- moved abroad	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- formed new household, marriage (give new address) ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
- other (give new address)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
A07. Give new address, including telephone number									
A08. Year in which joined/left the household	2003 2004	2003 2004	2003 2004	2003 2004	2003 2004	2003 2004	2003 2004	2003 2004	2003 2004
Member order in 2003 survey (on 31.12.2004)									
<i>(Interviewer! complete always!)</i>									

ALL HOUSEHOLDS

(Keep the order in which members are listed unchanged)

Member number →	CONTINUE WITH HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS PRESENT ON 31.12.2004								
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAME (enter) →									
A09. MARITAL STATUS									
- married	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- single	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- separated/divorced	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- widowed	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
A10. PLACE OF ABODE AT THE END OF 1999									
<i>If in Italy, enter province code →</i>									
<i>If abroad, specify:</i>									
- North America.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- Central or South America	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- Africa	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- Asia.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
- Oceania	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
- Europe.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
<i>(If Europe enter State Code)</i>									

(Keep the order in which members are listed unchanged)

Member number →	MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD								
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAME (enter) →									
(SHOW CARD A11) A11. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION <i>(Give highest qualification earned)</i>									
-none	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-elementary school	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-middle school	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-professional secondary school diploma (3 years of study)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
-high school	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
-associate's degree or other short-course university degree .	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
-bachelor's degree	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
-postgraduate qualification	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
(SHOW CARD A12) <i>(If high-school diploma - 5 year course of study)</i> A12. HIGH-SCHOOL DIPLOMA									
-school for professional studies .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-technical school.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-high schools specialised in classical, scientific or language studies	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
-art schools and institutes.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
-teacher training school	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
-other	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
(SHOW CARD A13) <i>(If short-course university degree, bachelor's degree or post-graduate qualification)</i> A13. UNIVERSITY DEGREE OR DIPLOMA									
-mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, sciences, pharmacy.....	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
-agricultural or veterinary sciences	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
-medicine and dentistry	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03
-engineering.....	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
-architecture or city-planning	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05
-economics or statistics	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06
-political science, sociology	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07
-law	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08
-arts, philosophy, languages.....	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09
-other	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

<i>(If short-course university degree, bachelor's degree or post-graduate qualification)</i> A14. AT WHICH UNIVERSITY WAS DEGREE/DIPLOMA EARNED? <i>(Enter the code for the university; see list below)</i> RESERVED to: Other (please specify) (code 85)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1 Ancona - Università degli Studi 2 Aosta - Università degli Studi 3 Bari - Politecnico 4 Bari - Università degli Studi 5 Benevento - Università del Sannio 6 Bergamo - Università degli Studi 7 Bologna - Istituto Superiore Educazione Fisica 8 Bologna - Università degli Studi 9 Bolzano - Libera Università 10 Brescia - Università degli Studi 11 Cagliari - Università degli Studi 12 Camerino - Università degli Studi 13 Campobasso - Università degli Studi del Molise 14 Casamassima (BA) - Libera Università Mediterranea Jean Monnet 15 Cassino - Università degli Studi 16 Castellanza - Università "Carlo Cattaneo" 17 Catania - Università degli Studi 18 Catanzaro - Università degli Studi 19 Chieti - Università Gabriele D'Annunzio 20 Cosenza - Università della Calabria 21 Ferrara - Università degli Studi 22 Florence - Università degli Studi 23 Florence - Istituto Superiore Educazione Fisica 24 Foggia - Università degli Studi 25 Genoa - Università degli studi 26 L'Aquila - Università degli Studi 27 L'Aquila - Istituto Superiore Educazione Fisica 28 Lecce - Università degli Studi 29 Macerata - Università degli Studi 30 Messina - Università degli Studi 31 Milan - Istituto Superiore di Educazione Fisica 32 Milan - Istituto Superiore di Educazione Fisica della Lombardia 33 Milan - Università "Vita - Salute" San Raffaele 34 Milan - Libera Università di Lingue e Comunicazione (IULM) 35 Milan - Politecnico 36 Milan - Università Cattolica S. Cuore 37 Milan - Università commerciale Bocconi 38 Milan - Università degli Studi 39 Milan Bicocca - Università degli Studi 40 Modena e Reggio Emilia - Università degli Studi 41 Naples - Il Università degli Studi 42 Naples - Istituto Superiore Educazione Fisica 43 Naples - Istituto Universitario Orientale	44 Naples - Istituto Universitario Suor Orsola Benincasa 45 Naples - Università degli Studi 46 Naples - Università degli Studi Parthenope 47 Padua - Università degli Studi 48 Palermo - Istituto Superiore Educazione Fisica 49 Palermo - Università degli Studi 50 Parma - Università degli Studi 51 Pavia - Università degli Studi 52 Perugia - Istituto Superiore Educazione Fisica 53 Perugia - Università degli Studi 54 Perugia - Università per stranieri 55 Pisa - Università degli Studi 56 Potenza - Università della Basilicata 57 Reggio Calabria - Università degli Studi 58 Rome - Università "Campus Bio-medico" 59 Rome - III Università degli Studi 60 Rome - Istituto Universitario di Scienze Motorie 61 Rome - Libera Università internazionale Studi sociali (LUISS) 62 Rome - Libera Università Maria SS.Assunta (LUMSA) 63 Rome - Libera Università San Pio V 64 Rome - Università la Sapienza 65 Rome - Università Tor Vergata 66 Salerno - Università degli Studi 67 Sassari - Università degli Studi 68 Siena - Università per stranieri 69 Siena - Università degli Studi 70 Teramo - Università degli Studi 71 Turin - Politecnico 72 Turin - Università degli studi 73 Turin - Istituto Superiore di Educazione Fisica 74 Trento - Università degli Studi 75 Trieste - Università degli Studi 76 Udine - Università degli Studi 77 Urbino - Istituto Superiore Educazione Fisica 78 Urbino - Università degli Studi 79 Varese - Università dell' Insubria 80 Venice - Istituto Universitario di Architettura 81 Venice - Università degli Studi 82 Vercelli - Università del Piemonte Orientale " A. Avogadro" 83 Verona - Università degli Studi 84 Viterbo - Università della Tuscia 85 Other Italian universities 86 Foreign universities								

(If UNIVERSITY DEGREE OR DIPLOMA) A15.DIPLOMA/ UNIVERSITY DEGREE final mark	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	out of _____ □ 1 st class	out of _____ □ 1 st class	out of _____ □ 1 st class	out of _____ □ 1 st class	out of _____ □ 1 st class	out of _____ □ 1 st class	out of _____ □ 1 st class	out of _____ □ 1 st class	out of _____ □ 1 st class
(If UNIVERSITY DEGREE OR DIPLOMA) A16.YEAR OF DIPLOMA / UNIVERSITY DEGREE.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

FOR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND SPOUSE

ALL HOUSEHOLDS

	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD		SPOUSE	
	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
(SHOW CARD A17-A18-A19) What were the educational qualifications, employment status and sector of activity of your parents <u>when they were your present age?</u> (If the parent was retired or deceased at that age, refer to time preceding retirement or death) - Unknown/No answer/Ignored → Quest. A21	1	1	1	1
A17. Educational qualification - none - elementary school - middle school - high school - university degree - -postgraduate qualification - Unknown/ No answer /Ignored	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
A18. Work status: - blue-collar worker - office worker - teacher - junior manager, official - senior manager - member of the professions - entrepreneur - free lance - not employed - Unknown/ No answer /Ignored	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10
A19. Sector (if employed): - agriculture, fishing - industry - general government..... - other (commerce, artisan, other services etc.) - Unknown/ No answer /Ignored	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
(Quest A20-A21 only for parents who <u>did not live in this household on 31.12.2004</u>) A20. In what year were your parents born?	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
A21. Were your parents still alive on 31.12.2004? - Yes - No - Unknown/ No answer /Ignored.....	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
A22. Did you have brothers or sisters (still alive) who <u>were not residing</u> with you on 31.12.2004? - Yes - No → Quest. A24	1 2		1 2	
A23. (If "Yes"): - number of brothers - number of sisters	_ _		_ _	
A24. Did you have children (still alive) who <u>were not residing</u> with you on 31.12.2004? - Yes - No → Question A26		1 2		
A25. (if "Yes"): How many children?		_ _		

(Only couples in which the woman is under 46 years of age)

We would now like to ask you some questions about possible changes in the composition of your household.

A26. Do you plan to have (more) children in the future?

- Yes 1 → **Quest. A28**
- Not now, we'll think about it later..... 2 → **Quest. A28**
- No, we don't want any more children 3 → **Quest. A28**
- No, but we would have liked to have (more) children 4 → **Quest. A27**

A27. Given your circumstances, which of the following factors prevent (or prevented) you from having (more) children? (*Interviewer, read out!*
Choose no more than two answers)

- Family income insufficient 1
- Work problems for the woman (hours and place of work, unstable employment,..) 2
- Work problems for the man (hours and place of work, unstable employment,..) 3
- House not suitable for a larger family..... 4
- Not able to rely on constant help from family members to look after children..... 5
- No local kindergartens or too expensive 6
- Need to care for other family members 7
- None of these reasons 8

(Only couples in which the woman is under 46 years of age, with at least one child, even if not living in household; see Quest. A24)

A28. Think back to when your oldest son/daughter was between 6 months and 2 years old. At that time, who generally looked (or looks) after him/her in the daytime, during normal working hours? (choose no more than two answers)

- Mother 1
- Father 2
- Grandparents, other family members or unpaid acquaintances 3
- Baby-sitter or other paid carer..... 4
- Public kindergarten 5
- Private kindergarten 6
- Other 7

→ **Go to Section B**

B. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOMES

(Keep the order in which members are listed unchanged)

Member number →	MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD								
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAME (enter) →									
<p>B01. In 2004 was (<i>name</i>) employed or not? I.e. did he/she have paid employment? Consider the prevalent status in 2004.</p> <p><i>(If "employed")</i> What was the main employment of (<i>name</i>) for the greater part of the year? (<i>Show card B01a</i>)</p> <p><i>(If "not employed")</i> What was the status of (<i>name</i>) in 2004? (<i>Show card B01b</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAYROLL EMPLOYEE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - blue-collar worker or similar (including apprentices and homeworkers) - office worker - school teacher in any type of school (including teachers with term appointments, those under special contracts and similar) - junior manager/cadre - manager, senior official, principal, headmaster, university teacher, magistrate - other (<i>please specify</i>): • SELF-EMPLOYED <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - member of the arts or professions..... - sole proprietor - free lance..... - owner or member of a family business..... - active shareholder/partner..... - contingent worker employed on none account..... - other (<i>please specify</i>): • NOT EMPLOYED <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - first-job seeker..... - unemployed - homemaker - well off - job pensioner..... - non-job pensioner (disability/survivor's/ social pension) - student (from primary school up) - pre-school-age child..... - conscript..... - other (<i>please specify</i>): 									
	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03
	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05
	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06
	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07
	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08
	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19

(Keep the order in which members are listed unchanged)

Member number →	MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD								
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAME (enter) →									
B02. If unemployed or a job pensioner Before becoming a pensioner or unemployed, what was(name)'s employment status? (Show card B02)									
EMPLOYEE - blue-collar worker or similar (including apprentices and homeworkers) - office worker - school teacher in any type of school (including teachers with term appointments, those under special contracts and similar) - junior manager/cadre - manager, senior official, principal, headmaster, university teacher or magistrate - other (please specify):	01 02 03 04 05	01 02 03 04 05	01 02 03 04 05	01 02 03 04 05	01 02 03 04 05	01 02 03 04 05	01 02 03 04 05	01 02 03 04 05	01 02 03 04 05
SELF-EMPLOYED - member of the arts or professions - sole proprietor - free lance - owner or member of a family business - active shareholder/partner - contingent worker employed on none account - other (please specify):	06 07 08 09 10 20	06 07 08 09 10 20	06 07 08 09 10 20	06 07 08 09 10 20	06 07 08 09 10 20	06 07 08 09 10 20	06 07 08 09 10 20	06 07 08 09 10 20	06 07 08 09 10 20
B03. If employed, a job pensioner or unemployed Indicate the branch of activity of the company in which the member works/worked. (Show card B03)									
-agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, fish-farming and related services -mining, food products, beverages and tobacco products, textiles, clothing, leather products, timber, wooden products, furniture, paper, chemical and metal products, other manufactures, production and distribution of electric power, gas and water -building and construction -wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, lodging and catering services -transport, warehouse and storage and communication services -services of credit and insurance institutions -real estate and renting services, IT services, research, other professional and business activities -domestic services provided to households and other private services -general government, defence, education, health and other public services -extraterritorial organizations and entities	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10

REMARKS: _____

(Keep the order in which members are listed unchanged)

IF OLDER THAN 14 YEARS (Otherwise → go to Quest.B22)	MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD								
Member number →	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAME (enter) →									
B04. In 2004 did (<i>name</i>) do anything to find employment (temporary or otherwise) or to change his/her employment? - Yes - No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
If answer to B04 "Yes" (show card B05) B05. Which of the following steps has (<i>name</i>) taken to find work? (<i>choose no more than 3 answers</i>) - Contacted public job centre (former employment exchange) to find work (excluding membership renewal)..... - Took part in interview, selection process with private employer - Sat written/oral tests as part of public employment competition..... - Applied to take part in public employment competition - Read job vacancies in daily press - Placed or answered advertisements in daily press - Applied and/or sent resumé to private employers - Asked relatives, friends and acquaintances - Looked for job vacancies on the Internet - Contacted private employment agency or temporary work agency - Looked for land, premises, equipment to start up business - Applied for permits, licences, loans to start up business..... - Other steps (<i>please specify</i>)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
If the member is employed and answered no to Quest. B04 (show card B06) B06. Think back to when (<i>name</i>) was looking for work before present employment. What steps did he/she take at the time to find work? (<i>choose no more than 3 answers</i>) - Contacted public job centre (former employment exchange) to find work (excluding membership renewal)..... - Took part in interview, selection process with private employer - Sat written/oral tests as part of public employment competition..... - Applied to take part in public employment competition - Read job vacancies in daily press - Placed or answered advertisements in daily press - Applied and/or sent resumé to private employers - Asked relatives, friends and acquaintances - Looked for job vacancies on the Internet - Contacted private employment agency or temporary work agency - Looked for land, premises, equipment to start up business - Applied for permits, licences, loans to start up business..... - Other steps (<i>please specify</i>)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
B07. Consider all the jobs, including temporary ones, performed up to 31.12.2004: how many jobs had (<i>name</i>) performed, including the one, if any, being performed on 31.12.2004? - none → Quest. B22 - one - more than one, specify:	0 1 □□	0 1 □□	0 1 □□	0 1 □□	0 1 □□	0 1 □□	0 1 □□	0 1 □□	0 1 □□
(If unemployed - code 15 to Quest.B01 - code 0 cannot be used) B08. The work experiences of(<i>name</i>) were - only as an employee - only as a self-employed - both as an employee and as a self-employed	01 02 03	01 02 03	01 02 03	01 02 03	01 02 03	01 02 03	01 02 03	01 02 03	01 02 03
B09. How old was (<i>name</i>) when he/she began to work? (<i>the answer should refer to the first activity performed</i>)	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□
B10. Considering the lifetime work experience of (<i>name</i>) , did he/she ever pay, or his/her employer pay, pension contributions, even for a short period (and even if long ago)? - Yes - No → Quest B12	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
(If "Yes") B11. For how many years?..... (If for less than a year) For how many months?.....	□□ □□	□□ □□	□□ □□	□□ □□	□□ □□	□□ □□	□□ □□	□□ □□	□□ □□

FOR EMPLOYED MEMBERS (see Quest. B01)

Otherwise → Quest. B17

(If answer to Quest. B07 is <u>more than one job</u>, otherwise → Quest. B13)									
B12. How old was (name) when he/she began the job that he/she was performing on 31-12-2004?	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _
B13 During 2004 were there any days in which (name) took sick leave (apart from maternity leave)?									
- Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- No → Quest. B15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(If "Yes"):									
B14. How many days?	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _
B15. At what age does (name) expect to retire (or has retired in the meantime)?	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
B16 With reference to when (name) will retire and considering only his/her public pension , i.e. excluding any supplementary pensions or pension funds, what percentage will this be of his/her pre-retirement earned income?	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _
FOR UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS (see Quest. B01)									
Otherwise → Quest. B20									
B17. Would (name) be willing to work?									
- Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- No → Quest. B20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
B18. Considering the conditions generally obtainable nowadays if he/she worked, given age, education and experience, would (name) be willing to accept:									
- Full-time payroll employment for the whole year	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- Part-time payroll employment for the whole year.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- Only occasional, seasonal or informal payroll employment.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- Only free-lance work or self-employment	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
B19. How many hours a week would (name) like to work in this hypothetical job?									
no. hours	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

(Keep the order in which members are listed unchanged)

Member number →	MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD								
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(If older than 14 years) B20. In 2004 did (name) receive income from payroll employment, whether full or part time, continuous or occasional? - Yes - No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
(If older than 14 years) B21. In 2004 again did (name) receive income from self-employment as a: a) member of the professions, sole proprietor, - Yes free lance or contingent worker employed on own account? - No b) owner or member of a family business? - Yes - No c) active shareholder/partner? - Yes - No	1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2
ALL HOUSEHOLDS B22. And in 2004 did (name) receive income from a job, disability, long-service, old-age, social, or survivor's pension or a pension (life annuity) under a private insurance policy? - Yes - No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
B23. And in 2004 did (name) receive : a) payments under casualty, life or health insurance policies? - Yes - No (If older than 14 years) b) unemployment benefits of any kind or employee severance pay? - Yes - No c) Economic support of any kind from public or private bodies? - Yes - No d) Scholarships, gifts or cash from relations or friends not living in the house, alimony, or other income? - Yes - No	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

- N.B.**
- Summarize the position of each member by circling the appropriate number opposite each of the alternatives envisaged.
 - Consider all jobs performed and all pension received.
 - Compile the annexes corresponding to the numbers circled before continuing with Section C of the interview

	ANNEXES								
• employee ("Yes" to Question B20)	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
• member of the professions, sole proprietor or free lance ("Yes" to Question B21a)	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2
• family business (compile only one B3 for all the members) ("Yes" to Question. B21b)	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3
• active shareholder/partner ("Yes" to Question. B21c)	B4	B4	B4	B4	B4	B4	B4	B4	B4
• pensioner (all types of pension) ("Yes" to Question B22)	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5
• recipient of other income ("Yes" to Question B23)	B6	B6	B6	B6	B6	B6	B6	B6	B6

N.B. The annexes are to be compiled with the individual members of the household. Only in the absence of the person concerned are they to be compiled with another member of the household with knowledge of the facts.

• Member(s) interviewed personally ? (If "Yes" circle)	H.H.1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
--	-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

N.B. fill in next section only after compiling all the annexes

C. PAYMENT INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS OF SAVING

PAYMENT INSTRUMENTS

N.B. SAY: ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CONCERN EVERY THE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD. WHEN YOU ANSWER THEM THINK ABOUT WHAT THEY ALL DO, NOT ONLY ABOUT WHAT YOU DO.

C01. On 31.12.20042 did you or another member of your household have a ... *(Interviewer! Read out a line at a time and enter codes!)*

C02. (If "Yes"): How many?

C03. (If "Yes"): How many members had at least one ... *(Interviewer! Read out a line at a time and enter codes!)*

	Yes	No		N° of accounts/books	N° of holders
- <u>bank current account?</u>	1	2		_ _	_ _
- <u>bank savings book?</u>	1	2		_ _	_ _
- <u>PO current account?</u>	1	2		_ _	_ _
- <u>PO savings book?</u>	1	2		_ _	_ _

N.B.!

- If you do not have a bank current account or savings book and you do not have a PO current account or savings book, →
Go to *Quest. C09*

- If you do not have a bank current account or savings book but you do have a PO current account or savings book,
→ enter code 999 for *Quest. C07* and go to *Quest. C08*

C04. Does your household have current accounts (or savings books) with just one bank or with several banks?

C05. (If with several banks): How many banks?

- with just one bank 1

- with several banks 2 → N° of banks |_|_|

C06. Which bank do you use? *(Full name of the bank)*

1 Banca Commerciale Italiana (COMIT) <input type="checkbox"/>	23 Banca Popolare di Vicenza S.c.r.l. <input type="checkbox"/>
2 Banca di Roma <input type="checkbox"/>	24 Banca Toscana <input type="checkbox"/>
3 Banca Intesa <input type="checkbox"/>	25 BancalntesaBci Mediocredito <input type="checkbox"/>
4 Banca Nazionale del Lavoro <input type="checkbox"/>	26 Banco di Brescia S. Paolo Cab <input type="checkbox"/>
5 Credito Italiano <input type="checkbox"/>	27 Banco di Napoli <input type="checkbox"/>
6 Monte dei Paschi di Siena <input type="checkbox"/>	28 Banco di Sardegna S.p.a <input type="checkbox"/>
7 San Paolo IMI <input type="checkbox"/>	29 Banco di Sicilia <input type="checkbox"/>
8 Unicredito Italiano <input type="checkbox"/>	30 Bipop - Carire <input type="checkbox"/>
9 Banca Agricola Mantovana <input type="checkbox"/>	31 C.R. di Verona, Vicenza, Belluno e Ancona Banca - Cariverona <input type="checkbox"/>
10 Banca Antoniana - Popolare Veneta <input type="checkbox"/>	32 Cardine Banca <input type="checkbox"/>
11 Banca Carige Cassa di Risparmio di Genova e Imperia <input type="checkbox"/>	33 Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze <input type="checkbox"/>
12 Banca Carime <input type="checkbox"/>	34 Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo <input type="checkbox"/>
13 Cassa di Risparmio di Torino S.p.a <input type="checkbox"/>	35 Cassa di Risparmio in Bologna <input type="checkbox"/>
14 Banca delle Marche <input type="checkbox"/>	36 Cassa di Risparmio di Parma e Piacenza <input type="checkbox"/>
15 Banca Popolare Commercio e Industria <input type="checkbox"/>	37 Centrobanca-Banca centrale di credito popolare <input type="checkbox"/>
16 Banca Popolare dell'Emilia Romagna <input type="checkbox"/>	38 Credito Bergamasco <input type="checkbox"/>
17 Banca Popolare di Bergamo - Credito Varesino <input type="checkbox"/>	39 Credito Emiliano società per azioni <input type="checkbox"/>
18 Banca Popolare di Lodi <input type="checkbox"/>	40 Deutsche Bank <input type="checkbox"/>
19 Banca Popolare di Milano <input type="checkbox"/>	41 Dexia Crediop <input type="checkbox"/>
20 Banca Popolare di Novara <input type="checkbox"/>	42 Interbanca Piccole <input type="checkbox"/>
21 Banca Popolare di Sondrio <input type="checkbox"/>	43 Rolo Banca 1473 <input type="checkbox"/>
22 Banca Popolare di Verona - Banco S. Geminiano e S. Prospero <input type="checkbox"/>	44 1^ other bank <i>(please specify)</i> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>
	45 2^ other bank <i>(please specify)</i> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>
	46 3^ other bank <i>(please specify)</i> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>

IF MORE THAN ONE BANK IS INDICATED FOR QUEST. C06 OR BANK AND PO FOR QUEST: C01 – Otherwise enter the code of the bank indicated for Quest. C06 directly.

C07. Among *(read the banks specified for Quest. C.06) and the PO (if code c or d for C.01)*, which do you use most: Code of bank |_|_| or PO "999"

C08. In 2004 did you or one of the members of your household have...

C08a. ...a <u>BANCOMAT/POSTAMAT</u> debit card?	- Yes	1
	- No	2
C08b. ...a <u>CREDIT CARD</u> (excluding company cards)	- Yes	1
	- No	2
C08c. ...a <u>PREPAID CARD</u> from the bank (Electron) or PO (Postapay)	- Yes	1
	- No	2

***If head of household's year of birth is even
Otherwise***

**➔ 1st round
➔ Go to Quest. C09**

PAYMENT INSTRUMENTS AND DEALINGS WITH BANKS - 1st ROUND

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD'S YEAR OF BIRTH IS ODD |_|_|_|_|

R1.1. (if "Yes" to Quest. C08a): How many BANCOMAT (ATM) (debit cards) did you or another member of your household possess in 2004?

- Yes 1 → No. of Bancomat cards |_|_|
- No 2 → **Quest. R1.6**

R1.2. On average, how many withdrawals were made per month in 2004 using Bancomat cards?

- **(Consider all the Bancomat cards possessed in the household)**
- |_|_| Average No. of withdrawals per month using Bancomat cards
- |_|_| No. of withdrawals in 2004 using Bancomat cards (if less than 1 per month)

(If No withdrawal in R1.2 go to Quest. R1.4)

R1.3. What amount was withdrawn on average?

- Average amount of each withdrawal €|_|.|_|_|

R1.4. In 2004 did you or your household use a Bancomat card directly at supermarkets or shops to make payments by means of P.O.S. terminals?

- Yes..... 1
- No 2

R1.5. (If "Yes"): On average, how many times per month?

- No. of times on average per month |_|_|
- No. of times in 2004 |_|_| (if less than 1 per month)

R1.6. (If "yes" to Quest C08b) How many credit cards did your household possess at the end of 2004 (excluding company cards)?

- Yes 1 → No. of credit cards |_|_|
- No 2 → **Quest. R1.8**

R1.7. How many credit card payments were made each month on average by your household in 2004?

- No. of payments per month on average in 2004 (never used=0) |_|_|
- No. of payments per year in 2004..... |_|_| (if less then 1 per month)

R1.8 Regarding(read out the answer to C.07), the bank you said you used most often, how long have you (and your household) used it?

- less than 2 years..... 1
- from 2 to 4 years 2
- from 5 to 10 years 3
- more than 10 years..... 4
- don't know/remember 5

R1.9 What made you prefer(read out the answer to Quest. C.07) when you and your household began to use it?
(Do not prompt! Choose no more than 2 answers)

- proximity to home 01
- proximity to workplace 02
- good interest rates 03
- attractive charges for services 04
- rapidity of banking transactions 05
- courteousness of the staff..... 06
- the quantity and variety of services offered 07
- offers Internet banking services..... 08
- personal acquaintances 09
- it is the bank my employer (or my business) uses..... 10
- it is a major, well-known bank..... 11
- don't know, no particular reason..... 12
- other reason (**please specify**):..... 13

R1.10 In addition to your account, what other financial products/ services does..(read out the answer to Quest. C.07) supply you with?
(choose as many answers as appropriate)

- Payment of utility bills 1
- Payment of rent, condominium expenses, etc 2
- payment of credit card payments 3
- mortgage loan and other period payments 4
- Crediting of salary 5
- Securities custody and administration 6
- Securities trading 7
- Insurance policies 8
- Consumer credit - Personal loans..... 9
- Individual portfolio management..... 10
- Interactive on-line services 11
- On line informational services..... 12
- Other 13
- None 14

(IF YOU HAVE CURRENT ACCOUNTS - Else → Quest. R1.19)

Let us now look at all the banks that you and your household have used in recent years.

R1.11 Do you (or another member of your household) have an overdraft facility, i.e. the possibility of being in the red?
(Consider all the banks used by the household and exclude current accounts used only for a business purposes)

- Yes..... 1
- No 2 → **Quest. R1.14**
- Don't know 3 → **Quest. R1.14**

R1.12 (If "Yes"): What is the overdraft limit?
(Sum all the different limits available)

- €|_|_|_|.|_|_|_| overdraft limit

R1.13 (If "Yes") What is the interest rate charged on overdrawn amounts?
(If you have more than one current account, please consider the most important)

- Overdraft rate |_|_|_|.|_|_|_| %

Or, approximately:

- less than 6% 1
- between 6% and 7.9% 2
- between 8% and 9.9% 3
- between 10% and 11.9% 4
- between 12% and 13.9% 5
- 14% or more 6
- don't know 7

R1.14 What is the gross deposit rate on the current account with(read out the answer to Quest. C07)?

- Gross deposit rate |_|_|_|.|_|_|_| %

Or, approximately:

- less than 1% 1
- between 1% and 1.9% 2
- between 2% and 2.9% 3
- between 3% and 3.9% 4
- between 4% and 4.9% 5
- 5% or more 6
- don't know..... 7

Let us now look at the availability and use of various means of payment

R1.15 In 2004, did you (or another member of your household) make payments by bank cheques? (Excluding cheques used to make withdrawals)

- Yes 1
- No 2 → **Quest. R1.17**

R1.16 (If "Yes"): How many cheques did your household write on average per month in 2004?
Monthly average no. of cheques written |_|_|_|

No. of cheques written in 2004 |_|_|_|
(if less than 1 per month)

R1.17 In 2004 did you (or another member of your household) make payments by means of credit transfer?

(Exclude credit transfers made only for a business purposes)

- Yes 1
- No 2 → **Quest. R1.19**

R1.18 **(If "Yes"):** How many credit transfers did you make in 2004?

No. of credit transfers made in 2004 | | |

R1.19. **Excluding withdrawals using Bancomat/Postamat cards**, in 2004 how many cash withdrawals did you or other members of your household make directly at a bank or Post Office on average per month?

- No. of withdrawals per month at a bank or Post Office | | | |
- No. of withdrawals in 2004 at a bank or Post Office | | | | (if less than 1 per month)

(If "no withdrawal" answered to R1.19 go to R1.21)

R1.20. What was the average amount of each withdrawal?

- Average amount of each withdrawal € | | | . | | | |

R1.21. Think for a moment of the revenues your household received in 2004 (wages, salaries, pensions, scholarships, alimonies, incomes from self-employment, property and entrepreneurial income, etc.).

In what forms were these revenues received? **(Interviewer! Read out one line at a time and enter codes!)**

R1.22. **(If the answer to question R1.21 indicated more than one form)** Putting the total value of the amounts received in 2004 equal to 100, what percentage was received in the form of: **(Read out!)**:

	YES	NO	
- Cash	1	2	(If "Yes") → %
- Credited directly to bank current accounts	1	2	(If "Yes") → %
- Bank cheques or banker's drafts	1	2	(If "Yes") → %
- Post office money orders	1	2	(If "Yes") → %
- Other (please specify): _____	1	2	(If "Yes") → %

1 0 0 %

N.B. The sum must be equal to 100%

End of 1st Round

FORMS OF SAVING

(Show card. C21)

- C21.** Have you or another member of your household ever held any of these forms of saving (at any time in your life)?
(Enter code 1=Yes or 2=No in column. C21)

(For each form of saving ever held)

- C22.** Did your household hold ... *(form of saving)* at the end of 2004?
(Enter code 1=Yes or 2=No in column C22)

(Interviewer! show card C23)

(For each form of saving held in December 2004)

- C23.** How much? *(For each form of saving held in December 2004 enter the code corresponding to the amount shown in column C23).*

(For each form of saving held in December 2004)

- C24.** Could you tell us the approximate amount? *(For each form of saving held in December 2004 enter the amount in column C24)*
(Interviewer! If refuses to answer go to question C25, otherwise go to question C26)

- C25.** Could you at least tell me if the amount held by your household was closer to ... *lower bound* ..., or ... *upper bound*... or somewhere in between? *(For each form of saving held in December 2004 enter the code corresponding to the amount shown in column C25)*

FORMS OF SAVING		Held at any time (if known)		Held at end-2004 (if known)		Size class of holding	Holding at end-2004	Position in the Interval (**)	
		(C21)		(C22)					(C23)
		Yes	No	Yes	No	(card C38)			
A	BANK DEPOSITS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, REPOS								
	A1	Bank current account deposits	1	2	1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	A2	Bank savings deposits (i.e. savings books, both tied and not)	1	2					
	A3	- registered			1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	A4	- bearer			1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	A5	Certificates of deposit	1	2	1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	A6	Repos (*)	1	2	1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
B	PO DEPOSITS								
	B1	PO current accounts and deposit books	1	2	1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	B2	PO savings certificates	1	2	1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
C	ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES								
	C1	BOTs (T-bills)	1	2	1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	C2	CCTs (T-certificates)	1	2	1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	C3	BTPs (T-bonds)	1	2	1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	C4	CTZs (zero coupon)	1	2	1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	C5	Other (CTEs, CTOs et al.)	1	2	1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
D	BONDS, SHARES OF ITALIAN INVESTMENT FUNDS								
	D1	Bonds	1	2	1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	D2	Investment funds	1	2					
	D3	- Equity funds			1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	D4	- Bond funds			1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	D5	- Balanced funds			1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	D6	- Money Market funds			1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
E	ITALIAN SHARES		1	2					
	E1	Shares of listed companies (at their market value at end-2004)			1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	E2	of which of privatized companies (Comit, Credit, INA, IMI, Eni, Telecom, Enel, BNL, ACEA, ...)			1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	E3	Shares of unlisted companies (at their estimated realizable value at end-2004)			1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	E4	Shares of società a responsabilità limitata (at their estimated realizable value at end-2004)			1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	E5	Shares of partnerships (at their estimated realizable value at end-2004)			1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
F	MANAGED SAVINGS (*)		1	2	1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
G	FOREIGN SECURITIES (ISSUED BY NON-RESIDENTS)		1	2					
	G1	Bonds and government securities			1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	G2	Shares			1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
	G3	Other			1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S
H	LOANS TO COOPERATIVES		1	2	1	2	□□□	€□□.□□□□.□□□□	I C S

(*) Interviewer N.B. Avoid double counting. - (**) I=Inferior; C=Central; S=Superior

TO ALL

Only members with financial assets other than bank or PO current account.

C26. Let us now talk about financial information. How much time do you spend, per week, obtaining information to help you decide how to invest your savings and manage your investments (think about the time you spend reading newspaper articles, on the Internet, watching television, looking at teletext, talking to your financial adviser...)?

- I don't spend any time..... 1
- Less than half an hour a week..... 2
- Between half an hour and one hour a week 3
- Between 1 and 4 hours a week 4
- More than 4 hours a week 5

C27. How often do you move your financial investments or buy and sell?

- at least once a week..... 1
- about once a month..... 2
- about once every 3 months 3
- about once every 6 months 4
- about once a year 5
- less often 6
- when the securities mature..... 7
- never..... 8

C28. When managing your financial investments, would you describe yourself as someone who looks for:

(INTERVIEWER: SHOW CARD C28)

- VERY HIGH returns, regardless of a HIGH risk of losing part of your capital 1
- a GOOD return, with REASONABLE security for your invested capital 2
- a REASONABLE return, with a GOOD degree of security for your invested capital 3
- LOW returns, WITHOUT any RISK of losing your capital..... 4

ALL HOUSEHOLDS

C29. What is your household's present financial situation?

(Interviewer! Read out the answers)

- we need to borrow 1
- we need to withdraw from savings..... 2
- we only just meet our budget 3
- we manage to save a little 4
- we manage to save a fair amount..... 5
- don't know..... 6

C30. People save in various ways (depositing money in a bank account, buying financial assets, property, other assets) and for different reasons. A first reason is to prepare for a planned event, such as the purchase of a house, their children's education, etc. Another reason is to protect against contingencies, such as increased uncertainty about future earnings or unexpected outlays (owing to health problems or other emergencies).

Approximately how much do you think your household should have available to meet such unexpected events?

€|_|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|

(SHOW CARD C31)

C31. We will now talk about debts (i.e. loans, mortgages, consumer credit, etc.) taken out to meet needs of the household and the house (do not consider debts in connection with your business). At the end of 2004 vis-à-vis banks or financial companies or for instalment payments did your household have ... ? **(Read out and enter codes!)**

(Interviewer! Consider the whole amount of debt outstanding at the end of 2004)

	Yes	No	("If Yes"): Amount
a) debts for the purchase or restructuring of <u>buildings</u> ?	1	2	→€ _ _ _ . _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
b) debts for the purchase of <u>real goods</u> (e.g. jewellery, gold, etc.)?1		2	→€ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
c) debts for the purchase of <u>motor vehicles</u> (e.g. cars)?	1	2	→€ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
d) debts for the purchase of <u>furniture, electrical appl.</u> , etc.?	1	2	→€ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
e) debts for the purchase of <u>non-durable goods</u> (holidays, furs, etc.) or for <u>other reasons</u> ?	1	2	→€ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

C32. At the end of 2004 did your household have receivables/payables vis-à-vis relations or friends not living in the house?

	Yes	No	(If "Yes"): Amount
- receivables	1	2	→€ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- payables	1	2	→€ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

C33. On 31-12-2004 had your household provided guarantees for debts contracted by non-cohabiting relatives or friends?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2 → **Go to Quest. C35**

C34. (If "Yes") Was it real security (mortgages) or personal security?

- Real security..... 1
- Personal security..... 2

C35. In 2004 did your household apply to a bank or a financial company for a loan or a mortgage?

- Yes 1

	- No	2	→ Quest. C38
C36.	Was the application granted in full, in part or rejected?		
	- Granted in full	1	→ End of section
	- Granted in part.....	2	
	- Rejected	3	
C37.	What reason was given for the rejection (or partial rejection)?		
	- lack of real or personal security	1	} → End of Section
	- Central Credit Register report.....	2	
	- other reasons	3	
(If "No" to question C35)			
C38.	In 2004 did you or another member of your household consider the possibility of applying to a bank or a financial company for a loan or a mortgage but then change your mind thinking that the application would be rejected?		
	- Yes	1	
	- No	2	

→ **Go to Section D**

D. PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE AND OTHER PROPERTY

(Quest. D01- D28: refer to the household's residence in December 2004, if different from the current residence)

D01. When did your household begin to live in this dwelling?

- year | | | | |

(Show card D02)

D02. The dwelling in which your household lived at the end of 2004 was... **(Read out!)**

- owned by the household..... 1 → **Quest. D03**
 - rented or sublet..... 2 → **Quest. D17**
 - occupied under redemption agreement..... 3 → **Quest. D03**
 - occupied in usufruct..... 4
 - occupied free of charge, i.e. owned by relatives or friends who lent the house .. 5
 - free of charge or in exchange for services (caretaking, cleaning, etc.) 5
- } → **D19**

(If owned or occupied under redemption agreement", cod. 1 o 3 a Quest. D02)

D03. Is your household the sole owner of this dwelling?

- Yes 1 → **Quest. D05**
- No 2

D04. What is your household's ownership share?

- | | | | %

D05. In what year did the household become the owner of this dwelling?

- year | | | | |

D06. Which member(s) of the household is/are the owner(s) of the dwelling?

(Be careful! Use the reference numbers used in Section A - Composition of household)

- owner(s) | | | |

(SHOW CARD D07)

D07. How did the household acquire ownership?

- purchased from private individual..... 1
- purchased from private firm/body (e.g., building company, etc.)..... 2
- purchased from public-sector firm/body (e.g., pension fund, etc.)..... 3
- inherited..... 4 → **D20**
- partially purchased and partially inherited 5
- gift..... 6 → **D20**
- built by family/in cooperative with other families..... 7
- other **(please specify):** _____ 8

(If code 7 to Quest. D07 refer to the cost sustained to build the house)

D08. What was the purchase price of the dwelling?

- € | | | . | | | | | | | | |

If the household incurred debts to purchase or renovate property ("Yes" to Question C31a) ask the following questions, otherwise go to Question D20

D09. Did you make payments on a loan for the purchase of this dwelling in 2004?

- Yes 1
- No 2 → **Quest. D20**

D10. How much did you pay in principal and interest on the loan in 2004?

-- € | | | . | | | | | in 2004

D11. What was the balance still owing on 31-12-2004?

-- € | | | . | | | | | | | |

D12. Was the loan granted on subsidized terms?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- Don't know 3

D13. What was the principal amount of the loan?

- € | | . | | | | | | | | |

D14. What is the total duration of the loan?

- | | | | years

D15. Is the interest rate fixed or floating?

D16. (If fixed or variable) What is the interest rate?

Interest rate

- Fixed rate 1 → | | | . | | | | %
- Floating rate (2004)..... 2 → | | | . | | | | %
- Zero rate..... 3

→ **Go to Quest.20**

(If "rented" or "sublet" code 2 of Quest. D02)

D17. What was your monthly rent in 2004, excluding condominium charges, heating and other sundry expenses?

- € | | | . | | | | | per month

(If "rented" or "sublet" code 2 of Quest. D02)

D18. Your rent contract is... **(Read out and mark answer code)?**

- rent-controlled 1
- in derogation from rent-control law..... 2
- non-resident/office..... 3
- informal/friendship..... 4
- welfare rent (*canone sociale*)..... 5
- council house (*case popolari*) 6
- other **(please specify)**..... 7

(If "rented" or "sublet" or "in usufruct" or "free of charge" code 2, 4, 5 Quest. D02)

D19. Who was the owner of the house/apartment lived in by the household at the end of 2004?

- private individual 1
- private firm 2
- pension fund (INPS/INAIL, etc.)..... 3
- IACP, town, province, region..... 4
- other public body..... 5
- other **(please specify):** _____ 6

(If "owned" or "under redemption" or "in usufruct" or "free of charge" code 1, 3, 4 and 5 Quest. D02)

D20. Assuming you wanted to rent this dwelling, what monthly rent do you or your household think could be charged? Do not include condominium charges, heating or other sundry expenses.

€ | | | . | | | | | per month

ALL HOUSEHOLDS

D21. Where the dwelling is located?

(Read out, one answer only)

- isolated area, countryside 1
- town outskirts 2
- between outskirts and town 3
- town 4
- other (*please specify*): 5
- village 6

D22. How do you rate the area in which this dwelling is located? Is it...? (*Read, one answer only*)?

- upscale 1
- run-down 2
- neither upscale nor run-down 3
- other (*please specify*): 4

D23. How do you rate this dwelling? Luxury, etc.

(Read out, one answer only)

- luxury 1
- upscale 2
- mid-range 3
- modest 4
- low-income 5
- very low-income 6

D24. What is the surface area (in m²) of this house/apartment (*consider usable area*)

- |_|_|_|_|_| m².

D25. What year was the building constructed?

- - year |_|_|_|_|_|

- Don't know

D26. Does the dwelling have a bathroom?

- 1 bathroom 1
- 2 or more bathrooms 2
- No 3

D27. Does the dwelling have a heating system (either independent or centralized)?

- Yes 1
- No 2

D28. In your opinion, what price could you ask for the dwelling in which you live (unoccupied). In other words, how much is it worth (including any cellar, garage or attic)?

Please give your best estimate.
a total of:

€ |_|_|. |_|_|_|_|. |_|_|_|_|

ALL HOUSEHOLDS

D29. In 2004 did your household take a holiday or short break in Italy or abroad?

- Yes 1
- No 2

→ **Quest. D31**

(If "Yes")

D30. Where did the household stay? (*several answers possible*)

- Hotel, camping site, self-catering..... 1
- House owned by the household..... 2
- House owned by others 3

(SHOW CARD D31)

D31. At the end of 2004 did you or another member of your household possess (either owned outright or under a redemption agreement) other houses, premises (shops, offices, garages) or agricultural or non-agricultural land?

(INTERVIEWER! Read out and enter code!)

(Please check answers to question 15 of Annex B2 and question 14 of Annex B3)

TYPE OF PROPERTY .	POSSESSED	No POSSESSED
a) <u>Other dwellings</u> (not including that inhabited by household), such as vacation homes or houses rented to third parties, lent to relatives or friends, used for professional purposes or ceded in usufruct? <i>each property</i>	- Yes 1	_ _ _ _
	- No 2	
b) <u>Other buildings</u> or premises (shops, offices, hotels, warehouses, garages, etc.)?	- Yes 1	_ _ _ _
	- No 2	→ <i>Fill in a column</i>
c) <u>Agricultural land</u> (adjoining or separate from house, for agricultural use)?.....	- Yes 1 →	_ _ _ _
	- No 2	
d) Non-agricultural land (with or without buildings)?	- Yes 1 →	_ _ _ _
	- No 2	

of Annex D1 for each property (after completing D31)

D32. In 2004 did your household make advance payments on property (all types, including non-residential property) that it does not yet own?

D33. (If "Yes") How much did you pay in 2004?

- Yes 1 → €|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|
- No 2

PROPERTY OWNERS (principal residence or other property)

D34. Think of all property owned by your household. In 2004 did you (or your household) incur expenses for extraordinary maintenance? Extraordinary maintenance expenses are those related to expansion, improvement, renovation, redoing plant, exteriors, etc.

D35. (If "Yes"): How much did you spend?

		(If "Yes"): Amount spent
a) extraordinary maintenance of the principal residence	- Yes 1	→ - € _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
	- No 2	
b) extraordinary maintenance of the other property.....	- Yes 1	→ € _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
	- No 2	

→ **Go to Section. E**

E. NON DURABLE AND DURABLE CONSUMER GOODS

(SHOW CARD E01)

E01. During 2004 did you (or your household) buy ... *(Interviewer! Read out the items and enter codes!)*

E02. (If "Yes") What is the total value of the objects bought? (Even if they were not paid for completely)

("If Yes"):

**Value of the objects bought
in 2004 (paid for or not)**

Yes No

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ precious objects
(jewellery, old and gold coins, works of art,
antiques including antique furniture)..... | 1 | 2 | € _ _ . _ _ _ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ means of transport
(cars, motorbikes, caravans, motor boats, boats, bicycles)..... | 1 | 2 | € _ _ . _ _ _ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ furniture, furnishings, household appliances and sundry articles
(furniture, furnishings, carpets, lamps, small household
appliances, washing machines, dishwashers, vacuum
cleaners, floor polishers, TVs, PCs, fridges, cookers,
heaters, air conditioners, radios, tape recorders, CD players,
HI-FI equipment, mobile phonesets, fax machines, cameras,
camcorders, etc.) | 1 | 2 | € _ _ . _ _ _ |

E03. During 2004 did you (or your household) sell.... *(Interviewer! Read the items and enter codes!)*

E04. (If "Yes") What is the total value (i.e. the amount received) of the objects sold?

**Value of the objects sold
in 2004**

Yes No

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ precious objects
(jewellery, old and gold coins, works of art,
antiques, including antique furniture)..... | 1 | 2 | € _ _ . _ _ _ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ means of transport
(cars, motorbikes, caravans, motorboats, boats, bicycles)..... | 1 | 2 | € _ _ . _ _ _ |

(SHOW CARD E05)

E05. Can you give an estimate, even if only rough, of all the goods possessed by the household at the end of 2004 in the following categories: precious objects, means of transport, furniture/furnishings/household appliances?

Interviewer! If necessary, suggest: Think of what you would have received if you had sold them in 2004.

**Estimate of total value
at the end of 2004**

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ precious objects
(jewelry, old and gold coins, works of art,
antiques, including antique furniture)..... | € _ _ . _ _ _ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ means of transport
(cars, motorbikes, caravans, motorboats, boats, bicycles)..... | € _ _ . _ _ _ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ furniture, furnishings, household appliances and sundry articles
(furniture, furnishings, carpets, lamps, small household
appliances, washing machines, dishwashers, vacuum
cleaners, floor polishers, TVs, PCs, fridges, cookers,
heaters, air conditioners, radios, tape recorders, CD players,
HI-FI equipment, mobile phonesets, fax machines, cameras,
camcorders, etc.) | € _ _ . _ _ _ |

E06. In 2004, did you or anyone in your household pay maintenance (see question A09) or other similar payments (including gifts) to relatives or friends not living in this household?
(If "Yes") Amount of payments?

	Yes	No	(If "Yes"): Amount of payments in 2004
- Maintenance payments.....	1	2	(Se "Yes") → € _ _ . _ _ _ _
- Recurring financial contributions to relatives or friends.....	1	2	(Se "Yes") → € _ _ . _ _ _ _
- Occasional financial contributions to relatives or friends	1	2	(Se "Yes") → € _ _ . _ _ _ _

(SHOW CARD E07)

E07. What was the monthly average spending of your household in 2004 on all consumer goods, in cash, by means of credit cards, cheques, Bancomat cards, etc?
Consider all spending, on both food and non-food consumption, and **exclude** only:

- purchases of precious objects;
- purchases of cars;
- purchases of household appliances and furniture;
- maintenance payments;
- other contributions received from relatives or friends;
- extraordinary maintenance of your dwelling;
- rent for the dwelling;
- mortgage payments;
- life insurance premiums;
- contributions to private pension funds.

Monthly average spending on all consumption €|_|_|_|_|_| per month in 2004

E08. What instead is the monthly average figure for **just food consumption**? Consider spending on food products in supermarkets and the like and spending on meals eaten regularly outside the home.

Monthly average spending on food consumption €|_|_|_|_|_| per month in 2004

((Warning! Check consistency with the income declared by the interviewee!))

E09. Imagine you were told you had won on the lottery the equivalent of your household's net annual income. The sum will be paid to you in a year's time. However, if you give up part of the sum you can have the rest immediately.

E09.a To get the money right away would you give up **5 per cent** of this sum?

- Yes 1 → **Quest. E09.b**
- No 2 → **Quest. E09.d**

E09.b Or **10 per cent**?

- Yes 1 → **Quest. E09.c**
- No 2 → **Quest. E10**

E09.c Or **20 per cent**?

- Yes 1 → **Quest. E10**
- No 2 → **Quest. E10**

E09.d Or **3 per cent**?

- Yes 1 → **Quest. E10**
- No 2 → **Quest. E09.e**

E09.e Or **2 per cent**?

- Yes 1
- No, I'd wait a year to collect the whole amount 2

- E10.** If you had a windfall equal to your household's net monthly income would you **(read out)**...
- ...spend the lot..... 1
 - ...save a small part..... 2
 - ...save about half..... 3
 - ...save most of it..... 4
 - ...save the lot..... 5

E11. How much do you think a household like yours needs per month to live comfortably but not in luxury?

€|_|_|.|_|_|_| per month

E12 Is your household's disposable income enough for you to get through the month?...

(Interviewer! Read out the answers)

- With a great deal of difficulty..... 1
- With difficulty..... 2
- Not easily..... 3
- Fairly easily..... 4
- Easily 5
- Very easily 6

E13. To run the house and looking after household members, does your household use domestic helps, baby-sitters or relatives not part of the household nucleus?

E14. (If "Yes") For how many hours a week on average?

YES NO

- domestic help 1 2 **(If "Yes")** → |_|_|_| average hours per week
- baby-sitters 1 2 **(If "Yes")** → |_|_|_| average hours per week
- relatives not part of the household nucleus 1 2 **(If "Yes")** → |_|_|_| average hours per week

→ Go to Section F

F. FORMS OF INSURANCE

Life insurance

F01. In 2004 did you or another member of your household hold a life insurance policy?

- Yes 1
 - No 2 → **Quest. F06**

F02. In 2004 how many life insurance policies did you, or another member of your household, hold?

<i>(Ask Questions from F03 to F05 for each insurance policy the household had in 2004)</i>	1st Policy	2nd Policy	3rd Policy	4th Policy
F03. Members insured (Holders of the policy) (Reference number of the member of the household in Section A - Composition of household) →	_	_	_	_
F04. Year policy started?	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
F05. How much did your household pay in 2004 for each policy?	€ _ _ . _ _ _	€ _ _ . _ _ _	€ _ _ . _ _ _	€ _ _ . _ _ _

Health insurance policies (accidents and sickness)

F06. In 2004 did you or another member of your household have a private health insurance policy (covering accidents and sickness)?

- Yes 1
 - No 2 → **Quest. F10**

F07. How much did your household pay in 2004 for health insurance policies? €|_|_|.|_|_|_|

Policies (1..5) x members (1..9)	1st Policy	2nd Policy	3rd Policy	4th Policy	5h Policy
F08. In 2004, which members of your household were covered by this policy? (Reference number of the member of the household in Section A – Composition of household)	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
F09. How much did your household pay in 2004 for this policy?	€ _ _ . _ _ _	€ _ _ . _ _ _	€ _ _ . _ _ _	€ _ _ . _ _ _	€ _ _ . _ _ _

Private/supplementary pensions, annuities and other forms of insurance-based saving

F10. In 2004 did you or another member of your household, individually or with the help of your, his or her employer, pay premiums for a private (or supplementary) pension, an annuity or simply to receive a lump sum in the future (e.g. under children's saving plans)?

- Yes 1
 - No 2 → **Quest. F19**

F11. In 2004 how many private/supplementary pensions, annuities and other forms of insurance-based saving life insurance policies did you, or another member of your household, hold? ... N° |_|_|

(Ask Quest. F12-F16 for each private/supplementary pensions, annuity and other forms of insurance-based saving the households held in 2004)	1st Policy	2nd Policy	3rd Policy	4th Policy	5th Policy
F12. Members insured (Holders of the policy) (Reference number of the member of the household in Section A - Composition of household) →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F13. Was it an individual or group policy? - individual 1 - group, but with the cost borne entirely by the insured 2 - group, with the firm the insured works/worked for contributing to the cost 3 - don't know 4					
F14. Year in which premium payments started for this pension or annuity?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F15. Does this policy allow you to withdraw all or part of your fund? - Yes 1 - No 2					
F16. (If "Yes"). How much did your fund amount to on 31.12.2004?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F17. At what age will the insured start to receive the pension or annuity or receive the lump sum?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F18 How much did your household pay in 2004 for each private/supplementary pension?	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>

Casualty insurance (excluding compulsory automobile liability insurance - RCA)

F19 In 2004 did you or another member of your household pay premiums for a policy or policies covering accidents, theft, fire, hail, third-party liability, etc. (exclude compulsory automobile liability insurance - RCA)?

- Yes 1
- No 2 → **End Section**

F20. How many policies did you have for.....

... Means of transport	...Buildings and land	...Persons
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

F21. How much did your household pay in 2004 for these premiums? €

If the year of birth of H.H. is an odd no → 2nd ROUND

Otherwise → Go to Section G

OPINIONS REGARDING PUBLIC SPIRIT AND TAXATION – 2nd Round

UNEVEN YEAR OF BIRTH OF H.H.

R2.1. How interested are you in politics?

- Very 1
- Fairly 2
- Not very 3
- Not at all 4

R2.2. In the last year, have you taken an active part in gatherings of any of the following groups or associations: associations/groups involved in social, environmental, union policy, religious, cultural, sports or recreational, professional, or voluntary activities ?

- No 1
- Yes, with only one group/association 2
- Yes, with more than one group/association 3

R2.3. Have you ever asked relatives or friends and acquaintances to help you or a member of your household find work or deal with government red tape (e.g. speed up formalities)?

- | | Find work | Government red tape |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| - Yes, for myself..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Yes, for members of my household..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Yes, for myself and members of my household..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No, never | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

R2.4. (If “Yes” to Quest. R2.3) How important was that help in enabling you to achieve what you wanted?

- | | Find work | Government red tape |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| - Very 1 | | |
| - Fairly 2 | | |
| - Not very 3 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| - Not at all 4 | | |

R2.5. (If “Yes” to Quest. R2.3) Which of these sources of help/advice did you use most?

- | | Find work | Government red tape |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| - Relatives 1 | | |
| - Friends and acquaintances..... 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

R2.6. Which of the following situations (**read out**) do you think are always justifiable, never justifiable, or justifiable to some extent? Please give your answer on a scale from 1 to 10, 1 being “never justifiable” and 10 being “always justifiable”, and the numbers in between indicating various degrees of response.

- | | Never justifiable | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Always justifiable |
|---|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----------------------|
| - Not paying for your ticket on public transport | | | | | | | | | | | | <input type="text"/> |
| - Keeping money you obtained by accident when it would be possible to return it to the rightful owner (for example, if you found a wallet with the owner’s name and address, or if you were given too much change at the supermarket check-out) | | | | | | | | | | | | <input type="text"/> |
| - Not leaving your name for the owner of a car you accidentally scraped while parking | | | | | | | | | | | | <input type="text"/> |

R2.7. Generally speaking, among the problems facing the Government, that of tax evasion is: (**read out**)

- Very serious 1
- Serious 2
- The same as any other 3
- Marginal 4
- Non-existent 5

R2.8. Considering the Government’s need to guarantee public services, using this card (**show card R2.8**) please say which statement is closest to your own opinion: (**please give only one answer**)

- The Government’s duty is to provide all citizens with as many public services as possible (e.g. school, healthcare, pensions, transport, etc.) even if it means heavy taxes 1
- The Government has some unavoidable expenses for social welfare, which should be covered by taxes and duties, increasing these as and when necessary 2
- Taxation is too high, so if there is not enough money, expenses should be reduced by cutting back services 3
- The Government should raise the bare minimum in taxes and duties to cover absolutely essential public services (e.g. defence, justice, the police, etc.) and leave the rest to private initiative..... 4

R2.9. Here is a set of statements (*show card R2.9*) that some interviewees before you made about Italy's tax system. To what extent do you agree with each of them: not at all, very little, so-so, quite a lot, very much? (*please give only one answer for each statement*)

	Not at all 1	Very little 2	So-so 3	Quite a lot 4	Very much 5
- The more someone earns, the more (in percentage) he/she should contribute to Government spending					<input type="checkbox"/>
- The Government should levy higher taxes on income (personal and company) and lower taxes on consumption (VAT).....					<input type="checkbox"/>
- Paying taxes is one of the basic duties of citizenship					<input type="checkbox"/>
- Not paying taxes is one of the worst crimes a person can commit because it harms the whole community					<input type="checkbox"/>
- People try to avoid paying tax because they know the Government spends the money badly					<input type="checkbox"/>
- It is right not to pay taxes if you think they are unfair					<input type="checkbox"/>
- In Italy, it's always the same groups of people that pay the taxes.....					<input type="checkbox"/>
- Even if someone thinks a tax is unfair, he/she should pay it first and then complain if necessary					<input type="checkbox"/>
- Some people are obliged to evade tax in order for their business to survive					<input type="checkbox"/>
- Some people do not pay tax because the system is too complicated.....					<input type="checkbox"/>
- It is right to pay tax because it helps the weak.....					<input type="checkbox"/>
- People are happy to pay tax if the country functions properly.....					<input type="checkbox"/>
- If everyone paid tax, in the end we would all pay a little less					<input type="checkbox"/>
- The revenue from taxation should be spent where it was collected					<input type="checkbox"/>
- People will be more willing to pay tax if they know everyone else does.....					<input type="checkbox"/>
- Some people don't pay tax because the rate (%) is too high					<input type="checkbox"/>
- Some people don't pay tax because they run little risk of being caught.....					<input type="checkbox"/>

R2.10. In your opinion, what are the chances of someone being picked for a tax inspection?

- Very high 1
- High..... 2
- Fairly high..... 3
- Very low 4
- Practically non-existent 5

R2.11. Do you think it would be a good thing if tax inspections were made more often, or not? Please answering using one of the statements on this card. (*show card R2.11*) (*only one answer possible*)

- Yes, I would like them to be done much more often because it's the only way to stop tax evasion 1
- Yes, I would like them to be done more often, but within limits, to stop the Government interfering too much in people's lives..... 2
- I think things are all right as they are 3
- No, I wish they were done less often because the present level of control is already too great 4
- No, absolutely not; I think they should be done less often..... 5

R2.12. In your opinion, among the solutions listed on this card (*show card R2.12*), which would be the most effective to combat tax evasion? (*choose no more than three answers*)

- Increase fines..... 1
- Increase custodial sentences..... 2
- Increase the number of tax inspections 3
- Widely apply lump-sum taxation for self-employed workers 4
- Carefully check all people with a high standard of living..... 5
- Step up checks on bank accounts 6
- Reduce the number of formalities to be fulfilled..... 7
- Increase the amount of information the Government gives citizens 8
- Use the methods currently available..... 9
- Other (*please specify*): 10

R2.13. In your opinion, what percentage of the total amount of tax due from the population does the Government lose as a result of tax evasion? Please answer using one of the options on this card. (*show card R2.13*)

- Less than 10% 1
- Between 10% and 20%..... 2
- Between 20% and 30%..... 3
- Between 30% and 50%..... 4
- More than 50%..... 5

R2.14. Why do you think the Government issues tax amnesties? Please answer using the options on this card.

(*show card R2.14*) (*please give no more than 2 answers*)

- Because the State is powerless against tax evaders..... 1
- Because the groups that evade tax demand amnesties and the Government grants them 2
- To recover tax lost through evasion..... 3
- Because when the Government increases sanctions or steps up controls it wants to give people a chance to put their position right..... 4
- To eliminate cases still awaiting trial..... 5
- Don't know 6

R2.15. Using this card (*show card R2.15*) what is your opinion of the practice of granting amnesties? (*no more than 1 answer*)

- Amnesties are a good system and should be granted as often as possible to recover some of the lost revenue..... 1
- Amnesties are a good system, but should be used sparingly so as not to encourage tax evaders..... 2
- Amnesties are an unfair but necessary method of balancing the national accounts..... 3
- Amnesties are a very unfair system because they discourage honest citizens..... 4
- Don't know 5

R2.16. Using this card (*show card R2.16*) what do you think is the main outcome of a tax amnesty? (*no more than 1 answer*)

- Tax evasion diminishes because previously undeclared income is uncovered 1
- Tax evasion increases because the amnesty rewards tax evaders and discourages honest taxpayers 2
- Tax evasion doesn't change because once tax evaders have regularized their past position, they begin to evade tax again until the next amnesty 3
- Don't know 4

R2.17. Looking at every aspect of your life, how happy would you say you are? Please answer on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is "Very unhappy", 10 is "Very happy" and the figures in between indicate various degrees of response.



End of 2nd ROUND

G. INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY THE INTERVIEWER

G1. DURATION OF THE INTERVIEW (in minutes) |_|_|_|_|

ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERVIEW

	<p>score:</p> <p>1= minimum ☹</p> <p>10 = maximum ☺</p>
G2. How do you rate the interviewee's <u>understanding</u> of the questions?	_ _ _ / _1_ _0_
G3 How do you rate the <u>reliability</u> of the information provided by the interviewee on <u>income and wealth</u> ?	_ _ _ / _1_ _0_
G4 How do you rate the general <u>climate</u> of the interview?	_ _ _ / _1_ _0_
G5. How do you judge the ability of the interviewee to express <u>amounts in euros</u> ?	_ _ _ / _1_ _0_
G6. How do you rate the <u>easiness</u> the interviewee had in responding?	_ _ _ / _1_ _0_

INTERVIEWER! Fill in every part!



I declare that I personally put the questions in this questionnaire to the person specified above.

Date: _____ Signature: _____ Number |_|_|_|_|_|

INFORMATION ON THE WORK OF EMPLOYEES

B1

Questionnaire No | | | | | | | |

Reference No. →	H.H.	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name →									

Fill in an annex B1 for each type of work as employees engaged in 2004

1. Indicate

Type of work: - main 1
 - secondary 2

You worked: - full-time 1
 - part-time 2

with a contract: - at will 1
 - fixed term 2
 - for temporary workers (job agencies).... 3

You worked (including normal holiday periods): - all year 1
 - part of the year 2 → | | | | months
 - occasionally 3

2. Can you give the number of people regularly employed (in Italy as a whole) in the firm for which you work? (public-sector employees = NA*- Code 7)

up to 4 1
 - from 5 to 19..... 2
 - from 20 to 49..... 3
 - from 50 to 99..... 4
 - from 100 to 499..... 5
 - 500 or more 6
 - * not applicable - public-sector employee..... 7

3. Overall, how many hours did you work on average per week (including overtime)?

- total hours | | |

4. Only for main work (code 1 to Quest.1) and if the Annex refers to members interviewed in person.

At the same hourly earnings, how many hours would you like to work on average per week?

- no. hours | | | | !

5. In 2004, did you have the opportunity for specifically paid overtime?

- Yes 1
 - No 2 → Quest. 7

6. How many hours of paid overtime did you work on average per week in 2004?

- average hours of overtime per week | | |

7. In 2004 did you take all the holidays (including paid leave) to which you were entitled?

- Yes 1
 - No 2 → days of holiday not taken? | | | |

(B1 continues on next page)

Reference No. →	H.H.	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name→									

(SHOW CARD 7- Annex B1)

8. I would like you to calculate how much you earned from your work as an employee, net of taxes and social security contributions. Exclude any severance pay, withholding tax and social security contributions. Please consider all the items listed below in doing your calculations. The sum of the items shown below should equal your total earned income in 2004:

- 1. your average monthly net earnings (including overtime) times the number of months worked
- 2. additional monthly salary ("13th month" salary, "14th month " salary, etc.)
- 3. bonuses or special payments
- 4. other compensation (productivity bonuses, commissions, etc.)

Total earned income in 2004 €|_|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|_|

9. In 2004 did you receive fringe benefits in the form of luncheon vouchers, trips, company cars, etc. (excluding housing)?

- Yes 1

- No 2 → **END OF ANNEX**

(If "Yes")

10. What was the monetary value of these benefits?

- €|_|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|_|

(If the interviewee cannot quantify the value of the benefits, specify what benefits were received):

END OF ANNEX

**MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSIONS, SOLE PROPRIETORS AND FREE-LANCE WORKERS,
CONTINGENT WORKERS EMPLOYED ON OWN ACCOUNT**

B2

Questionnaire No

Reference No. →	H.H.	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Name →										

(Fill in an annex B2 for each type of work as member of the professions, sole proprietor, free-lance or contingent worker employed on own account in 2004)

- Type of work:-
 - main 1
 - secondary..... 2
- You worked (including normal holiday periods):
 - all year 1
 - part of the year..... 2 → no. of months
 - occasionally 3
- Work:
 - member of the professions..... 1 → Q.5
 - sole proprietor 2
 - free-lance 3
 - contingent worker employed on own a/c. ... 4 → Q.7
- What is the legal form of your firm?
 - SRL..... 1
 - SPA 2
 - SAA 3
 - SCRL..... 4
 - SCRI 5
 - SAS 6
 - SNC 7
 - Sole proprietorship 8
 - Informal/de facto partnership..... 9
- Number of workers (including owner(s)):
 -
 - of which, payroll staff: -
- What was your ownership share in the firm?
 - %
- Can you tell me about the average number of hours you work per week. How many hours did you work on average per week in 2004?
 -
- Only for main work (code 1 to Quest.1) and if the Annex refers to members interviewed in persone.**
At the same hourly earnings, how many hours would you like to work on average per week?
 - no. hours
- What were your earnings from work in 2004?
 - €

(SHOW CARD 10- ANNEX B2)

- What were your earnings in 2004 net of all taxes?
Interviewer! If there are difficulties in answering, try having the interviewee calculate earnings in the following way:

Revenues

→
(See answer to question 9)
minus

- a. revenues from sales of goods or services net of VAT
- b. other receipts

Expenses

→
equals

- a. ordinary maintenance expenses
- b. purchases of raw materials or goods
- c. employee compensation, including social security contributions
- d. current expenses
- e. rent of premises
- f. taxes
- g. other expenses (interest paid, leasing instalments) excluding depreciation/provisions

Earnings from your business

→ €

- Let's talk about debt and credit related to your work/business. Excluding debts for the purchase of property, durable goods or consumer goods for household use, at the end of 2004 what was the amount of ... **(Read out one item at a time and enter answers!)**
End 2004

- Medium and long-term debt for buildings or land for use in your work? €
- Medium and long-term debt (more than 18 months) for business-related investment? €
- Short-term debt (18 months or less) with banks and financial companies? €
- Trade credit (suppliers)? €
- Trade credit (customers)? €

12. (If there are debts to banks or finance companies)

Are your debts to banks and finance companies backed by security?

- Yes..... 1
- No 2 → **Quest.14**

13. (If yes) Is the security ...? (several answers possible)

PERSONAL

- ...provided by you or members of your household 1
- ...provided by non-cohabiting relatives or friends 2

REAL ..

- .. provided by you or members of your household 3

.. provided by non-cohabiting relatives or friends 4

14. (Only if at least one payroll employee present) If a payroll employee ceases employment, the firm is required to grant severance pay. Can you tell me how much your total liability to all employees for severance pay amounted to at the end of 2004 (the so-called TFR fund)?

- € | | | . | | | | | | | |

15. Does your firm own land or buildings used for business purposes?

- Yes

- No2

16. How much do you think your firm would be worth if you wanted to sell it, including any equipment used, stocks and goodwill and excluding the value of buildings and land?-

€ | | | . | | | | | | | |

of which machinery or equipment

- € | | | . | | | | | | | |

of which stocks

- € | | | . | | | | | | | |

of which goodwill (e.g. licences, client portfolio, etc.)

- € | | | . | | | | | | | |

End of Annex

FAMILY BUSINESSES

B3

(1 annex only for all members)

Questionnaire No

INFORMATION REGARDING ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WORK IN A FAMILY BUSINESS

(Give the reference number used in Section A - Composition of household)

<i>(Enter member reference number!) →</i>					
1. Type of work: - main - secondary	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
2. No. of months worked in 2004 (including normal holiday periods) No. of months	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. How many hours did you work <u>per week on average</u> in 2004? No. of hours:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. Only for main work (code 1 to Quest.1) and for members interviewed in person. At the same hourly earnings, how many hours would you like to work <u>on average per week</u> ?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

5. Total number of workers (including owner(s))

-

- of which, payroll staff: -

6. What is your household's ownership share in the business?

- %

7. What is the legal form of your firm?

- SRL 1
- SPA 2
- SAA 3
- SCRL 4
- SCRI 5
- SAS 6
- SNC 7
- Sole proprietorship 8
- Informal/de facto partnership 9

8. What were your earnings from work in 2004?

- €

ATTENTION! For the next questions refer only to the household's ownership share! (SHOW CARD 6 - ANNEX B3)

9. What were your earnings in 2004 net of all taxes?

Interviewer! If there are difficulties in answering, try having the interviewee calculate earnings in the following way:

Revenues →

a. revenues from sales of goods or services net of VAT

b. other receipts

minus

Expenses →

- a. ordinary maintenance expenses
- b. purchases of raw materials or goods
- c. employee compensation, including social security contributions
- d. current expenses

- e. rent of premises
- f. taxes

g. other expenses (interest paid, leasing instalments) excluding depreciation/provisions

equals

Earnings

from your → €

10. Let's talk about debt and credit related to your business. Excluding debts for the purchase of property, durable goods or consumer goods for household use, at the end of 2004 what was the amount of ... **(Read out one item at a time and enter answers!)**

End 2004

• Medium and long-term debt for buildings or land for use in your business? €

• Medium and long-term debt (more than 18 months) for business-related investment? €

• Short-term debt (18 months or less) with banks and financial companies? €

• Trade credit (suppliers)? €

• Trade credit (customers)? €

11. **(If there are debts to banks or finance companies)**

Are your debts to banks and finance companies backed by security?

Yes 1

No 2 → **Quest. 13**

12. **(If yes) Is the security ...? (several answers possible)**

PERSONAL..

.. provided by you or members of your household 1

.. provided by non-cohabiting relatives or friends 2

REAL

.. provided by you or members of your household 3

.. provided by non-cohabiting relatives or friends 4

13. (Only if at least one payroll employee present) If a payroll employee ceases employment, the firm is required to grant severance pay. Can you tell me how much your total liability to all employees for severance pay amounted to at the end of 2004 (the so-called TFR fund)?
 - € |_|_|_|. |_|_|_|_|. |_|_|_|_|

14. Does your firm own land or buildings used for business purposes?
 - Yes.....1
 - No2

15. How much do you think your firm would be worth if you wanted to sell it, including any equipment used, stocks and goodwill and excluding the value of buildings and land? - € |_|_|_|. |_|_|_|_|. |_|_|_|_|

of which machinery or equipment
 - € |_|_|_|. |_|_|_|_|. |_|_|_|_|

of which stocks
 - € |_|_|_|. |_|_|_|_|. |_|_|_|_|

of which goodwill (e.g. licences, client portfolio, etc.)
 - € |_|_|_|. |_|_|_|_|. |_|_|_|_|

END OF ANNEX

Questionnaire No | | | | | | | |

Reference No. →	H.H.	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Name →										

1. Type of work:

- main 1
- secondary 2

2. You worked (including normal holiday periods):

- all year 1
- part of the year 2 i.e.: → no. of months | | |
- occasionally 3

3. No. of workers at the firm:

- | | | | | - of which, payroll staff: - | | | | |

4. What is the legal form of your firm?

- SRL 1
- SPA 2
- SAA 3
- SCRL 4
- SCRI 5
- SAS 6
- SNC 7
- Other 8

Can you tell me about the average number of hours you work per week.

5. How many hours did you work on average per week in 2004?

- hours | | | |

6. How much did you receive net of tax as fixed compensation for work in your firm in 2004?

- € | | . | | | | | . | | | | |
 - in 2004 I did not receive any fixed compensation 0

7. How much did you personally receive net of tax in distributed profits in 2004?

- € | | . | | | | | . | | | | |
 - no profits were distributed in 2004 0

8. What was your ownership share in the firm?

- | | | | | %

9. What was the market value of the firm (your share only) at the end of 2004?

- € | | . | | | | | . | | | | |

END OF ANNEX

PENSIONERS

B5

Questionnaire No.

Reference No. →	H.H.	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name →									

*N.B. If the interviewee receives more than one pension, fill in a column for each pension received.
If the interviewee receives more than 4 pensions fill in another annex B5*

PENSION	First pension	Second pension	Third pension	Fourth pension
(SHOW CARD. 1-2 – ANNEX B5)				
1. You received a pension in 2004.				
Which social security body pays your pension?				
- INPS	1	1	1	1
- INPDAP (former social security bodies run by Treasury)	2	2	2	2
- State	3	3	3	3
- INAIL	4	4	4	4
- Italian private bodies (i.e. insurances)	5	5	5	5
- Foreign bodies	6	6	6	6
- Other (specify)				
2. What type of pension do you receive?				
- Old age/long-service	1	1	1	1
- Social	2	2	2	2
- Disability/infirmary (social security)	3	3	3	3
- Disability (healthcare)	4	4	4	4
- Survivor's	5	5	5	5
- War	6	6	6	6
- Private pension/life annuity	7	7	7	7
- Other (specify)				
3. When did you begin to receive this pension?				
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. In 2004 how much did you receive in pension benefits net of tax per month?				
	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
5. How many monthly payments did you receive?				
	Months <input type="text"/>	Months <input type="text"/>	Months <input type="text"/>	Months <input type="text"/>
6. In 2004 did you receive pension arrears, in addition to ordinary payments?				
- Yes	1	1	1	1
- No	2	2	2	2
(If "Yes"):				
- amount of arrears	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
(If the interviewee received a JOB PENSION that did not involve voluntary contributions):				
7. Think back to when you began to receive your pension. What percentage of your <u>last wage payment</u> (monthly average earnings, for self employed) was your <u>first</u> monthly pension payment?				
	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %

END OF ANNEX

OTHER INCOME SUCH AS SCHOLARSHIPS, ALIMONY, ETC.

B6

Questionnaire No | | | | | | | | |

Reference No. →	H.H.	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Name→										

(SHOW CARD 1 – ANNEX B6)

- In 2004 did you personally receive other income? What sort of income did you receive?
(Interviewer! Verify answers to questions B23a-b-c-d!)
- How much did you receive in other income in 2004?

“Yes” to Quest. B23a:

	Yes	No	(If “Yes”): Amount
a1. Payments under life insurance policies (excluding supplementary pensions/ life annuities)?	1	2	€
a2. Payments under casualty policies (auto accidents, home, etc.)?	1	2	€
a3. Payments under health policies (specialist visits, hospital stays, etc.)?	1	2	€

“Yes” to Quest. B23b:

	Yes	No	(If “Yes”): Amount
b1. Wage supplementation payments?	1	2	€
b2. Unemployment benefits (<i>indennità di mobilità</i>)?	1	2	€
b3. Other unemployment benefits?	1	2	€
b4. Severance pay (including advances)?	1	2	€

“Yes” to Quest. B23c:

Economic support (e.g., assistance for disabled persons, maintenance, guaranteed minimum income, food allowance etc.)	Yes	No	(If “Yes”): Amount
c1. from central government?	1	2	€
c2. from regional government?	1	2	€
c3. from provincial government?	1	2	€
c4. from municipal government?	1	2	€
c5. from local health unit (assistance for treatment, etc.)?	1	2	€
c6. from other local government bodies?	1	2	€
c7. from private social institutions?	1	2	€

“Yes” to Quest. B23d:

	Yes	No	(If “Yes”): Amount
d1. Scholarship?	1	2	€
d2a Gifts or cash ON A REGULAR BASIS from relatives or friends not living in the house?	1	2	€
d2b Gifts or cash NOT ON A REGULAR BASIS from relatives or friends not living in the house?	1	2	€
d3. Alimony?	1	2	€
d4. Other?	1	2	€

END OF ANNEX

