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We would like to thank the households that agreed to participate in the survey, in particular those who have participated for several years, providing the information requested in sometimes lengthy and demanding interviews without any compensation.

This Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin was prepared by Claudia Biancotti, Francesco D'Amuri, Romina Gambacorta, Giuseppe Ilardi, Andrea Neri and Concetta Rondinelli.

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

ITALIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND WEALTH IN 2010:

HIGHLIGHTS

- Average annual household income, net of tax and social security contributions, was €32,714 in 2010; average monthly income was €2,726. Equivalent income, a measure that takes the size and composition of households into account, was €18,914 per individual, which in real terms was 0.6 per cent less than in 2008. Measured on the basis of the Gini index, the inequality of equivalent income compared with the 2008 survey was unchanged at 0.33.
- The average earnings received by each employee amounted to €16,559, in real terms about the same as in 2008 (-0.3 per cent). The average earnings from self-employment were €20,202 (-2.3 per cent). Average transfer income amounted to €10,672 (-3.4 per cent).
- In 2010 the persons born abroad and resident in Italy were 7.7 per cent of the population, 0.7 percentage points more than in 2008. Those not having Italian nationality (about two thirds of the total) were concentrated in the Centre and North and in the larger cities, with a large proportion of young people and participants in the labour market (50.8 per cent were in work, as against 36.8 per cent of Italians).
- The proportion of poor people, conventionally taken to be those with an equivalent income of less than half the median, was 14.4 per cent, up by one percentage point compared with 2008. Among foreign citizens this poverty rate was above 40 per cent.
- In 2010 some 29.8 per cent of households considered their income insufficient to make ends meet, 10.5 per cent considered it to be more than adequate, and 59.7 per cent reported a situation somewhere in between. Compared with the previous surveys, there was a rising trend in the proportion of households reporting they were in difficulty.
- Households' net wealth, i.e. the sum of real assets (property, businesses and valuables) and financial assets (deposits, government securities, shares, etc.) net of financial liabilities (mortgage loans and other debts), had a median value of €63,875 in 2010. The richest 10 per cent of households owned 45.9 per cent of households' net worth (44.3 per cent in 2008). The concentration of wealth, measured by the Gini index, was equal to 0.62, a slight increase on the value recorded in 2008 (0.61).
- The proportion of households with debts was 27.7 per cent. As in the past, debts were most common among households with medium-to-high incomes and those with a head of household aged less than 55 and self-employed or with a high educational qualification. Households' liabilities consisted mainly of mortgage loans for the purchase or renovation of real estate.
- The outstanding debt of the households that had at least one loan was equal to just over one year's income; the value doubles considering only households with mortgage loans for the purchase of real estate. The median ratio of the total annual instalment for the repayment of loans (debt service) to household income was 12.4 per cent.
- Financially vulnerable households, conventionally defined as those with debt service payments equal to more than 30 per cent of their income, were about 11.1 of the households with debts and were concentrated among low-income households. The level of financial vulnerability appeared stable compared with the past.

ITALIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND WEALTH IN 2010

1. Introduction

The interviews of the sample survey on the income and wealth of Italian households in 2010 were conducted between January and September 2011.

The sampling scheme was the same as that used in the previous surveys, with the sample size basically unchanged: 7,951 households were interviewed, compared with 7,977 for the 2008 survey. The households were drawn from the registry office records of 387 municipalities; they comprised 19,836 persons, including 13,074 income recipients. The questionnaire was more or less the same as that used in the previous survey.

The first part of this report illustrates the main findings of the survey. Section 2 describes the structure of Italian households and the following sections describe the main results pertaining to income and work, wealth, perceptions of well-being, financial assets, debt, the use of payment instruments, and housing.

The second part of the document describes the main features of the survey. In particular, the methodological note in Appendix A describes the sample design and the data collection and estimation procedures, and gives some indication as to the reliability of the findings. Appendix B contains the statistical tables and Appendix C the survey questionnaire.

2. Household structure¹

In 2010 the average household consisted of 2.53 members and included 1.63 income recipients, with a ratio of members to earners of about 1.5 (Tables A2 and A3). On the basis of the population data collected by Istat, the total number of Italian households is about 24 million.²

In the last thirty years the distribution of the population by type of household has changed markedly. In particular, there has been a decrease in the proportion of couples with children,³ from about 60 per cent of the total in 1980 to about 40 per cent in 2010. At the same time the proportion of childless couples has risen from 20 to 23.9 per cent and that of one-person households from 10.5 to 24.9 per cent. For the latter the increase was slightly larger for persons over 65 (up by 7.5 percentage points over the thirty years) than for younger singles (up by 6.9 percentage points). There was also a small increase of 1.6 percentage points in the proportion of one-parent households. The long-term upward trend in one-member households appears to have slowed in the last few years: between 2008 and 2010 there was a slight reduction in one-person households, from 26.4 to 24.9 per cent of the total, and an increase in the proportion of couples, from 61.9 to 63.5 per cent (Figure 1).

Considering only the households in which both spouses or cohabitants are present, it was found that in 2010 about 95 per cent were made up of married couples. Of these, nearly 37 per cent did not have cohabitant children, 27 per cent had only one cohabitant child, and the

¹ The results of some calculations based on data from earlier surveys may not coincide with the figures published previously owing to the revision of the archives in question.

² The number of households was obtained by dividing the resident population by the estimated average number of household members in the survey data. The resident population on 31 December 2010 was taken from Istat's website www.demo.istat.it and excludes people living in barracks, rest homes and hospitals. For the purposes of the survey, a household is defined as a group of persons living together, whether related by kinship or not, who satisfy their needs by pooling all or part of the members' income. The estimated number of households is slightly different from that, based on registry office records, published by Istat.

³ A couple with children is defined as a household composed of two spouses/cohabitants, one or more children (including those born from previous cohabitation) and possibly other members. Similarly, a childless couple is a household composed of two spouses/cohabitants and possibly other members who are not children.

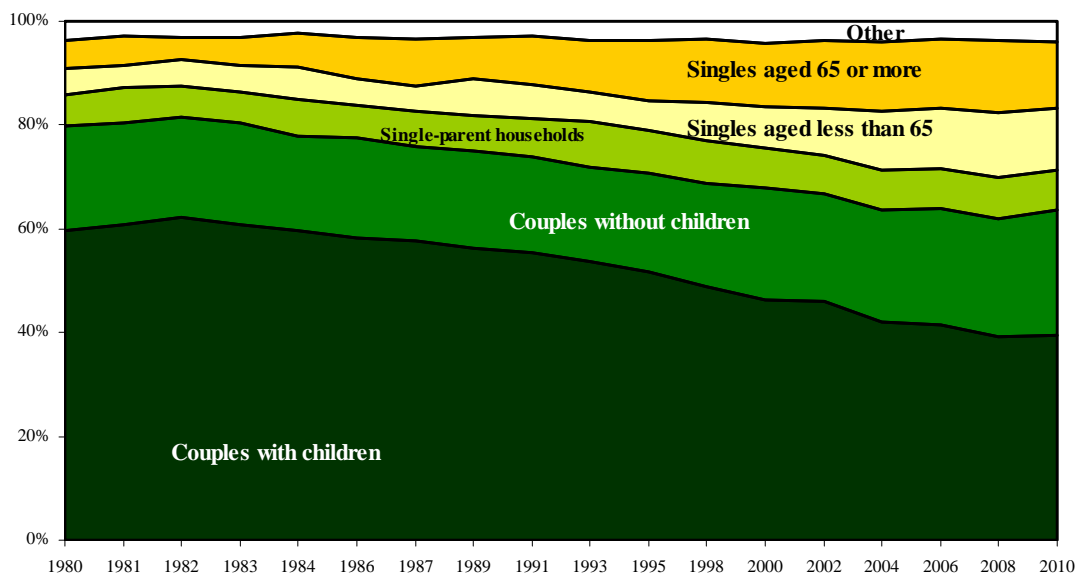
remaining 36 per cent had more than one. The composition of households was different for unmarried couples. In this case 58 per cent did not have any cohabitant children, about a quarter had only one child, while just over 17 per cent had more than one (Figure 2). Unmarried couples are generally younger. The average age of cohabitants is about 44, nine and a half years less than that of spouses; the difference between the compositions of the two types of households remained when they were classified by age and economic situation.⁴

Between 2008 and 2010 the average number of household members rose from 2.50 to 2.53. Increases were recorded in the Centre (from 2.33 to 2.50) and the North (from 2.36 to 2.39). By contrast the downward trend in the South and Islands continued, with the average number of household members decreasing from 2.83 to 2.76.

Household size initially increases with the age of the head of household, defined as the household member with the highest labour and transfer income⁵) rising from an average of 2.51 members for households whose head is younger than 35 to 3.23 when the head is aged 45 to 54, and then decreasing to 1.73 when the head is over 65 (Table A2).

Figure 1

Distribution of households by type, 1980-2010
(percentages)



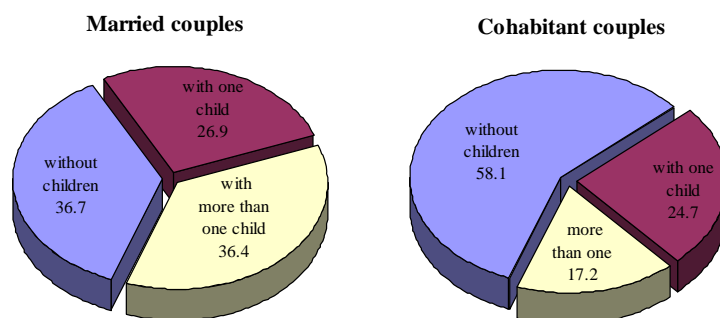
Source: Based on the Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 7.0.

⁴ This result was tested taking account not only of the average age of the couples (and its square) but also of the households' income and wealth class and area of residence.

⁵ Following the recommendations of the United Nations, in analyzing the survey data the head of household is identified adopting an objective criterion (the member of the household receiving the most income regardless of who in the survey reported being "the main person responsible for family finances". See United Nations, *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, Revision 2, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 2, 2008, available at unstats.un.org.

Figure 2

Composition of households for married and cohabitant couples in 2010
(percentages)

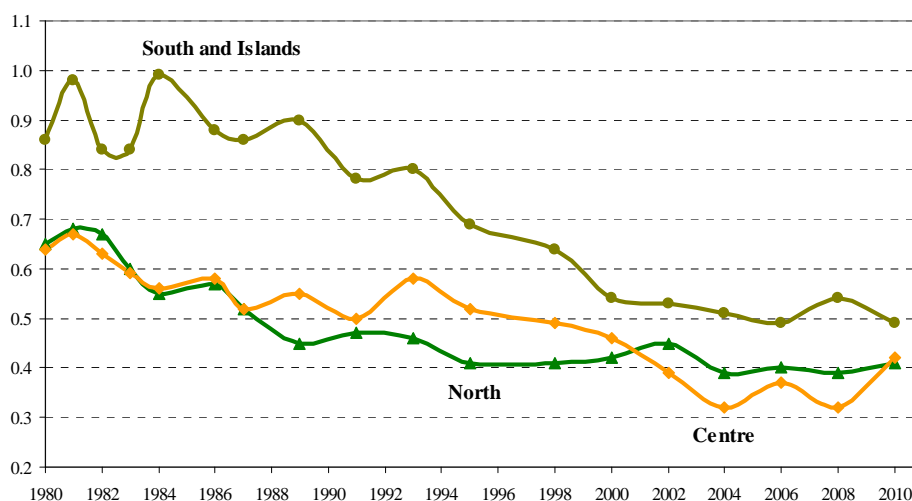


Source: Based on the Survey on Household Income and Wealth annual database for 2010.

Figure 3 shows that in 2010 the average number of minor children per household was 0.44 nationally. It was higher in the South and Islands (0.49) than in the North (0.41) and the Centre (0.42). Between 1980 and 2010 the largest reduction in this indicator was recorded by the South and Islands (-43 per cent) followed by the North (-37 per cent) and the Centre (-34 per cent). Whereas at national level the average number of minor children per household in 2010 was basically unchanged compared with 2008, there was a tendency for the levels in the main geographical areas to converge. Since 2004 the downward trend of the number of minor children per household appears to have come to a halt.

Figure 3

Average number of minor children per household by geographical area, 1980-2010



Source: Based on the Survey on Household Income and Wealth annual database for 2010.

The average number of income recipients per household, equal to 1.63 at national level, was higher in the North (1.66) and the Centre (1.68) than in the South and Islands (1.56). As for the age of the household head, households whose head was aged 55 to 60 had the highest average number of income recipients; it was 5 and 9 per cent lower for those whose heads were aged respectively 45-54 and 35-44. The average number of recipients was lowest (1.47) for households whose head was 65 or older (Table A3); these households also had the smallest number of members.

The proportion of income-earning household members aged from 20 to 35 was higher in the North and the Centre (71 and 62 per cent respectively) than in the South (46 per cent), reflecting the differences between the youth employment rates in the different areas. The percentage of household heads in the 20 to 35 age group shows a similar geographical ranking: 31 per cent in the North, 24 per cent in the Centre and 20 per cent in the South and Islands.

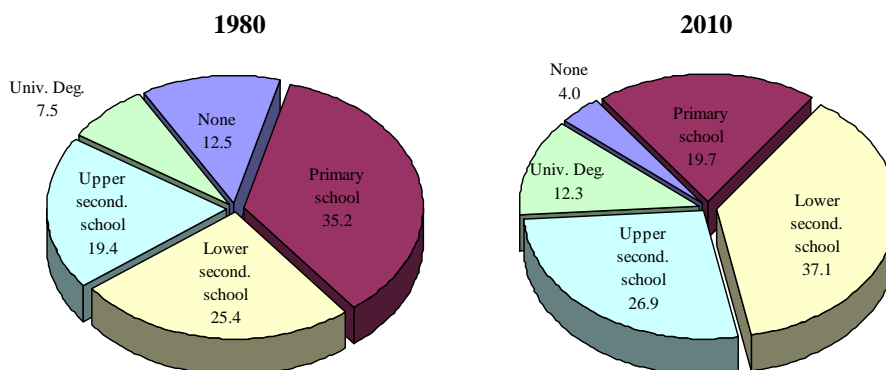
Some 68.3 per cent of all heads of household were male,⁶ 10.3 per cent were younger than 35 and 31.8 per cent over 65. As regards work status, 46.2 per cent of heads of household were payroll employees and 12.9 per cent were self-employed. Of the 40.9 per cent not in work, the great majority (37.5) per cent were pensioners.

Among household members there was a slight predominance of females (51.4 per cent); 36.3 per cent of household members were under 35 years of age and 20.3 per cent over 65. Some 37.7 per cent of all members were in employment; among household members not in work, 23.1 per cent were pensioners; these proportions are about the same as in the previous survey (Table A1).

The educational qualifications of heads of household have changed considerably over the last 30 years (Figure 4). In 1980 the most common educational qualification was the primary school certificate (35.2 per cent) whereas in 2010 it was the lower secondary school certificate (37.1 per cent). Over this period the proportion of households whose head was without any educational qualification fell by 8.4 percentage points, while the proportion with a higher secondary school certificate rose by 7.5 points and that of university graduates by 4.8 points.

Figure 4

Educational qualification of household heads, 1980-2010
(percentages)



Source: Based on the Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 7.0.

Considering individuals born from 1960 onwards, on average women had higher educational qualifications than men; the opposite was true for older age groups (Figure 5).

In terms of geographical distribution, 48.4 per cent of households resided in the North, 19.9 per cent in the Centre and 31.6 per cent in the South and Islands. Because of the different household sizes, the percentage of persons resident in each area differed from the percentage of households: in the North it was lower (45.8 per cent), in the Centre it was virtually the same (19.7 per cent) and in the South and Islands it was higher (34.5 per cent).

Almost half of households (46.7 per cent) resided in towns with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants, 13.7 per cent in municipalities with between 20,000 and 40,000 inhabitants, and the remaining 39.6 per cent in larger municipalities. In particular, 12 per cent lived in the six Italian

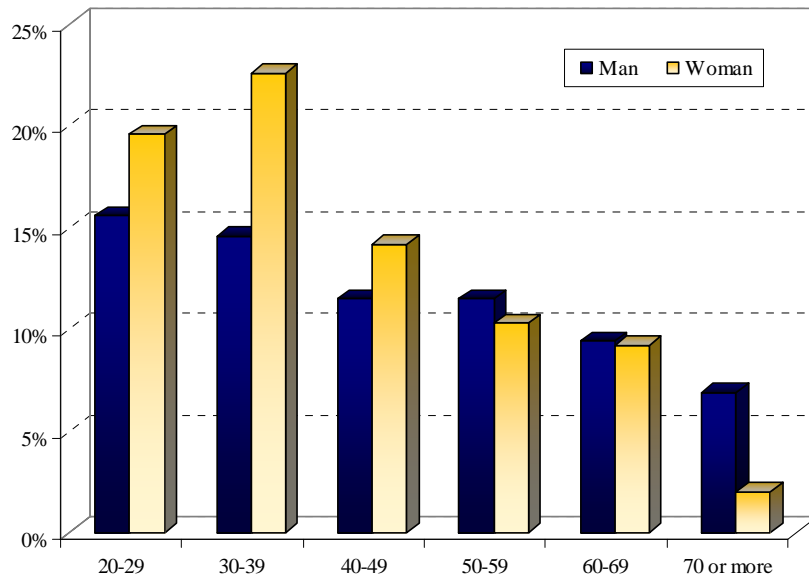
⁶ Since 1980 the proportion of female heads of household has increased by about 12 percentage points. The largest increases occurred in the Centre (16.7 percentage points) and for the intermediate age groups (17.9 percentage points for the 31 to 40 age group and 16.2 points for the 41 to 50 age group).

cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants: Rome, Milan, Naples, Turin, Palermo and Genoa (Table A1).

The proportion of residents in Italy who were born abroad⁷ was 7.7 per cent in 2010, 0.7 percentage points more than in 2008. Some 57.6 per cent of foreign-born residents come from European countries, including 28 per cent from EU member states.

Figure 5

Proportion of persons with a university degree by age and gender, 2010
(percentages)



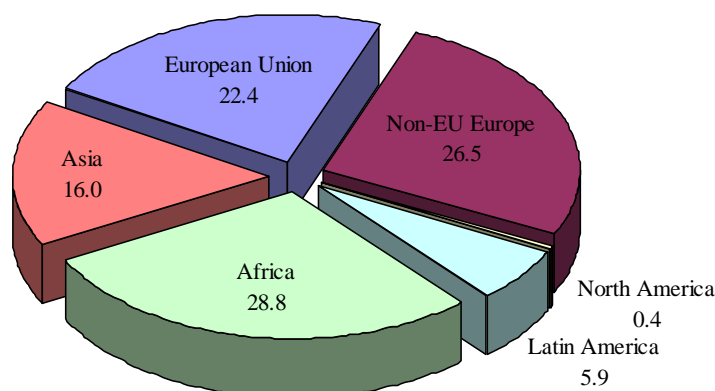
Source: Based on the Survey on Household Income and Wealth annual database for 2010.

About 34 per cent of residents who were born abroad had Italian citizenship. Among those who were citizens of other countries, 22 per cent were citizens of EU member countries and 27 per cent of other European countries, while 29 per cent were from Africa, 16 per cent from Asia and 6 per cent from Latin America (Figure 6). Some 61 per cent of residents born abroad who did not have Italian citizenship had entered the country after 2000, including 26.6 per cent after 2006. The main reason given for coming to Italy was to find work (69 per cent), followed by family reunification (27.6 per cent).

⁷ As the household sample is drawn from registry office lists, the survey does not include illegal immigrants.

Figure 6

Foreign residents in Italy by citizenship
(percentages)



The composition of foreigners by gender was basically similar to that of Italians. Among foreigners coming from European and North American countries, there was a prevalence of women, while among those from Africa, Asia, Oceania and Central and South America, there was a prevalence of men (Table 1).

By contrast, foreigners resident in Italy were younger than Italians: those aged up to 34 were 54.7 per cent of the total, while only 1 per cent were 65 or older. Consequently, the participation rate for foreigners was higher: of the foreign population 50.8 per cent were in work, compared with 36.8 per cent for Italians. Most of the foreigners in work were payroll employees (93.8 per cent) and worked in the services or services to households sectors, which employed 32.2 per cent of the foreigners in work, compared with 13.2 per cent of the Italians.

By education, foreigners most commonly had a lower secondary school certificate or no educational qualification, while those with a primary or upper secondary school certificate or a university degree were less numerous. The gap in educational qualifications between foreigners and Italians was less pronounced for citizens of non-EU European countries.

The bulk of foreigners were concentrated in the Centre and the North⁸ and in the larger cities. Many belonged to one-person households, but compared with Italian households there was also a higher proportion of foreign households with more than 5 members and of foreign couples with more than one child.

⁸ The uneven geographical distribution of foreigners is confirmed by the analysis of the residents entered at the registry office (Istat, *La popolazione straniera residente in Italia*, Statistiche, 22 September 2011), although it is less pronounced in this case. The difference compared with the findings of this survey may be due in part to the greater mobility of this segment of the population, especially in the South, where foreign communities are less deeply rooted. This may be reflected in lower rates of labour market participation in this survey in view of the lag between the time when names are drawn from registry office records and when households are actually contacted by interviewers.

Table 1

Characteristics of individuals and households, by citizenship
(percentages)

	Citizenship				
	Italian	Foreign	of which:		
			EU and North America	Non-EU Europe	Other foreign countries
<i>Individuals</i>					
Gender					
Male	48.5	49.6	40.5	43.3	57.0
Female	51.5	50.4	59.5	56.7	43.0
Age					
Up to 34 years.....	35.2	54.7	54.9	50.7	56.6
From 35 to 44 years.....	15.5	25.5	28.3	26.7	23.6
From 45 to 54 years.....	14.9	13.6	15.1	12.1	13.7
From 55 to 64 years.....	12.9	5.1	1.7	8.1	5.1
65 and more years.....	21.5	1.1	0.0	2.4	1.0
Educational qualification					
None	12.4	19.1	16.4	10.9	24.6
Primary school certificate.....	19.1	9.7	7.1	14.0	8.6
Lower secondary school certificate.....	34.4	47.8	48.0	47.3	47.9
Upper secondary school certificate.....	24.6	15.1	24.1	18.8	9.2
Degree or postgraduate qualification.....	9.5	8.3	4.4	8.9	9.7
Work status					
Employee.....	29.1	47.6	46.4	51.8	45.9
Self-employed.....	7.7	3.2	4.1	3.4	2.6
Not in work.....	63.2	49.3	49.5	44.9	51.5
Sector					
Agriculture.....	1.7	2.4	2.4	3.5	1.8
Industry.....	6.8	10.0	5.9	7.1	13.3
Government and public services.....	8.9	2.1	2.1	3.2	1.5
Other sectors.....	19.5	36.3	40.1	41.2	31.9
No sector.....	63.2	49.3	49.5	44.9	51.5
Size of municipality					
Up to 20,000 inhabitants.....	47.2	46.2	37.5	58.8	43.5
From 20,000 to 40,000 inhabitants.....	14.5	10.8	11.8	15.4	7.9
From 40,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.....	27.0	23.2	14.6	21.5	27.9
More than 500,000 inhabitants.....	11.3	19.9	36.2	4.2	20.7
Geographical area					
North.....	44.2	70.4	50.2	87.3	70.6
Centre.....	19.4	25.1	45.8	8.2	24.7
South and Islands.....	36.4	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.7
<i>Households ⁽¹⁾</i>					
Number of members					
1 member.....	24.1	37.4	39.7	46.2	30.9
2 members.....	31.3	16.8	17.0	18.6	15.7
3 members.....	19.6	16.6	19.5	13.5	17.2
4 members.....	18.9	16.0	15.4	10.9	19.4
5 or more members.....	6.1	13.2	8.4	10.7	16.8
Type of household					
Single-person.....	24.1	36.9	39.7	46.2	30.9
Couple without children.....	24.7	10.5	13.1	12.3	8.5
Couple with one child.....	17.1	15.3	18.3	10.3	17.0
Couple with more than one child.....	22.3	28.0	23.8	21.3	33.6
Other.....	11.8	9.3	5.1	9.8	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) For households, the citizenship that counts is that of the household head.

3. Income and work

Average household income in 2010, net of income tax and social security contributions, amounted to €32,714 (Table B1), or €2,726 per month. It was higher among households whose head had a university degree, was self-employed or held a managerial position, and was aged

between 45 and 64, and lower for households in the South and Islands. In addition, the average income of households headed by a foreign national was about 45 per cent lower than that of Italian households.⁹

Between 2008 and 2010 household income remained broadly unchanged, increasing by 0.3 per cent in real terms¹⁰ after having contracted by 3.4 per cent in the previous two years. In 2010 average household income was 2.4 per cent lower in real terms than in 1991.¹¹ However, the household income indicator does not take the change in household composition into account. To obtain a better measure of the level of economic well-being, total household income can be adjusted according to an equivalence scale.¹² The result, called equivalent income, is the income individuals would need if they lived alone in order to have the same standard of living enjoyed in their household.

Between 2008 and 2010 the change in terms of equivalent income was slightly more unfavourable (-0.6 per cent) owing to a slight increase in average household size during the period. By contrast, in previous years the trend was slightly less unfavourable than that of household income: in 2006-08 equivalent income contracted by 2.6 per cent; between 1991 and 2010 it grew by about 9 per cent in real terms (Figure 7).¹³

Self-employed persons' real equivalent income grew by 3.1 per cent between 2008 and 2010,¹⁴ recovering part of the decline of 7 per cent recorded between 2006 and 2008. Over the entire period 1991-2010, self-employed persons' real equivalent income grew by 15.7 per cent (Figure 8).

For pensioners and other non-employed persons, real equivalent income diminished by 0.8 per cent in the last two years; between 1991 and 2010 it had grown by 11.5 per cent.

Payroll workers also suffered a contraction in equivalent income in 2008-10 (-0.7 per cent), though this was smaller than the decline in the previous two years (-2.8 per cent). Between 1991 and 2010 their real equivalent income rose by 3.3 per cent, less than that of the other categories considered.

⁹ In interpreting this finding, it is necessary to bear in mind that the estimate of income for households headed by a foreign national is less precise than that for Italian households because it is based on a smaller sample.

¹⁰ Incomes are deflated with the national accounts household consumption deflator, according to which prices rose by 1.49 per cent between 2008 and 2010. This indicator is preferable to the consumer price index because it contains information on some goods and services consumed by households that are not included in the CPI, such as imputed rents.

¹¹ The calculations are based on the historical database. According to national accounts data, average disposable household income at constant prices fell by 3.7 per cent between 2008 and 2010 and by 4.7 per cent in the previous two years. The decline in income is also more accentuated in the national accounts data than in the survey for the period from 1991 to 2010. The discrepancies between the survey results and the national accounts can be traced mainly to the different weight that some components of income have in the two sources. In particular, compared with the national accounts the survey tends to overestimate imputed rents, which have had a higher growth rate than the other income components, and to underestimate incomes from equity in partnerships and corporations and from financial assets, which recorded significant declines.

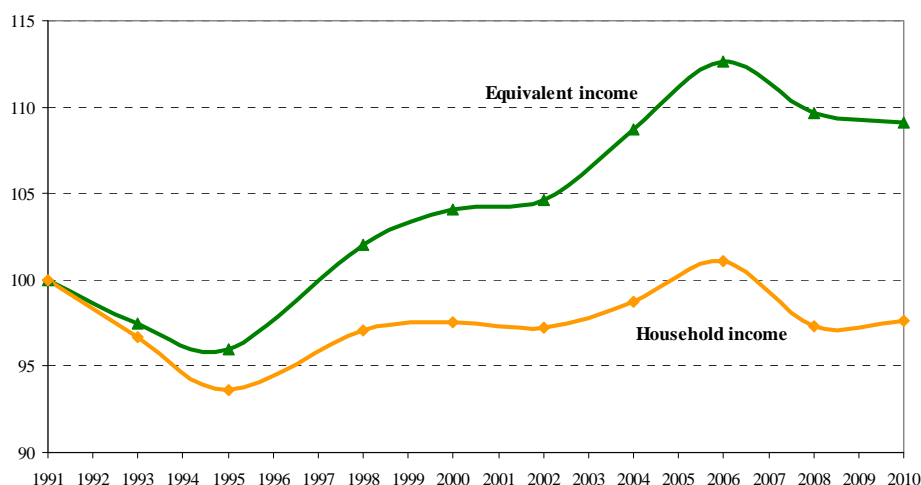
¹² This supplement uses the modified OECD scale of equivalence, which assigns a coefficient of 1 to the head of household, 0.5 to other household members aged 14 or more, and 0.3 to those younger than 14. For each household the number of "equivalent adults" is calculated by summing the coefficients assigned to the various members. Household income is then divided by that coefficient and allocated to each household member (including children).

¹³ Per capita income, a particular case of equivalent income, grew by 14.9 per cent over the same period.

¹⁴ This gain in the equivalent income of the self-employed came mainly from the increase of 26 per cent in their property income (Table C6), whereas their individual incomes from self-employment diminished.

Figure 7

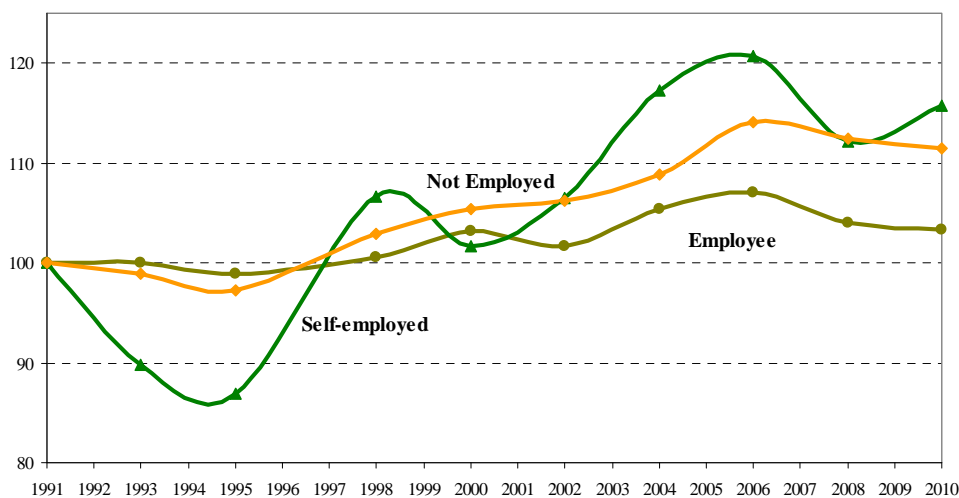
Household income and equivalent income: averages at constant prices
(indices, 1991=100)



Source: Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 7.0

Figure 8

Equivalent income by work status:
averages at constant prices
(indices, 1991=100)



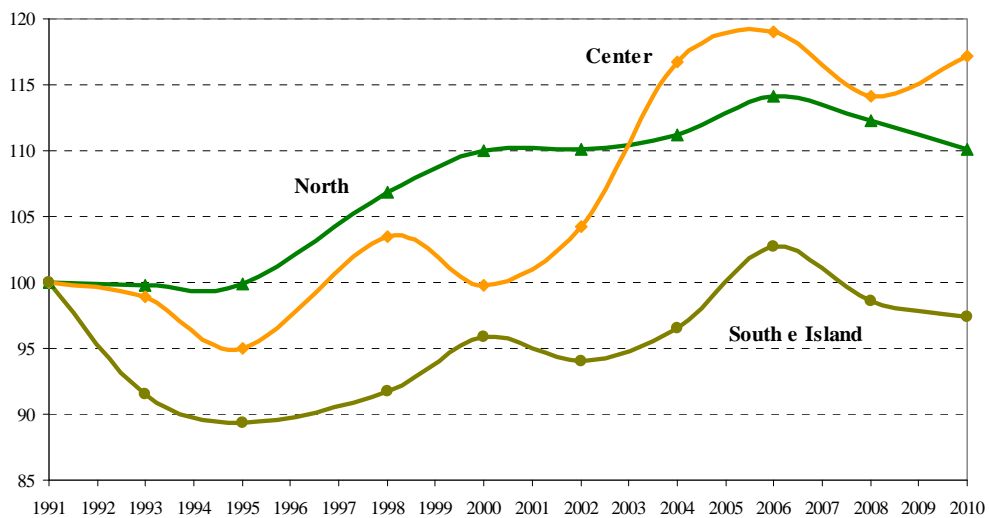
Source: Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 7.0

In the last two years equivalent income at constant prices rose by 2.7 per cent in the Centre while in the North and South it fell by about 2 and 1 per cent, respectively. Between 1991 and 2010 real equivalent income grew by 17.2 per cent in the Centre and 10.1 per cent in the North; in the South and Islands it contracted by about 2.6 per cent (Figure 9).

The changes in equivalent incomes by age group between 2008 and 2010 show a widening of the disparities recorded in previous years. The equivalent income of persons aged 55 to 64 grew by about 30 per cent at constant prices between 1991 and 2010. For persons older than 64 the increase came to 23 per cent. By contrast, the growth in income was moderate for persons aged 45 to 54 (4.6 per cent), roughly nil for those aged 35 to 44 and negative by 3 per cent for those aged 19 to 34 (Figure 10).

Figure 9

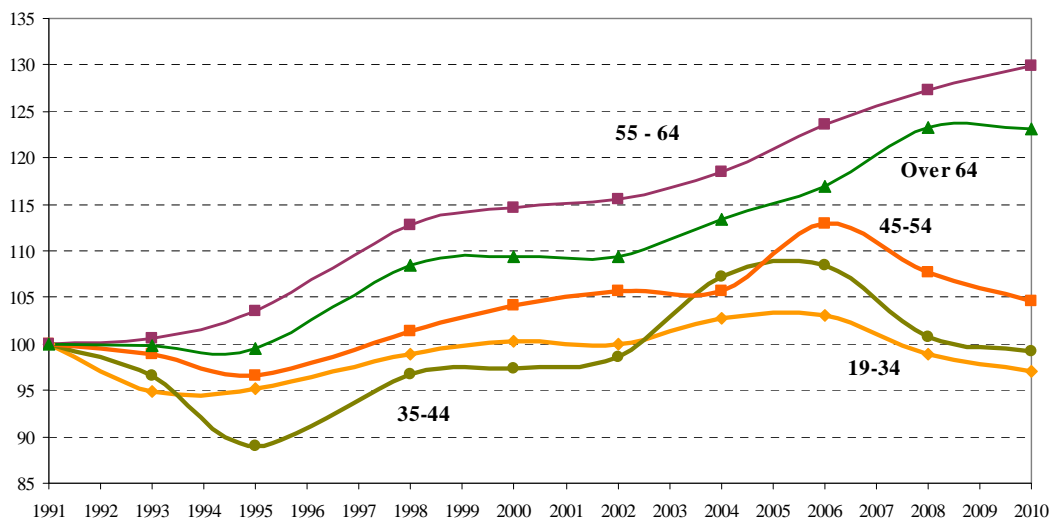
Equivalent income by geographical area: averages at constant prices
(indices, 1991=100)



Source: Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 7.0

Figure 10

Equivalent income by age group: averages at constant prices
(indices, 1991=100)



Source: Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 7.0

The largest portion of household income came from salaried employment (39.5 per cent, 1.1 points less than in 2008; Table C2); income from transfers, property and self-employment and entrepreneurial activity accounted respectively for 25.4, 22.2 and 12.8 per cent, compared with 25.1, 21.3 and 13 per cent in 2008.

Average individual income from salaried employment amounted to €16,559 (Table C6), practically the same in real terms as in 2008 (-0.3 per cent). In the previous two years it had fallen by 3.3 per cent. Average individual income from self-employment was equal to €20,202,

with a real decline of 2.3 per cent after that of more than 12 per cent in the previous two years.¹⁵ Individual income from transfers averaged €10,672, down 3.4 per cent.

According to the survey, employees worked an average of about 37 hours per week, compared with 43 hours for self-employed persons, in both cases slightly less than found by the previous survey.

Average individual income from labour (self-employment and salaried employment) was lower for women (€15,083 against €19,435 for men) and in the South and Islands (€14,598 against €18,996 in the Centre and €18,673 in the North). University graduates' average income from labour was almost double that of persons without any educational qualification (€23,835 against €12,428). Individual income from transfers averaged €10,672 and from property €7,699.

The distribution of household incomes displays the usual asymmetry, with a bulge around medium/low incomes and progressively decreasing frequency for higher incomes (Table C3). Some 20 per cent of households had an annual income of less than €15,632 (about €1,300 per month), while half of households had an income of more than €27,000. The top 10 per cent of the distribution had an average income exceeding €58,549 (Table C4). The likelihood of being in the top income decile increases significantly for households whose head is a university graduate, is aged between 45 and 64 and is self-employed or a manager, and for those resident in the Centre or North (Table C1).

The 10 per cent of households with the lowest income received 2.4 per cent of the total income produced, while the 10 per cent with the highest income received 26.1 per cent, one percentage point less than the share received by the bottom half of the distribution (Table C4). Both percentage shares were close to those recorded in 2008. Analysis of the responses of households interviewed in the last two surveys (panel households) sheds some light on the changes in households' relative position on the income scale. Excluding mobility due to changes in the number of household members, 36 per cent of households moved into a different income quintile (Table C5), about the same proportion as in the previous survey.

The Gini concentration index¹⁶ for household incomes was 35.1 per cent, practically unchanged from 2008 (35.3 per cent). The same index for equivalent incomes was 33 per cent, also broadly unchanged from 2008 (32.7 per cent). Geographically, the concentration of equivalent incomes was higher in the South and Islands (32.4 per cent) than in the Centre (29.7 per cent) and the North (29.4 per cent). The proportion of individuals defined as "low income" according to the standard criterion¹⁷ was 14.4 per cent in 2010 (Table B2), up by 1 percentage point compared with 2008.

Consumption expenditure averaged €25,164, or 76.9 per cent of household income. It increases with the level of educational attainment of the head of household and was higher on average in the North (€27,544) and Centre (€28,167) than in the South and Islands (€19,624; Table D1).

¹⁵ According to national accounts data, between 2008 and 2010 the average income of payroll workers (calculated as the ratio of income from salaried employment to the number of employees) rose slightly, by 0.8 per cent, in real terms after falling by 2.6 per cent in the previous two years. The average income of self-employed persons (the ratio of income from self-employment to the number of self-employed persons) declined by 3.5 per cent between 2008 and 2010 after dropping by 6.7 per cent between 2006 and 2008.

¹⁶ The concentration index measures the degree of inequality in the distribution of a given variable such as income or wealth; expressed in percentages, it is equal to zero per cent if all households have the same amount of the variable and 100 per cent in the case of total inequality, i.e. where a single household possesses the total amount of the variable.

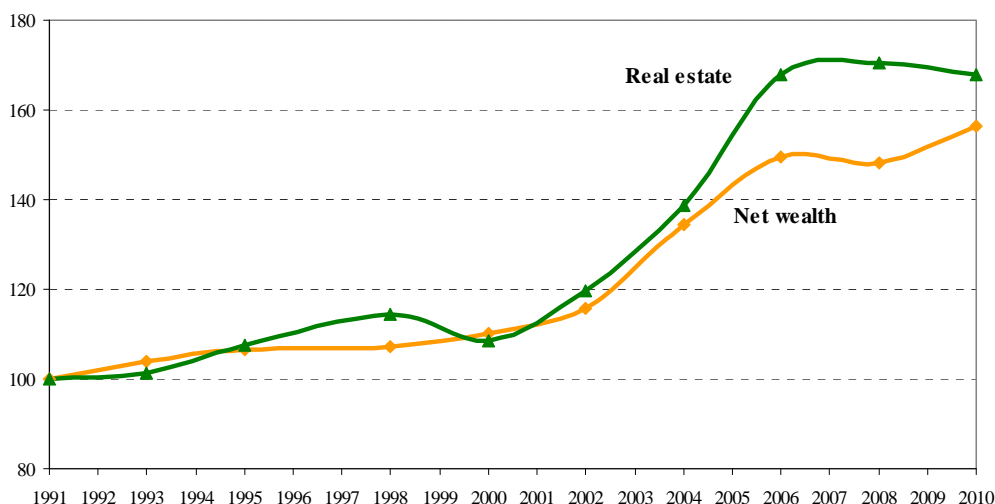
¹⁷ Persons are defined as "low income" if their equivalent income is less than half the median.

4. Wealth¹⁸

Households' net wealth, i.e. the sum of real assets (property, businesses and valuables) and financial assets (deposits, government securities, shares, etc.) net of financial liabilities (mortgage loans and other debts) had a median value of €63,875 (Table E2).

Figure 11

Median net household wealth and its real estate component
(indices, 1991=100)



Source: Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 7.0

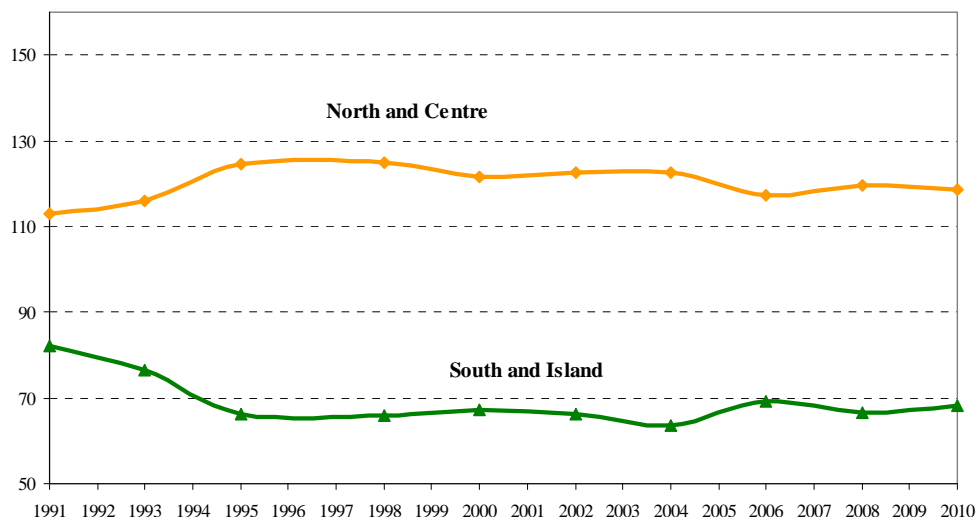
Higher levels of net wealth are recorded for households whose head is a university graduate, manager or businessmen (with median values between €305,000 and €395,000) and households residing in municipalities with more than 500,000 inhabitants (€180,000). Lower levels are found for households whose head has no educational qualification (€52,000) or is a blue-collar worker (€39,500). Between 2008 and 2010 median net wealth increased by about 5 per cent in real terms. From 1991 to 2010 it grew by nearly 56 per cent in real terms,¹⁹ thanks mainly to the rise in the value of real estate, the largest component (Figure 11).

¹⁸ The Bank of Italy has recently published macroeconomic estimates of household wealth for the period 1995-2010 ("Household Wealth in Italy, 2010", Supplements to the Statistical Bulletin, *Monetary and Financial Indicators*, New series, Volume XIX, No.67, December 2009, available in English at http://www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/stat_mon_cred_fin/banc_fin/ricfamit/2011/en_suppl_64_11.pdf). When comparing these estimates with the ones in this survey it should be kept in mind that the purpose of sample surveys of wealth is not to reproduce aggregate values but to assess how total wealth is distributed among the population, for instance by analysing the dispersion of financial instruments.

¹⁹ According to the estimates in the supplement "Household Wealth in Italy, 2010" (see previous note), mean wealth diminished by 1 per cent in real terms between 2008 and 2010. Two main causes can account for this difference. First, in the survey the value of houses (the largest portion of wealth) is generally based on the respondents' subjective estimates. It is possible, therefore, that households revise their own perceptions of the price of houses with a lag with respect to the actual changes in market prices. In fact, while estimates by the Agenzia del Territorio indicate that average house prices remained basically unchanged between 2008 and 2010 (<http://www.agenziaterritorio.it/?id=9461>), the survey estimates increased, continuing the trend of the past. Second, the positive change in wealth found by the survey is linked in part to qualitative improvements, introduced in the last survey, which resulted in an increase in the financial component of wealth declared by the respondents. On this point, see the methodological note.

Figure 12

Median household net wealth by geographical area
(indices, Italy=100)



Source: Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 7.0

Median wealth is higher in the Centre (€208,000) and the North (€186,500) than in the South and Islands (€12,000). The gap widened between 1991 and 2010 (Figure 12): in 2010 the median wealth of households in the North and Centre was 74 per cent greater than that of households in the South and Islands, compared with a difference of 37 per cent in 1991.

The median wealth of households headed by a self-employed person exceeded the national median by a margin fluctuating from about 90 per cent in 1991 to 77 per cent in 2010. Over the same period households whose head was not employed improved their position relative to employee households (Figure 13). In particular, the ratio of the median wealth of the first type of household to that of the second rose from 0.7 in 1991 to 1.2 in 2010.

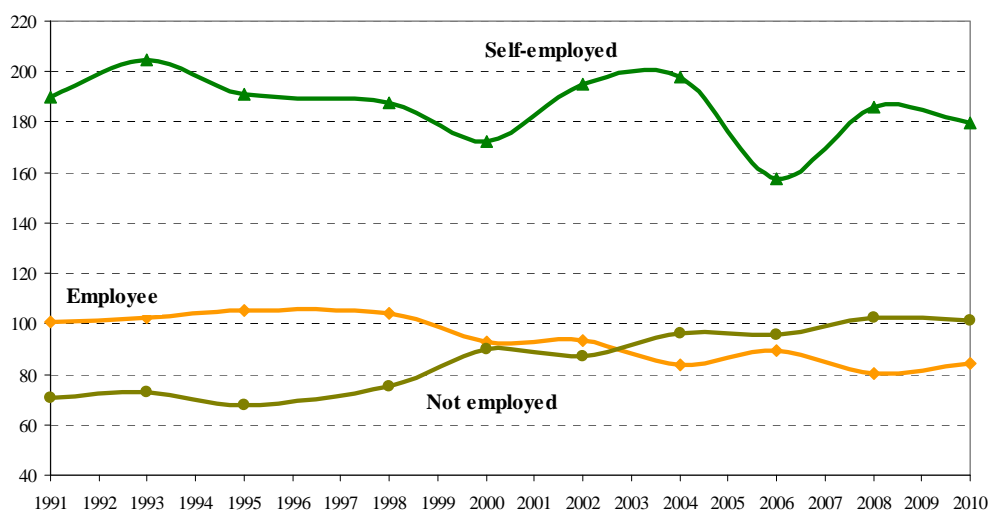
Net wealth was equal to 8 times household income in 2010, up from 7.6 times in 2008.²⁰ The ratio was higher for households headed by a self-employed person (10.1) and those headed by someone aged 65 or more (10)²¹; the ratio was lower than average for households resident in the South and Islands (7.2).

²⁰ The increase is confirmed by the aggregate estimates (see “Household Wealth in Italy, 2010”, referred to in note 18), according to which the ratio stood at 8.2 in 2010, up from 8 in 2008, 7.2 in 2000 and 6 in 1995. The estimates are based on the historical database.

²¹ Between 1991 and 2010 the ratio for households headed by someone aged 65 or more jumped from 5.8 to 10.

Figure 13

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

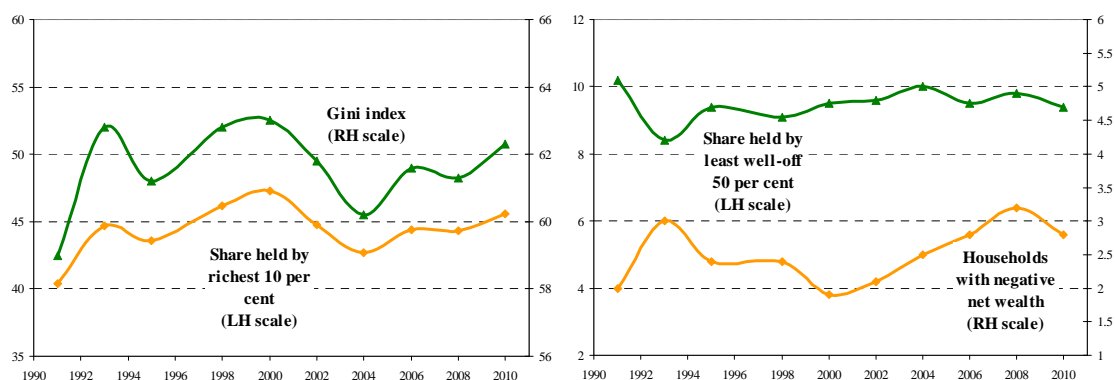


Source: Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 7.0

Net wealth is more highly concentrated than income: the richest 10 per cent of households possessed 45.9 per cent of Italian households' total net wealth in 2010 (44.3 per cent in 2008). The Gini index stood at 62.4 per cent, up slightly from 61.4 per cent in 2008. Between 1991 and 2010 the index fluctuated around a mean of 61 per cent (Figure 14). Over the same period the share of wealth held by the households in the bottom half of the distribution held broadly stable at around 10 per cent. Close to 3 per cent of households have negative wealth.

Figure 14

Distribution of net wealth, 1993-2010
(percentages)



Source: Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 7.0

More than a quarter of the households whose head is a university graduate or self-employed are in the top decile of wealth. This contrasts with the low frequency in the top decile

of households from the South and Islands (4.5 per cent; Table E1) and whose head is younger than age 35 (3.5 per cent) or a foreigner (0.7 per cent).

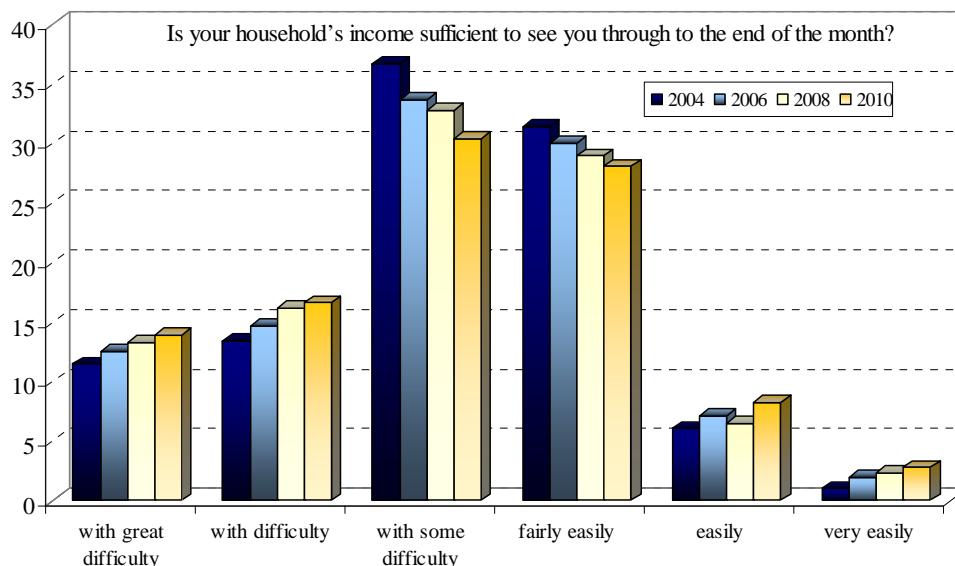
5. Perceptions of well-being

Starting in 2004 the Survey on Household Income and Wealth has gathered data on perceptions of well-being.²² Respondents were asked whether their income was sufficient and to assess their own general satisfaction (“happiness”). The first indicator supplements the information provided by the traditional relationship between income and consumption and also makes it possible to examine deviations of that relationship from the desired value. The second extends the scope of analysis to respondents’ overall conditions of life.

In 2010, 29.8 per cent of households considered their income inadequate to cover their expenses, 10.5 per cent deemed it more than adequate and the remaining 59.7 per cent reported an intermediate situation (Figure 15). The trend has been towards an increase in assessments at the extremes: the proportion of respondents in the middle has diminished steadily in the last six years, in favour of those whose assessments are negative or, to a lesser extent, positive.

Figure 15

Economic condition perceived by households
(percentages)



Respondents were also asked to rate their personal happiness on a scale from 1 to 10. The average response was 6.1 in 2010 (7 in 2008, 6.7 in 2006, and 6.9 in 2004). The decline was mainly due to the increase in the proportion of respondents who gave a score lower than 4, to the detriment of intermediate scores: in 2010 this share came to 26.6 per cent, about 17 points higher than in each of the previous surveys.

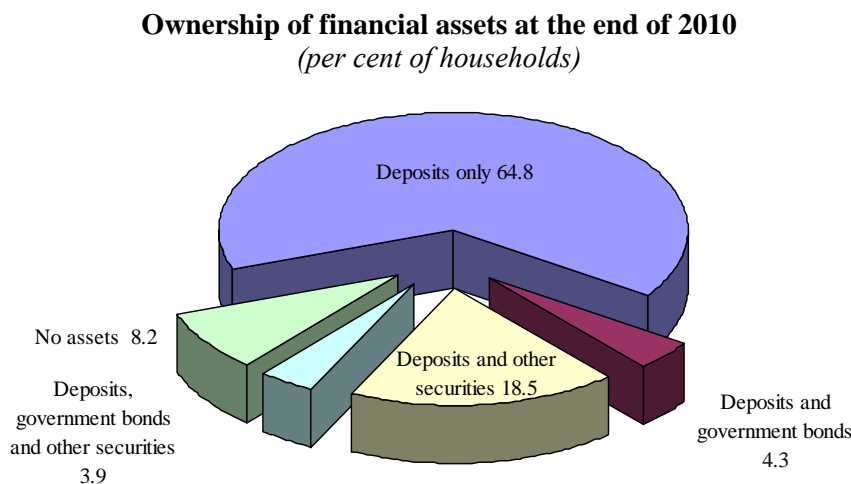
Overall, these data confirm the difficulty that characterizes the situation of a growing portion of Italian households.

²² Observation of these phenomena is in line with the scholarly community’s growing interest in the subjective aspects of economic life. To supplement traditional indicators of material conditions, many surveys study people’s perceptions of quality of life and personal satisfaction. In this regard, see the Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, instituted by the Presidency of the French Republic (www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr/en/index.htm) and the “Beyond GDP” initiative supported by the European Commission, European Parliament, OECD, Club of Rome and WWF (www.beyond-gdp.eu/).

6. Financial assets

In 2010 more than 90 per cent of households owned at least one financial asset (Table F1). The majority of these households (64.8 per cent) only had a bank or post office deposit. Among households that held other financial assets as well as deposits, the largest group (18.5 per cent) only held shares and private issuers' bonds, while 3.9 per cent also held government securities (Figure 16).

Figure 16



By class of financial asset, bank or post office accounts were owned by 91.5 per cent of households, bonds and investment fund units by 12.4 per cent, government securities by 8.2 per cent, post office savings certificates by 5.3 per cent and Italian shares and other equity by 5.1 per cent (Figure 17). Other forms of financial saving regard modest portions of the population: 3.2 per cent of households invested in certificates of deposit or repos, 1.5 per cent in individually managed accounts and 1.4 per cent in loans to cooperatives; a marginal share (0.9 per cent) declared they held foreign securities. Among deposits, a wide majority of households (85.7 per cent) preferred current accounts; just 21.1 per cent had savings accounts.

The frequency of ownership of financial assets varies with household income and with educational attainment and work status of the head of household; the area of residence also helps to explain the frequency of use of the different instruments, though less so in 2010 than in previous surveys. In lower-income households (first and second quintiles), post office savings certificates were the most widely held type of instrument after deposits. Government securities, private bonds and investment funds were more common among middle/upper income households (those above the third quintile).

In households headed by a blue-collar worker, post office savings certificates were the most widely held type of financial asset after deposits. Households headed by a clerical worker, self-employed person or pensioner were more inclined to hold both government securities (9.1, 10.3 and 10.2 per cent respectively) and, with a slightly stronger preference, bonds and investment funds (14.5, 13.8 and 12.6 per cent). Households headed by a manager or businessman opted mainly for bonds and investment funds (28.9 and 26.8 per cent respectively); these households also invest frequently in shares and other equity (18.3 and 14.8 per cent).

The frequency of ownership of deposits was lower among households in the South and Islands than in the other geographical areas (81 per cent compared with 96.9 per cent in the North and 95.4 per cent in the Centre), whereas rate of ownership of postal savings certificates was about the same in all parts of Italy (5.2 per cent in the South and Islands, 5.3 per cent in the North and 5.4 per cent in the Centre). Households in the South and Islands were also less likely to own government securities, bonds and investment funds; the percentage owning these assets

was less than one third of the national average.²³ In addition, individually managed portfolios and foreign securities were almost absent among the financial assets of households in the South and Islands.

Between 2000 and 2010 the incidence of ownership of bank and post office deposits rose from 85 per cent to 91.5 per cent, while the proportion of households owning government securities fell from 11.7 to 8.2 per cent (Table 2). Over the same time span the percentage of households owning bonds, investment funds or other risky financial assets declined from 20.4 to 15.7 per cent. In the last two years the increase in deposit-holding was accompanied by a reduction in the percentage of households owning government securities, while there was a slight increase in the proportion of households owning risky assets.

Table 2

Frequency of ownership of financial assets, 2000-2010
(per cent)

Year	Bank and postal deposits	Government securities	Equities, investment funds, other risky assets*
2000.....	85.0	11.7	20.4
2008.....	89.0	9.2	14.7
2010.....	91.5	8.2	15.7
Change, 2000-2010	7.6	-29.9	-23.0
Change, 2008-2010	2.6	-10.9	6.8

(*) Risky assets comprise shares and other equity, corporate bonds, investment fund units, managed portfolios and foreign securities.

The decline in the frequency of ownership of risky assets (bonds, equities, investment funds, other securities) was mainly accounted for by the upper part of the income distribution. In the fourth income quintile, in particular, the proportion of households with risky assets fell from 33.6 per cent in 2000 to 17.7 per cent in 2010 (Table 3). There was also a significant decline in risky asset ownership among households headed by blue- and white-collar workers and persons with low levels of education.

²³ Households in the South and Islands also display these preferences controlling for income, wealth and socio-demographic characteristics (see L. Cannari, G. D. Alessio and M. Paiella, "La ricchezza delle famiglie Italiane: un'analisi territoriale", in *Il sistema finanziario e il Mezzogiorno*, ed. L. Cannari and F. Panetta, Cacucci Editore, Bari, 2006).

Figure 17

Ownership of financial assets by type at the end of 2010
(per cent of households)

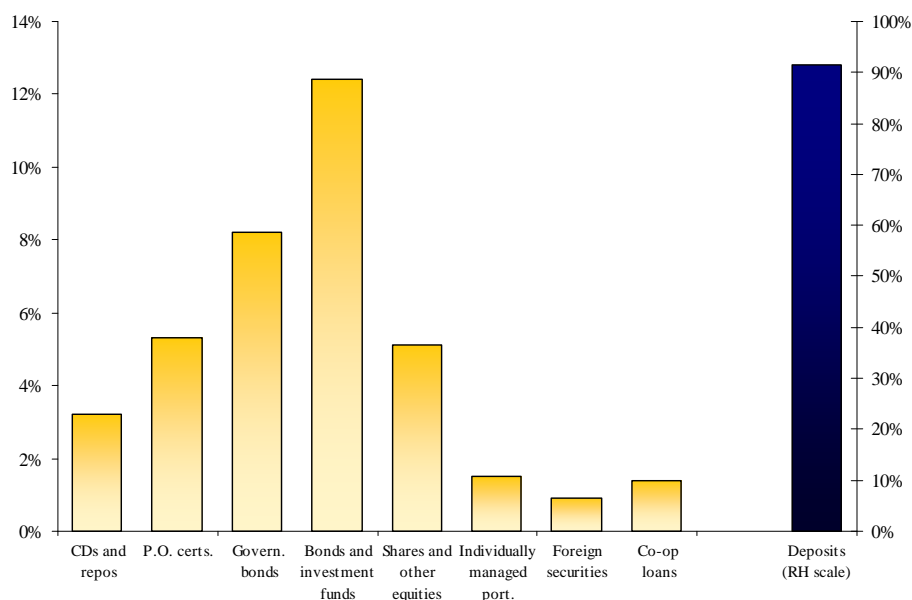


Table 3
Ownership of risky financial assets by characteristics of head of household (*)
(per cent)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Work status						
Employee						
blue-collar worker	13.0	10.9	7.4	8.5	5.2	5.0
clerical worker.....	29.1	27.7	22.2	21.5	21.9	20.0
manager, executive	42.3	44.6	38.8	41.7	39.5	37.7
total.....	23.2	21.8	16.8	17.5	15.0	14.3
Self-employed						
entrepreneur, professional.....	38.1	44.5	33.7	27.9	34.7	36.0
other	25.2	25.8	20.3	17.3	18.8	18.4
total.....	29.3	32.1	24.9	20.7	24.3	25.8
Not employed						
pensioner	15.2	15.4	14.9	13.2	12.0	14.8
other	6.3	4.4	3.8	5.9	3.5	6.0
total	14.4	14.5	14.1	12.7	11.5	14.1
Educational qualification						
none	2.4	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.2
primary school certificate	9.5	8.9	7.5	6.5	5.0	8.2
lower secondary school certificate	18.3	17.1	14.5	11.9	10.9	11.6
upper secondary school certificate	33.9	34.7	26.6	25.1	22.2	22.3
university degree	41.7	42.4	34.1	34.5	34.6	30.7
Household income quintile						
1st quintile	3.1	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.1	1.8
2nd quintile	8.5	6.2	4.4	6.6	5.5	5.5
3rd quintile	21.0	18.8	14.1	12.3	9.7	12.1
4th quintile	33.6	32.3	25.3	21.6	18.4	17.7
5th quintile	51.3	48.4	38.1	37.5	38.9	41.7
Total	20.4	20.3	16.8	16.0	14.7	15.8

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

At the end of 2010 households whose head was an employee – 46 per cent of Italian households – held 38.5 per cent of total household financial assets and 60 per cent of liabilities (Table 4). In particular, households whose head was a blue-collar worker (23 per cent of the total) held 7 per cent of total financial assets but nearly 20 per cent of total liabilities: the net wealth in their hands was thus negative. Those headed by pensioners (38 per cent of Italian households) owned 57.8 per cent of net financial assets, down from 65.4 per cent in the 2008 survey. These households still held a large share (39.4 per cent) of the Italian government securities owned by households, but this too was down considerably from 52.5 per cent in 2008. They had a very small share of financial liabilities (6.8 per cent). Although households whose head was self-employed represented only 13 per cent of Italian households, they accounted for 23.5 per cent of all risky financial assets and 32.4 per cent of total financial liabilities.

Table 4

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

	Proportion of households	Share of total value of the instrument					net financial assets
		bank and post office deposits	government securities	shares, investment funds, other securities	financial assets	financial liabilities	
Employee							
blue-collar worker	24.3	10.2	4.1	3.7	7.4	26.3	-9.8
clerical worker	18.2	19.8	22.5	19.3	19.6	22.3	17.2
manager, executive	4.7	9.5	7.2	20.3	12.2	8.9	15.2
total	47.1	39.5	33.9	43.3	39.2	57.5	22.5
Self-employed							
entrepreneur, professional	5.6	12.9	9.3	17.6	14.4	16.4	12.6
other	6.9	7.7	3.8	5.6	7.9	18.3	-1.5
total	12.5	20.6	13.1	23.1	22.4	34.7	11.1
Not employed							
pensioner	37.7	38.7	52.5	32.8	37.5	6.9	65.4
other	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
total	40.4	39.9	53.0	33.5	38.4	7.8	66.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(*) The head of household is the household member with the highest income.

About 15.7 per cent of households reported having pension funds or other supplementary retirement plans in addition to their public pension position (Table F3). Supplementary retirement provisions are generally more common in the North and the Centre, among the better educated, among managers, workers in industry, and persons between 35 and 44 years of age.

In the present survey the interviewees were asked some questions aimed at measuring the financial competence and knowledge Italian households bring to their investment decisions. In particular, heads of household were asked three questions designed to determine their ability to calculate changes in purchasing power, understand the advisability of portfolio diversification, and distinguish between different types of mortgage loan.

On average, 60 per cent of the respondents answered correctly. In particular, 70 per cent correctly calculated changes in buying power, 58.6 per cent could distinguish between different types of mortgage and thus evaluate the associated interest rate risk. Fewer (just over half) appeared to understand the advisability of investment diversification. The 2008 survey also asked some questions on financial competence, including the three that were asked in this

survey. No significant differences in the percentage of correct answers were found: in 2008 the average was 61.4 per cent (Figure 18).

Figure 18

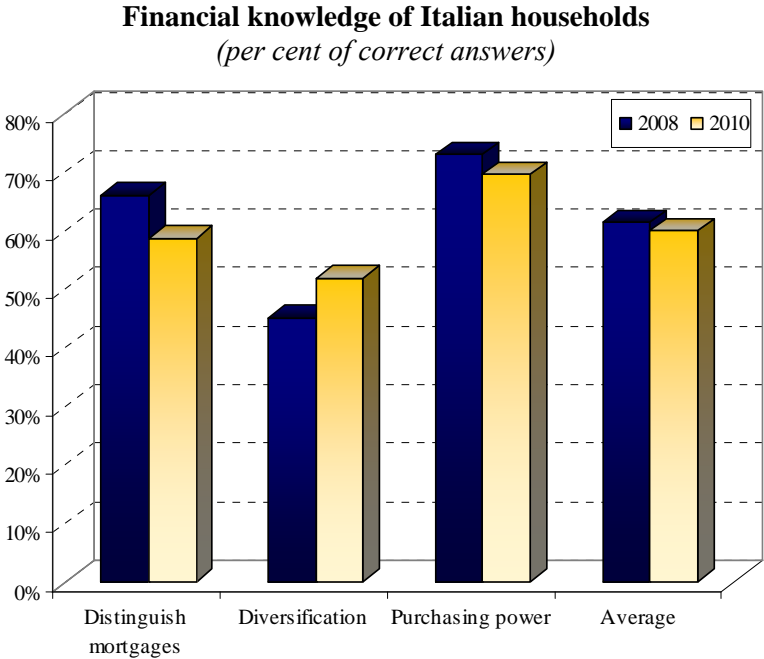
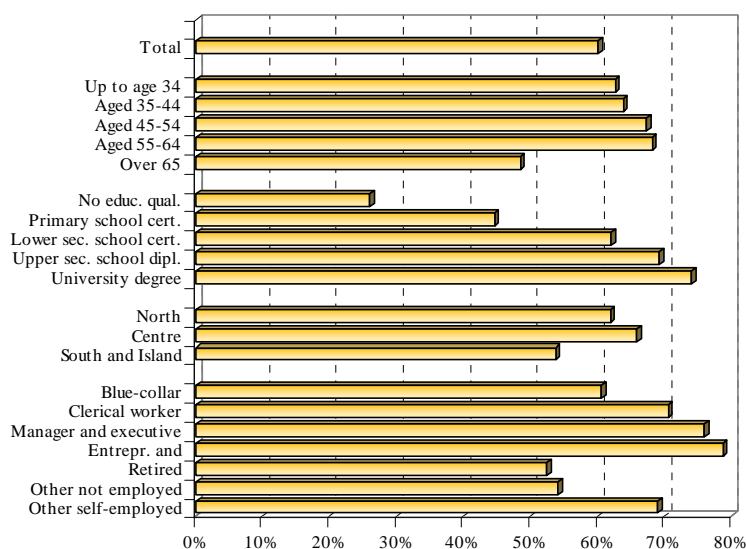


Figure 19

**Italian households' financial knowledge
according to the characteristics of the head of household
(per cent of correct answers)**



Educational qualification is the characteristic of the respondent most closely correlated with financial skills (Figure 19). Individuals with no educational qualification had a correct response rate of only 26 per cent; the score was 44.6 per cent among those who had completed primary school, 62 per cent for respondents with a lower secondary school certificate, and 73.9 per cent for university graduates. Households resident in the North and the Centre have more knowledge in the financial field than those in the South, with correct response rates of 61.8, 65.8 and 53.7 per cent respectively. As to performance according to the age of the head of household, those aged 65 and over had a correct response rate of 48.4 per cent, significantly worse than younger heads, who scored over 60 per cent. The households with greater financial competence hold higher shares of risky financial assets.

7. Household debt

Some 27.7 per cent of Italian households are indebted (Table E4) for an amount averaging €43,792 (Table E5).²⁴ The ratio of debt to disposable income, an indicator of the debt's sustainability, was 45.6 per cent for the median indebted household (meaning that the debt corresponded to five months' income). Since the distribution of this indicator is asymmetrical, with a high frequency of low values and progressively declining frequency for higher values, the mean is higher than the median at 112.1 per cent (about 13 months' income). This figure counts all types of debt, even the smallest. Taking only households with house

²⁴ A household is defined as holding debt when it has any of the following financial liabilities: a home purchase or renovation mortgage, a loan from a financial intermediary for the purchase of durable or non-durable goods, a loan from friends or relatives, trade debts or a bank loan in connection with a sole proprietorship or family business, a current account overdraft, and a negative credit card balance. The values discussed here are not exactly comparable with those of previous surveys, which did not include the last two types of liability. Using the previous definitions, the proportion of indebted households in 2010 would be 26 per cent and their average debt €46,611 (compared with 27.8 per cent and €41,266 in 2008).

purchase mortgage debt, the mean and median rise to 1.9 years (23 months) and 1.7 years (20 months) respectively.

Overall, 24.3 per cent of households had debt with financial intermediaries for reasons not related to business activity; 11.4 per cent had loans for house purchase or renovation; 12.4 per cent had negative credit card balances; 5.6 per cent had current account overdrafts; and 4.5 per cent had recourse to two or more of these forms of debt. Despite the growth in household debt under way for more than a decade now, households' participation in the credit market is still low in Italy by comparison with the other main industrial countries, particularly as regards mortgages.²⁵

The distribution of home purchase mortgages reflects both differences in the demand for loans, which is greater among younger and larger households, and the link between ease of credit access and the ability to provide collateral. Mortgages are more common in households larger than two members and those whose heads are younger than 55, are employed (especially employees), and have better than elementary schooling. They are less common among low-income households, one-member households, and in the South. Consumer credit is relatively more widespread among lower-income households. By contrast, current account overdrafts, which enable households to keep their consumption constant despite time-varying income, are more concentrated among the self-employed (businessmen and professionals). All these types of credit are more common in larger cities.

Some 3.6 per cent of households have business-related loans, including trade payables. These debts regard almost exclusively households that have members who are self-employed; 23.3 per cent of these households have a business-related debt.²⁶ Borrowing for professional or business reasons is more common among higher-income and wealthier households, which have more collateral to offer lenders (Table E4).

About 2.6 per cent of households have loans from relatives or friends. Since this is an informal credit channel that can get around the difficulty or high cost of accessing financial intermediaries, the loans in question are particularly common among households with less income and wealth (5.3 per cent in the bottom quintile).

Overall, the median income and wealth of indebted households are greater than those of the non-indebted (respectively €33,774 and €176,000 as against €24,989 and €159,800). For the most part the indebted are upper-middle-income households, and they borrow mainly to purchase their home. The less well-off, who may have more trouble servicing the debt, borrow significantly less frequently.

²⁵ For a comparison with the other euro-area countries see R. Gomez-Salvador, A. Lojschova and T. Westermann, "Household Sector Borrowing in the Euro Area: a Micro Data Perspective", European Central Bank Occasional Paper 125, April 2011.

²⁶ For present purposes, the self-employed are defined as persons whose prevalent economic activity in 2010 was: professional, individual entrepreneur, self-employed worker/artisan, owner or collaborator in a family-run business, shareholder/manager of a company. Quasi-employees (occasional and project collaborators) are excluded.

Table 5

Financial vulnerability of households
(per cent; euro)

Household income	Proportion of indebted households(*)	Average annual debt service	Proportion of vulnerable households(**)	Indebted households only: total annual debt service and household income(***)				
				Median debt service	Median ratio of debt service to income (****)	Mean debt service	Mean ratio of debt service to income (****)	Proportion of vulnerable households
1 st quintile.....	11.1	338	4.2	2,400	23.2	3,043	45.0	37.9
2 nd quintile	16.8	619	2.9	3,000	14.0	3,693	16.9	17.0
3 rd quintile	22.0	1,093	2.7	4,000	14.6	4,970	16.6	12.1
4 th quintile	28.7	1,641	1.5	5,000	13.0	5,726	14.0	5.3
5 th quintile	28.8	2,183	0.6	6,000	9.3	7,584	11.8	2.2
Total	21.5	1,175	2.4	4,250	12.4	5,474	17.4	11.1

(*) Excludes households with only business debt, current account overdrafts and credit card debt. (**) "Vulnerable" households are those whose total annual debt service payment amounts to more than 30 per cent of their disposable income. (***) Household income gross of financial costs. (****) Median ratio of individual households' total annual debt service payment to income. (*****) Mean ratio of individual households' total annual debt service payment to income.

In addition to data on the stock of debt, the survey also examines the annual flow of payments in relation to mortgages for home purchase or renovation and to consumer credit. Households having such liabilities accounted for 21.5 per cent of the total. The median annual debt service came to €4,250, or 12.4 per cent of household income (Table 5).

Vulnerable households, conventionally defined as those with debt service payments greater than 30 per cent of income, made up 11.1 per cent of all indebted households, or 2.4 per cent of all households. Vulnerability is greatest among the lower-income households: 37.9 per cent in the bottom income quintile and just 2.2 per cent in the top quintile. Overall, the percentage of vulnerable households was about the same as in the 2008 survey.

8. Use of payment instruments

The tendency found in previous surveys for traditional payment instruments (cash and cheques) to be progressively replaced by advanced, more flexible instruments such as credit, debit and prepaid cards continued. At the end of 2010 about 71 per cent of households had at least one payment card. There was an increase in holders of debit cards from 63.6 per cent in 2008 to 69 per cent; the proportion with credit cards was stable at 32 per cent,²⁷ and that with prepaid cards rose sharply from 7.3 to 12.1 per cent (Table G1).

Possession of payment instruments is strongly correlated with household income, ranging from 6 per cent in the lowest income quintile to 70 per cent in the highest. It is also correlated with number of income recipients, the educational qualification of the head of household, and the size of the municipality of residence.

²⁷ Almost 62 per cent of the households with at least one credit card settle the entire balance due at the end of the month, compared with 6 per cent that pay in instalments; the remaining 32.5 per cent seldom use their cards.

Italian households spent an average of €895 in cash each month, or 42.7 per cent of the total monthly expenditure, down slightly from 43.7 per cent in 2008 and more substantially from 48 per cent in 2004 and 2006 (Table G2). The percentage of consumer goods paid for in cash varies significantly by region. In the North it came to 35.7 per cent, in the South to over 60 per cent. The use of cash purchases also diminishes steeply with increasing education (66.4 per cent for those with no educational qualification, 31.8 per cent for university graduate households) and with income (62.3 per cent in the bottom and 31.5 per cent in the top quintile).

Internet banking services such as remote banking were used by 16 per cent of households, compared with 14.5 per cent in 2008 and 8.5 per cent in 2006. Use of the new communication technologies was especially frequent among households whose head had a high level of educational attainment. Some 40 per cent of university graduate households used remote banking, while those lacking the lower secondary school certificate made virtually no use of it. Households in large cities used it more commonly (24.3 per cent), those in the South more rarely (5.9 per cent).

9. Housing

Some 68.4 per cent of households owned their homes in 2010, 21.1 per cent were tenants, 7.4 per cent were rent-free occupiers and 2.8 per cent usufructuaries, while the remaining 0.3 per cent lived in homes under a redemption agreement (Table H1). The share of tenant households was slightly lower than in the previous survey (-0.3 percentage points); that of rent-free occupiers and usufructuaries increased by 0.9 percentage points.

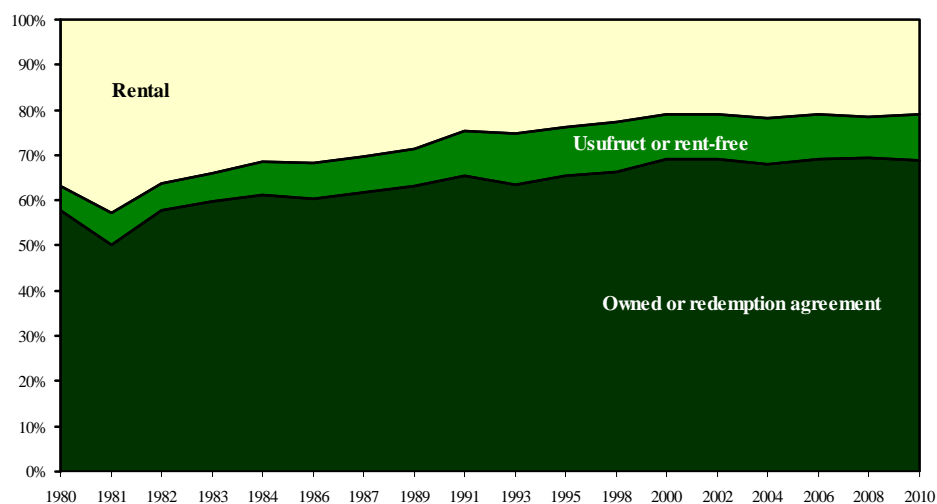
The share of tenants has fallen progressively over the past 30 years as home ownership has spread (Figure 20). Home ownership is more frequent: among households whose heads are aged 55-64 (79 per cent) or university graduates (76.5 per cent); among two-member households (72.7 per cent); in municipalities with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants (72.6 per cent); and in the Centre (70.5 per cent). It is also correlated with the number of income recipients and with total household income. Some 69.7 per cent of households headed by self-employed persons own their homes, against 62.2 per cent of those headed by employees (Table H1).

Tenancy is most common among younger households and those in the bottom income quintile (38.7 and 47.7 per cent respectively; Table H1). The proportion of tenants is also higher among households headed by persons born abroad (64.7 per cent) and by non-Italian citizens (72.8 per cent); both of these shares came down by about 6 percentage points between 2008 and 2010.

The proportion of tenant households living in public housing was 22.8 per cent in 2010; 19.7 per cent lived in apartments owned by the former municipal or other local housing institute and 3.1 per cent in units owned by social security or other public bodies. These shares are broadly similar to those found in the 2008 survey (17.9 and 4.7 per cent respectively).

Figure 20

Form of tenure of dwelling (1980-2010)
(per cent)



Source: Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 7.0.

The average size of dwellings increased slightly from 102 sq m in 2008 to 104 sq m in 2010. The median remained unchanged at 90 sq m. Just over half of Italian households live in a dwelling of between 60 and 100 sq. m., 14.5 per cent in one smaller than 60 sq m and 18.9 per cent in one larger than 120 sq m. Average house size is correlated with income. The average for households in the bottom income quintile is 76 sq m, compared with 140 sq m for those in the top quintile. On average, there is 41 sq m of housing space per person; for household heads born abroad, this shrinks to 30 sq m and for non-Italian citizens to 27 sq m.

The average value of dwellings was €28,671,²⁸ or €2,197 per sq m, compared with €12,979 and €2,093 in 2008. The value per square metre varies significantly by geographical area (€2,341 in the North, €2,879 in the Centre and €1,556 in the South and Islands) and increases with the size of the municipality (from €1,830 in municipalities with up to 20,000 inhabitants to €3,897 in those with more than 500,000).

Owner-occupied dwellings have an average value of €58,900. The imputed rental value, i.e. the rent that owners might pay if they were tenants in their home, is €7,594 per year (corresponding to a return of 2.9 per cent; Table H2).

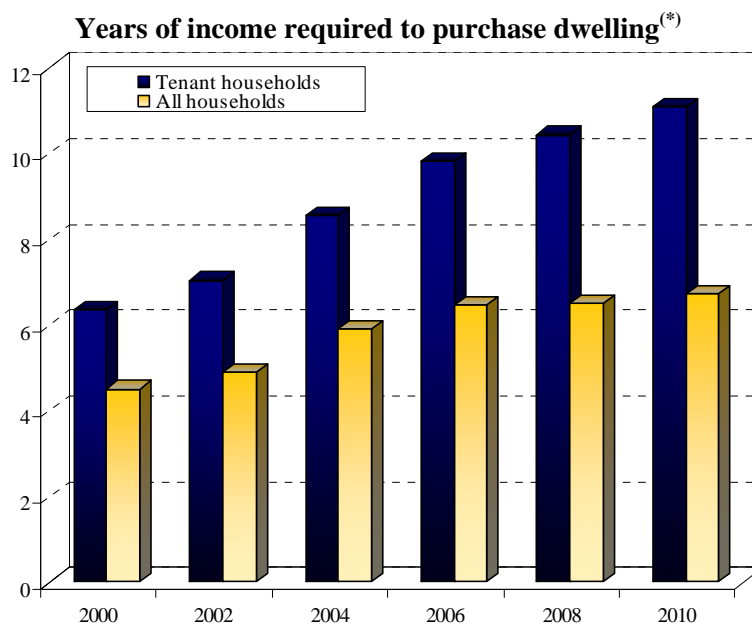
The average value of rented dwellings is €151,202, or 42 per cent less than that of owner-occupied homes. This difference is mainly due to size (an average of 74 and 115 sq m respectively).

The average rent paid in 2010 was €4,393 a year, 10 per cent more than in 2008. The gross return to the owner averaged 2.9 per cent, substantially unchanged from the previous survey and once again inversely related to the size of the dwelling (Table H3).

²⁸ The value of housing is a subjective estimate (provided by the owner) of the price at which the property could be sold if vacant.

Since 2000 the number of years of average income that would be required to purchase the household's dwelling has increased by 49 per cent, from 4.5 to 6.7 years. For tenant households the increase has been even sharper (74 per cent, from 6.4 to 11.1 years; Figure 21).²⁹

Figure 21



(*) Ratio of average value of a 100-sq m dwelling to average annual household income.

Source: Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 7.0.

About 8 per cent of Italian households experience economic difficulty in connection with their housing, sustaining a monthly rental or mortgage payment greater than 30 per cent of their income.³⁰ Situations of difficulty are most common among tenants (31 per cent in 2010, up 6 percentage points since 2008 and 10 points in the decade). The proportion of homeowners in comparable difficulty is marginal, rising from 0.8 per cent in 2000 to 3 per cent in 2010³¹ (Figure 22).

Some 10.3 per cent of households had overcrowded housing conditions in 2010.³² The proportion is higher among tenants than owners (22.6 against 7.1 per cent). In the course of the decade the proportion of homeowners in overcrowded conditions came down by nearly 3 percentage points, despite a modest upturn in the last two years. For tenants, by contrast, after a reduction of nearly 3 points between 2000 and 2004, overcrowding increased between 2004 and 2010 (Figure 22).

²⁹ At the same time, mortgage interest rates have diminished since the 1990s, so that if principal and mortgage duration are held constant the size of the monthly repayment instalment has diminished. The average rate on mortgage loans to households for home purchase fell from 10.8 per cent at the end of 1995 to about 3 per cent at the end of 2010.

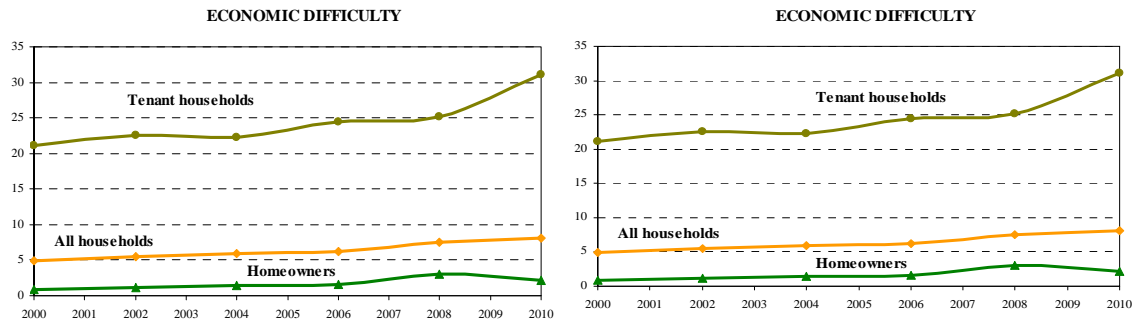
³⁰ For a discussion of the reasons for choosing this threshold, see M. Schwartz and E. Wilson, "Who can afford a home?", US Census Bureau, at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/special-topics/files/who-can-afford.pdf>.

³¹ In calculating economic difficulty, the imputed rental income of homeowners is counted; excluding this item, the percentages rise to 1.7 per cent in 2000 and 4 per cent in 2010.

³² Defined as living space of less than 30 sq m for 1 person, 50 for 2, 65 for 3, 80 for 4-6, 100 for 7, and 125 sq m for 8 or more, as in *Povert  abitativa in Italia 1989-1993*, Commissione povert , Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, 1997, p. 20.

Figure 22

Households in situations of housing difficulty
(per cent)



Of households headed by foreigners, 34 per cent lived in conditions of overcrowding, and nearly a third made monthly rental or mortgage payments of more than 30 per cent of household income. Eleven per cent experienced both economic difficulty and overcrowding, compared with scarcely one per cent among Italian-headed households.

APPENDIX A:
METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

1. Sample design

The sample for the survey is drawn in two stages, with municipalities and households as, respectively, the primary and secondary sampling units. Before the primary units are selected they are stratified by region and population size.

Within each stratum, the municipalities in which interviews are to be conducted are selected to include all those with a population of more than 40,000 and those with panel households (*self-representing* municipalities), while the smaller towns are selected on the basis of probability proportional to size (PPS).³³ The individual households to be interviewed are then selected randomly.

Up to 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

Households interviewed in the 1987-2010 surveys

Year of first interview	Year of survey											
	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
1987.....	8,027	1,206	350	173	126	85	61	44	33	30	28	23
1989.....		7,068	1,837	877	701	459	343	263	197	159	146	123
1991.....			6,001	2,420	1,752	1,169	832	613	464	393	347	293
1993.....				4,619	1,066	583	399	270	199	157	141	124
1995.....					4,490	373	245	177	117	101	84	75
1998.....						4,478	1,993	1,224	845	636	538	450
2000.....							4,128	1,014	667	475	398	330
2002.....								4,406	1,082	672	525	416
2004.....									4,408	1,334	995	786
2006.....										3,811	1,143	856
2008.....											3,632	1,145
2010.....												3,330
Sample size	8,027	8,274	8,188	8,089	8,135	7,147	8,001	8,011	8,012	7,768	7,977	7,951
<i>Panel households as a % of total households</i>		14.6	26.7	42.9	44.8	37.3	48.4	45.0	45.0	50.9	54.4	58.1

Table 1a shows the sample size used between 1987 and 2010 and the number of households interviewed in more than one survey. For example, of the 7,951 households that make up the sample in this survey, 23 have participated since 1987, 123 since 1989, 293 since 1991 and so on. The households interviewed for the first time in this survey number 3,330.

³³ 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.

The overall size of the sample for the 2010 survey is 7,951 households, with panel households accounting for 58.1 per cent.

In order to form the panel, the municipalities were selected from among those already sampled in the 2008 survey (panel municipalities); resident households that had participated in earlier surveys are all included in the sample. The remaining panel households were selected randomly from among those interviewed in the previous survey only.³⁴ The non-panel households are selected randomly from official registers in both panel and non-panel municipalities.

Households were interviewed in 387 municipalities, of which 351 panel and 36 non-panel (Table 2a).³⁵

Table 2a

Survey municipalities			
	<i>Panel</i>	<i>Non panel</i>	Totale
North.....	165	7	172
Centre.....	66	12	78
South and Islands.....	120	17	137
Total	351	36	387

2. The questionnaire and data collection

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 are only administered to a random subset of the sample. Households have to answer only one of two sets of questions, either on expectations and financial information or on social capital, depending on the year of birth (odd or even) of the head of household.

As in the past, data are collected mainly with the aid of computers, using the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing program (CAPI). This is adopted for 84.4 per cent of the interviews. Households provide 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.³⁶

The remaining interviews are conducted using paper-based questionnaires (PAPI, *Paper-And-pencil Personal Interviewing*), which the survey company subsequently transfers to a computer using the CAPI program as the input screen.

Interviews last an average of 52.5 minutes, less than in the previous survey (55 minutes). However, there are considerable variations within the sample, which are positively

³⁴ As in past surveys, information on inter-generational aspects is obtained by contacting all the households that have formed out of the original panel (these are normally new households set up by the children of the original household). There are 43 such households in all

³⁵ As in the previous survey, panel households that have moved are interviewed at their new address whenever possible, even if this is in a different municipality, as long as it is in Italy

³⁶ 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.

correlated with income and the number of household members, especially if income-earners (Table 4a).

Data collection is entrusted to a specialised company using 192 professional interviewers. The majority of the interviewers are women, with an average age of 50 years and high educational qualifications (90 per cent have an upper secondary school diploma and 20 per cent a university degree). Moreover, some 65 per cent of the interviewers have at least ten years experience in the field and some 80 per cent have taken part in at least two editions of the SHIW. The interview stage is preceded by a series of meetings at which officials from the Bank of Italy and representatives of the company give instructions directly to the interviewers.

The households contacted for interviews, who are guaranteed complete anonymity, receive a booklet describing the purpose of the survey and giving several examples of the ways in which the data are used.³⁷ The participating households may request a copy of the results of a previous survey.

3. Data editing and imputation

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

Once the checks have been completed, work begins on imputing missing answers, which could be 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 is generally small. Answers have to be imputed for such variables as fringe benefits for employees, revenues for self-employed workers and the value of business equity, although on average in fewer than 4 per cent of cases.

Regression models are 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 is 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 preserves the mean and the variance of the data actually measured.³⁸

4. Unit non-response

The actual sample interviewed is composed of 7,951 households, of which 4,625 are panel households and 3,326 non-panel households. In order to obtain these interviews 15,085 households were contacted. The response rate is 52.7 per cent and as usual is higher for panel households (82.7 per cent) than for non-panel ones (35 per cent) (Table 3a).

The most common reason for non-participation is unwillingness on the part of the household (38.3 per cent of all households contacted). In addition, 9 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.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ See section 10.6 in *Survey Methodology*, edited by R.M. Groves, F.J. Fowler, M.P. Couper, J.M. Lepkowski, E. Singer and R. Tourangeau, New York, Wiley, 2004.

Table 3a

Households contacted and reasons for non-participation

	Panel		Non-panel		Total	
	(number)	(per cent)	(number)	(per cent)	(number)	(per cent)
Respondents	4,625	82.7	3,326	35.0	7,951	52.7
Refusals.....	770	13.8	5,000	52.7	5,770	38.3
Not at home	199	3.5	1,165	12.3	1,364	9.0
Total	5,594	100.0	9,491	100.0	15,085	100.0
Ineligible (*).....	97	1.7	410	4.1	507	3.3

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

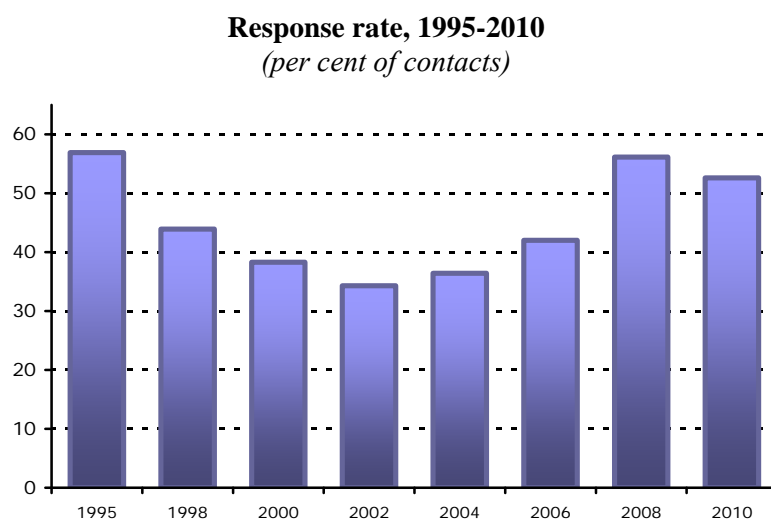
Non-participation can be a problem in statistical surveys because it may produce samples in which the less co-operative sections of the population become under-represented, causing selectivity bias. The estimators are based only on the information provided by the participants in the survey and their 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.³⁹

Several measures have been taken to reduce the effects of non-participation (Figure 1a).⁴⁰ First, the households are sent an advance letter to inform them about the aims and the importance of the survey and to reassure them about the confidential use of their data. Second, respondents are given a toll-free number and the contacts of people taking care of the survey in Banca d'Italia for clarifications. Moreover they are given leaflets and other documents showing the main uses of the survey. Third, ever-greater care is taken in selecting the interviewers (see section 2). Fourth, the number of addresses each interviewer is given to reach his/her target has been gradually reduced.

³⁹ See section 3.1 in G. D'Alessio and I. Faiella, 'Nonresponse behaviour in the Bank of Italy's Survey of Household Income and Wealth', *Temì di discussione*, 462, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 2002.

⁴⁰ The decreasing trend of response rates is common to several countries. See E. de Leeuw and W. de Heer, "Trends in Household Survey Nonresponse: A Longitudinal and International Comparison", in *Survey Nonresponse*, edited by R.M. Groves, D.A. Dillman, J.L. Eltinge and R.J.A. Little, New York, Wiley, 2002, pp. 41-54; see also section 6.5 in R.M. Groves et al., *Survey Methodology*.

Figure 1a



In order to limit the effects of unit non-response, the households that cannot be contacted are replaced by others selected randomly in the same municipalities. The substitution is based on a strict protocol which is intended to limit the interviewer's influence over such a process. Moreover, at the end of the survey the sample is post-stratified on the basis of certain individual characteristics of the respondents in order to rebalance the various segments of the population within the sample.

To conduct the 7,951 interviews, 14,397 contacts were necessary (Table 4a). The difficulty of obtaining an interview increases with the head of household's income wealth and educational qualification (Table 4a).

Table 4a

Number of contacts, average length of interview and reliability of responses
(number, minutes, score from 1 to 10, per cent)

Characteristics (*)	Contacts	Households	Contacts per 100 households	Average length of interview	Reliability of responses	Computer-aided interview (CAPI)
Gender						
male	9,839	5,384	182.7	53.0	8.0	83.7
female	4,558	2,567	177.6	50.5	8.0	85.8
Age						
up to 30	1,154	626	184.3	50.8	7.9	82.4
31 to 40	2,384	1,246	191.3	54.6	8.1	83.9
41 to 50	3,094	1,643	188.3	54.8	8.1	84.7
51 to 65	2,845	1,551	183.4	53.8	8.0	85.9
over 65	4,920	2,885	170.5	49.1	8.0	84.1
Educational qualification						
no qualification	568	363	156.5	44.7	7.8	87.1
primary school certificate	2,816	1,682	167.4	48.3	7.9	83.3
lower secondary school certificate	5,117	2,850	179.5	51.7	7.9	85.4
upper secondary school diploma	3,955	2,081	190.1	54.7	8.2	83.7
university degree	1,941	975	199.1	58.0	8.4	83.7
Work status						
Employee						
blue-collar worker	2,773	1,543	179.7	52.0	7.9	84.0
white-collar worker	2,561	1,348	190.0	55.5	8.3	85.8
manager, executive	775	369	210.0	59.4	8.4	83.2
total	6,109	3,260	187.4	54.3	8.2	84.7
Self-employed						
business owner, professional	880	437	201.4	57.8	7.8	82.4
other self-employed	947	516	183.5	55.0	7.5	85.1
total	1,827	953	191.7	56.3	7.7	83.8
Not employed						
pensioner	5,995	3,475	172.5	49.6	8.1	83.9
other	466	263	177.2	45.9	7.3	89.7
total	6,461	3,738	172.8	49.3	8.0	84.3
Household size						
1 member	3,513	1,989	176.6	47.0	8.0	84.8
2 members	4,499	2,522	178.4	52.1	8.1	83.6
3 members	2,989	1,589	188.1	54.3	8.1	82.3
4 members	2,523	1,358	185.8	56.3	8.0	86.5
5 or more members	873	493	177.1	56.0	7.7	88.0
Number of income-earners						
1 earner	6,696	3,807	175.9	48.6	7.9	85.4
2 earners	6,126	3,328	184.1	54.5	8.2	83.7
3 earners	1,286	669	192.2	58.5	8.1	83.0
4 or more earners	289	147	196.6	66.0	7.9	81.6
Quintiles of household net wealth⁽¹⁾						
1 st quintile	2,548	1,467	173.7	48.3	7.9	85.9
2 nd quintile	2,633	1,479	178.0	50.3	8.0	85.5
3 rd quintile	2,892	1,673	172.9	50.2	8.0	85.4
4 th quintile	2,988	1,667	179.2	53.3	8.0	85.0
5 th quintile	3,336	1,665	200.4	58.2	8.3	80.4
Quintiles of household income⁽²⁾						
1 st quintile	2,468	1,499	164.6	45.3	7.6	87.7
2 nd quintile	2,788	1,626	171.5	48.4	8.0	85.2
3 rd quintile	2,802	1,586	176.7	51.9	8.0	84.6
4 th quintile	3,024	1,610	187.8	55.2	8.2	82.0
5 th quintile	3,315	1,630	203.4	59.6	8.3	82.6
Size of municipality						
up to 20,000 inhabitants	3,593	2,037	176.4	50.7	8.1	82.8
20,000-40,000	2,589	1,449	178.7	54.3	8.2	81.8
40,000-50,000	6,907	3,738	184.8	52.7	7.9	87.7
more than 500,000	1,308	727	179.9	49.5	8.0	76.9
Geographical area						
North	6,493	3,477	186.7	53.9	8.1	85.0
Centre	3,371	1,699	198.4	54.3	8.4	68.7
South and Islands	4,533	2,775	163.4	48.8	7.7	93.2
Total	14,397	7,951	181.1	52.2	8.0	84.4

(*) Individual characteristics are those of the head of household, i.e. the person earning the highest income. (1) See footnote (**) to Table E3. (2) See footnote (**) to Table B1.

5. Data quality

Although non-response can be a major cause of data quality problems in surveys of income and wealth, the literature identifies a large number of other factors that are also potentially distorting.

The quality of estimates may be affected by the reluctance of households to report their sources of income or the real and financial assets they hold. 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 are asked to give a brief assessment of the presumed reliability of responses at the end of the interview, 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 implied by the quality of furnishings, etc.).⁴¹

As in previous surveys, it emerges that although the level of reliability is satisfactory on the whole, it is not uniform across the sample. The highest scores are obtained by households that have low levels of income and wealth, reside in the Centre or whose head has high educational qualifications or is a manager or entrepreneur. Slightly lower ratings are given to households whose heads are self-employed (Table 4a).

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.⁴²

Table 5a suggests that income from interest and dividends and self-employment and entrepreneurial income are underestimated more than income from transfers and salaried employment. By contrast, imputed rents appear to be overstated.

For real wealth, data recently published by Banca d'Italia (*Household Wealth in Italy* 2010),⁴³ indicate that the survey-based estimate is some 6 per cent lower than the macro figure (20 per cent in 2008). Financial assets, on the other hand, seem to be under-reported by a larger amount.⁴⁴ In the 2010 wave some further measures have been adopted in order to reduce the

⁴¹ The interviewers' evaluations are expressed on a scale from 1 (completely unreliable) to 10 (completely reliable). The interviewers also provide information on the extent to which the interviewees understood the questions and on the general climate in which the interview was conducted.

⁴² 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 salaried 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.

⁴³ See *Household Wealth in Italy* 2010, Supplements to Banca d'Italia, Perugia, October 2007. The papers are available on the Bank of Italy's website at:

http://www.bancaditalia.it/studiricerche/convegni/atti/ric_fam_it;internal&action=_setlanguage.action?LANGUAGE=en.

⁴⁴ Apart from non-response and under-reporting, some of this discrepancy is due to the way various sources compute items and to the fact that the financial accounts estimate some items, such as shares, as residuals. For a detailed analysis of the differences that should be kept in mind when comparing the survey's micro estimates with the macro estimates of the financial accounts see R. Bonci, G. Marchese and A. Neri, "La ricchezza finanziaria nei conti finanziari e nell'indagine sui bilanci delle famiglie italiane", Temi di discussione, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 2005. For an analysis of under-reporting see L. D'aurizio, I. Faiella, S. Iezzi and A. Neri, "L'under-reporting della ricchezza finanziaria nell'indagine sui bilanci delle famiglie", Temi di discussione, 610, 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", *Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute*, LV, 3, 1993, pp. 395-412. On non-response see G. D'Alessio and I. Faiella, "Nonresponse behaviour in the Bank of Italy's Survey of Household Income and Wealth", Banca d'Italia, Temi di discussione, 462, 2002.

effects of measurement error. First, interviewers have been selected with even more stringent criteria. Second, a larger part of the training has been focused on the difficulties in measuring financial wealth. Finally, respondents have been probed by interviewers to consult documents such as bank statements. As a result the ratio between micro and macro data has increased in 2010 (see table 6a).

Table 5a

A comparison between micro and macro data: income account
(per cent)

Items	Ratio between micro and macro estimates	
	2008	2010
Payroll income	89.0	87.8
Imputed rents ⁽¹⁾	211.9	224.7
Self-employment income in businesses with less than 6 employees and rents ⁽²⁾	53.3	53.1
Self-employment income in businesses with more than 5 employees ⁽³⁾	11.2	8.4
Entrepreneurial income and income from financial assets ⁽⁴⁾	12.3	6.2
Income from pension and transfers ⁽⁵⁾	75.1	72.4
Disposable income	76.2	79.4

After-tax incomes are derived from National Accounts by assigning each type of income a proportional share of direct taxes and social contributions. The corresponding items from National Accounts are: (1) gross operating surplus; (2) Withdrawals from the income of quasi-corporations; (3) Withdrawals from the income of quasi-corporations ; (4) dividends and interest; (5) Social benefits other than social transfers in kind.

Table 6a

A comparison between micro and macro data: capital account
(per cent)

Items	Ratio between micro and macro estimates	
	2008	2010
Real estate	97.8	101.2
Land	53.1	61.3
Business equity ⁽¹⁾	63.0	43.4
Total real assets	92.3	93.6
Deposits	29.0	28.5
Government bonds	27.7	44.4
Other securities	18.6	34.7
Total financial assets	22.9	33.1
Financial liabilities ⁽²⁾	41.7	35.7
Total net wealth	71.0	76.6

(1) It includes non residential dwellings.

(2) It includes all the debts towards banks and other financial institutions.

6. Aggregate variables

The main aggregates constructed from the items in the questionnaire are shown in Tables 7a, 8a, and 9a, 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 has been obtained.

Table 7a

Aggregation of variables: income account

Variable name	Description ⁽¹⁾	Questionnaire reference ⁽²⁾
Y	Net disposable income	
YL	Payroll income	
YL1	Net wages and salaries	B1.7
YL2	Fringe benefits	B1.9
YT	Pensions and net transfers	
YTP	Pensions and arrears	
YTP1	Pensions	B5.4 * B5.5
YTP2	Arrears	B5.7
YTA	Other transfers	
YTA1	Financial assistance (wage suppl., etc.)	B6.(a1,a2,a3,b1,b2,b3,b4,b5,b6,b7)
YTA2	Scholarships	B6.c1
YTA3	Alimony and gifts	
YTA31	received	B6.(c2a,c3,c4)
YTA32	paid (-)	E.8(1,2)
YM	Net self-employment income	
YMA1	Self-employment income	B2.10 + B3.8
YMA2	Entrepreneurial income	B4.6 + B4.7
YC	Property income	
YCA	Income from real-estate	
YCA1	Actual rents	D1.11
YCA2	Imputed rents ⁽³⁾	(D.16*12) + D1.12
YCF	Income from financial assets ⁽⁴⁾	
YCF1	Interest on deposits	Rate1*C.28(A,B)
YCF2	Interest on government securities	Rate2*C.28(C)
YCF3	Income from other securities	Rate2*C.28(D,E,F,G,H)
YCF4	Interest payments (-)	Rate3*(C15+C19+D2_FAM.2)+Rate4*(D2_RES.3+D2_AIMM.3)

$$Y = YL + YT + YM + YC$$

- (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. Rate1=0.633%, rate2=1.759%, rate3=5.639%, rate4=4.433%. D2_FAM is the annex relating debts for other household needs. D2_RES is the annex collecting information on loans for principal residence. D2_AIMM relates other properties.

Table 8a

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.9+ D.11)*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 9a

Aggregation of variables: capital account

Variable name	Description ⁽¹⁾	Questionnaire reference ⁽²⁾
W	Net wealth	
AR	Real assets	
AR1	Real estate	D1.9*D1.2 + D.21*D.4 + D.24
AR2	Business equity	B2.15 + B3.13 + B4.9
AR3	Valuables	E.5(1)
AF	Financial assets	
AF1	Deposits	C.28 (A,B)
AF2	Government securities	C.28 (C)
AF3	Other securities	C.28 (D,E,F,G,H)
AF4	Trade credit or credit due from other households	B2.12(2) + B3.10(2) + D.34(1)
PF	Financial liabilities (-)	
PF1	Liabilities to banks and financial companies	D2_RES.3+D2_AIMM.3+D2_FAM.2 +D2_PROF.2
PF2	Trade debt	B2.12(4) + B3.10(1)
PF3	Liabilities to other households	D.34(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). D2_PROF is the annex containing loans for business purposes.

7. Sample estimates

Given the generic nature of the variable y , an unbiased estimator⁴⁵ of the population mean would be the Horwitz-Thompson-Narain estimator, given by

$$(1) \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\sum_h \sum_i \sum_j y_{hij} w_{hij}}{\sum_h \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij}} \quad j = 1, \dots, n_{hi} \quad i = 1, \dots, a_h \quad h = 1, \dots, H$$

where y_{hij} is the value of y observed for household j interviewed in municipality i belonging to stratum h , while w_{hij} is its sampling weight.

The final weight is the result of the following steps⁴⁶:

- a) an initial weight is computed as the inverse of selection probability (*design weight* $w^{(0)}$);
- b) this weight is then adjusted for unit nonresponse ($w^{(1)}$) by multiplying $w^{(0)}$ by the inverse of response rate in the municipality;
- c) the weight $w^{(1)}$ is further modified in order to take into account of the panel component (obtaining $w^{(2)}$);
- d) Last, $w^{(2)}$ is calibrated to account for additional information coming from external surveys (the final weight is $w^{(3)}$).

In accordance with the sampling design each person in the household is given an initial weight, being the inverse of his/her probability of inclusion in the sample. This weight is constant at the municipality level and is represented as follows:

$$(2) \quad w_{hi}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{m_h} \frac{P_h}{P_{hi}} \frac{P_{hi}}{n'_{hi}} = \frac{1}{m_h} \frac{P_h}{n'_{hi}}$$

where P_h and m_h are respectively the resident population and the number of sample municipalities in the h^{th} stratum, and P_{hi} e n'_{hi} are respectively the population and the number of persons to be interviewed in the municipality j of stratum h .⁴⁷

The *design weight* is further adjusted for unit nonresponse. The correction consists in inflating the weights by the ratio between the size of the theoretical sample and the size of the actual sample (*weighting class adjustment*):

$$(3) \quad w_{hi}^{(1)} = w_{hi}^{(0)} \frac{n_{hi}}{n'_{hi}}$$

⁴⁵ An estimator is unbiased when its mean is the same as the population parameter. In reality, the estimator (1) is only “approximately” unbiased, i.e. it has a limited bias that tends towards zero as the sample size increases. The maximum bias of this estimator is equal to the coefficient of variation of the weights (usually around 1 per cent for household estimates and 0.7 per cent for individual estimates). See L. Kish, *Survey Sampling*, New York, Wiley, 1995. Chapter 2.

⁴⁶ For a detailed description of the weighting scheme used in the survey see I. Faiella and R. Gambacorta, “The weighting process in the SHIW”, Banca d’Italia, Temi di Discussione, 636, 2007.

⁴⁷ In the case of municipalities that are always included in the theoretical sample, the probability of a household being extracted in a selected municipality is approximately equal to n_{hi}/P_{hi} . Municipalities that are not self-representing are selected with a probability proportional to size (PPS); the probability of selection of the municipality j in the h^{th} stratum is therefore equal to $m_h P_{hj}/P_h$. A household’s probability of being included in the sample can therefore be written as: $m_h n_{hj}/P_h$.

where n_{hi} is the number of respondents in municipality i and stratum h .⁴⁸

As explained in Section 1, part of the sample consists of households interviewed in previous surveys (the panel households). The social and demographic characteristics of the panel households may differ in some respects from those of the whole sample, essentially owing to non-participation (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. In particular, the adjustment is based on 12 cells coming from the cross-classification of income class (4 categories) and work status of the head of household (3 classes):⁴⁹

$$(4) \quad w_c^{(2)} = w_c^{(1)} \alpha_c$$

where α_c is the adjustment factor per cell c ($c = 1, \dots, 12$).

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 by⁵⁰

$$(5) \quad \bar{y}_t^* = \frac{Q(1-Q\rho^2)}{1-Q^2\rho^2} \bar{y}_t^q + \frac{P}{1-Q^2\rho^2} [\bar{y}_t^p + \rho(\bar{y}_{t-1} - \bar{y}_{t-1}^p)];$$

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

$$(6) \quad \bar{y}_t^* = \omega \bar{y}_t^q + (1-\omega) \bar{y}_t^p + (1-\omega) \rho (\bar{y}_{t-1} - \bar{y}_{t-1}^p),$$

where \bar{y}_t e \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, 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 (6) can be regarded as a *composite estimator*, equal to the weighted average of two unbiased 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.⁵¹

⁴⁸ This method also adjust for non participation due to other causes than refusals, such as wrong address, death, or change of address.

⁴⁹ 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 generally has a similar, and usually limited, impact on the sample estimates. See G. Kalton and I. Flores Cervantes, "Weighting Methods", *Journal of Official Statistics*, 19, 2, 2003, pp. 81-97.

⁵⁰ The part of estimator (5) 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.

⁵¹ 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",

After post-stratification, the main variables under study satisfy

$$(7) \quad \bar{y}_{t-1} \cong \bar{y}_{t-1}^p$$

and the last term of equation (6) 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 (6) by way of

$$(8) \quad \tilde{y}_t^* = \tilde{\omega} \bar{y}_t^q + (1 - \tilde{\omega}) \bar{y}_t^p \quad \text{with} \quad \tilde{\omega} = \frac{Q(1 - \tilde{\rho}^2 Q)}{1 - \tilde{\rho}^2 Q^2} \Big|_{\tilde{\rho} = 0,5}$$

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

$$(9) \quad w^{(2'')} = \begin{cases} w_p^{(2')} \frac{1 - \tilde{\omega}}{1 - Q} & \text{for panel households} \\ w_q^{(2')} \frac{\tilde{\omega}}{Q} & \text{for non panel households} \end{cases}$$

Since this re-weighting could change the structure of the sample, the final weights are calibrated to assume some known characteristics. In particular, the variables used for calibration are gender, age group (under 26, 26-45, 46-65, over 65), geographical area (North, Centre, South and Islands) and size of the municipality of residence (under 20,000 inhabitants, 20,000-40,000, 40,000-500,000, over 500,000).⁵² The final weight is then obtained as follows:

$$(10) \quad w_c^{(3)} = w_c^{(2'')} \beta_c$$

where β_c is the adjustment factor for cell c .

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.⁵³

The actual variability of the estimators can be determined only with techniques that take account both of the sample selection procedure and the nature of the estimators.⁵⁴ 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 variance. Such methods do not take account of the effect on the variability of the estimates of adjustments to the weighting coefficients and post-stratification.

This problem can be overcome with replication methods that consist in obtaining information on variability by repeating the estimation on ‘replicates’ of the original sample. The

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.

⁵² This technique is known as Iterative Proportional Fitting (or Raking). See G. Kalton and I. Flores Cervantes, “Weighting Methods”, *Journal of Official Statistics*, Vol. 19, No.2, 2003, pp. 81-97.

⁵³ A confidence interval is a range of values that includes, with some degree of probability, the unknown parameter. Basically, it measures the reliability of the most likely location of the estimate obtained by applying the estimator to a given sample. Given the size of the present sample, a confidence interval for the mean could be: *mean of variable* ± 1.96 * *standard error of the mean*.

⁵⁴ The inference problems associated with complex sample designs and the variance estimation model used are described in detail in I. Faiella, “Accounting for sampling design in the SHIW”, *Banca d’Italia, Temi di discussione*, 662, 2008.

way the replicates are constructed and the estimators used determine the method of estimating the variance. The most common techniques employed for this purpose 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).⁵⁵

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.⁵⁶ In the first place, all municipalities with more than 40,000 inhabitants (*self-representative* municipalities) and the panel municipalities of households that have taken part in at least two surveys are placed in a separate stratum because they make no contribution to the randomization of the sample in the first stage. The sample households in each of these municipalities are then divided into two random groups. The remaining municipalities are grouped in their original stratum to give two municipalities per stratum. At the end of this process there are 330 “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;
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 to compensate the weight of the cancelled unit;
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 $\hat{\theta}$

$$(8) \quad stderr_J = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^c (\hat{\theta}_{(i)} - \hat{\theta})^2} .^{57}$$

A useful way of assessing how far the estimation variance calculated to take account of the complexity of the sample design diverges from the one assuming simple random sampling is to measure the ratio between the two: for the generic estimator $\hat{\theta}$ the design effect (*deff*) is

$$(9) \quad deff(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{V(\hat{\theta})_{compl.}}{V(\hat{\theta})_{ccs}} .$$

The relative standard errors (variation coefficients) of the means of the main variables (medians in the case of wealth) are shown in Table 10a. The table reveals the limited variability of the means for the demographic variables, which is mainly due to 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.⁵⁸

⁵⁵ 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.

⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁷ See Kish L and M. Frankel, “Inference from complex samples”, *The Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Series B, 1974, 36 (1), pp. 1-37.

⁵⁸ The standard error for the estimates of the domain is roughly: $Stderr_g = Stderr * \sqrt{n} / \sqrt{n_g}$, where $Stderr$ is the standard error of the estimate of the whole sample numbering n and $Stderr_g$ is the standard error of the estimate of the g^{th} domain of n_g units.

Table 10a

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

Characteristics (**)	Household size	Age	Income	Consumption	Net wealth
	Mean				Median [§]
Gender					
male.....	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.1	3.0
female.....	2.0	1.0	2.1	1.9	8.0
Age					
under 30.....	4.1	0.8	4.5	4.0	55.1
31-40.....	2.3	0.4	2.2	2.3	17.8
41-50.....	1.3	0.2	2.5	2.0	6.3
51-65.....	1.5	0.2	2.3	1.9	3.1
over 65.....	1.3	0.3	1.8	1.6	3.3
Educational qualification					
no qualification.....	6.0	1.1	3.5	3.7	23.5
primary school certificate.....	1.8	0.8	2.0	1.6	5.0
lower secondary school certificate.....	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.5	7.5
upper secondary school diploma.....	1.4	0.9	2.3	2.1	2.6
university degree.....	2.1	1.2	2.7	2.1	4.7
Work status					
Employee					
blue-collar works.....	1.7	0.6	1.7	1.9	23.6
office worker.....	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.7	4.0
manager, executive.....	3.3	1.1	3.7	3.7	5.4
total.....	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.3	5.6
Self-employed					
business owner, professional.....	2.7	1.6	4.5	3.9	9.8
other self-employed.....	2.6	1.1	3.4	3.2	9.4
total.....	1.8	1.0	3.2	2.7	5.4
Not employed					
retired.....	1.3	0.4	1.6	1.3	3.5
other.....	5.8	2.8	10.4	8.4	46.1
total.....	1.3	0.4	1.6	1.3	3.3
Household size					
1 member.....	-	1.2	2.1	1.5	7.6
2 members.....	-	0.9	1.8	1.5	3.1
3 members.....	-	0.8	2.1	2.0	5.2
4 members.....	-	0.8	2.4	2.1	3.7
5 or more members.....	0.7	1.4	6.0	4.4	10.8
Number of income-earners					
1 earner.....	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.5	5.6
2 earners.....	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.6	2.0
3 earners.....	1.2	1.5	2.8	2.8	4.7
4 or more earners.....	2.6	4.2	6.9	6.9	14.6
Size of municipality					
up to 20,000 inhabitants.....	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.4	3.5
20,000-40,000.....	1.7	0.7	2.3	2.2	4.7
40,000-500,000.....	1.1	0.7	1.9	1.6	3.9
more than 500,000.....	2.0	1.6	2.9	2.3	7.9
Geographical area					
North.....	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.3	3.7
Centre.....	1.4	1.1	2.3	1.7	3.5
South and Islands.....	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.6	5.7
Total.....	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.9	2.3
<i>Design effect (Deff) (***).....</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>

(*) Percentage of the standard error, estimated on 330 jack-knife replications, divided by the sample estimate.

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

(***) Indicates how much estimator variance increases with respect to simple random sampling when sample design is taken into account.

§ The standard error of the median is calculated using Woodruff's method, described in Faiella (2008), op. cit.

9. Data distribution

Microdata from the Surveys of Household Income and Wealth conducted between 1977 and 2008 are available on the Bank of Italy's website at the address: <http://www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/indcamp/bilfait>.⁵⁹ The information needed to make use of the data (questionnaires of the latest surveys, names of variables, notes on using the data, etc.) is given in the documentation. Data are available in SAS and STATA formats and in "comma separated" ASCII files (CSV).

Two types of database can be accessed:

- the **annual database** contains virtually complete information relating to the surveys from 1989 to 2010 (including the focus topics covered in each survey). The legend for the variable codes can be found in the questionnaires, which give the name of the variable next to each question;
- the **historical database** contains homogeneous information relating to the period 1977-2010⁶⁰ for the subset of variables needed for longitudinal analyses. The PDF file "SHIW historical database" contains the legend for the variables and the structure of the data.

The statistics reported in this report are generally based on the annual database.

In recent years the survey has been integrated in international research projects such as the *Luxembourg Income Study* and the *Luxembourg Wealth Study*, whose aim is to produce a comparable cross-national Data Archive on household income and wealth. Starting from 2008, the survey has also been part of a project conducted by the European Central Bank to produce a harmonized survey on household finances and consumption in the Euro area (*Survey on Household Finance and Consumption*).⁶¹

⁵⁹ Publications and documentation are available in both Italian and English.

⁶⁰ The Bank of Italy has run the survey since 1965. Microdata for the years 1965-1977 are not available; only a description of the main findings of each survey can be found at http://www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/indcamp/bilfait/boll_stat.

⁶¹ Detailed information these research project can be found in the following web pages: <http://www.lisdatacenter.org/>, http://www.ecb.int/home/html/researcher_hfcn.en.html.

APPENDIX B:
STATISTICAL TABLE S

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Table A1

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

Characteristics	Households (*)	Earners	Individuals
Gender			
male	68.3	54.4	48.6
female	31.7	45.6	51.4
Age			
34 and under	10.3	16.4	36.3
35 - 44	21.0	20.2	16.1
45 - 54	20.6	18.7	14.8
55 - 64	16.4	15.7	12.5
over 65	31.8	29.0	20.3
Educational qualification			
none	4.0	4.3	12.8
primary school certificate	19.7	19.8	18.5
lower secondary school certificate	37.1	35.8	35.3
upper secondary school diploma	26.9	27.6	24.0
university degree	12.3	12.5	9.5
Branch of activity			
agriculture	2.8	2.6	1.7
industry	11.7	10.8	7.0
Public administration	12.6	13.2	8.5
other sector	32.1	31.7	20.5
not employed	40.9	41.6	62.3
Work status			
Employee			
blue-collar worker	23.1	22.9	14.8
office worker	18.3	20.2	13.1
manager, executive	4.8	3.7	2.4
total	46.2	46.9	30.2
Self-employed			
business-owner, member of profession	5.4	4.7	3.0
other self-employed	7.5	6.8	4.4
total	12.9	11.5	7.5
Not employed			
retired	37.5	35.8	23.1
other	3.4	5.8	39.2
total	40.9	41.6	62.3
Household size			
1 member	24.9	15.2	9.8
2 members	30.5	31.2	24.1
3 members	19.5	22.6	23.0
4 members	18.7	22.8	29.6
5 members or more	6.5	8.1	13.5
Number of earners			
1 earner	47.8	29.3	36.9
2 earners	43.1	52.7	49.1
3 earners	7.4	13.5	10.7
4 earners or more	1.8	4.5	3.2
Town size			
up to 20,000 inhabitants	46.7	48.4	47.1
20,000 - 40,000	13.7	13.4	14.3
40,000 - 500,000	27.6	26.6	26.7
more than 500,000	12.0	11.6	11.9
Geographical area			
North	48.4	49.4	45.8
Centre	19.9	20.5	19.7
South and Islands	31.6	30.2	34.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table A2

Households by size
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	Number of members						Average number of members
	1	2	3	4	5 or more	Total	
Gender							
male.....	13.3	33.3	22.5	22.6	8.4	100.0	2.82
female	50.1	24.3	12.9	10.4	2.3	100.0	1.91
Age							
34 and under	25.3	25.9	28.3	14.3	6.2	100.0	2.52
35 - 44	19.1	16.8	22.3	31.8	9.9	100.0	3.00
45 - 54	11.9	16.1	27.3	32.8	11.9	100.0	3.19
55 - 64	17.2	32.5	25.4	18.7	6.2	100.0	2.66
over 65	41.0	49.1	6.6	2.4	0.9	100.0	1.74
Educational qualification							
none	51.3	33.1	4.6	5.6	5.4	100.0	1.83
primary school certificate	39.1	41.8	9.9	6.1	3.1	100.0	1.93
lower secondary school certificate	18.5	27.4	23.1	22.6	8.5	100.0	2.78
upper secondary school diploma	19.2	28.4	24.0	21.6	6.8	100.0	2.70
university degree	25.6	25.2	18.5	25.3	5.5	100.0	2.62
Branch of activity							
agriculture	11.4	21.7	15.7	34.8	16.4	100.0	3.27
industry	13.3	17.8	30.9	26.4	11.7	100.0	3.10
Public administration	16.6	19.3	26.1	30.1	7.9	100.0	2.95
other sector	17.5	22.7	24.3	27.5	8.0	100.0	2.88
not employed	37.5	44.2	10.6	5.1	2.7	100.0	1.92
Work status							
Employee							
blue-collar worker	17.0	20.3	24.7	26.4	11.6	100.0	2.98
office worker	16.0	20.6	27.1	29.9	6.4	100.0	2.92
manager, executive	16.4	15.9	23.7	35.4	8.6	100.0	3.05
total	16.6	20.0	25.5	28.7	9.2	100.0	2.96
Self-employed							
business-owner, member of profession.....	15.8	28.2	24.6	23.5	7.9	100.0	2.81
other self-employed	14.3	21.7	26.7	28.2	9.2	100.0	3.00
total	14.9	24.4	25.8	26.2	8.6	100.0	2.92
Not employed							
retired	37.3	46.8	9.5	4.5	1.9	100.0	1.88
other	40.5	15.5	22.1	11.1	10.7	100.0	2.40
total	37.5	44.2	10.6	5.1	2.7	100.0	1.92
Number of earners							
1 earner	52.1	20.9	11.6	10.7	4.6	100.0	1.96
2 earners .....	.	47.5	23.9	22.5	6.1	100.0	2.89
3 earners .....	.	.	49.1	37.5	13.4	100.0	3.69
4 earners or more .....	.	.	.	62.7	37.3	100.0	4.61
Town size							
up to 20,000 inhabitants	23.5	31.2	19.7	19.5	6.1	100.0	2.55
20,000 - 40,000	22.7	28.3	21.5	18.7	8.8	100.0	2.64
40,000 - 500,000	28.0	30.4	17.9	17.5	6.2	100.0	2.45
more than 500,000	25.8	30.1	19.5	18.6	6.0	100.0	2.51
Geographical area							
North	27.3	32.8	18.9	16.2	4.8	100.0	2.39
Centre.....	25.0	29.2	22.4	19.2	4.2	100.0	2.50
South and Islands	21.2	27.5	18.4	22.2	10.5	100.0	2.76
Total	24.9	30.4	19.5	18.7	6.5	100.0	2.53

(*) 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	40.6	49.2	8.3	2.0	100.0	1.72
female	63.3	29.9	5.4	1.3	100.0	1.45
Age						
34 and under	49.1	36.4	11.3	3.2	100.0	1.69
35 - 44	44.9	48.5	4.6	1.9	100.0	1.64
45 - 54	41.7	47.5	9.3	1.5	100.0	1.71
55 - 64	39.1	44.7	13.1	3.1	100.0	1.80
over 65	57.7	37.8	3.7	0.7	100.0	1.47
Educational qualification						
none	68.1	28.5	3.2	0.2	100.0	1.35
primary school certificate	57.4	36.7	4.8	1.1	100.0	1.50
lower secondary school certificate	47.4	42.3	8.5	1.8	100.0	1.65
upper secondary school diploma	42.0	48.0	8.0	1.9	100.0	1.70
university degree	39.6	49.4	8.1	2.9	100.0	1.75
Branch of activity						
agriculture	51.8	36.9	8.4	2.9	100.0	1.63
industry	36.2	51.5	10.3	2.0	100.0	1.78
Public administration	36.8	51.4	9.9	1.9	100.0	1.77
other sector	43.8	45.8	8.2	2.2	100.0	1.69
not employed	57.4	36.3	5.0	1.3	100.0	1.50
Work status						
Employee						
blue-collar worker	48.6	41.9	8.1	1.4	100.0	1.63
office worker	35.3	52.6	9.6	2.4	100.0	1.79
manager, executive	32.6	58.8	6.2	2.4	100.0	1.79
total	41.7	47.9	8.5	1.9	100.0	1.71
Self-employed						
business-owner, member of profession	36.5	51.8	7.5	4.1	100.0	1.79
other self-employed	41.3	43.8	13.1	1.8	100.0	1.76
total	39.3	47.1	10.7	2.8	100.0	1.77
Not employed						
retired	55.4	38.2	5.1	1.2	100.0	1.52
other	78.9	15.2	3.4	2.5	100.0	1.31
total	57.4	36.3	5.0	1.3	100.0	1.50
Household size						
1 member	100.0	.	.	.	100.0	1.00
2 members	32.9	67.1	.	.	100.0	1.67
3 members	28.5	52.9	18.6	.	100.0	1.90
4 members	27.4	51.8	14.8	6.0	100.0	1.99
5 members or more	33.9	40.5	15.3	10.3	100.0	2.05
Town size						
up to 20,000 inhabitants	43.3	46.5	8.1	2.1	100.0	1.69
20,000 - 40,000	51.4	39.4	7.6	1.6	100.0	1.59
40,000 - 500,000	52.2	39.8	6.5	1.5	100.0	1.57
more than 500,000	50.9	41.5	6.3	1.3	100.0	1.58
Geographical area						
North	44.6	46.3	7.3	1.8	100.0	1.66
Centre	45.2	44.4	8.0	2.4	100.0	1.68
South and Islands	54.3	37.4	7.0	1.4	100.0	1.56
Total	47.8	43.0	7.4	1.8	100.0	1.63

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

Table B1

Household income and expenditure

Characteristics (*)	Income	Expenditure	Propensity to consume
Gender		(€)	(per cent)
male	35,486	26,922	75.9
female	26,735	21,374	79.9
Age			
34 and under	27,600	22,580	81.8
35 - 44	32,528	25,125	77.2
45 - 54	37,438	29,363	78.4
55 - 64	41,475	30,265	73.0
over 65	26,934	20,688	76.8
Educational qualification			
none	14,776	12,858	87.0
primary school certificate	21,326	17,444	81.8
lower secondary school certificate	29,408	22,999	78.2
upper secondary school diploma	38,419	29,418	76.6
university degree	54,386	38,828	71.4
Branch of activity			
agriculture	29,183	22,236	76.2
industry	35,918	26,784	74.6
Public administration	41,765	31,914	76.4
other sector	36,717	27,660	75.3
not employed	26,101	20,857	79.9
Work status			
Employee			
blue-collar worker	25,202	21,285	84.5
office worker	38,601	29,142	75.5
manager, executive	60,233	42,805	71.1
total	34,140	26,627	78.0
Self-employed			
business-owner, member of profession	61,409	39,692	64.6
other self-employed	39,228	29,120	74.2
total	48,502	33,540	69.2
Not employed			
retired	27,271	21,228	77.8
other	13,125	16,743	127.6
total	26,101	20,857	79.9
Household size			
1 member	20,005	16,944	84.7
2 members	32,593	24,664	75.7
3 members	39,105	28,881	73.9
4 members	41,852	31,636	75.6
5 members or more	36,585	29,288	80.1
Number of earners			
1 earner	21,789	19,314	88.6
2 earners	40,375	29,637	73.4
3 earners	49,731	33,046	66.4
4 earners or more	70,425	41,524	59.0
Quintiles of household income (**)			
1st quintile	10,840	12,347	113.9
2nd quintile	19,271	17,518	90.9
3rd quintile	27,225	22,813	83.8
4th quintile	37,911	28,608	75.5
5th quintile	68,357	44,557	65.2
Town size			
up to 20,000 inhabitants	31,606	23,827	75.4
20,000 - 40,000	31,166	24,119	77.4
40,000 - 500,000	32,526	25,124	77.2
more than 500,000	39,244	31,675	80.7
Geographical area			
North	36,508	27,544	75.4
Centre	37,453	28,167	75.2
South and Islands	23,912	19,624	82.1
Total	32,714	25,164	76.9

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

(**) 1st quintile: up to €15,632; 2nd quintile: €15,632 to €23,035; 3rd quintile: €23,035 to €31,952; 4th quintile: €31,952 to €45,340; 5th quintile: over €45,340.

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.....	19,083	12,855	14,525	14.3	17.7	8.4
Female	18,754	12,981	14,508	14.5	17.4	8.2
Age						
18 and under.....	16,053	9,024	13,140	22.6	32.7	12.8
18 - 34	17,361	11,497	13,497	17.7	21.2	11.2
35 - 44	18,322	11,985	14,066	17.1	21.8	9.4
45 - 54	19,563	13,066	15,154	13.2	16.0	7.6
55 - 64	23,365	16,883	16,741	9.3	9.0	5.1
over 65	20,116	15,860	15,182	6.0	3.8	3.4
Educational qualification						
none	15,270	8,968	12,439	21.4	29.5	13.0
primary school certificate	15,646	11,335	12,532	15.3	16.6	8.2
lower secondary school certificate	16,800	11,473	13,121	18.1	21.7	10.9
upper secondary school diploma	21,834	14,954	16,356	8.3	10.8	4.6
university degree	30,721	21,602	21,751	4.5	5.0	2.0
Branch of activity						
agriculture	17,003	11,535	12,212	23.2	30.6	14.8
industry	20,757	13,976	14,893	7.1	11.0	5.2
Public administration.....	24,911	16,831	18,488	2.5	3.8	2.8
other sector	21,487	14,729	15,844	9.5	11.8	5.1
not employed	17,095	11,710	13,558	18.2	21.7	10.3
Work status						
Employee						
blue-collar worker	15,570	10,579	12,451	15.6	20.0	9.4
office worker	23,747	15,950	17,172	1.6	3.2	2.1
manager, executive	34,506	23,913	24,426	0.4	0.6	0.0
total	20,610	13,961	15,444	8.3	11.2	5.5
Self-employed						
business-owner, member of profession	34,594	24,094	22,716	3.7	2.8	1.6
other self-employed	22,229	15,203	16,065	9.6	13.0	4.3
total	27,241	18,807	18,761	7.2	8.8	3.2
Not employed						
Retired	20,396	15,883	15,235	6.6	4.7	3.8
other	15,144	9,245	12,567	25.0	31.7	14.1
Total	17,095	11,710	13,558	18.2	21.7	10.3
Household size						
1 member	20,005	20,005	16,944	8.5	3.1	3.0
2 members	21,787	16,297	16,503	7.2	5.3	2.9
3 members	20,303	13,035	15,044	11.1	12.7	5.0
4 members	17,952	10,463	13,638	14.2	20.2	9.2
5 members or more.....	12,738	6,924	10,232	37.4	52.4	25.5
Number of earners						
1 earner	14,373	11,140	12,899	26.3	30.6	11.8
2 earners	21,392	13,981	15,772	7.5	9.6	5.9
3 earners	21,271	13,471	14,182	6.2	10.6	7.6
4 earners or more	25,311	15,292	15,022	10.5	12.1	7.8
Quintiles of household income (**)						
1 st quintile	7,060	5,687	8,365	64.6	59.7	29.4
2 nd quintile.....	11,682	8,748	10,742	21.6	34.2	13.2
3 rd quintile	15,182	10,710	12,763	4.1	12.4	6.0
4 th quintile	19,852	13,322	15,071	0.2	0.6	1.0
5 th quintile.....	33,249	21,598	21,762	0.0	0.0	0.7
Town size						
up to 20,000 inhabitants	18,212	12,380	13,697	12.8	16.2	8.1
20,000 - 40,000	17,488	11,808	13,545	17.5	21.7	12.1
40,000 - 500,000.....	19,209	13,256	14,762	15.3	17.8	8.2
more than 500,000	22,755	15,649	18,391	14.7	17.4	4.8
Geographical area						
North	22,092	15,252	16,612	7.2	9.0	2.7
Centre.....	22,025	14,967	16,495	7.3	9.3	2.3
South and Islands	12,918	8,655	10,604	28.0	33.6	19.1
Total.....	18,914	12,920	14,516	14.4	17.6	8.3

(*) Share of individuals below the poverty line (half of the median value of the corresponding statistic); (**) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

Median values of household income and expenditure
(€)

Characteristics (*)	Income	Expenditure
Gender		
male.....	29,827	22,900
female	21,371	17,900
Age		
34 and under	23,326	20,400
35 - 44	28,572	22,800
45 - 54	32,478	25,200
55 - 64	34,420	25,750
over 65	21,462	17,400
Educational qualification		
none	13,209	12,000
primary school certificate	18,940	15,600
lower secondary school certificate	26,032	20,800
upper secondary school diploma	33,974	25,600
university degree	47,409	32,400
Branch of activity		
agriculture	22,650	17,900
industry	31,325	24,240
Public administration.....	36,305	27,600
other sector	30,485	23,800
not employed	21,469	17,750
Work status		
Employee		
blue-collar worker	22,721	19,200
office worker	36,001	26,600
manager, executive	55,180	38,000
total	30,089	23,100
Self-employed		
business-owner, member of profession	52,584	33,600
other self-employed	33,878	26,400
total	40,768	28,800
Not employed		
retired	22,560	18,000
other	8,432	12,960
total	21,469	17,750
Household size		
1 member	17,239	14,400
2 members	27,891	21,600
3 members	35,542	25,500
4 members	36,681	28,600
5 members or more	28,461	24,000
Number of earners		
1 earner	19,000	16,800
2 earners	35,443	25,500
3 earners	46,037	30,000
4 earners or more	66,811	36,100
Quintiles of household income (**)		
1 st quintile	11,717	11,760
2 nd quintile.....	19,209	16,800
3 rd quintile.....	27,000	21,790
4 th quintile	37,683	27,600
5 th quintile	58,549	39,400
Town size		
up to 20,000 inhabitants	26,769	20,600
20,000 - 40,000	25,773	20,600
40,000 - 500,000	26,633	21,400
more than 500,000	30,353	25,200
Geographical area		
North	30,585	24,000
Centre.....	31,808	24,000
South and Islands	20,077	16,920
Total	27,000	21,600

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income. (**) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

Table C1

Households by deciles of income
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	Deciles of income (€ thousands)										Total
	up to 11.7	11.2 to 15.6	15.6 to 19.2	19.2 to 23.0	23.0 to 27.0	27.0 to 32.0	32.0 to 37.7	37.7 to 45.3	45.3 to 58.6	over 58.6	
Gender											
male	6.2	7.8	9.4	10.1	10.7	10.4	11.4	11.0	11.3	11.8	100.0
female	18.2	15.0	11.1	9.8	8.6	9.2	7.1	7.8	7.2	6.1	100.0
Age											
34 and under	11.7	13.5	13.2	11.2	6.4	9.0	9.4	10.8	9.8	5.1	100.0
35 - 44	10.3	8.1	9.3	8.4	10.8	10.7	11.7	11.4	10.1	9.3	100.0
45 - 54	6.3	7.3	6.5	8.1	10.1	10.6	12.2	12.1	12.9	14.0	100.0
55 - 64	5.8	5.2	5.6	8.3	11.6	8.7	10.2	12.3	15.8	16.6	100.0
over 65	13.9	14.5	13.8	12.8	9.9	10.0	7.7	6.2	5.1	6.0	100.0
Educational qualification											
none	34.7	31.9	14.1	10.6	2.5	4.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0
primary school certificate	17.2	18.1	16.0	15.4	10.8	8.7	6.1	3.4	2.7	1.6	100.0
lower second. school certificate	9.8	9.9	11.0	10.6	11.6	11.9	11.4	10.0	8.1	5.7	100.0
upper second. school diploma	4.8	4.4	5.9	8.2	11.2	10.5	12.4	14.6	15.1	13.1	100.0
university degree	2.6	2.9	4.8	3.4	3.6	6.8	9.8	13.4	19.6	33.1	100.0
Branch of activity											
agriculture	14.5	11.9	10.7	14.4	6.3	7.4	10.6	10.2	4.3	9.7	100.0
industry	2.8	5.9	9.0	8.7	13.1	12.7	11.5	12.0	12.6	11.6	100.0
Public administration	2.0	4.3	4.1	7.1	12.0	9.2	14.6	15.5	14.8	16.3	100.0
other sector	6.3	9.5	9.6	8.9	8.3	10.1	10.3	11.2	12.7	13.2	100.0
not employed	17.2	13.3	12.3	11.8	10.1	9.5	7.9	6.7	6.1	5.1	100.0
Work status											
Employee											
blue-collar worker	10.2	13.8	14.2	12.7	11.4	11.4	10.8	8.2	5.9	1.4	100.0
office worker	0.6	2.5	5.9	7.4	11.6	12.0	14.2	18.7	14.9	12.2	100.0
manager, executive .....	.	0.3	0.5	3.0	5.3	4.1	9.0	11.0	26.1	40.7	100.0
total	5.3	7.9	9.5	9.6	10.9	10.9	12.0	12.6	11.5	9.8	100.0
Self-employed											
business-owner, member of profession	1.7	6.1	3.4	2.7	3.8	5.4	8.7	9.6	17.2	41.4	100.0
other self-employed	6.0	8.0	5.2	7.6	8.5	9.8	10.6	11.5	17.1	15.7	100.0
total	4.2	7.2	4.5	5.5	6.5	8.0	9.8	10.7	17.1	26.4	100.0
Not employed											
retired	12.9	13.8	12.8	12.3	10.8	10.1	8.3	7.3	6.4	5.4	100.0
other	64.8	7.9	7.0	6.3	3.2	3.2	3.9	0.2	1.7	1.7	100.0
total	17.2	13.3	12.3	11.8	10.1	9.5	7.9	6.7	6.1	5.1	100.0
Household size											
1 member	22.5	20.9	14.6	13.3	10.5	7.2	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.8	100.0
2 members	6.3	7.8	11.0	12.1	10.9	12.8	11.6	10.9	8.9	7.6	100.0
3 members	5.1	6.5	6.4	6.3	8.2	9.2	13.6	15.1	15.2	14.5	100.0
4 members	5.1	4.3	6.1	6.3	8.3	10.1	11.5	12.1	17.3	18.9	100.0
5 members or more	8.5	6.2	9.0	9.4	13.9	9.1	10.3	10.4	9.3	13.9	100.0
Number of earners											
1 earner	18.9	17.6	14.9	13.3	12.6	9.3	5.1	3.4	2.6	2.5	100.0
2 earners	1.9	3.6	6.4	7.8	8.7	11.4	15.4	16.5	14.7	13.6	100.0
3 earners	1.4	0.7	1.3	3.9	3.4	7.7	12.6	16.7	28.0	24.3	100.0
4 earners or more	4.2	1.5	1.4	.	0.9	3.4	2.7	2.0	20.2	63.6	100.0
Town size											
up to 20,000 inhabitants	9.0	10.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.7	9.7	10.6	9.7	8.8	100.0
20,000 - 40,000	10.6	10.6	10.6	9.7	11.3	8.5	10.9	8.7	11.1	8.1	100.0
40,000 - 500,000	11.7	10.0	9.4	10.1	9.7	9.7	10.3	9.7	9.4	9.9	100.0
more than 500,000	9.4	7.0	9.7	8.5	8.2	9.6	9.6	9.9	11.1	17.0	100.0
Geographical area											
North	6.0	8.0	8.6	9.3	10.3	10.9	10.5	11.2	12.5	12.7	100.0
Centre	5.8	6.7	7.8	9.4	10.1	10.4	12.1	11.6	11.8	14.2	100.0
South and Islands	18.7	15.3	13.4	11.4	9.5	8.3	8.0	7.1	5.1	3.2	100.0
Total	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0

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

Table C2

Household income by source
(€, per cent)

Characteristics (*)	Payroll employment	Self-employment and business	Transfers	Property	Total	Payroll employment	Self-employment and business	Transfers	Property	Total
Gender										
male	14,713	4,783	8,330	7,659	35,486	41.5	13.5	23.5	21.6	100.0
female	9,071	2,905	8,309	6,450	26,735	33.9	10.9	31.1	24.1	100.0
Age										
34 and under	17,111	3,313	3,002	4,175	27,600	62.0	12.0	10.9	15.1	100.0
35 - 44	19,275	5,483	1,794	5,976	32,528	59.3	16.9	5.5	18.4	100.0
45 - 54	21,546	7,024	1,376	7,491	37,438	57.6	18.8	3.7	20.0	100.0
55 - 64	14,282	5,653	11,479	10,061	41,475	34.4	13.6	27.7	24.3	100.0
over 65	1,099	1,031	17,234	7,570	26,934	4.1	3.8	64.0	28.1	100.0
Educational qualification										
none	1,201	109	10,415	3,051	14,776	8.1	0.7	70.5	20.6	100.0
primary school certificate	2,773	958	12,434	5,161	21,326	13.0	4.5	58.3	24.2	100.0
lower secondary school certificate ...	12,901	3,830	6,842	5,836	29,408	43.9	13.0	23.3	19.8	100.0
upper secondary school diploma	17,536	5,696	6,569	8,618	38,419	45.6	14.8	17.1	22.4	100.0
university degree	23,046	8,494	9,368	13,478	54,386	42.4	15.6	17.2	24.8	100.0
Branch of activity										
agriculture	11,983	7,881	2,520	6,800	29,183	41.1	27.0	8.6	23.3	100.0
industry	22,937	4,080	2,617	6,284	35,918	63.9	11.4	7.3	17.5	100.0
Public administration	27,663	3,168	2,487	8,447	41,765	66.2	7.6	6.0	20.2	100.0
other sector	18,264	9,147	2,265	7,042	36,717	49.7	24.9	6.2	19.2	100.0
not employed	1,391	392	16,904	7,415	26,101	5.3	1.5	64.8	28.4	100.0
Work status										
Employee										
blue-collar worker	19,408	348	1,538	3,908	25,202	77.0	1.4	6.1	15.5	100.0
office worker	27,398	1,167	2,543	7,493	38,601	71.0	3.0	6.6	19.4	100.0
manager, executive	44,125	1,802	1,585	12,721	60,233	73.3	3.0	2.6	21.1	100.0
total	25,135	823	1,940	6,242	34,140	73.6	2.4	5.7	18.3	100.0
Self-employed										
business-owner, professional	7,372	34,889	5,523	13,625	61,409	12.0	56.8	9.0	22.2	100.0
other self-employed	4,641	23,357	2,925	8,306	39,228	11.8	59.5	7.5	21.2	100.0
total	5,783	28,179	4,011	10,530	48,502	11.9	58.1	8.3	21.7	100.0
Not employed										
retired	1,429	405	17,933	7,505	27,271	5.2	1.5	65.8	27.5	100.0
other	967	250	5,488	6,420	13,125	7.4	1.9	41.8	48.9	100.0
total	1,391	392	16,904	7,415	26,101	5.3	1.5	64.8	28.4	100.0
Household size										
1 member	5,401	1,800	7,324	5,480	20,005	27.0	9.0	36.6	27.4	100.0
2 members	7,626	2,902	13,892	8,173	32,593	23.4	8.9	42.6	25.1	100.0
3 members	18,339	6,201	6,674	7,892	39,105	46.9	15.9	17.1	20.2	100.0
4 members	23,699	6,637	3,606	7,911	41,852	56.6	15.9	8.6	18.9	100.0
5 members or more	19,415	6,305	4,576	6,289	36,585	53.1	17.2	12.5	17.2	100.0
Number of earners										
1 earner	7,194	2,404	6,406	5,786	21,789	33.0	11.0	29.4	26.6	100.0
2 earners	17,089	5,382	9,370	8,535	40,375	42.3	13.3	23.2	21.1	100.0
3 earners	21,217	7,433	12,351	8,730	49,731	42.7	14.9	24.8	17.6	100.0
4 earners or more	31,905	9,831	17,846	10,843	70,425	45.3	14.0	25.3	15.4	100.0
Quintiles of household income (**)										
1 st quintile	3,259	687	4,928	1,966	10,840	30.1	6.3	45.5	18.1	100.0
2 nd quintile	7,266	971	7,255	3,780	19,271	37.7	5.0	37.6	19.6	100.0
3 rd quintile	10,702	2,101	8,506	5,916	27,225	39.3	7.7	31.2	21.7	100.0
4 th quintile	17,788	3,377	8,891	7,855	37,911	46.9	8.9	23.5	20.7	100.0
5 th quintile	25,630	13,809	12,045	16,873	68,357	37.5	20.2	17.6	24.7	100.0
Town size										
up to 20,000 inhabitants	12,633	4,091	8,262	6,620	31,606	40.0	12.9	26.1	20.9	100.0
20,000 - 40,000	12,664	3,712	8,152	6,639	31,166	40.6	11.9	26.2	21.3	100.0
40,000 - 500,000	12,494	3,910	8,661	7,462	32,526	38.4	12.0	26.6	22.9	100.0
more than 500,000	15,366	5,758	7,981	10,140	39,244	39.2	14.7	20.3	25.8	100.0
Geographical area										
North	14,827	4,662	8,854	8,164	36,508	40.6	12.8	24.3	22.4	100.0
Centre	13,489	5,505	9,181	9,277	37,453	36.0	14.7	24.5	24.8	100.0
South and Islands	9,658	2,631	6,969	4,654	23,912	40.4	11.0	29.1	19.5	100.0
Total	12,926	4,188	8,323	7,276	32,714	39.5	12.8	25.4	22.2	100.0

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income. (**) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

Table C3

Mean income and shares of households by deciles of income

Income deciles	Decile (€)	Share of households (per cent)	Mean income (€)
up to 1 st decile	17,965	26.6	12,304
1 st to 2 nd decile	23,895	15.7	20,885
2 nd to 3 rd decile	29,400	12.4	26,431
3 rd to 4 th decile	34,332	10.3	31,813
4 th to 5 th decile	40,222	8.8	37,179
5 th to 6 th decile	46,464	7.6	43,190
6 th to 7 th decile	54,725	6.4	50,365
7 th to 8 th decile	66,330	5.5	59,745
8 th to 9 th decile	93,184	4.2	77,132
over the 9 th decile	-	2.5	129,101

Table C4

Mean income and share of income by deciles of households

Household deciles	Decile (€)	Share of income (per cent)	Mean income (€)
up to 1 st decile	11,710	2.4	7,933
1 st to 2 nd decile	15,632	4.2	13,738
2 nd to 3 rd decile	19,200	5.3	17,433
3 rd to 4 th decile	23,035	6.4	21,100
4 th to 5 th decile	27,000	7.7	24,972
5 th to 6 th decile	31,952	9.0	29,500
6 th to 7 th decile	37,683	10.6	34,573
7 th to 8 th decile	45,340	12.6	41,252
8 th to 9 th decile	58,549	15.7	51,238
over the 9 th decile	--	26.1	85,511

Table C5

Income distribution of households: comparison between 2008 and 2010 (*)
(per cent)

Quintiles of households in 2008 (*)	Quintiles of households in 2010 (*)					Total
	up to 1 st quintile	1 st to 2 nd quintile	2 nd to 3 rd quintile	3 rd to 4 th quintile	over the 4 th quintile	
fino al 1 quintile	76.1	18.9	3.4	0.9	0.7	100.0
dal 1 al 2 quintile	19.8	55.5	18.1	6.3	0.3	100.0
dal 2 al 3 quintile	3.2	20.9	54.7	17.4	3.8	100.0
dal 3 al 4 quintile	0.9	3.7	20.1	57.4	17.8	100.0
oltre il 4 quintile	0.1	1.0	3.7	18.0	77.2	100.0
Totale	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0

(*) Households whose composition has not changed.

Individual income by characteristics of earner

(€) (*)

Characteristics	Income from payroll employment	Income from self-employment	Labour income	Transfers	Labour income and transfers	Property income	Individual income
Gender							
male	18,191	21,553	19,435	12,194	17,958	8,677	22,985
female	14,449	17,424	15,083	9,106	12,974	6,463	16,508
Age							
34 and under	13,436	13,030	13,542	2,733	12,270	4,102	13,352
35 - 44	16,615	20,982	17,659	2,201	17,093	6,257	20,620
45 - 54	18,328	22,487	19,658	2,806	18,911	8,072	23,631
55 - 64	18,691	23,234	20,239	13,474	18,377	10,161	25,032
over 65	15,181	18,138	18,262	12,431	13,112	7,943	18,364
Educational qualification							
none	12,024	15,513	12,428	7,903	8,115	3,599	9,933
primary school certificate	10,832	14,681	11,900	9,755	10,571	5,573	13,969
lower secondary school certificate	14,377	18,159	15,305	9,872	14,652	6,456	18,242
upper secondary school diploma	17,019	21,082	18,081	12,626	17,982	8,757	22,899
university degree	22,543	24,093	23,835	18,956	24,293	14,045	31,883
Branch of activity							
agriculture	10,809	17,020	12,805	2,374	13,507	7,323	16,348
industry	16,778	20,463	17,444	3,735	18,000	7,270	21,554
Public administration	19,329	23,147	19,901	3,204	20,153	8,614	24,478
other sector	15,692	20,759	17,480	3,927	17,949	7,809	21,760
not employed	4,361	11,231	7,835	11,947	12,018	7,524	17,138
Work status							
Employee							
blue-collar worker	13,314	3,255	13,337	963	13,502	4,555	15,539
office worker	17,923	7,052	18,044	4,049	18,322	7,811	21,968
manager, executive	31,740	6,444	32,016	2,831	32,168	12,731	39,923
total	16,773	6,007	16,859	1,807	17,072	6,803	20,259
Self-employed							
business-owner, member of profession	13,396	27,419	27,680	13,160	29,856	14,817	38,518
other self-employed	5,597	17,396	17,597	6,007	18,452	9,115	23,433
total	7,510	21,469	21,690	9,199	23,086	11,500	29,549
Not employed							
retired	5,670	13,349	11,830	12,880	13,032	7,907	18,026
other	4,100	7,149	5,000	4,760	4,944	6,241	11,645
total	4,361	11,231	7,835	11,947	12,018	7,524	17,138
Household size							
1 member	17,123	21,267	18,280	10,584	14,797	5,832	20,005
2 members	15,630	18,931	16,766	11,932	14,653	8,596	19,504
3 members	16,909	21,132	18,047	9,720	16,561	8,415	20,578
4 members	17,005	20,243	17,962	8,610	17,105	8,265	21,002
5 members or more	15,373	19,315	16,433	7,202	14,857	6,791	17,843
Number of earners							
1 earner	17,478	20,996	18,560	11,289	16,393	6,289	21,789
2 earners	16,990	20,609	18,066	10,468	15,920	8,834	20,188
3 earners	13,937	18,442	15,086	9,508	13,667	8,868	16,577
4 earners or more	14,659	16,683	15,271	11,485	14,480	11,449	17,115
Town size							
up to 20,000 inhabitants	15,832	19,219	16,788	10,013	14,838	6,876	18,668
20,000 - 40,000	16,490	19,980	17,372	10,775	15,449	7,080	19,553
40,000 - 500,000	16,791	20,121	17,797	11,387	16,054	8,057	20,657
more than 500,000	18,928	23,946	20,705	11,829	18,675	10,924	24,843
Geographical area							
North	17,553	21,714	18,673	11,676	17,086	8,510	21,938
Centre	17,361	22,823	18,996	11,688	16,948	9,473	22,324
South and Islands	14,104	15,070	14,598	8,609	12,509	5,161	15,350
Total	16,559	20,202	17,622	10,672	15,684	7,699	20,030

(*) The means are calculated only on individuals with the type of income listed.

Table D1

Household expenditure
(€, per cent)

Characteristics (*)	Durables	Non-durables	Household consumption	Durables	Non-durables	Household consumption
Gender						
male	1,923	24,998	26,922	7.1	92.9	100.0
female	1,010	20,364	21,374	4.7	95.3	100.0
Age						
34 and under	1,912	20,668	22,580	8.5	91.5	100.0
35 - 44	1,867	23,257	25,125	7.4	92.6	100.0
45 - 54	2,595	26,769	29,363	8.8	91.2	100.0
55 - 64	1,967	28,298	30,265	6.5	93.5	100.0
over 65	597	20,091	20,688	2.9	97.1	100.0
Educational qualification						
none	296	12,561	12,858	2.3	97.7	100.0
primary school certificate	579	16,865	17,444	3.3	96.7	100.0
lower secondary school certificate	1,241	21,758	22,999	5.4	94.6	100.0
upper secondary school diploma	2,431	26,987	29,418	8.3	91.7	100.0
university degree	3,210	35,618	38,828	8.3	91.7	100.0
Branch of activity						
agriculture	1,053	21,184	22,236	4.7	95.3	100.0
industry	1,973	24,812	26,784	7.4	92.6	100.0
Public administration	2,768	29,146	31,914	8.7	91.3	100.0
other sector	2,240	25,420	27,660	8.1	91.9	100.0
not employed	751	20,106	20,857	3.6	96.4	100.0
Work status						
Employee						
blue-collar worker	1,451	19,834	21,285	6.8	93.2	100.0
office worker	2,374	26,767	29,142	8.1	91.9	100.0
manager, executive	4,005	38,800	42,805	9.4	90.6	100.0
total	2,081	24,546	26,627	7.8	92.2	100.0
Self-employed						
business-owner, member of profession	3,703	35,989	39,692	9.3	90.7	100.0
other self-employed	2,194	26,926	29,120	7.5	92.5	100.0
total	2,825	30,715	33,540	8.4	91.6	100.0
Not employed						
retired	796	20,432	21,228	3.8	96.2	100.0
other	254	16,488	16,743	1.5	98.5	100.0
total	751	20,106	20,857	3.6	96.4	100.0
Household size						
1 member	893	16,051	16,944	5.3	94.7	100.0
2 members	1,260	23,404	24,664	5.1	94.9	100.0
3 members	2,199	26,682	28,881	7.6	92.4	100.0
4 members	2,415	29,220	31,636	7.6	92.4	100.0
5 members or more	2,291	26,997	29,288	7.8	92.2	100.0
Number of earners						
1 earner	980	18,334	19,314	5.1	94.9	100.0
2 earners	2,141	27,496	29,637	7.2	92.8	100.0
3 earners	2,489	30,557	33,046	7.5	92.5	100.0
4 earners or more	3,425	38,099	41,524	8.2	91.8	100.0
Quintiles of household income ^(**)						
1 st quintile	246	12,100	12,347	2.0	98.0	100.0
2 nd quintile	737	16,781	17,518	4.2	95.8	100.0
3 rd quintile	1,543	21,270	22,813	6.8	93.2	100.0
4 th quintile	2,238	26,369	28,608	7.8	92.2	100.0
5 th quintile	3,408	41,149	44,557	7.6	92.4	100.0
Town size						
up to 20,000 inhabitants	1,546	22,281	23,827	6.5	93.5	100.0
20,000 - 40,000	1,801	22,318	24,119	7.5	92.5	100.0
40,000 - 500,000	1,573	23,551	25,124	6.3	93.7	100.0
more than 500,000	1,929	29,745	31,675	6.1	93.9	100.0
Geographical area						
North	2,014	25,530	27,544	7.3	92.7	100.0
Centre	1,571	26,596	28,167	5.6	94.4	100.0
South and Islands	1,092	18,532	19,624	5.6	94.4	100.0
Total	1,634	23,530	25,164	6.5	93.5	100.0

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income. (**) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

Table E1

Households by deciles of net wealth
(per cent)

Characteristics (*)	Deciles of net wealth (€ thousands)										Total
	up to 1.8	1.8 to 9.5	9.5 to 50.0	50.0 to 109.0	109.0 to 164	164 to 209.1	209.1 to 269.4	269.4 to 360.8	360.8 to 559.5	over 559.5	
Gender											
male	9.9	8.9	9.5	8.6	9.7	10.1	10.2	11.3	11.3	10.5	100.0
female	10.3	12.4	11.2	13.1	10.5	9.7	9.5	7.2	7.1	8.9	100.0
Age											
34 and under	17.7	22.3	11.4	8.8	8.7	8.4	6.4	6.6	6.2	3.5	100.0
35 - 44	15.9	10.6	13.7	8.8	8.6	9.3	8.0	10.0	8.2	6.9	100.0
45 - 54	9.6	8.2	10.4	7.7	10.4	11.2	10.6	9.3	11.2	11.3	100.0
55 - 64	5.3	5.9	6.4	9.9	8.6	8.9	13.1	12.5	13.2	16.2	100.0
over 65	6.3	9.0	8.7	12.7	11.7	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.0	10.1	100.0
Educational qualification											
none	19.7	13.9	15.7	27.0	8.2	5.6	5.5	3.3	0.9	0.3	100.0
primary school certificate	10.9	10.8	9.3	13.5	15.6	13.1	10.8	7.1	4.9	4.1	100.0
lower secondary school certificate ..	14.0	12.7	11.1	8.7	8.5	9.0	10.0	10.5	9.1	6.5	100.0
upper secondary school diploma	4.8	7.6	9.4	8.1	10.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	12.7	13.4	100.0
university degree	4.9	4.8	7.6	6.9	5.7	6.7	7.1	12.3	18.0	25.8	100.0
Branch of activity											
agriculture	11.6	9.8	8.1	8.7	14.7	7.5	7.9	7.2	8.5	16.0	100.0
industry	10.6	11.5	13.6	8.0	9.2	11.2	8.8	8.6	10.0	8.6	100.0
Public administration.....	4.8	6.4	11.7	9.5	10.4	10.0	11.2	11.2	12.5	12.3	100.0
other sector	13.6	12.0	10.7	8.3	8.1	9.4	8.3	10.1	9.2	10.4	100.0
not employed	8.5	9.2	8.1	12.2	11.2	10.3	11.4	10.2	10.0	9.0	100.0
Work status											
Employee											
blue-collar worker	22.0	18.3	11.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	7.2	5.9	4.6	1.1	100.0
office worker	4.2	7.2	12.1	8.9	10.3	13.4	12.7	10.1	12.5	8.7	100.0
manager, executive	2.6	2.9	5.2	5.8	7.0	9.9	8.3	17.3	20.5	20.6	100.0
total	13.0	12.3	11.2	9.0	9.7	11.1	9.5	8.8	9.4	6.1	100.0
Self-employed											
business-owner, member of profession	1.6	2.8	11.0	5.6	4.0	4.6	7.1	11.7	13.6	38.0	100.0
other self-employed	6.1	5.8	12.7	7.5	9.1	5.1	7.7	15.3	11.4	19.2	100.0
total	4.2	4.6	12.0	6.7	7.0	4.9	7.4	13.8	12.4	27.0	100.0
Not employed											
retired	6.7	8.9	8.1	12.1	11.3	10.5	11.7	10.8	10.6	9.2	100.0
other	28.5	12.1	7.5	12.7	9.8	8.7	8.1	3.9	2.7	6.0	100.0
total.....	8.5	9.2	8.1	12.2	11.2	10.3	11.4	10.2	10.0	9.0	100.0
Household size											
1 member	11.5	16.3	12.5	14.3	10.4	9.5	7.0	7.5	5.9	5.1	100.0
2 members	8.2	8.3	9.5	8.5	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.9	11.1	11.4	100.0
3 members	9.2	7.1	10.3	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.5	10.9	11.7	11.9	100.0
4 members	9.1	7.8	7.7	7.6	10.0	10.1	13.0	10.6	12.4	11.8	100.0
5 members or more.....	17.4	9.5	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.8	7.2	6.3	8.6	11.2	100.0
Number of earners											
1 earner	14.1	13.7	11.9	11.5	10.1	9.1	8.9	7.8	7.4	5.5	100.0
2 earners	6.6	7.1	8.7	8.6	10.5	11.0	10.3	11.8	11.9	13.5	100.0
3 earners	4.9	4.7	7.2	8.5	7.6	10.5	14.1	13.4	13.7	15.3	100.0
4 earners or more	3.9	2.6	3.2	9.2	4.2	7.6	14.2	12.4	18.5	24.0	100.0
Town size											
up to 20,000 inhabitants	7.4	9.4	10.6	12.3	10.7	11.0	10.4	9.4	9.6	9.1	100.0
20,000 - 40,000	12.0	9.3	7.4	9.5	10.4	10.9	12.9	10.7	9.3	7.6	100.0
40,000 - 500,000.....	12.4	10.5	9.8	8.2	9.8	10.1	9.2	11.1	9.6	9.4	100.0
more than 500,000	12.2	12.1	11.2	5.8	7.2	4.9	6.9	8.9	13.3	17.5	100.0
Geographical area											
North	9.0	9.9	9.9	8.5	8.6	9.9	10.3	11.9	10.6	11.3	100.0
Centre.....	7.2	8.9	9.0	7.1	8.4	9.7	9.6	11.3	13.5	15.4	100.0
South and Islands	13.3	10.8	10.8	14.2	13.0	10.3	9.9	6.2	6.9	4.5	100.0
Total.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0

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

Median values of household net wealth

(€)

Characteristics (*)	Real assets	Property	Financial assets	Total assets	Net wealth (**)
Gender					
male	181,000	170,000	7,248	200,000	181,000
female	125,000	120,000	5,000	139,213	125,500
Age					
34 and under	40,000	27,500	4,000	56,000	41,350
35 - 44	132,000	125,000	5,194	147,937	121,000
45 - 54	182,000	170,000	6,411	200,000	180,487
55 - 64	210,500	200,000	10,595	239,898	232,500
over 65	152,500	150,000	7,000	172,000	170,500
Educational qualification					
none	50,000	50,000	1,471	52,000	52,000
primary school certificate	121,000	120,000	4,577	130,000	129,664
lower secondary school certificate	148,500	135,000	5,000	154,960	136,500
upper secondary school diploma	203,000	200,000	9,922	225,138	206,098
university degree	301,000	288,200	20,000	339,000	314,798
Branch of activity					
agriculture	132,000	130,000	5,000	145,686	140,000
industry	160,500	150,000	7,000	175,000	155,000
Public administration	203,000	200,000	10,000	210,500	200,000
other sector	160,000	150,000	5,544	173,000	151,000
not employed	152,000	150,000	6,193	168,772	166,823
Work status					
Employee					
blue-collar worker	50,300	40,000	3,000	56,000	39,500
office worker	202,000	200,000	9,000	210,326	188,776
manager, executive	301,000	300,000	23,705	336,091	305,000
total	150,500	150,000	5,146	159,785	138,630
Self-employed					
business-owner, member of profession	364,000	280,000	25,000	412,000	395,000
other self-employed	223,000	180,000	12,000	253,000	235,964
total	282,000	210,000	17,567	306,000	289,000
Not employed					
retired	155,000	150,000	7,092	179,581	175,100
other	60,200	60,000	210	70,000	51,000
total	152,000	150,000	6,193	168,772	166,823
Household size					
1 member	90,200	90,000	5,000	100,000	91,000
2 members	184,354	180,000	8,936	202,000	193,000
3 members	192,000	180,000	8,976	204,000	181,651
4 members	203,000	200,000	7,248	214,406	201,300
5 members or more	143,000	120,000	3,500	152,594	129,000
Number of earners					
1 earner	101,000	100,000	4,632	111,414	103,500
2 earners	202,000	200,000	10,000	211,647	202,854
3 earners	220,000	200,000	11,394	246,000	229,097
4 earners or more	292,000	250,000	27,000	306,104	287,000
Quintiles of household income (***)					
1 st quintile	3,000	-	628	8,000	7,470
2 nd quintile	100,000	95,000	3,910	102,000	94,719
3 rd quintile	173,000	168,135	6,691	189,760	176,000
4 th quintile	207,000	200,000	13,388	237,380	220,000
5 th quintile	403,000	352,500	31,689	451,000	421,000
Town size					
up to 20,000 inhabitants	154,000	150,000	7,759	174,238	161,500
20,000 - 40,000	171,000	160,000	5,000	184,051	172,518
40,000 - 500,000	156,000	150,000	5,133	172,000	160,816
more than 500,000	200,000	185,000	7,604	203,000	180,000
Geographical area					
North	184,500	180,000	10,000	202,659	186,500
Centre	202,500	200,000	10,000	222,500	208,103
South and Islands	106,000	100,000	3,000	120,500	111,568
Total	160,000	150,000	6,800	177,585	163,875

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income; (**) 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); (***) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

Table E3

Household holdings of real estate
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	No property	Family dwelling	Other dwellings	Other buildings	Farm land	Non-farm land
Gender						
male	25.7	70.2	16.3	6.6	10.8	2.1
female	31.7	65.5	11.6	5.3	7.4	1.3
Age						
34 and under	48.5	47.8	7.0	4.6	4.4	1.2
35 - 44	38.1	57.7	10.7	5.5	6.4	1.3
45 - 54	24.9	69.3	18.1	8.2	10.3	2.8
55 - 64	17.1	79.3	23.1	8.7	15.0	2.2
over 65	21.1	77.0	13.6	4.6	10.6	1.5
Educational qualification						
none	36.7	60.0	5.5	0.7	16.4	0.3
primary school certificate	27.1	71.1	8.2	3.2	12.9	1.1
lower secondary school certificate	35.3	61.4	11.7	5.8	8.8	2.1
upper secondary school diploma	20.7	74.6	18.2	7.8	7.9	2.3
university degree	17.4	76.7	30.7	10.4	9.2	1.6
Branch of activity						
agriculture	23.4	69.6	13.4	13.8	33.0	5.2
industry	31.3	64.2	14.0	8.1	7.5	1.0
Public administration	20.2	75.8	21.3	6.0	10.1	1.9
other sector	35.4	59.1	15.0	7.4	6.8	2.1
not employed	23.0	75.4	13.0	4.2	11.0	1.5
Work status						
Employee						
blue-collar worker	46.5	48.7	9.1	2.2	6.7	1.2
office worker	21.8	75.0	16.0	5.0	8.4	2.1
manager, executive	13.3	81.6	32.8	8.3	9.9	2.1
total	33.3	62.5	14.2	3.9	7.7	1.7
Self-employed						
business-owner, member of profession	16.5	73.3	27.7	17.4	11.7	2.7
other self-employed	26.1	67.3	18.9	22.5	13.9	3.6
total	22.1	69.8	22.6	20.4	13.0	3.2
Not employed						
retired	21.3	77.1	13.5	4.4	11.6	1.7
other	41.6	55.8	8.2	3.0	4.4	0.1
total	23.0	75.4	13.0	4.2	11.0	1.5
Household size						
1 member	36.4	61.0	8.7	3.3	5.5	1.1
2 members	24.2	73.1	15.6	5.5	10.9	1.4
3 members	24.6	70.2	17.7	8.7	9.9	2.4
4 members	22.6	72.6	19.8	8.2	12.4	2.6
5 members or more	33.7	62.5	12.1	6.7	12.0	2.5
Number of earners						
1 earner	36.2	61.1	9.4	4.1	6.7	1.2
2 earners	20.6	74.8	19.8	7.6	11.5	2.2
3 earners	16.5	78.6	20.3	9.6	15.0	3.1
4 earners or more	14.3	84.6	19.4	13.1	25.3	4.4
Quintiles of household net wealth^(**)						
1 st quintile	97.5	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
2 nd quintile	37.6	53.6	7.9	1.6	9.0	1.0
3 rd quintile	2.1	93.9	7.9	3.9	8.1	0.9
4 th quintile	0.6	97.8	13.2	6.8	12.4	2.1
5 th quintile	0.3	96.8	44.7	18.7	18.8	5.1
Town size						
up to 20,000 inhabitants	24.0	72.6	14.5	6.8	14.7	2.6
20,000 - 40,000	28.2	69.6	13.5	7.5	6.1	1.3
40,000 - 500,000	30.2	65.9	14.9	5.2	5.4	1.1
more than 500,000	35.4	58.9	17.3	4.8	4.2	1.0
Geographical area						
North	27.9	68.7	16.1	6.3	6.5	2.2
Centre	24.6	70.6	18.7	6.1	8.1	1.8
South and Islands	29.2	67.5	10.4	6.1	15.7	1.2
Total.....	27.6	68.7	14.8	6.2	9.7	1.8

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income; (**) 1st quintile: up to €9,500; 2nd quintile: €9,500 to €109,000; 3rd quintile: €109,000 to €209,125; 4th quintile: €209,125 to €360,815; 5th quintile: over €360,815.

Table E4

Households debts
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	Households in debt for purchases of property	Households in debt for purchases of consumer goods	Households in debt for households needs	Households in debt for business	Households in debt with friends or relatives	Households with debts
Gender						
male	12.8	13.9	6.3	4.0	2.7	30.7
female	8.5	9.1	4.0	2.8	2.5	21.4
Age						
34 and under	14.6	17.9	6.3	2.6	2.3	33.7
35 - 44	18.6	18.8	8.8	5.7	5.1	44.2
45 - 54	17.9	18.0	8.0	5.7	3.0	39.4
55 - 64	10.5	11.1	5.4	4.6	2.1	26.8
over 65	1.9	3.5	1.9	0.8	1.1	7.9
Educational qualification						
none	0.5	4.7	0.0	0.1	3.7	8.7
primary school certificate	2.8	6.1	2.2	1.2	1.4	10.7
lower secondary school certificate	10.2	16.1	5.3	4.4	3.3	31.1
upper secondary school diploma	17.2	13.7	8.5	5.4	2.7	35.7
university degree	20.0	11.2	7.5	2.5	2.3	33.5
Work status						
Employee	18.4	18.8	7.0	0.8	2.5	37.5
Self-employed	11.9	12.5	11.8	24.1	3.5	46.0
Not employed	3.4	5.2	2.1	0.3	2.5	10.9
Household size						
1 member	5.9	5.1	2.9	1.2	2.3	14.2
2 members	6.7	9.1	3.5	1.8	2.0	18.4
3 members	15.6	16.9	7.2	6.0	2.7	36.4
4 members	21.3	19.4	10.0	6.5	3.6	46.9
5 members or more	14.1	22.4	8.2	6.4	4.2	42.5
Number of earners						
1 earner	7.7	9.4	4.2	2.0	3.0	20.9
2 earners	15.0	14.9	6.7	4.3	2.4	33.0
3 earners	13.6	16.4	6.4	8.8	1.8	37.0
4 earners or more	15.7	18.6	12.8	10.6	1.3	43.9
Quintiles of household net wealth^(**)						
1 st quintile	1.4	16.1	4.4	1.4	5.3	23.6
2 nd quintile	14.7	13.9	4.5	2.4	2.3	29.9
3 rd quintile	14.5	10.1	5.2	2.4	1.4	25.9
4 th quintile	12.0	12.0	4.5	4.0	2.3	26.3
5 th quintile	14.5	10.1	9.3	8.0	1.9	32.9
Quintiles of household income^(***)						
1 st quintile	2.5	9.1	2.5	1.5	5.3	17.2
2 nd quintile	6.8	11.4	3.7	2.0	2.3	20.5
3 rd quintile	11.4	12.9	5.1	2.7	2.1	26.7
4 th quintile	17.3	15.5	5.5	3.8	1.6	33.6
5 th quintile	19.0	13.2	11.1	8.1	2.0	40.7
Town size						
up to 20,000 inhabitants	11.5	11.7	5.9	5.0	2.2	28.6
20,000 - 40,000	10.3	12.8	4.4	2.4	2.2	24.9
40,000 - 500,000	10.3	12.2	5.1	2.6	3.2	25.7
more than 500,000	15.1	15.3	7.2	2.1	3.6	32.2
Geographical area						
North	13.0	11.1	5.6	3.8	2.4	29.1
Centre	13.4	15.3	7.4	4.4	2.8	31.8
South and Islands	7.8	12.6	4.4	2.8	3.0	23.1
Total	11.4	12.4	5.6	3.6	2.6	27.7

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income; (**) See footnote 2 to Table E3; (***) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

Table E5

Households value of debt (*)
(€, per cent)

Characteristics (**)	Mean value of debt	Debt-to-income ratio (mean)	Debt-to-income ratio (median)
Gender			
male	44,581	108.6	44.8
female	41,354	126.0	45.6
Age			
34 and under	49,433	158.8	60.7
35 - 44	48,469	133.7	64.3
45 - 54	47,192	111.1	52.1
55 - 64	37,422	80.4	29.5
over 65	18,829	52.0	22.3
Educational qualification			
none	6,552	36.3	18.0
primary school certificate	17,177	67.4	26.3
lower secondary school certificate	34,179	104.6	41.8
upper secondary school diploma	49,702	114.8	56.1
university degree	73,930	132.4	79.2
Work status			
Employee	41,956	112.6	48.9
Self-employed	65,991	131.0	56.1
Not employed	21,211	68.7	28.9
Household size			
1 member	40,170	169.6	63.4
2 members	39,714	114.1	37.0
3 members	46,140	108.4	46.2
4 members	46,800	104.1	48.9
5 members or more	41,088	103.9	46.9
Number of earners			
1 earner	34,976	142.8	52.9
2 earners	51,230	114.0	45.8
3 earners	36,066	67.7	26.2
4 earners or more	48,415	70.3	39.8
Quintiles of household net wealth^(***)			
1 st quintile	19,067	94.7	32.4
2 nd quintile	47,055	165.5	86.2
3 rd quintile	42,801	126.0	64.6
4 th quintile	39,339	96.9	35.4
5 th quintile	62,926	96.7	42.4
Quintiles of household income^(****)			
1 st quintile	24,493	244.3	61.1
2 nd quintile	30,056	153.1	43.9
3 rd quintile	33,476	121.5	41.2
4 th quintile	49,015	128.9	57.9
5 th quintile	61,338	88.2	37.8
Town size			
up to 20,000 inhabitants	41,397	109.2	43.9
20,000 - 40,000	45,095	124.6	50.2
40,000 - 500,000	38,680	100.9	41.0
more than 500,000	60,308	128.9	59.1
Geographical area			
North	49,733	117.6	44.2
Centre	50,556	113.7	45.6
South and Islands	26,459	94.2	46.9
Total	43,792	112.1	45.6

(*) All debts components in Table E4 are considered. Statistics refer to households with debts; (**) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income; (***) See footnote 2 to Table E3; (****) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

Table F1

Financial assets owned by households at the end of 2010
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	Total accounts	CDs and repos	PO savings certificates	Italian government securities	Bonds and mutual funds	Shares	Managed savings	Foreign securities	Coop. loans	Other financial assets
Gender										
male.....	93.1	3.4	5.4	8.5	13.2	6.2	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.0
female.....	88.1	2.6	5.2	7.7	10.6	2.9	1.1	0.8	1.6	0.1
Age										
34 and under.....	87.7	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.9	2.5	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.0
35 - 44.....	93.2	2.8	6.2	5.2	10.1	4.8	1.9	0.9	1.7	0.0
45 - 54.....	93.1	2.7	5.2	6.6	13.5	6.2	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.2
55 - 64.....	94.5	5.1	5.7	12.8	19.8	8.6	2.1	1.6	1.4	0.1
over 65.....	89.2	2.5	5.0	10.0	11.5	3.8	1.6	0.6	1.4	0.0
Educational qualification										
none.....	67.0	0.1	4.2	2.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
primary school certificate.....	85.5	1.7	4.5	6.4	7.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.0
lower secondary school certificate.....	90.9	2.4	5.0	7.2	9.6	2.8	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.0
upper secondary school diploma.....	97.5	4.6	6.4	9.4	16.8	9.0	2.6	1.4	2.5	0.2
university degree.....	98.3	5.5	5.6	13.6	23.7	12.2	2.1	2.7	1.8	0.1
Branch of activity										
agriculture.....	85.8	6.9	7.5	4.5	5.9	1.9	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.0
industry.....	95.7	2.0	5.6	6.1	12.4	5.4	2.3	0.6	2.8	0.0
Public administration.....	97.7	3.6	6.9	8.3	13.7	6.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.2
other sector.....	92.6	3.4	4.7	7.6	13.1	6.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.1
not employed.....	88.1	2.9	5.1	9.5	11.9	3.8	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.0
Work status										
Employee										
blue-collar worker.....	88.7	1.3	4.3	2.9	4.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1
office worker.....	98.2	4.8	6.3	9.1	14.5	7.3	2.4	0.8	2.5	0.1
manager, executive.....	100.0	6.6	8.1	11.5	28.9	18.3	2.1	4.6	2.8	0.2
total.....	93.6	3.2	5.5	6.3	10.9	5.2	1.4	0.9	1.5	0.1
Self-employed										
business-owner, member of profession.....	98.3	4.3	5.6	12.4	26.8	14.8	2.7	2.6	1.0	0.0
other self-employed.....	93.1	3.2	5.2	10.3	13.8	5.5	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.0
total.....	95.3	3.7	5.4	11.2	19.3	9.4	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.0
Not employed										
retired.....	90.0	3.1	5.4	10.2	12.6	3.9	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.0
other.....	66.6	0.2	2.3	2.3	4.1	2.8	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.0
total.....	88.1	2.9	5.1	9.5	11.9	3.8	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.0
Household size										
1 member.....	86.7	2.4	3.7	7.1	10.0	3.2	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.0
2 members.....	93.2	3.0	5.1	10.9	13.5	5.6	2.6	0.9	1.3	0.0
3 members.....	94.0	3.9	6.5	8.6	15.4	6.7	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.1
4 members.....	94.4	3.9	6.5	6.1	12.1	6.1	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.0
5 members or more.....	87.3	1.8	5.6	5.4	8.0	3.2	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.0
Number of earners										
1 earner.....	87.0	2.0	4.0	5.7	8.9	3.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.0
2 earners.....	95.7	4.0	6.5	10.2	15.0	6.7	2.2	0.9	1.9	0.1
3 earners.....	96.8	4.0	6.2	11.7	17.6	6.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
4 earners or more.....	93.2	10.1	10.5	14.0	19.8	5.6	4.2	2.9	1.0	0.1
Quintiles of household income (**)										
1 st quintile.....	70.7	0.5	2.6	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
2 nd quintile.....	91.7	1.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.0
3 rd quintile.....	97.1	2.1	5.1	7.4	9.5	2.9	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.0
4 th quintile.....	98.7	4.6	7.2	12.3	13.8	4.8	1.6	0.8	1.8	0.2
5 th quintile.....	99.6	6.9	7.3	16.1	32.6	16.7	4.4	2.9	2.6	0.1
Town size										
up to 20,000 inhabitants.....	93.1	3.7	6.2	8.5	13.3	4.3	2.0	0.5	1.1	0.1
20,000 - 40,000.....	91.5	2.2	4.6	7.3	10.1	5.5	0.6	0.7	2.6	0.1
40,000 - 500,000.....	89.3	2.9	3.4	8.5	12.8	5.3	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.0
more than 500,000.....	90.7	2.5	7.3	7.5	10.8	7.8	1.1	2.2	0.4	0.0
Geographical area										
North.....	96.9	3.4	5.4	12.3	17.8	7.5	2.4	1.3	2.1	0.1
Centre.....	95.4	4.5	5.3	8.6	12.9	5.2	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.1
South and Islands.....	81.0	1.9	5.2	1.7	3.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total.....	91.5	3.2	5.3	8.2	12.4	5.1	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.1

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income. (**) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

Bank and post office accounts by type
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	Bank and P.O. current accounts	Bank and P.O. savings accounts	Bank and P.O. deposit accounts
Gender			
male	88.7	20.7	93.1
female	79.2	22.0	88.1
Age			
34 and under	84.5	18.1	87.7
35 - 44	91.5	20.3	93.2
45 - 54	91.0	20.4	93.1
55 - 64	91.5	17.2	94.5
over 65	75.7	25.1	89.2
Educational qualification			
none	34.8	38.5	67.0
primary school certificate	71.4	24.7	85.5
lower secondary school certificate	87.1	20.5	90.9
upper secondary school diploma	96.0	18.5	97.5
university degree	98.1	17.2	98.3
Branch of activity			
agriculture	83.7	22.7	85.8
industry	94.4	20.9	95.7
Public administration	97.2	20.3	97.7
other sector	90.4	17.9	92.6
not employed	76.0	23.8	88.1
Work status			
Employee			
blue-collar worker	85.4	20.4	88.7
office worker	97.6	19.8	98.2
manager, executive	99.8	22.1	100.0
total	91.7	20.4	93.6
Self-employed			
business-owner, member of profession	98.3	14.2	98.3
other self-employed	91.8	16.1	93.1
total	94.5	15.3	95.3
Not employed			
retired	77.5	24.7	90.0
other	59.7	13.5	66.6
total	76.0	23.8	88.1
Household size			
1 member	75.7	20.0	86.7
2 members	85.9	19.7	93.2
3 members	91.3	23.0	94.0
4 members	92.8	23.2	94.4
5 members or more	84.9	20.6	87.3
Number of earners			
1 earner	79.0	19.0	87.0
2 earners	91.4	22.1	95.7
3 earners	94.2	27.3	96.8
4 earners or more	90.4	27.6	93.2
Quintiles of household income (**)			
1 st quintile	56.0	21.6	70.7
2 nd quintile	81.3	22.7	91.7
3 rd quintile	94.1	18.1	97.1
4 th quintile	97.5	23.0	98.7
5 th quintile	99.5	20.2	99.6
Town size			
up to 20,000 inhabitants	85.8	24.7	93.1
20,000 - 40,000	84.8	21.8	91.5
40,000 - 500,000	84.7	17.1	89.3
more than 500,000	88.6	15.5	90.7
Geographical area			
North	95.5	16.5	96.9
Centre	89.6	23.7	95.4
South and Islands	68.1	26.5	81.0
Total	85.7	21.1	91.5

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income. (**) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

Insurance products and supplementary pensions owned by households
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	Life assurance	Supplementary pension
Gender		
male.....	13.2	17.5
female	7.7	11.7
Age		
34 and under	9.4	19.4
35 - 44	17.9	27.0
45 - 54	16.6	25.8
55 - 64	11.2	13.1
over 65	4.5	1.8
Educational qualification		
none	0.7	0.9
primary school certificate	3.1	2.5
lower secondary school certificate	10.5	14.5
upper secondary school diploma	16.4	25.1
university degree	20.2	24.6
Branch of activity		
agriculture	11.2	12.3
industry	16.0	31.7
Public administration.....	16.0	21.2
other sector	16.6	24.8
not employed	4.7	2.4
Work status		
Employee		
blue-collar worker	9.0	21.3
office worker	15.6	29.8
manager, executive	28.4	41.3
total	13.6	26.7
Self-employed		
business-owner, member of profession	33.2	24.1
other self-employed	18.9	13.7
total	24.9	18.1
Not employed		
retired	4.5	2.6
other	6.7	1.6
total.....	4.7	2.4
Household size		
1 member	5.1	9.7
2 members	8.7	10.3
3 members	15.3	21.4
4 members	20.5	24.5
5 members or more	10.5	21.6
Number of earners		
1 earner	8.2	10.2
2 earners	13.8	20.0
3 earners	16.4	23.3
4 earners or more	19.0	27.9
Quintiles of household income (**)		
1 st quintile.....	2.9	4.1
2 nd quintile.....	5.9	8.4
3 rd quintile	9.1	13.5
4 th quintile	14.0	21.9
5 th quintile	25.2	30.6
Town size		
up to 20,000 inhabitants	12.5	17.5
20,000 - 40,000	12.0	12.4
40,000 - 500,000.....	9.4	14.3
more than 500,000	11.3	15.5
Geographical area		
North	13.2	21.2
Centre.....	10.5	13.7
South and Islands	9.3	8.5
Total.....	11.4	15.7

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income. (**) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

Table G1

Credit and debit cards owned by households
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	Credit card	Debit card (Bancomat)	Prepaid card	Credit, debit or prepaid card
Gender				
male	35.7	72.9	13.0	75.4
female	24.1	59.7	10.2	61.4
Age				
34 and under	34.4	77.1	20.8	80.7
35 - 44	42.4	80.9	17.6	82.9
45 - 54	41.1	78.9	16.2	81.4
55 - 64	41.5	77.0	14.0	80.3
over 65	13.8	47.0	2.0	48.3
Educational qualification				
none	0.2	11.1	0.2	11.1
primary school certificate	6.4	37.1	1.9	38.5
lower secondary school certificate	24.9	71.4	10.2	74.3
upper secondary school diploma	50.4	86.1	18.1	88.7
university degree	65.2	91.9	24.7	93.6
Branch of activity				
agriculture	20.4	56.5	4.0	59.7
industry	39.2	82.4	15.2	84.3
Public administration	50.4	90.7	23.1	91.8
other sector	43.4	79.3	18.3	82.8
not employed	16.2	50.5	3.5	52.1
Work status				
Employee				
blue-collar worker	18.9	71.1	11.1	73.6
office worker	52.8	91.7	21.8	93.9
manager, executive	88.0	94.9	34.4	98.6
total	39.5	81.7	17.8	84.2
Self-employed				
business-owner, member of profession	73.9	90.8	27.4	93.9
other self-employed	42.5	71.6	12.9	75.3
total	55.6	79.6	18.9	83.1
Not employed				
retired	16.8	51.3	3.0	52.9
other	10.0	41.7	8.6	43.9
total	16.2	50.5	3.5	52.1
Household size				
1 member	20.9	54.8	8.6	56.9
2 members	28.2	64.8	7.3	67.2
3 members	43.6	79.1	17.1	81.8
4 members	42.6	83.3	17.3	85.1
5 members or more	27.9	66.9	17.5	68.8
Number of earners				
1 earner	21.9	59.4	8.5	61.7
2 earners	41.5	76.3	14.9	78.5
3 earners	40.0	80.9	16.5	83.6
4 earners or more	43.0	83.3	23.6	83.6
Quintiles of household income (**)				
1 st quintile	6.0	34.4	4.4	36.6
2 nd quintile	14.8	56.2	7.6	58.4
3 rd quintile	27.0	76.3	8.8	77.9
4 th quintile	43.0	84.6	16.3	87.0
5 th quintile	69.6	92.0	23.4	94.9
Town size				
up to 20,000 inhabitants	30.6	66.3	11.0	68.8
20,000 - 40,000	29.8	67.3	12.2	69.2
40,000 - 500,000	32.7	70.2	12.0	72.7
more than 500,000	38.9	76.1	16.6	77.4
Geographical area				
North	41.1	78.4	13.5	80.7
Centre	35.0	74.6	16.4	77.1
South and Islands	16.5	50.2	7.2	52.0
Total	32.1	68.7	12.1	70.9

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income; (**) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

Average cash expenditure
(€, per cent share)

Characteristics (*)	Average cash expenditure	
	(€)	(per cent of average monthly expenditure)
Gender		
male.....	947	42.2
female.....	781	43.8
Age		
34 and under.....	805	42.8
35 - 44.....	847	40.5
45 - 54.....	990	40.5
55 - 64.....	1,027	40.7
over 65.....	826	47.9
Educational qualification		
none.....	711	66.4
primary school certificate.....	790	54.3
lower secondary school certificate.....	890	46.5
upper secondary school diploma.....	943	38.5
university degree.....	1,030	31.8
Branch of activity		
agriculture.....	881	47.6
industry.....	959	43.0
Public administration.....	1,056	39.7
other sector.....	899	39.0
not employed.....	824	47.4
Work status		
Employee		
blue-collar worker.....	863	48.7
office worker.....	956	39.4
manager, executive.....	1,073	30.1
total.....	922	41.5
Self-employed		
business-owner, member of profession.....	1,044	31.5
other self-employed.....	1,006	41.5
total.....	1,022	36.6
Not employed		
retired.....	837	47.3
other.....	676	48.5
total.....	824	47.4
Household size		
1 member.....	616	43.6
2 members.....	885	43.1
3 members.....	993	41.3
4 members.....	1,083	41.1
5 members or more.....	1,175	48.1
Number of earners		
1 earner.....	738	45.9
2 earners.....	997	40.4
3 earners.....	1,181	42.9
4 earners or more.....	1,444	41.7
Quintiles of household income (**)		
1 st quintile.....	641	62.3
2 nd quintile.....	786	53.8
3 rd quintile.....	893	47.0
4 th quintile.....	983	41.2
5 th quintile.....	1,170	31.5
Town size		
up to 20,000 inhabitants.....	890	44.8
20,000 - 40,000.....	841	41.9
40,000 - 500,000.....	900	43.0
more than 500,000.....	962	36.4
Geographical area		
North.....	819	35.7
Centre.....	909	38.7
South and Islands.....	1,001	61.2
Total.....	895	42.7

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income. (**) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

Table H1

Principal residence by tenure
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	Owned by the household	Rented or sublet	Occupied under redemption agreement	Occupied in usufruct, free of charge, etc.	Total
Gender					
male	69.9	20.6	0.3	9.2	100.0
female	65.2	22.0	0.3	12.4	100.0
Age					
34 and under	47.8	38.7	.	13.5	100.0
35 - 44	57.6	26.5	0.1	15.8	100.0
45 - 54	68.9	20.8	0.4	9.8	100.0
55 - 64	79.0	15.5	0.3	5.2	100.0
over 65	76.5	14.7	0.5	8.3	100.0
Educational qualification					
none	60.0	23.3	.	16.7	100.0
primary school certificate	70.4	20.9	0.7	8.0	100.0
lower secondary school certificate	61.1	27.4	0.3	11.2	100.0
upper secondary school diploma	74.5	15.7	0.2	9.6	100.0
university degree	76.5	13.2	0.2	10.1	100.0
Branch of activity					
agriculture	69.6	21.0	.	9.4	100.0
industry	64.2	25.5	0.0	10.2	100.0
Public administration	75.5	14.9	0.3	9.3	100.0
other sector	58.7	27.9	0.4	13.0	100.0
not employed	75.0	16.3	0.4	8.4	100.0
Work status					
Employee					
blue-collar worker	48.4	39.6	0.3	11.7	100.0
office worker	74.6	14.5	0.4	10.5	100.0
manager, executive	81.6	10.8	.	7.6	100.0
total	62.2	26.7	0.3	10.8	100.0
Self-employed					
business-owner, member of profession.....	73.3	14.6	.	12.1	100.0
other self-employed	67.2	17.3	0.1	15.4	100.0
total	69.7	16.2	0.1	14.0	100.0
Not employed					
retired	76.8	15.5	0.3	7.4	100.0
other	54.9	25.4	0.9	18.8	100.0
total	75.0	16.3	0.4	8.4	100.0
Household size					
1 member	60.6	24.7	0.4	14.3	100.0
2 members	72.7	20.3	0.4	6.6	100.0
3 members	70.0	19.2	0.2	10.6	100.0
4 members	72.2	17.2	0.4	10.3	100.0
5 members or more.....	62.5	27.2	.	10.4	100.0
Number of earners					
1 earner	60.7	25.9	0.4	12.9	100.0
2 earners	74.6	16.7	0.3	8.5	100.0
3 earners	78.5	17.3	0.1	4.1	100.0
4 earners or more	84.3	10.6	0.3	4.8	100.0

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

Principal residence by tenure
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	Owned by the household	Rented or sublet	Occupied under redemption agreement	Occupied in usufruct, free of charge, etc.	Total
Quintiles of household income (**)					
1 st quintile.....	38.1	47.7	0.5	13.6	100.0
2 nd quintile.....	60.4	27.7	0.8	11.2	100.0
3 rd quintile.....	72.4	15.7	0.0	11.8	100.0
4 th quintile.....	83.0	9.1	0.1	7.8	100.0
5 th quintile.....	88.2	5.0	0.2	6.7	100.0
Town size					
up to 20,000 inhabitants	72.6	15.5	0.0	11.9	100.0
20,000 - 40,000	69.2	22.4	0.4	8.0	100.0
40,000 - 500,000	65.3	25.1	0.7	9.0	100.0
more than 500,000	58.4	32.1	0.5	9.0	100.0
Geographical area					
North	68.6	22.0	0.2	9.3	100.0
Centre	70.5	18.7	0.0	10.7	100.0
South and Islands	66.8	21.1	0.7	11.4	100.0
Dwelling surface					
up to 60 sq.m	38.9	47.7	0.9	12.5	100.0
60 - 80 sq.m	56.2	32.1	0.2	11.5	100.0
80 - 100 sq.m	71.8	17.4	0.3	10.4	100.0
100 - 120 sq.m	81.3	7.9	0.2	10.7	100.0
more than 120 sq.m	91.6	2.1	0.1	6.2	100.0
Total	68.4	21.1	0.3	10.2	100.0

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income. (**) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

Value, imputed rent and rate of return of principal residence
(€, per cent)

Characteristics (*)	Value	Imputed rent	Return	Imputed rent as percentage of income of owners
Gender				
male	262,945	7,773	3.0	19.3
female	249,554	7,181	2.9	23.1
Age				
34 and under	215,335	6,758	3.1	18.4
35 - 44	253,068	7,867	3.1	20.2
45 - 54	269,712	8,035	3.0	18.9
55 - 64	311,344	8,573	2.8	18.9
over 65	236,463	6,851	2.9	23.1
Educational qualification				
none	107,464	3,544	3.3	21.8
primary school certificate	181,077	5,581	3.1	23.8
lower secondary school certificate	234,069	6,924	3.0	20.1
upper secondary school diploma	286,303	8,546	3.0	20.1
university degree	415,523	11,225	2.7	18.6
Branch of activity				
agriculture	223,911	5,490	2.5	16.4
industry	256,963	7,667	3.0	18.0
Public administration	294,037	8,348	2.8	18.5
other sector	271,623	8,404	3.1	18.6
not employed	242,826	6,975	2.9	23.8
Work status				
Employee				
blue-collar worker	194,223	6,274	3.2	20.1
office worker	272,571	7,952	2.9	19.2
manager, executive	372,334	10,919	2.9	17.2
total	255,529	7,699	3.0	19.0
Self-employed				
business-owner, member of profession	407,422	11,155	2.7	16.4
other self-employed	259,478	7,965	3.1	17.5
total	324,441	9,366	2.9	16.9
Not employed				
retired	240,571	6,890	2.9	22.9
other	277,383	8,287	3.0	49.4
total	242,826	6,975	2.9	23.8
Household size				
1 member	206,525	6,320	3.1	27.6
2 members	272,999	7,667	2.8	21.0
3 members	268,908	8,121	3.0	18.5
4 members	283,633	8,308	2.9	17.8
5 members or more	261,406	7,808	3.0	17.4
Number of earners				
1 earner	231,486	6,643	2.9	26.2
2 earners	275,877	8,195	3.0	18.7
3 earners	275,056	8,387	3.0	15.7
4 earners or more	365,622	10,144	2.8	13.7

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

Value, imputed rent and rate of return of principal residence
(€, per cent)

Characteristics (*)	Value	Imputed rent	Return	Imputed rent as percentage of income of owners
Quintiles of household income (**)				
1 st quintile	120,568	3,739	3.1	32.3
2 nd quintile	167,308	5,013	3.0	25.6
3 rd quintile	221,871	6,456	2.9	23.6
4 th quintile	257,121	7,548	2.9	19.8
5 th quintile	414,734	12,040	2.9	17.5
Town size				
up to 20,000 inhabitants	232,222	6,417	2.8	18.4
20,000 - 40,000	227,171	7,111	3.1	19.9
40,000 - 500,000	260,267	7,974	3.1	20.7
more than 500,000	426,588	12,929	3.0	26.2
Geographical area				
North	282,144	8,492	3.0	20.2
Centre	322,389	9,416	2.9	22.4
South and Islands	180,800	4,992	2.8	18.3
Dwelling surface				
up to 60 sq.m	131,522	5,089	3.9	21.2
60 - 80 sq.m	171,966	6,459	3.8	22.3
80 - 100 sq.m	220,241	6,672	3.0	19.5
100 - 120 sq.m	256,751	7,462	2.9	18.7
more than 120 sq.m	415,456	10,458	2.5	20.7
Total	258,900	7,594	2.9	20.3

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income. (**) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

Value, rent and rate of return of rented residence

(€, per cent)

Characteristics (*)	Value	Rent	Gross rate of return for owner	Rent as percentage of tenants' income
Gender				
male	151,768	4,491	3.0	21.0
female	150,060	4,195	2.8	25.5
Age				
34 and under	144,353	4,717	3.3	26.7
35 - 44	153,081	4,825	3.2	25.1
45 - 54	155,909	4,522	2.9	19.4
55 - 64	158,363	4,293	2.7	17.7
over 65	146,648	3,538	2.4	21.7
Educational qualification				
none	84,003	2,420	2.9	19.3
primary school certificate	118,528	3,071	2.6	21.3
lower secondary school certificate	137,175	4,202	3.1	22.7
upper secondary school diploma	194,107	5,534	2.9	22.4
university degree	248,923	7,106	2.9	22.1
Branch of activity				
agriculture	107,884	3,296	3.1	23.5
industry	131,440	4,602	3.5	21.3
Public administration	182,809	4,826	2.6	17.2
other sector	166,723	5,097	3.1	24.1
not employed	133,974	3,324	2.5	22.0
Work status				
Employee				
blue-collar worker	133,969	4,359	3.3	23.9
office worker	186,486	5,136	2.8	20.2
manager, executive	260,709	7,503	2.9	18.0
total	150,587	4,658	3.1	22.4
Self-employed				
business-owner, member of profession	277,746	7,310	2.6	19.9
other self-employed	168,120	5,571	3.3	24.1
total	209,545	6,228	3.0	22.1
Not employed				
retired	133,850	3,291	2.5	20.4
other	134,811	3,543	2.6	44.0
total	133,974	3,324	2.5	22.0
Household size				
1 member	139,934	4,027	2.9	29.1
2 members	152,191	4,288	2.8	21.1
3 members	157,668	4,684	3.0	19.2
4 members	165,926	4,498	2.7	19.0
5 members or more	146,504	5,233	3.6	24.5
Number of earners				
1 earner	141,659	4,076	2.9	28.2
2 earners	161,605	4,907	3.0	18.8
3 earners	191,277	4,636	2.4	14.0
4 earners or more	110,755	4,017	3.6	12.4

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

Value, rent and rate of return of rented residence

(€, per cent)

Characteristics (*)	Value	Rent	Gross rate of return for owner	Rent as percentage of tenants' income
Quintiles of household income (**)				
1 st quintile	115,907	3,382	2.9	33.2
2 nd quintile	157,414	4,825	3.1	25.8
3 rd quintile	167,768	5,027	3.0	18.6
4 th quintile	195,541	5,640	2.9	15.6
5 th quintile	323,788	7,455	2.3	11.6
Town size				
up to 20,000 inhabitants	120,220	3,696	3.1	19.3
20,000 - 40,000	153,102	4,329	2.8	22.2
40,000 - 500,000	144,957	4,284	3.0	22.4
more than 500,000	219,265	5,953	2.7	26.9
Geographical area				
North	154,388	4,749	3.1	21.8
Centre	198,871	5,138	2.6	23.9
South and Islands	119,486	3,409	2.9	22.0
Dwelling surface				
up to 60 sq.m	109,182	3,942	3.6	26.1
60 - 80 sq.m	148,390	4,438	3.0	21.9
80 - 100 sq.m	187,623	4,546	2.4	20.3
100 - 120 sq.m	203,737	4,884	2.4	19.8
more than 120 sq.m	355,675	8,126	2.3	19.1
Total	151,202	4,393	2.9	22.3

(*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income; (**) See footnote 2 to Table B1.

APPENDIX C:
QUESTIONNAIRE

SURVEY ON ITALIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND WEALTH IN 2010

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

1. QUESTIONNAIRE No. |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|
(enter the number from the list of names) **NQUEST**
(for new households formed from former PANEL households enter the QUESTIONNAIRE No. for the original panel household and tick the box on the right)

2. DATE OF INTERVIEW: |_|_|| / |_|_|| / 2011
DATA11* **DATA12***

3. TIME OF INTERVIEW: |_|_| |,|_|_|
ORA11* **ORA12***

4. NAME OF INTERVIEWER _____

5. CODE OF INTERVIEWER |_|_|_|_|_|_|_| **CODINT***

6. PLACE OF INTERVIEW: _____
ICOM* IPROV* _____

7. TYPE OF SAMPLE UNIT: **QUEST**

- New: unit drawn from primary list (O).....1
- replacement drawn from reserve list (R).....2
- Panel (interviewed in 2009) (P).....3
- New household formed by member of panel household (ex PANEL).....4 **NQUESTP**

CONTINT

8. How many times did you contact the household in order to obtain the interview? *(Including present interview)* No. |_|_|
ⓘ THE VARIABLES MARKED WITH THE SYMBOL * ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR OUTSIDE USERS
ⓘ THE VARIABLES MARKED WITH THE SYMBOL € ARE AMONG THE VARIABLES OF THE
HARMONIZED SURVEY IN THE EURO AREA (http://www.ecb.int/home/html/researcher_hfcn.en.html)

A. COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

I would first like to record the composition of the household. Please list all household members on 31 December 2010.

(Include all persons normally living in the dwelling on 31 December 2010 who contributed at least part of their income to the household. Include any members temporarily absent – e.g. on vacation, away for study, etc. – and any non-relatives living permanently in the home on 31 December 2010. Do not include children born in 2011.)

A00. The household comprised persons, including children.

Number of persons from 0 years of age upwards living in the household on 31 December 2010. **NCOMP[€]**

Record the personal data for each member of the household. If the household contains more than 6 members, use 2 forms.

Use one column for each person, beginning with the HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (H.H.), i.e. the person RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HOUSEHOLD BUDGET, followed one by one by the other household members. For each household member, record name, gender, position in household, place of birth, date of birth, and so on until all the requested information has been given for each person.

N.B. Identify the effective head of household, i.e. the PERSON PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR OR MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD BUDGET. Record information on the head of household in column 1 and continue with the remaining household members. Keep to the same order in subsequent pages.

Member number → NORD	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
NAME (write)						
A01. Sex SEX[€]						
- male	1	1	1	1	1	1
- female	2	2	2	2	2	2
(SHOW CARD A02) A02. Status in household PARENT[€]						
- head of household (H:H.)	1					
- spouse of H.H.		2	2	2	2	2
- partner of H.H.		3	3	3	3	3
- parent of H.H.		4	4	4	4	4
- parent of H.H.'s spouse/partner.....		5	5	5	5	5
- child of H.H. and present spouse/partner.....		6	6	6	6	6
- child of H.H. or spouse/partner from previous relationship		7	7	7	7	7
- spouse/partner of child of H.H. or H.H.'s spouse/partner		8	8	8	8	8
- grandchild of H.H. or spouse/partner		9	9	9	9	9
- niece/nephew of H.H. or spouse/partner.....		10	10	10	10	10
- sibling of H.H.		11	11	11	11	11
- sibling of H.H.'s spouse/partner.....		12	12	12	12	12
- spouse/partner of sibling of H.H. or H.H.'s spouse/partner.....		13	13	13	13	13
- other relative of H.H. or H.H.'s spouse/partner		14	14	14	14	14
- other household member not related to H.H.		15	15	15	15	15

(Do not change the order in which household members are listed)

	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
Member number →	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
Name (write in full) →						
A03. Place of birth LNASC* (SHOW CARD A03a) If <u>in Italy</u> please enter province code .....	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
(SHOW CARD A03b) If <u>abroad</u> please enter country code .....	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
ENASC*						
ANASC[€]						
A04. Year of birth .....	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
A05. Italian national: CIT						
- Yes → Question A09	1	1	1	1	1	1
- No →	2	2	2	2	2	2
A06. (If "No") SHOW CARD A03b. LCIT* What is the member's nationality? .....	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
(enter country code; for DISPLACED PERSONS write 999)						
ANINGR[€]						
A07. Year of arrival in Italy .....	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
(For H.H. or spouse/partner born abroad; otherwise go to Question A09)						
A08. Why did you settle in Italy?						
- parents moved here	1	1	1	1	1	1
- joined family	2	2	2	2	2	2
- for work	3	3	3	3	3	3
- other (please specify)	4	4	4	4	4	4
MOTIV						
A09. (SHOW CARD A09) I would now like to talk about the health of the household members. How would you describe the state of health of (name) at the end of 2010?						
- excellent	1	1	1	1	1	1
- good	2	2	2	2	2	2
- fair	3	3	3	3	3	3
- poor	4	4	4	4	4	4
- very poor	5	5	5	5	5	5
- no answer/don't know	6	6	6	6	6	6
SALUT						
A10 (If "poor" or "very poor") (SHOW CARD A10) How has the health of ... (name) changed in the last 2 years?						
- better	1	1	1	1	1	1
- the same	2	2	2	2	2	2
- worse	3	3	3	3	3	3
- no answer/don't know	4	4	4	4	4	4
CRONIC*						

Member number →	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
NAME (write) →						
A11.If joined household in 2009-2010 give reason: MOTENT						
- newborn	1	1	1	1	1	1
- other	2	2	2	2	2	2
A12.If left household in 2009-2010 give reason: MOTUSC						
- death	1	1	1	1	1	1
- transfer to barracks, nursing home, hospital, prison, etc	2	2	2	2	2	2
- moved abroad	3	3	3	3	3	3
- formed new household, married	4	4	4	4	4	4
- other	5	5	5	5	5	5
<i>(For codes 4 and 5 to Question A12)</i> A13. New address (including telephone number)						
<i>If joined/left household</i> A14. Year in which joined/left the household ANNOENUS	2009 2010	2009 2010	2009 2010	2009 2010	2009 2010	2009 2010
MEMBER NUMBER IN 2009 SURVEY (situation at 31-12-2008) (Interviewer, number <u>must always</u> be entered!) NORDP						

Remarks: _____

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

(Do not change the order in which household members are listed)

Member number →	CONTINUE WITH MEMBERS PRESENT ON 31-12-2010					
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
NAME (write) →						
A15.MARITAL STATUS STACIV^e						
- married	1	1	1	1	1	1
- single	2	2	2	2	2	2
- separated/divorced	3	3	3	3	3	3
- widow/er	4	4	4	4	4	4

(Do not change the order in which household members are listed)

Member number →	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
NAME (write) →						
(SHOW CARD A16) A16. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION <i>(Give the highest qualification obtained)</i> STUDIO[€]						
- none	1	1	1	1	1	1
- primary school certificate	2	2	2	2	2	2
- lower secondary school certificate.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
- vocational secondary school diploma (3 years of study)	4	4	4	4	4	4
- upper secondary school diploma	5	5	5	5	5	5
- 3-year university degree/higher education diploma.....	6	6	6	6	6	6
- 5-year university degree	7	7	7	7	7	7
- postgraduate qualification	8	8	8	8	8	8
(SHOW CARD A17) <i>(If 3-year university degree/H.E. diploma, 5-year degree or postgraduate qualification)</i> A17. 5-YEAR DEGREE OR 3-YEAR DEGREE/H.E. DIPLOMA TIPOLAU						
- mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, science, pharmacy	1	1	1	1	1	1
- agricultural and veterinary sciences	2	2	2	2	2	2
- medicine and dentistry.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
- engineering	4	4	4	4	4	4
- architecture and town planning.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
- economics and statistics.....	6	6	6	6	6	6
- political science, sociology.....	7	7	7	7	7	7
- law.....	8	8	8	8	8	8
- arts, philosophy, languages, education, psychology	9	9	9	9	9	9
- other.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
<i>(If upper secondary or H.E. diploma/3-year degree/5-year degree or postgraduate qualification)</i> A18. FINAL MARK FOR DEGREE/DIPLOMA VOTOEDU/SUEDU SELODE						
	||||| out of <input type="checkbox"/> Laude	||||| out of <input type="checkbox"/> Laude	||||| out of <input type="checkbox"/> Laude	||||| out of <input type="checkbox"/> Laude	||||| out of <input type="checkbox"/> Laude	||||| out of <input type="checkbox"/> Laude
<i>(If upper secondary or H.E. diploma/3-year degree/5-year degree or postgraduate qualification)</i> A19. YEAR OF DEGREE/DIPLOMA.....	|||||	|||||	|||||	|||||	|||||	|||||
ANNOEDU						
(SHOW CARD A20) <i>(If upper secondary or H.E. diploma/3-year degree/5-year degree or postgraduate qualification)</i> A20. UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA						
- vocational.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
- technical.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
- academic (classical, scientific, language).....	3	3	3	3	3	3
- art.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
- normal school	5	5	5	5	5	5
- other	6	6	6	6	6	6
TIPODIP						
<i>(If upper secondary school diploma)</i> A21. After obtaining the diploma did you attend/are you attending a university degree course? UNIVER						
-Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1
- No	2	2	2	2	2	2

INFORMATION ON HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD'S FAMILY OF ORIGIN

	H.H.	
	Father	Mother
<p>(SHOW CARDS A22-A23-A24) What were the education qualifications, employment status and sector of activity of your parents <u>when they were your age?</u> <i>(If a parent was retired or deceased at that age, refer to the time preceding retirement or death. If parent had more than one job, indicate the main one)</i> - Not known/no answer /don't know → Question A29</p>	1 NOPCF	1 NOMCF
<p>A22. Educational qualification: - none - primary school certificate - lower secondary school certificate - upper secondary school diploma..... - university degree - postgraduate qualification - no answer /don't know</p>	STUPCF 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	STUMCF 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
<p>A23. Employment status: - production worker - clerical worker - teacher - junior manager, officer - manager - member of profession - entrepreneur - self-employed - not employed - no answer/don't know</p>	CONPCF 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	CONMCF 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
<p>A24. Sector of activity (if employed): - agriculture, fishing - industry - general government - other (commerce, crafts, other services, etc.) - no answer/don't know</p>	SETPCF 1 2 3 4 5	SETMCF 1 2 3 4 5
<p>A25. In what year were your parents born?</p>	ANAPCF |_|_|_|	ANAMCF |_|_|_|
<p>A26. Parents' place of birth (SHOW CARD A03a) For <u>Italy</u> enter province code..... (SHOW CARD A03b) For <u>abroad</u> enter country code.....</p>	LNASCPCF * |_| |_|_|_| ENASCPCF*	LNASCMCF |_| |_|_|_| ENASCMCF*
<p>(If born abroad) A27. Are/were your parents Italian citizens? - Yes → Question A29 - No</p>	CITPCF 1 2	CITMCF 1 2
<p>A28. Of what country are/were they citizens?..... (SHOW CARD A03b and enter country code)</p>	LCITPCF* |_|_|_|	LCITMCF* |_|_|_|

	H.H. and spouse/partner				
A29. Did you (and your spouse/partner) have parents still living who <u>did not reside with you</u> on 31-12-2010? - Yes..... - No - Not known/no answer /don't know	VITGEN 1 2 3				
A30. (if "Yes" to Question A29) How many? Number of parents	NGEN _ _				
A31. Did you have any siblings (still alive) <u>not residing</u> with you on 31-12-2010? - Yes - No → Question A33	VITF 1 2				
A32. (if "Yes" Question A31) How many? Number of brothers and sisters:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Brothers NFRAT</td> <td>Sisters NSORE</td> </tr> <tr> <td> _ _ </td> <td> _ _ </td> </tr> </table>	Brothers NFRAT	Sisters NSORE	_ _	_ _
Brothers NFRAT	Sisters NSORE				
_ _	_ _				
A33. Did you (and your spouse/partner) have any children (still alive) <u>not residing</u> with you on 31-12-2010? - Yes - No → Question A39	FIGLI 1 2				
A34. (If "Yes" to Question A33) - How many?	NFIGLI _ _				
A35 (If "Yes" to Question A33) Was your first child residing with you on 31-12-2010? - Yes - No	PRIMOGE 1 2				
A36 (If "No" to Question A35). First child's sex: - Male - Female.....	PRIMOSEX 1 2				
A37 (If "No" to Question A35). First child's year of birth:	PRIMOANASC _ _ _ _				
A38. (If "Yes" to Question A33 and <u>if H.H. born abroad</u>) How many children live permanently abroad?	NFIGLINOIT _ _				
A39. (If H.H.'s spouse/partner is not present and H.H. is not a widow/er) Do you have a spouse/partner living permanently abroad? - Yes - No	PARNOIT 1 2				
(If H.H. married or living with a partner) A40. In what year did you and your spouse/partner begin living together?	ANCONV _ _ _ _				

B. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOMES

(Do not change the order in which household members are listed)

	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
Member number →	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
NAME (write) →						
B01. Was (<i>name</i>) employed in 2010? That is, was he/she in paid employment? Refer to the situation in most of 2010.						
- Yes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
- No	2	2	2	2	2	2
APQUAL €						
(If "employed") Can you tell me what (<i>name</i>) does at present (examples: "bank clerk", "owner of construction firm", "truck driver", "radio journalist" ...) COMPLETE ANNEX B0	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|
CP2001 € In what activity was (<i>name</i>) mainly employed for most of the year? (SHOW CARD B01a)						
(If "not employed") What was (<i>name</i>)'s employment status in 2010? (SHOW CARD B01b)						
• EMPLOYEE						
- production worker or similar (including hourly workers and apprentices, homeworkers and sales assistants)	1	1	1	1	1	1
- clerical worker	2	2	2	2	2	2
- school teacher (all schools), including teacher with term appointment, special contract or similar)	3	3	3	3	3	3
- junior manager/supervisor	4	4	4	4	4	4
- senior manager, senior officer, school head, director of studies, university teacher, magistrate	5	5	5	5	5	5
- other (please specify):						
• SELF-EMPLOYED						
- member of profession	6	6	6	6	6	6
- individual entrepreneur	7	7	7	7	7	7
- self-employed worker/craft worker	8	8	8	8	8	8
- owner or member of family business	9	9	9	9	9	9
- working shareholder/partner	10	10	10	10	10	10
- atypical worker (continuous or occasional collaborator, project worker, etc)	20	20	20	20	20	20
- other (please specify):						
• NOT EMPLOYED						
- seeking first job	11	11	11	11	11	11
- unemployed	12	12	12	12	12	12
- homemaker	13	13	13	13	13	13
- independent means	14	14	14	14	14	14
- retired worker	15	15	15	15	15	15
- recipient of non-work-related benefits (disability/survivor's/old-age welfare benefits) ...	16	16	16	16	16	16
- student (from primary school up)	17	17	17	17	17	17
- pre-school-age child	18	18	18	18	18	18
- voluntary worker	19	19	19	19	19	19
- other (please specify):	21	21	21	21	21	21

Interviewer, please read carefully the definitions of employment status.

(Do not change the order in which household members are listed)

Member number →	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
NAME (write) →						
B02. (If unemployed or retired worker) Before retiring or becoming unemployed, what was ... 's (name) job? (SHOW CARD B02)						
• EMPLOYEE ASNONOC						
- production worker or similar (including hourly workers and apprentices, homeworkers and sales assistants)	1	1	1	1	1	1
- clerical worker	2	2	2	2	2	2
- school teacher (all schools) including teacher with term appointment, special contract or similar)	3	3	3	3	3	3
- junior manager/supervisor	4	4	4	4	4	4
- senior manager, senior officer, school head, director of studies, University teacher, magistrate	5	5	5	5	5	5
- other (<i>specify</i>):						
• SELF-EMPLOYED						
- member of a profession	6	6	6	6	6	6
- individual entrepreneur	7	7	7	7	7	7
- self-employed worker /craft worker	8	8	8	8	8	8
- owner or member of family business.....	9	9	9	9	9	9
- working shareholder/partner	10	10	10	10	10	10
- atypical worker (regular or occasional collaborator, project worker, etc.).....	20	20	20	20	20	20
- other (<i>specify</i>):						
B03. (If "employed", "unemployed" or "retired worker" in response to Question B01) Indicate the sector of activity of the company in which (name) works/worked NACE^e (SHOW CARD B03)						
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	1	1	1	1	1
- Mining and quarrying	2	2	2	2	2	2
- Manufacturing	3	3	3	3	3	3
- Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	4	4	4	4	4	4
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
- Construction.....	6	6	6	6	6	6
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7	7	7	7	7	7
- Transportation and storage.....	8	8	8	8	8	8
- Accommodation and food service activities.....	9	9	9	9	9	9
- Information and communication.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
- Financial and insurance activities	11	11	11	11	11	11
- Real estate activities	12	12	12	12	12	12
- Professional, scientific and technical activities	13	13	13	13	13	13
- Administrative and support service activities	14	14	14	14	14	14
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15	15	15	15	15	15
- Education	16	16	16	16	16	16
- Human health and social work activities.....	17	17	17	17	17	17
- Arts, entertainment and recreation	18	18	18	18	18	18
- Other service activities.....	19	19	19	19	19	19
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use.....	20	20	20	20	20	20
-Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	21	21	21	21	21	21

REMARKS: _____

(Do not change the order in which household members are listed)

MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
Member number →	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
NAME (write) →						
B04. Considering all jobs, including occasional work, performed in his/her lifetime, how many employers or occupations has (name) had up to and including 31-12-2010? NESPLAV - none → Question B18 - one - more than one, i.e.: (N.B. If unemployed – i.e. code 12 to Question B01 – code 0 cannot be used)	0 1 |_|_|	0 1 |_|_|	0 1 |_|_|	0 1 |_|_|	0 1 |_|_|	0 1 |_|_|
(If answer to Question B04 is “more than one”) B05. The jobs performed by .....(name) have been: EXLAV - only in payroll employment - only in self-employment - in both	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
B06. How old was (name) when he/she began to work? (The answer should refer to their first job) ETALAV^e	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|

(Do not change the order in which household members are listed)

MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
Member number →	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
NAME (write) →						
B07. Over his/her whole working lifetime did (name) or his/her employer pay any pension contributions, even for a short period of time (and even if long ago)? CONTRIB[€] - Yes - No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
(If "Yes" to Question B07) B08. For how many years (including figurative years)? ACONTRIB[€] (If less than one year) For how many months? MCONTRIB	||| |||	||| |||	||| |||	||| |||	||| |||	||| |||

FOR EMPLOYED MEMBERS (see Question B01), otherwise → Question B16

(If the answer to Question B04 is more than one job, otherwise → Question B11) B09. How old was (name) when he/she began the job that he/she had on 31-12-2010? ETALAV2[€]						
If the member is present (SHOW CARD B10) B10. If you had to decide to take a new job, how important would the aspects listed on the card be in your choice? Please rank them in order of importance, from 1 (the most important) to 7 (the least important). LAVFATT1...7 - A good income - Working with people one likes - Working in a healthy, safe place - A secure job, without the risk of company shutdown or of dismissal - A job that is easy to reconcile with family life - A job that is useful to society - A job with good career prospects .....	||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||	||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||	||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||	||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||	||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||	||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||

FOR EMPLOYED MEMBERS

Member number →	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>NAME (write) →</p> <p><i>(If the member is present; otherwise B13)</i> ETAPEN[€]</p> <p>B11. At what age does (name) expect to retire (or at what age did he/she retire?</p> <p>B12. When (name) retired/retires what percentage of his/her pre-retirement income did/will his/her <u>state pension</u> represent? Consider the state pension only and exclude any supplementary pensions or pension funds COPPU</p>						
<p><i>(If member is a private-sector employee; otherwise B16)</i></p> <p>B13. In 2007 private-sector employees had to elect whether to keep their severance pay with their company or to transfer it to a supplementary pension scheme. If a worker did not make an explicit choice, the law called for his/her severance pay to be transferred to a pension fund.</p> <p>Was 's (name) severance pay transferred to a <u>supplementary pension scheme</u> (pension fund or individual pension plan)? PREVCOM</p> <p>- Yes</p> <p>- No</p> <p>- Don't know</p> <p>- No answer</p>						
	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3	3	3
	4	4	4	4	4	4
<p>B14. (If "Yes" to Question B13) When?</p> <p>- Year ANPREVCOM</p> <p>- Month MPREVCOM</p> <p>- Don't know</p> <p>- No answer MPREVCOM1</p>						
	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2
<p>B15. (If the respondent gave a figure for Question B12 and has joined a supplementary pension scheme, i.e. answered "yes" to Question B13, otherwise B16) You have said that your <u>state pension</u> represents/will represent ... (read answer to Question B12) of your earnings. If you also consider your <u>supplementary pension</u>, what do you think that percentage will rise to? COPPIP</p>						

(Do not change the order in which household members are listed)

Member number →	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
Name (write) →						
(For household members aged 15 and over) B16. Did..... (name) have any income in 2010 from full or part-time, continuous or occasional <u>payroll employment</u> ? (Read aloud) - Yes - No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
(For household members aged 15 and over) B17. Still in 2010, did (name) have any income from <u>self-employment as</u> (Read aloud) a) a member of a profession, individual entrepreneur, self-employed worker or atypical worker (continuous collaboration, occasional collaboration, project work, etc.) - Yes - No..... b) owner or member of a family business? - Yes..... - No c) working 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
ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS B18. In 2010 did (name) receive any pension income from <u>retirement benefits (old-age or seniority), disability benefits, old-age welfare benefits, survivor's benefits, or insurance-based private pensions (annuities)</u> ? - Yes - No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
B19. In 2010 did (name) receive: (Read aloud) (If household member aged at least 15 years) a) Wage supplementation, mobility benefits, unemployment benefits or severance pay? - Yes - No (All household members) b) Any type of financial assistance from public or private bodies? - Yes - No (All household members) c) Scholarships, gifts/contributions of money from relatives or friends not living with the household, 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

- N.B.:**
- Summarize the situation of each member by circling the appropriate number next to each option.
 - Take into account all jobs and pensions.
 - Complete the annex corresponding to the numbers circled before moving on to Section C of the interview.

	ANNEXES					
• employee ("Yes" to Question B16)	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
• member of a profession, individual entrepreneur or self-employed, or atypical worker (continuous collaboration contract, occasional collaboration, project work, etc.) ("Yes" to Question B17a)	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2
• family business (complete only one B3 for all household members) ("Yes" to Question B17b)	B3					
• working shareholder/partner ("Yes" to Question B17c)	B4	B4	B4	B4	B4	B4
• pensioner (all types of benefit) ("Yes" to Question B18)	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5
• receiver of other income ("Yes" to Question B19)	B6	B6	B6	B6	B6	B6

N.B. The annexes must be completed with each individual member of the household. Only in the absence of the person concerned may they be completed with another member of the household with knowledge of the facts.

N.B. INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY THE INTERVIEWER. Answer after completing the annexes.

Did the respondent consult documents (pay receipts, account statements, pension documents, etc.) in order to answer the questions in Section B? **DOCSEZB**

- Yes 1
- No..... 2

→ Go on to Section C

C. PAYMENT INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS OF SAVING

PAYMENT INSTRUMENTS

N.B. READ ALOUD: ALL THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW CONCERN EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD. WHEN ANSWERING BEAR IN MIND NOT ONLY WHAT YOU DO BUT ALSO WHAT EVERYONE ELSE DOES.

C01. Did you or a member of the household have any of the following on 31 December 2010... *(Interviewer, read out one item at a time and enter codes)*

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

C03. *(If "Yes")* How many members of the household have at least one of the following? *(Interviewer, read out one item at a time and enter codes)*

	YES	NO	No. of accounts	No. of holders
a) a <u>bank or post office current account</u> ? DEPC[€]	1	2	|_|_| NDEPC	|_|_| IDEPC
b) a <u>bank or post office savings account</u> ? LIB[€]	1	2	|_|_| NLIB	|_|_| ILIB
c) <i>(If "yes" to C01a)</i> a securities account or administered deposit (that is, an account or deposit through which the bank manages your financial investments)? CTIT	1	2	|_|_| NCTIT	|_|_| ICTIT

N.B.- If there is no bank or post office current or savings account → **Go to Question C16**

C04. Does the household have a current account (or savings account) with just one bank or post office or with several?

- just one 1 **UNABAN**
- more than one 2

C05. *(If "more than one" to C04)* How many banks or post offices)?

Number |_|_| **BANCHE**

(SHOW CARD C06)

C06. Which banks do you use? (Interviewer, for "other bank" enter the full name of the bank – multiple answers possible)

For the post office enter code 999 **NOMEBA1*.. 8***

ALETTI & C. BANCA DI INVESTIMENTO MOBILIARE	1	BANCO DI DESIO E DELLA BRIANZA	46
ALLIANZ BANK FINANCIAL ADVISORS	2	BANCO DI NAPOLI.....	47
BANCA AGRICOLA POPOLARE DI RAGUSA	3	BANCO DI SARDEGNA	48
BANCA ANTONVENETA	4	BANCO DI SICILIA	49
BANCA APULIA.....	5	BANCO POPOLARE DI VERONA.....	50
BANCA CARIGE	6	BARCLAYS BANK	51
BANCA CARIM - CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI RIMINI	7	CARIPRATO - CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI PRATO	52
BANCA CARIME	8	CASSA DEI RISPARMI DI FORLI' E DELLA ROMAGNA	53
BANCA DELLA CAMPANIA	9	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DEL FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	54
BANCA DELL'ADRIATICO	10	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DEL VENETO	55
BANCA DELLE MARCHE	11	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DELLA PROVINCIA DI CHIETI	56
BANCA DI CREDITO COOPERATIVO DI ROMA.....	12	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DELLA SPEZIA	57
BANCA DI CREDITO SARDO	13	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI ALESSANDRIA	58
BANCA DI LEGNANO	14	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI ASTI	59
BANCA DI PIACENZA.....	15	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI BIELLA E VERCELLI.....	60
BANCA FIDEURAM	16	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI FERRARA	61
BANCA GENERALI	17	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI FIRENZE	62
BANCA MEDIOLANUM	18	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI LUCCA PISA LIVORNO	63
BANCA MONTE DEI PASCHI DI SIENA.....	19	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI PARMA E PIACENZA	64
BANCA MONTE PARMA.....	20	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI PISTOIA E PESCIA	65
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO	21	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI RAVENNA	66
BANCA NUOVA.....	22	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI SAN MINIATO	67
BANCA PICCOLO CREDITO VALTELLINESE.....	23	CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI VENEZIA	68
BANCA POPOLARE COMMERCIO E INDUSTRIA	24	CASSA DI RISPARMIO IN BOLOGNA.....	69
BANCA POPOLARE DEL MEZZOGIORNO	25	CASSA RISPARMIO DI BOLZANO	70
BANCA POPOLARE DELL'ALTO ADIGE/VOLKSBANK SUDTIROLER....	26	CREDITO ARTIGIANO	71
BANCA POPOLARE DELL'EMILIA ROMAGNA	27	CREDITO BERGAMASCO	72
BANCA POPOLARE DELL'ETRURIA E DEL LAZIO	28	CREDITO EMILIANO	73
BANCA POPOLARE DI ANCONA	29	CREDITO SICILIANO	74
BANCA POPOLARE DI BARI.....	30	DEUTSCHE BANK	75
BANCA POPOLARE DI BERGAMO.....	31	FINCOBANK BANCA FINECO	76
BANCA POPOLARE DI INTRA	32	ING DIRECT.....	77
BANCA POPOLARE DI LANCIANO E SULMONA	33	INTESA SANPAOLO	78
BANCA POPOLARE DI LODI	34	IW BANK	79
BANCA POPOLARE DI MILANO	35	TERCAS - C.R. DELLA PROVINCIA DI TERAMO	80
BANCA POPOLARE DI NOVARA.....	36	UGF BANCA	81
BANCA POPOLARE DI PUGLIA E BASILICATA.....	37	UNICREDIT BANCA DI ROMA	82
BANCA POPOLARE DI SONDRIO	38	UNICREDIT BANCA	83
BANCA POPOLARE DI SPOLETO	39	UNICREDIT PRIVATE BANKING	84
BANCA POPOLARE DI VICENZA	40	VENETO BANCA	85
BANCA POPOLARE FRIULADRIA	41	WEBANK.....	86
BANCA POPOLARE PUGLIESE.....	42	1 st other bank (enter name)	87
BANCA REGIONALE EUROPEA - B.R.E. BANCA.....	43	2 nd other bank (enter name)	88
BANCA SELLA	44	3 rd other bank (enter name)	89
BANCO DI BRESCIA S. PAOLO CAB	45	Post office	999

IF MORE THAN ONE BANK IS CIRCLED FOR QUESTION C06 – Otherwise enter the code of the bank circled for Question C06.

C07. Which of..... (read out the banks in Question C06) do you use most often?

Code |__|__|__| **NOMEBA***

C08. Refer to (read out the answer to Question C07), the main bank you have indicated. How many years have you and your household been using it?

- less than 21
- 2 to 4.....2
- 5 to 10.....3
- more than 104
- Don't know.....5
- No answer6

(SHOW CARD C09)

C09. Why did you choose**(Read out answer to C07)** when you and your household first began using it?

(At most two answers) PREFBA1...13

- convenient to home 1
- convenient to work..... 2
- favourable interest rates 3
- low fees for services 4
- speed of transaction execution..... 5
- staff courtesy 6
- range of services 7
- possibility of online banking..... 8
- personal acquaintances 9
- it is my employer's bank (or my business's bank) 10
- it is a well-known, important bank 11
- don't know, no special reason 12
- other (specify)..... 13

C10. Apart from your account, what other financial products/services of**(read out the answer to Question C07)** do you use?**SERVB1...14**

(multiple answers possible)

- payment of utility bills 01
- payment of rent, condominium charges, etc. ... 02
- payment of credit card..... 03
- mortgage payments..... 04
- crediting of salary/pension..... 05
- custody and settlement of securities 06
- trading of securities 07
- insurance policies 08
- consumer credit – personal loans 09
- individual portfolio management..... 10
- online transaction services 11
- online information services..... 12
- other 13
- none..... 14

C11. Do you trust your principal bank, i.e. ...**(read out answer to C07)**? Please assign a score of 1 to 10, where 1 means "I don't trust it at all" and 10 means "I trust it completely" and the intermediate scores serve to graduate your response.

- | | | **FIDBANC**

C12. Now I will ask you about private banking services, meaning personalized management of savings and investment for people with substantial amounts to invest. Did you or some household member use private banking services in 2010?

- Yes 1 **PRIVATEB**
- No 2
- Don't know 3
- No answer 4

(If respondent has a current account: "Yes" to C01a)

C13. Do you (or does a member of the household) have overdraft facilities? **SCOPER:**

(Include all bank and post office accounts of household members but do not include any business or company accounts)

- Yes 1
- No 2 → **Question C16**
- Don't know ... 3 → **Question C16**
- No answer 4 → **Question. C16**

C14. **(If "Yes" to C13):** Were the overdraft facilities used in 2010?

- Yes 1
- No 2 → **Question C16 UTSCOPER**

C15. **(If "Yes" to C13):** How much did the overdraft amount to on 31 December 2010?

€ | | . | | | | | | | | **FSCOPER**

- Don't know 1
- No answer 2

USE OF PAYMENT INSTRUMENTS

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

I would now like to talk about your use of different payment instruments.

C16. Did you or a member of the household have at least one credit card in 2010? **CARTA**

- Sì 1 →
- No 2 → **Question C20**

C17. (If “Yes”) How many credit cards did the household have in 2010 (not including company cards)?

No. of CREDIT CARDS |__|__| **CARTE**

C18. Is the monthly balance due on at least one of the household’s credit cards paid off in instalments? **USOCART[€]**

- No, we don’t use the card/ we use the card only very occasionally1 → **Question C20**
- No, we pay off the balance in one go2 → **Question C20**
- Yes, we pay off the balance in instalments.....3

C19 Can you quantify the debt owing on all credit cards on 31 December 2010?

€|_|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|_|

- Don’t know 1
- No answer 2 **CARTDEB1**

C20. Did you or a member of the household have at least one BANCOMAT/POSTAMAT debit card in 2010? **BANCOMAT**

- Yes 1 →
- No 2 → **Question . C22**

C21. (If “Yes”): How many?

N° BANCOMAT/POSTAMAT cards |__|__| **NBANCOMA**

C22. Did you or a member of the household own at least one PREPAID CARD from a bank or post office (Postapay) in 2010? **CARTAPRE**

- Yes 1 →
- No 2 → **Question C24**

C23. (If “Yes”) How many prepaid cards did the household own in 2010?

No. of prepaid cards |__|__| **NCARTAPRE**

C24. How much CASH do you usually spend per month?

€|_|_|_|_| **SPESECON**

C25. Did you or a member of the household do business with banks or financial intermediaries by telephone or computer in 2010?

COLDIS

- Yes 1
- No 2

If H.H.’s year of birth is an even number → Round 1
Otherwise → Question C26

EXPECTATIONS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION ROUND 1

H.H'S YEAR OF BIRTH **EVEN** NUMBER|_|_|_|_|

Now we will ask you some questions about your relationship with banks and your opinion on how the financial market works.

(If household has a current account :“Yes” to C01a, otherwise go to R1.3

R1.1 How often do you check the balance on your current account?

(SHOW CARD R1.1) CHKCC

- once a week or more 1
- every two weeks 2
- monthly 3
- less than once a month 4
- never 5
- don't know 6
- no answer 7

R1.2 Which of the following best describes what you do when you get your bank statement? **(SHOW CARD R1.2)CHKTIPO**

- Compare payment receipts with the figures in the statement 1
- Check that the income and expenditures shown are reasonable 2
- Just check the balance 3
- Don't read it 4
- Don't get a bank statement 5
- Don't know 6
- No answer 7

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

R1.3 On a scale from 0 to 100, what is the likelihood that in a year's time interest rates will be higher than today?

- |_|_|_|_| **PROBINT1**
- Don't know 1
- No answer 2 99 **PROBINT11**

R1.4 (If you gave a figure for Question R1.3) What is the likelihood they will be more than 1 point higher?

- |_|_|_|_| **PROBINT2**
- Don't know 1
- No answer 2 99 **PROBINT21**

R1.5 On a scale from 0 to 100, what is the likelihood that if you invest in the Italian stock market today it will yield a profit in a year's time?

- |_|_|_|_| **PROBORS1**
- Don't know 1
- No answer 2 99 **PROBORS11**

R1.6 (If you gave a figure for Question R1.5) What is the likelihood the investment will earn more than 10%?

- |_|_|_|_| **PROBORS2**
- Don't know 1
- No answer 2 99 **PROBORS21**

R1.7 On a scale from 0 to 100, what is the likelihood that in a year's time house prices will be lower than today?

- |_|_|_|_| **PCAS1**
- Don't know 1 **PCAS11**
- No answer 2

R1.8 (If you gave a figure for Question R1.7) What is the likelihood that they will fall more than 10%?

- |_|_|_|_| **PCAS2**
- Don't know 1 **PCAS21**
- No answer 2

R1.9 Do you think that overall in the next few years public services like health care, education, pensions, and any welfare assistance you receive from the State will be **(Read): ASPASS**

- Less than what you received in 2010 1
- The same..... 2
- More 3
- Don't know..... 4
- No answer 5

R1.10 Do you think that overall in the next few years the taxes you must pay (to the central government, the region, the city, etc.) will be **(Read): ASPTAX**

- Lower than you paid in 2010 1
- The same..... 2
- Higher 3
- Don't know..... 4
- No answer 5

End ROUND 1
→ Question C26

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS

(SHOW CARD. C26)

- C26.** This is a list of different forms of saving and investment. Did the household have ... (*form of saving or investment*) at 31-12-2010? **POS_A1 ... I[€]**
(Code in column C26 code 1=Yes or 2=No)

(SHOW CARD C27)

(For each form of saving or investment held at 31-12-2010)

- C27.** What was the value on 31 December 2010? Answer using one of the ranges on this card.
(Write in column C27 the code for the value range) **CLA_A1 ... I**

(For each form of saving or investment held at 31-12-2010)

- C28.** Can you tell us the approximate value on 31 December 2010? **AMM_A1 ... H**
(Enter the value in column C28)
(Interviewer, in the event of a refusal to answer go to Question C29, otherwise go to Question C30)

(If no value is given)

- C29.** Could you at least tell me whether the value of the household's savings or investments was closer to ...
(lower bound), to ... (upper bound) or about half way between the two? **SCL_A1 ... H**
(Interviewer, enter the code: **L=lower, C=middle, S=upper** in column C29)

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS		Held on 31 December 2010		Size range of holding on 31 December 2010	Holding on 31 December 2010	Position in the interval (**) on 31 December 2010	
		(C26)		(C27) (card C27)	(C28)	(C29)	
		Yes	No				
A	BANK ACCOUNTS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, REPOS						
	A1	Current account with bank or post office	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	A2	Savings account with bank or post office	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	A3	Certificates of deposit	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	A4	Repos ^(*)	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
<i>Interviewer: For A1 and A2, check answers to Question C01.</i>							
B	POST OFFICE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES		1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
C	ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES						
	C1	BOTs (T-bills)	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	C2	CCTs (T-certificates)	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	C3	BTPs (T-bonds)	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	C4	CTZs (zero coupon)	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	C5	Other (CTEs, CTOs etc.)	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
D	BONDS, ITALIAN INVESTMENT FUND UNITS, ETFs						
	D1	Bonds issued by Italian firms	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	D2	Bonds issues by Italian banks	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	D3	Money market or liquidity funds	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	D4	Bond funds	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	D5	Balanced funds	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	D6	Equity funds	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	D7	Non-harmonized funds (closed-end real estate, private equity, hedge funds)	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	D8	Index funds (ETF,ILF)	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
E	ITALIAN SHARES AND EQUITY						
	E1	Shares in listed companies (at their market value on 31 December 2010)	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	E3	Shares in unlisted companies (at their estimated realisable value on 31 December 2010)	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	E4	Shares in companies limited by shares - srl (at their estimated realisable value on 31 December 2010)	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	E5	Equity in partnerships (at estimated realisable value on 31 December 2010) (**)	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
F	MANAGED PORTFOLIOS (*)		1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
G	FOREIGN SECURITIES (ISSUED BY NON- RESIDENTS)						
	G1	Government securities	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	G2	Bonds	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	G3	Investment funds and ETFs	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	G4	Shares and equity	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
	G5	Other	1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
H	LOANS TO COOPERATIVES (SOCIAL LOANS, ETC.)		1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S
I	OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (options, futures, royalties, etc.)		1	2	|||	€|_|,|_|_|_|.|||_|_|	I C S

(*)Interviewer, avoid double counting - (**) I=lower, C=middle, S=upper.

(***)Do not include shares in companies in which the H.H. or household members work.

Only those holding BTPs

C30a. Can you tell me what percentage of your BTP investment consists in inflation-indexed bonds?

_____|_____|_____|% **BTP1**

- Don't know/No answer 1 **BTPINS**

C30b. And what percentage is with more than 5 years' residual maturity?

_____|_____|_____|% **BTP5**

- Don't know/No answer 1 **BTP5NS**

Only those with managed portfolios.

C30c. Can you tell me what percentage of your managed portfolio is invested in shares/equity? **GESTRISC**

- ____|____|____|%

- Don't know/No answer 1 **GESTRNS**

Only those with financial assets other than bank or postal current account

C31. Before deciding to acquire these investments did you consult? (**Read aloud**) **CHIOPAC1-CHIOPAC9**

- the intermediary you bought them from 1

- other experts or advisors 2

- specialized press 3

- specialized internet sites 4

- friends, relatives, colleagues 5

- other (please specify) 6

- don't recall/don't know 7

CONSULT1...7

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

(SHOW CARD C32)

C32. In managing your financial investments, would you say you have a preference for investments that offer:

RISFIN

- VERY HIGH returns, but with A HIGH risk of losing part of the capital..... 1

- a GOOD return, but also a FAIR degree of protection for the invested capital..... 2

- a FAIR return, with a GOOD degree of protection for the invested capital..... 3

- LOW returns, WITH NO RISK of losing the invested capital..... 4

RANDOMIZE ON HALF THE SAMPLE

Imagine that you find yourself in the following situation

C33. You have won the lottery and will receive a sum equal to your household's net yearly revenue. You will receive the money in a year's time. However, if you give up part of the sum you can collect the rest of your win immediately.

SCONTO1...4

C33a. To obtain the money immediately would you give up **10 per cent** of your win?

- Yes1 → **Question C33b**

- No2 → **Question C33c**

C33b. What about **20 per cent**?

- Yes1 → **Question C34**

- No2 → **Question C34**

C33c. And **5 per cent**?

- Yes1 → **Question C34**

- No2 → **Question C33d**

C33d. And **2 per cent**?

- Yes1 → **Question C34**

- No2 → **Question C34**

RANDOMIZE ON HALF THE SAMPLE

Imagine that you find yourself in the following situation

C33. You have won the lottery and will receive a sum equal to your household's net yearly revenue. You will receive the money in a year's time. However, if you give up part of the sum you can collect the rest of your win immediately.

SCONTO21...24

C33a. To obtain the money immediately would you give up **20 per cent** of your win?

- Yes1 → **Question C34**

- No2 → **Question C33b**

- C33b. What about 10 per cent?**
- Yes1 → **Question C34**
 - No2 → **Question C33c**

- C33c. And 5 per cent?**
- Yes1 → **Question C34**
 - No2 → **Question C33d**

- C33d. And 2 per cent?**
- Yes1 → **Question C34**
 - No2 → **Question C34**

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

C34. People save in different ways (putting money in the bank, buying financial assets, property, or other goods) and for different reasons. One reason is to guard against unexpected events, such as increased uncertainty over future earnings or unexpected expenses (for instance, for health problems or other emergencies). About how much would your household need to be able to deal with these unexpected events?

€|_|.|_|_|_|_|_|_| **PRECAUZ**

C35. Which of the following types of mortgage do you think would allow you from the very start to fix the maximum amount and number of instalments to be paid before the debt is extinguished? (**Interviewer: Read but do not suggest!**) **QMUTUO**

- Floating-rate mortgage1
- Fixed-rate mortgage2
- Floating-rate mortgage with fixed instalments.....3
- Don't know4
- No answer5

(SHOW CARD C36)

C36. Imagine leaving 1,000 euros in a current account that pays 1% interest and has no charges. Imagine that inflation is running at 2%. Do you think that if you withdraw the money in a year's time you will be able to buy the same amount of goods as if you spent the 1,000 euros today? (**Interviewer: Read but do not suggest!**)

QINT

- Yes1
- No, I will be able to buy less2
- No, I will be able to buy more3
- Don't know4
- No answer5

C37. Which of the following investment strategies do you think entails the greatest risk of losing your capital? (**Interviewer: Read but do not suggest!**) **QRISK1**

- Investing in the shares of a single company1
- Investing in the shares of more than one company2
- Don't know3
- No answer4

C38. Imagine you can take part in a lottery in which for every euro invested, you can either double your money (win 1 euro) or lose half of it (lose 50 cents), depending on a coin toss (tails you win, heads you lose). How much money would you invest?

- €|_|_|_|_|_|_|_| **ISTAVV**
- Don't know/No answer 1 **ISTANS**

C39. Considering all of your household's sources of income together, would you say that the total was unusually high in 2010, unusually low, or normal with respect to the yearly income your household generally makes in a normal year?

VARRED[€] (Read the possible answers)

- Unusually high..... 1 → **Question C42**
- Normal..... 2 → **Question C42**
- Unusually low 3
- Don't know 4 → **Question C42**
- No answer 5 → **Question C42**

C40. (If “unusually low” to Question C39) How much lower than a normal year? **DIMRED** (Read the possible answers)

- Less than 10 per cent lower 1
- 10 to 20 per cent lower 2
- 20 to 50 per cent lower 3
- More than 50 per cent lower 4
- Don't know 5
- No answer 6

C41. (If “unusually low” to Question C39) How long do you think the reduction will last? **DURRED** (Read the possible answers)

- Less than a year 1
- More than a year, but temporary 2
- It will be permanent 3
- Don't know 4
- No answer 5

C42. This year, in 2011, do you expect your household's total income to rise more than prices, less than prices, or about the same as prices? **ASPREDE**

(Read the possible answers)

- Less than prices 1
- More than prices 2
- About the same as prices 3
- Don't know 4
- No answer 5

C43. Please consider all of the sources of income for your household that you have told me about during this interview (employment income, rent, income from capital, etc.). Could you tell me if in 2010 your household (Read the possible answers) **RISPAR**

- spent its entire yearly income and didn't manage to save anything 1 → Section D
- spent less than its entire yearly income and succeeded in saving 2 → Question C44
- spent more than its entire yearly income and had to spend part of its savings/
borrow/ liquidate household assets 3 → Question C45

C44. (If “spent less than income”) About how much did you save in 2010? **RISPALT**

+ € |_|. |_| | |_| | |_|. |_| | |_|

C45. (If “spent more than income”) About how much more than your income did you spend in 2010? **RISPBASS**

- € |_|. |_| | |_| | |_|. |_| | |_|

Go to Section D

N.B.: Information to be provided by interviewer

In answering the questions in Section C, did the respondent consult documents (bank statements, bank or postal documents, etc.)? **DOCSEZC**

- Yes 1
- No 2

Remarks: _____

D. PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE, OTHER PROPERTY AND DEBTS

(Questions D01 to D22 refer to the household's residence on 31 December 2010, if different from the current residence)

D01. When did the household come to live here?

- Year | | | | | | **ANABIT**

(SHOW CARD D02)

D02. The household's home on 31 December 2010 was..... ? (Read aloud) **GODABIT**

- owned by the household 1 → **Quest. D03**
 - rented or sublet 2 → **Quest. D11**
 - under redemption agreement 3 → **Quest. D03**
 - occupied in usufruct 4
 - occupied free of charge, i.e. loaned by friends or relatives or given in exchange for services, such as caretaking, cleaning and so on 5
- } **Quest. D15**

(If "owned by household" or occupied "under redemption agreement", codes 1 or 3 to Question D02)

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

- Yes 1 → **Question. D05**
- No 2 **UNIPRO**

D04. What share does the household own?

- | | | | % **QUOPRO**

D05. In what year did the household acquire ownership of the dwelling?

- Year | | | | | | **ANPOSS**

D06. Which members of the household own the dwelling? (N.B. Use the member numbers from Section A - Composition of the household)

- Owner(s) (enter member number(s))
PRO1 ... 9

| | | | | | | | | |

(SHOW CARD D07)

D07. How did the household acquire ownership of the dwelling?

- purchased from private individual 1
- purchased from private firm/organization (e.g. construction company) 2
- purchased from public-sector firm/agency (e.g. pension fund) 3
- inherited 4 → **Quest. D09**
- part purchased/part inherited 5
- received as a gift 6 → **Quest. D09**
- built by household or as part of a cooperative 7
- other 8 **POSS**

D08. What was the purchase price of the dwelling? (N.B. If code 7 to Question D07 refer to the cost of building the dwelling)

€ | | | | , | | | | | , | | | | | **IMPACQ**

(If "owned", "under redemption", or "inherited" or "gift" and "no" to Question D03)

D09. Did your household pay rent for the part of the home not owned in 2010?

- Yes 1
- No 2 → **Quest. D16**

D10. What was your monthly rent in 2010 for the part you did not own, excluding condominium charges, heating and other expenses?

€ | | | | , | | | | | per month **TFITTO**

(If rented or sublet, code 2 to Question D02)

D11. What was your monthly rent in 2010, excluding condominium charges, heating and other expenses?

€ | | | | , | | | | | per month **TFITTO**

D12. (If rented or sublet, code 2 to Question D02)

Is your rental agreement ... ? (Read aloud, one answer only) **TIPOAFF**

- rent-controlled 1
- in derogation of rent control 2
- non-resident let/office 3
- informal/friendly arrangement 4
- welfare rent (canone sociale) 5
- council housing (case popolari) 6
- other 7

D13. (If code 2 to Question D02 or "Yes" to Question D09)

Do you think the rent you pay is less than the going market rate?

- Yes 1
- No 2 → **Quest. D15**

(If "Yes" to Question D13)

D14. If your rent were at the market rate, how much do you think you would pay a month excluding condominium charges, heating and other expenses?

€ | | | | , | | | | | per month

(If rented or sublet, in usufruct or free of charge, codes 2, 4 or 5 to Question D02)

D15. Who owned the household's dwelling on 31 December 2010? **PROPRIET**

- parents 1
- children 2
- other relatives 3
- other private individuals 4
- private company 5
- pension fund (INPS/INAIL, etc.) 6
- IACP, town, province, region 7
- other public body 8
- other (please specify) 9

(If owned, occupied under redemption agreement, in usufruct or free of charge, codes 1, 3, 4 or 5 to Question D02)

D16. Imagine you wanted to let your house/flat, what monthly rent do you or the household think could be charged? Do not include condominium charges, heating or other expenses.

€ | | | | , | | | | | per month **TFITIMP**

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

D17. Where is the dwelling located? (*Read aloud, one answer only*)

- detached houses, farm area 1
- suburbs/outskirts 2
- between outskirts and centre 3
- city centre 4
- other 5
- hamlet 6

D18. How large (in square metres) is the house/flat? (*Consider the usable area*)

M² |__|__|__|__|__| **SUPAB**

D19. When was it built?

Year |__|__|__|__|__| **ANCOSTR**

D20. How many bathrooms are there? **BAGNI**

- 1 bathroom 1
- 2 or more bathrooms 2
- none 3

D21. In your opinion, how much is your house/flat worth (unoccupied)? In other words, what price could you ask for it today (including any cellar, garage or attic)? Please give your best estimate.

€ |__|__|,|__|__|__|,|__|__|__| **VALABIT**

(SHOW CARD D22)

D22. Did you or another member of your household own (either outright, under a redemption agreement, as remainderman) other houses, premises (shops, offices, garages) or agricultural or non-agricultural land, either in Italy or abroad, on 31 December 2010? (*If "Yes"*) How many?

(N.B. read out one item at a time and enter codes)

(N.B. check answers to Question 15 in Annex B2 and Question 13 in Annex B3)

TYPE OF PROPERTY	No. BUILDINGS/LAND OWNED	
	ALTRAB	NALTRAB
a) <u>Other dwelling</u> owned (not including household's home), <u>holiday properties</u> , <u>rented out</u> , property <u>lent</u> to friends or relatives, for <u>business</u> use or <u>given in usufruct</u> ?	- Yes ...1 → |__|__|__|	- No .....2
b) <u>Other premises</u> or buildings (shops, offices, hotels, warehouses, garages, parking places, sheds)?	- Yes ...1 → |__|__|__|	- No .....2
c) <u>Farm land</u> (adjoining or separate from the house for agricultural use)?	- Yes ...1 → |__|__|__|	- No .....2
d) <u>Non-farm land</u> (with or without buildings)?	- Yes ...1 → |__|__|__|	- No .....2

Fill in one column of ANNEX D1 for each property owned (after completing Question D22)

D23. During 2010 did the household make advance payments on property (all types, including non-residential property) not yet owned? **ANTIC**

- Yes 1
- No 2

D24. (*If "Yes"*) How much did you pay in 2010?

€ |__|__|,|__|__|__|,|__|__|__| Amount paid in 2010 **ANTICIPI**

PROPERTY OWNERS (principal residence and other properties) otherwise go to Question D29

D25. Considering all properties owned by the household, did you (or members of the household) incur expenses for extraordinary maintenance in 2010? Extraordinary maintenance expenses are those related to extensions, improvements, renovation, repair, refurbishment, exteriors, etc.

D26. (If "Yes") How much did you spend?

	D25 EXPENSES	D26 AMOUNT
a) extraordinary maintenance of <u>principal residence</u>	MANSTRA	TMANSTRA
	Yes 1 →	€ |_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
	No 2	
b) extraordinary maintenance of <u>other properties</u> (other dwellings and buildings)	MANSTR2	TMANSTR2
	Yes 1 →	€ |_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
	No 2	

D27. (If "Yes" to D25a or D25b) Did you (or members of the household) take advantage of the 55 per cent tax deductible allowance for energy-saving renovation costs?

- Yes 1
- No 2 → **Question D29**

D28. (If "Yes"): What was the total amount deducted? **TRISTR**

€ |_|_|,|_|_|_|

Note: I would now like to ask some questions about the household's debts: mortgage loans, personal loans and consumer credit not in connection with business activity.

Loans relating to the principal residence

D29. Did the household have any outstanding loans from banks, financial companies or other institutions at 31 December 2010 for the purchase or renovation of your principal residence? (include mortgages and personal loans, such as "fifth of salary" etc.) **DEBITA1**

- Yes 1 (If "Yes") → How many? |_| **NDEBITA1**
- No 2

Loans relating to other properties

D30. Did the household have any outstanding loans from banks, financial companies or other institutions at 31 December 2010 for the purchase or renovation of other properties? (include mortgages and personal loans, such as "fifth of salary" etc) **DEBITA2**

- Yes 1 (If "Yes") → How many? |_| **NDEBITA2**
- No 2

Loans for other household needs (SHOW CARD D31)

D31. Let us now talk about other loans, such as consumer credit for the purchase of a specific good, usually obtained at the point of sale, or personal loans and "fifth of salary" loans with no declared specific purpose or any other loan for consumer spending. Again, do not consider any loans connected with your business. At the end of 2010 did the household have debts with banks or financial companies or for instalment payments? **(N.B. Read aloud one at a time and enter codes)**

(If "Yes") How many? Consider the whole amount of loans outstanding on 31 December 2010.

	DEBITC...F TDEBITC ... F		
	YES	NO	Number of debts
a) loans for the purchase of <u>motor vehicles</u> (car, etc.).....	1	2	(If "Yes") → € |_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
b) loans for the purchase of <u>furniture, household appliances,</u> etc	1	2	(If "Yes") → € |_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
c) loans for the purchase of <u>non-durable goods</u> (holidays, fur coats, etc).	1	2	(If "Yes") → € |_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
d) loans for the purchase of <u>other goods or for daily expenses</u>	1	2	(If "Yes") → € |_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|

N.B.: Fill in one column of Annex D2 for each loan after completing Questions D29, D30 and D31

D40. (If "No" to Question D35) During 2010 did you or a member of the household consider applying for a mortgage or a loan from a bank or financial company but later change your mind because you thought the request would be refused?

- Yes 1
- No 2

MUTUORIC

N.B. INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY THE INTERVIEWER. Did the respondent consult documents (pay receipts, account statements, pension documents, etc.) in order to answer the questions in Section D? **DOCSEZD**

- Yes 1
- No 2

Remarks: _____

→ Go to Section E

E. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

(SHOW CARD E01)

E01. Did you (or members of the household) buy any of the following items in 2010? (*Interviewer, read out one item at a time and enter codes*)

E02. (*If "Yes"*) What is the total value of the objects bought? (Even if they have not been paid for in full)

	YES	NO		Value of items purchased in 2010 (paid or not paid)
	ACQUI1 ... 3			ACQUISA ... C
- valuables (jewellery, ancient or gold coins, works of art, antiques including furniture).....	1	2	(<i>If "Yes"</i>)→	€ |_|_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
- means of transport (cars, motorcycles, caravans, motor boats, boats, bicycles)	1	2	(<i>If "Yes"</i>)→	€ |_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
- furniture, furnishings, household appliances, sundry equipment (furniture, furnishings, rugs and carpets, lamps, small household appliances, washing machine, dishwasher, vacuum cleaner, floor polisher, TV, PC, fridge, cooker, heater, air conditioner, radio, video-recorder, CD player, HI-FI equipment, mobile phone, fax machine, camera, camcorder, etc.)	1	2	(<i>If "Yes"</i>)→	€ |_|_|_|,|_|_|_|

E03. Did you (or a member of the household) sell any of the following in 2010? (*Interviewer, read out one item at a time and enter codes*)

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

	YES	NO		Value of items sold in 2010
	VEND1 ... 2	VENDA ... B		
- valuables (jewellery, ancient or gold coins, works of art, antiques including furniture).....	1	2	(<i>If "Yes"</i>)→	€ |_|_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
- means of transport (cars, motorcycles, caravans, motor boats, boats, bicycles)	1	2	(<i>If "Yes"</i>) →	€ |_|_|_|,|_|_|_|

(SHOW CARD E05)

E05. Can you give an estimate, even a rough one, of the value of all the goods owned by the household at the end of 2010 in the following categories: valuables, means of transport, furniture/furnishings/household appliances? (*Interviewer, prompt if necessary*) Think of what you would have received in 2010 if you had sold them.

**Estimated total value on
31 December 2010**

- valuables (jewellery, ancient or gold coins, works of art, antiques, including furniture).....				JWOVAT € |_|_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
- means of transport (cars, motorcycles, caravans, motor boats, boats, bicycles)				JWDURAT1 € |_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
- furniture, furnishings, household appliances, sundry equipment (furniture, furnishings, rugs and carpets, lamps, small household appliances, washing machine, dishwasher, vacuum cleaner, floor polisher, TV, PC, fridge, cooker, heater, air conditioner, radio, video-recorder, CD player, HI-FI equipment, mobile phone, fax machine, camera, camcorder, etc.)				JWDURAT2 € |_|_|_|,|_|_|_|

- E06.** Now I will ask about leasing, i.e. contracts in which you lease a good (say, a car) in return for a payment. Did you or your household have any leasing contracts in being in 2010? **LEASING[€]**
- Yes 1
 - No 2 → **Question E08**
 - Don't know 3 → **Question E08**
 - No answer 4 → **Question E08**

- E07.** (If "Yes" to E06) How much were your instalment payments in total for this/these leasing contract(s) in 2010? **REASING[€]**
- €|_|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|
 - Don't know 1
 - No answer 2

- E08.** Did you or a member of the household pay maintenance or alimony, make payments (including gifts) to relatives or friends not living with the household, or make donations or other contributions?
(If "Yes") What was the amount of the payments?

	YES	NO	Amount
	CONTRA ... D	CONTRA ... D	in 2010
			ACONTRA ... D ESTA...D
- alimony/maintenance	1	2	(If "Yes") → €|_|_|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|
- REGULAR financial payments to relatives or friends (e.g. rental, monthly allowance, etc..)	1	2	(If "Yes") → €|_|_|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|
- OCCASIONAL payments to relatives or friends outside household (e.g. on marriage, graduation, special occasions)	1	2	(If "Yes") → €|_|_|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|
- donations and other cash gifts (e.g. to non-profit associations, voluntary organizations, charities)	1	2	(If "Yes") → €|_|_|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|

(SHOW CARD E09)

- E09.** You said that the household spends approximately..... in cash per month. (answer to Question C24). How much did the household spend on average per month in 2010 in cash, by credit card, cheque or Bancomat card, on all items?

Include all spending, for both food and non-food, and **exclude** only the following items:

- the items we have just mentioned (purchases of valuables, cars, etc., maintenance, alimony, allowances, gifts)
- extraordinary maintenance of dwelling;
- rental of dwelling;
- mortgage instalments;
- life insurance premiums;
- contributions to supplementary pension schemes.

Average monthly spending on all items €|_|_|_|_|.|_|_|_|_| per month in 2010 **CONS**

- E10.** What, instead, is the average monthly expenditure on food alone? This includes spending on food in supermarkets and the like and spending on meals eaten regularly outside the home.

Average monthly spending on food €|_|_|_|_|.|_|_|_|_| per month in 2010 **JCONSAL**

(N.B. Check against income declared by respondent)

- E11.** You said that the household spends approximately..... in cash per month. (answer to Question E09). Would you say that in 2010 this was unusually high, unusually low or normal compared with your spending in a "normal" year?
- Unusually high..... 1
 - Normal..... 2
 - Unusually low 3
 - Don't know 4
 - No answer 5

E12. In your opinion, how much does a household like yours need per month in order to live reasonably comfortably but not in luxury? **POVLIN**

€|_|_|,|_|_|_| per month

E13. Is your household's income sufficient to see you through to the end of the month?... **CONDGEN**
(Interviewer, read out the answers)

- with great difficulty 1
- with difficulty 2
- with some difficulty 3
- fairly easily 4
- easily 5
- very easily..... 6

E14. Imagine you unexpectedly receive a reimbursement equal to the amount your household earns in a month. How much of it would you save and how much would you spend? Please give the percentage you would save and the percentage you would spend.

RISCONS

|_|_|	%	+	amount saved
|_|_|	%	=	amount spent
1 0 0	%		amount received

If not pensioner or of independent means (codes 14, 15, 16 to question B01)

E15. Have you ever thought about how to arrange for your household's support when you retire?

- Yes 1
- No 2

DOPEN

E16. (If "Yes") What sources of support do you think your household will have after you retire?
(multiple answers possible) (Read possible answers aloud) **SOSTPEN1...8**

- public pension..... 1
- supplementary pension scheme..... 2
- other financial savings (for example, securities, investment funds, insurance policies) 3
- property rentals..... 4
- sale of property..... 5
- my children will support me 6
- inheritance 7
- other (specify) _____ 8
- Don't know 9
- No answer 10

E17. (If code 2, 3 or 4 to Question E16) Is your household now setting money aside for retirement in one of the forms of saving you just mentioned, that is(Read the "yes" answers to points 2, 3 and 4)? **PIANORIS**

- Yes 1 → Question E19
- No 2

E18. (if "No" to Question E17) Why isn't your household setting money aside for retirement in one of the forms of saving you just mentioned? **MOTNORIS**

(multiple answers possible) (Read answers aloud)

- Our current income is too low..... 1
- Unexpected expenses 2
- It is early to begin one of these saving plans 3
- I have trouble controlling non-essential spending 4
- Other (specify) _____ 5

RANDOMIZE GROUP 1

E19. This card (**SHOW CARD E19**) makes a series of statements about your household's actions. I do not want to know which of them are true and which are false. Instead, would you please be so kind as to tell me just **how many** of them are true? (**N.B. ! DO NOT read the statements**): **USUR1**

In the last five years, you or another member of your household have

- ...made purchases online (on the Internet) using a credit card or pre-paid card
- ...changed municipality of residence for personal or work-related reasons
- ...had to ask for a loan from a usurer
- ...participated actively in social, cultural, sporting-recreational or similar groups or associations
- ...spent some time on holiday outside Italy.

RANDOMIZE GROUP 2

E19. This card (**SHOW CARD E19**) makes a series of statements about your household's actions. I do not want to know which of them are true and which are false. Instead, would you please be so kind as to tell me just **how many** of them are true? (**N.B. ! DO NOT read the statements**):

USUR2

In the last five years, you or another member of your household have

- ...made purchases online (on the Internet) using a credit card or pre-paid card
- ...changed municipality of residence for personal or work-related reasons
- ...participated actively in social, cultural, sporting-recreational or similar groups or associations
- ...spent some time on holiday outside Italy.

N.B. INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY THE INTERVIEWER.

Did the respondent consult documents (utility bills, account statements, etc.) in order to answer the questions in Section E?

DOCSEZE

- Yes 1
- No 2

Remarks: _____

➔ Go to Section F

F. SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION PLANS AND INSURANCE POLICIES

SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION PLANS

F01. In 2010 did you or a member of the household pay into a personal retirement plan or supplementary pension fund? Bear in mind that personal pensions (pension funds or retirement plans) pay the holder an income only when he/she becomes eligible for a state pension. Please also consider the transfer of your severance pay entitlement to a pension plan. **(N.B. Check consistency with answer to Question B13)ASS2**

- Yes 1
 - No 2 → **Question F16**

F02. How many pension funds or retirement plans did the household have in 2010?

No. of (supplementary) pensions |__| **NASS2[€]**

(Ask Questions F03 to F15 for each of the household's pension plans in 2010)	1 st pension	2 nd pension	3 rd pension	4 th pension	5 th pension
F03. Member (holder of pension plan) (N.B. Enter member number)→	ASS2C1 ...5[€] __	__	__	__	__
F04. What type of plan is it? ...(Read aloud)	ASS2G1 ... 5				
- group, but with employer's contribution	1	1	1	1	1
- group, but paid entirely by individual	2	2	2	2	2
- personal	3	3	3	3	3
- Don't know	4	4	4	4	4
- No answer	5	5	5	5	5
F05 Does your employer contribute to the pension plan?	ASS2CN1...5				
- Yes	1	1	1	1	1
- No	2	2	2	2	2
F06. (If "Yes " to Question F05) How much did the employer pay into the plan in 2010? CONTRAZ1-..5 .....	€|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|_| CONTRAZ11-51	€|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|_|	€|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|_|	€|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|_|	€|_|_|.|_|_|_|_|_|
- Don't know	1	1	1	1	1
- No answer.....	2	2	2	2	2
F07. (If "Group but paid by individual" to Question F04) . How did you join the plan?	ADESIONE1...5				
- Collectively	1	1	1	1	1
- Individually.....	2	2	2	2	2
- Don't know	3	3	3	3	3
- No answer.....	4	4	4	4	4

<p>F08. How is the pension fund invested? Please give the percentage going to each type of investment (the law allows investment to be divided into different sectors) (Read aloud)</p> <p>- Capital guaranteed fund COMPG1...5.....</p> <p>- Bond fund COMPO1...5.....</p> <p>- Mixed fund COMPB1...5.....</p> <p>- Equity fund COMP A1...5.....</p> <p>- Don't know.....</p> <p>- No answer.....</p>	<p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>COMP A11...51</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>_____ %</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
<p>F09. In what year were the first payments made into the plan? ASS2A1 ... 5.....</p>	<p>_____|_____|</p>	<p>_____|_____|</p>	<p>_____|_____|</p>	<p>_____|_____|</p>	<p>_____|_____|</p>
<p>F10. How much did the household pay into this pension plan in 2010?.....</p>	<p>€</p> <p>ASS2S1 ... 5€</p> <p>_____|_____|._____|_____|</p>	<p>€</p> <p>_____|_____|._____|_____|</p>	<p>€</p> <p>_____|_____|._____|_____|</p>	<p>€</p> <p>_____|_____|._____|_____|</p>	<p>€</p> <p>_____|_____|._____|_____|</p>
<p>F11. How much was the pension plan worth on 31 December 2010?</p> <p>In answering, consider the number of years you have been paying in and the annual amounts paid.....</p> <p>ASS2K1 ... 5€</p> <p>- Don't know.....</p> <p>- No answer.....</p>	<p>€</p> <p>_____|_____|._____|_____|</p> <p>ASS2K11 ... 51€</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>€</p> <p>_____|_____|._____|_____|</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>€</p> <p>_____|_____|._____|_____|</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>€</p> <p>_____|_____|._____|_____|</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>€</p> <p>_____|_____|._____|_____|</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
<p>F12. At what age will you begin to receive the income from the pension plan? ASS2R1 ... 5</p>	<p>_____|_____|</p>	<p>_____|_____|</p>	<p>_____|_____|</p>	<p>_____|_____|</p>	<p>_____|_____|</p>
<p>F13. Have you changed your supplementary pension plan in the last ten years (for a reason other than change in employers)?</p> <p>- Yes.....</p> <p>- No.....</p>	<p>VARPREV1...5</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>
<p>F14. (If "Yes" to Question F13) In what year?.....</p>	<p>ANVPREV1...5</p> <p>_____|_____|</p>	<p>_____|_____|</p>	<p>_____|_____|</p>	<p>_____|_____|</p>	<p>_____|_____|</p>
<p>F15. (If "Yes" to Question F13) What type of plan did you have before?</p> <p>- Group, employer contribution....</p> <p>- Group, individual payment.....</p> <p>- Personal plan</p> <p>- Don't know.....</p> <p>- No answer.....</p>	<p>PRECPREV1...5</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>

LIFE INSURANCE

F16. Did you or a member of the household have a life insurance policy in 2010? Include only policies that pay out an income: in the event of the policy-holder's death (straight life insurance), upon attainment of a specific age (life insurance with a savings component), or at an agreed term or in the event of the policy-holder's death (combination policy). Do not include insurance policies that provide a supplementary pension (individual pension plans).

- Yes..... 1

- No..... 2 →

Question F26 ASS1

F17. How many life insurance policies did the household have in 2010? |___| No. of life insurance policies **NASS1**

	1 st policy	2 nd policy	3 rd policy	4 th policy	5 th policy
<p><i>(Ask Questions F18 to F25 for each life insurance policy of the household in 2010)</i></p> <p>F18. Member insured (policy-holder) (Member number - Section A – Composition of the household)→</p>	<p>ASS1C1 ...5[€]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> _ </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> _ </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> _ </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> _ </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> _ </p>
<p>F19. In which year did the policy start? .....</p>	<p>|_|_|_|_|</p> <p>ASS1A1 ... 5</p>	<p>|_|_|_|_|</p>	<p>|_|_|_|_|</p>	<p>|_|_|_|_|</p>	<p>|_|_|_|_|</p>
<p>F20. How much did the household pay into each policy in 2010?</p>	<p>ASS1S1 ... 5[€]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">€</p> <p> _ _ . _ _ _ </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">€</p> <p> _ _ . _ _ _ </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">€</p> <p> _ _ . _ _ _ </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">€</p> <p> _ _ . _ _ _ </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">€</p> <p> _ _ . _ _ _ </p>
<p>F21. Does the policy envisage a payout on death (straight life insurance)?</p> <p>- Yes.....</p> <p>- No</p>	<p>ASS1M1 ... 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>
<p>F22. Does the policy envisage the payment of a lump sum or an income when the policy-holder reaches a certain age (savings component)?</p> <p>- Yes.....→ Ques.F23</p> <p>- No→ Ques. F25</p>	<p>ASS1V1 ... 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>
<p>F23. (If "Yes" to Ques. F22)</p> <p>How much was the policy worth on 31 December 2010? Consider the number of years you have been paying and the amount of the annual premium payments.</p> <p>- Don't know</p> <p>- No answer.....</p>	<p>ASS1K1 ... 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">€</p> <p>|_|_|_|_|_|_|</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>ASS1K11 ... 51</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">€</p> <p>|_|_|_|_|_|_|</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">€</p> <p>|_|_|_|_|_|_|</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">€</p> <p>|_|_|_|_|_|_|</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">€</p> <p>|_|_|_|_|_|_|</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>

F24. Is your insurance policy - With profits?	ASS1F1	ASS1F2	ASS1F3	ASS1F4	ASS1F5
	1	1	1	1	1
- Unit-linked or index-linked?.....	2	2	2	2	2
- A long-term health care policy?.....	3	3	3	3	3
- A capitalization operation?	4	4	4	4	4
- Other (specify).....	5	5	5	5	5
- Don't know	6	6	6	6	6
- No answer	7	7	7	7	7
F25. (If "Yes" to Question F21) What lump sum payout would the beneficiaries receive upon the policy-holder's death?	ASS1KA1 ... 5				
€		€	€	€	€
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
- Don't know	1	1	1	1	1
- No answer.....	2	2	2	2	2
	ASS1KA11 ... 51				

HEALTH INSURANCE (ACCIDENT AND ILLNESS)

F26. Did you or a member of the household pay premiums for private health and accident insurance policies in 2010? **ASS4**

- Yes 1
- No 2 → **Question F29**

F27. How many policies did the household have in 2010? |__| **NASS4**

(Interviewer, use one column for each policy)

	1 st policy	2 nd policy	3 rd policy	4 th policy	5 th policy
ASS4S1 ... 5 F28. How much did the household pay in premiums for the policy in 2010? .....	€|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|_|	€|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|_|	€|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|_|	€|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|_|	€|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|_|

Household insurance (excluding compulsory motor vehicle insurance)

F29. Did you or a member of the household pay premiums in 2010 on insurance for fire, theft, hail, liability, etc. (do not include compulsory motor vehicle insurance)? **ASS3**

- Yes 1
- No 2 → **END OF SECTION**

NASS31..NASS33

Motor vehicles

Land and houses

People

F30. How many policies do you
have for ?

|_|

|_|

|_|

F31. How much did the household spend overall on insurance policies in 2010? €|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|_| **ASS3S**

N.B.: Information to be provided by interviewer

In answering the questions in Section F, did the respondent consult documents (insurance or other)? **DOCSEZC**

- Yes 1
- No 2

Remarks: _____

*If year of H.H.'s birth is odd → 2nd round
Otherwise →*

THE INTERVIEW IS OVER. THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

→ N.B. Interviewer, before completing the interview fill in Section G.

Now I would like to ask you some general questions.

R2.1. Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust most people or that you can never be too careful in dealing with people? In answering, please give me a score from 1 to 10, where 1 means “You can never be too careful in dealing with people” and 10 means “You can trust most people”. The intermediate scores serve to graduate your judgment.

- **FIDGEN**

R2.2. Could you please indicate your degree of trust of the following groups (*Read the responses one at a time and code the answer*): **FID1...8**

- Your family.....
- Your friends
- Your neighbours
- Another resident of your region
- An Italian from a different region
- A foreigner from another European country (e.g., a Frenchman or a German).....
- A foreigner from outside the European Union (e.g. an Albanian or a North African)
- The banks

R2.3. Please consider the following statement (**SHOW CARD R2.3**): “It is always all right to keep money you have accidentally come into possession of even when it would be possible to return it to the rightful owner (say, if you find a wallet with the owner’s documents)”. How strongly do you agree, on a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 means “totally disagree” and 10 means “totally agree”? The intermediate scores serve to graduate your response.

SOCGEN

-

R2.4. In your upbringing, how much emphasis was placed on the following values? Please rate on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means “not important, no emphasis at all” and 10 means “very important, great emphasis” and the intermediate scores serve to graduate the response (*Interviewer: Read the phrases one at a time and code the answer*): **SOC1...6**

- Tolerance for different opinions, for the sexual and religious customs of others.....
- Obedience to parents and teachers
- Observance of the law
- Having a family/having children.....
- Success at work
- Being careful about trusting people.....

R2.5. In bringing up your children, how much emphasis do you place (or do you think should be placed) on the following values? As in the previous question, please rate on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means “not important, no emphasis at all” and 10 means “very important, great emphasis” and the intermediate scores serve to graduate the response (*Interviewer: Read the phrases one at a time and code the answer*): **EDUC1...6**

- Tolerance for different opinions, for the sexual and religious customs of others.....
- Obedience to parents and teachers
- Observance of the law
- Having a family/having children.....
- Success at work
- Being careful about trusting people.....

R2.6. In the last ten years have your or your household ever undertaken a legal suit (for problems with the condominium, say, or with neighbours, or for redressment of damages, for an inheritance)? **GIUSTIZI**

- Yes 1
- No 2

R2.7. Imagine you are in a dispute with the condominium or with your neighbours and that you are in the right, so that you have a good chance of winning a suit for damages. Considering the time and cost of civil justice in Italy, can you tell me how much the damages would have to amount to (in euros) for you to actually take legal action?

GIUSTIZ2

€ |_| | |_|_|_|_|_| . |_|_|_|_|_|

- Don't know 1 **NSGIUSTIZ2**
- No answer 2

R2.8. Considering all the aspects of your life, how happy would you say you are? Please score on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "extremely unhappy" and 10 "extremely happy," and the intermediate numbers serve to graduate the response. **HAPPY**

Extremely unhappy		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	Extremely happy
----------------------	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	----	-----------------

END OF 2ND ROUND

THE INTERVIEW IS OVER. THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.
➔ N.B. Interviewer, before completing the interview fill in Section G.

G. INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY THE INTERVIEWER

G1. Duration of interview (in minutes) |__|__|__| minutes **DURATA**

ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERVIEW

(Interviewer, rate the interview on a scale from 1 to 10, in which 1=lowest and 10=highest)

	Score in tenths: 1=lowest ☹ 10 = highest ☺
G2. How do you rate the <u>respondent's level of understanding</u> of the questions? COMPRENS	|__|__|/|_1_|_0_|
G3. How do you rate the <u>respondent's ability to speak Italian</u> ? ITA	|__|__|/|_1_|_0_|
G4. How do you rate the <u>reliability</u> of the information on <u>forms of saving and financial investment</u> provided by the respondent?	|__|__|/|_1_|_0_|
G4. How do you rate the <u>reliability</u> of the information on the <u>household's dwelling and other properties</u> provided by the respondent?	|__|__|/|_1_|_0_|
G6. How do you rate the <u>reliability</u> of the information on <u>income</u> provided by the respondent?	|__|__|/|_1_|_0_|
G7. How do you rate the general <u>atmosphere</u> in which the interview took place? KLIMA	|__|__|/|_1_|_0_|
G8. How <u>easy</u> do you think it was for the respondent to answer the questions? FACIL	|__|__|/|_1_|_0_|

(Interviewer, fill in all parts)



I declare that I personally put all the questions in this questionnaire to the head of the household.

Date: _____ Signed: _____

OCCUPATIONS

B0

QUESTIONNAIRE NO. |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|NQUEST

Member number: NORD	Member name:	Description of occupation: DESQUAL[€]
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

N.B. Fill in one annex for each member of the household. If the member concerned is absent, the annex may be completed with other members of the household who have knowledge of the facts.

Member number →	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NORD					
	H.H..1	2	3	4	5	6
Name →						

INTPER

Enter the reference number of the person answering	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
--	--------	---	---	---	---	---

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS RELATE TO PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(If more than one payroll job was performed in 2010, fill in a separate Annex B1 for each)

1. Please indicate

THE WORK IS YOUR: - main activity..... 1**ATTIVP**
 - secondary activity 2

YOU WORK: - full-time 1**PARTIME**
 - part-time 2

TYPE OF CONTRACT: - permanent 1**CONTRATT**
 - fixed-term..... 2
 - temporary 3

PERIOD OF WORK
 (including normal holiday periods): - all year 1**TUTTANNO**
 - part of the year 2 → How many months? |__|__| months **MESILAV**
 - occasionally 3

2. Do you work for a government department or public agency? This includes central government, social security institutes, roads agency, regional authorities, provincial authorities, town authorities, universities, hospitals and national parks. **It does not include** companies in which the government is a stakeholder, such as ENEL, the postal service and the national railways. **PUBBLICO**
 - Yes 1 → **Question 4**
 - No 2

3. Can you say how many people are permanently employed, in the whole of Italy, in the firm where you work? **DIMAZ**
 - 4 or fewer 1
 - from 5 to 15 2
 - from 16 to 19 3
 - from 20 to 49 4
 - from 50 to 99 5
 - from 100 to 499 6
 - 500 and over 7

4. How many hours did you work on average per week in 2010, including paid and unpaid overtime?
 - No. of hours |__|__| **ORETOT**

(CONT.)

5 Did you have any opportunity to do specifically paid overtime in 2010?

- Yes 1
- No.....2 → **Question 7 PSTR**

6 How many hours of paid overtime did you work on average per week in 2010?

- average hours of overtime per week |__|__| **ORESTRA**

(SHOW CARD 7- Annex B1)

7. Can you calculate your total earnings in 2010 as a payroll employee, net of tax and social security contributions? Do not include any severance pay, withholding tax, social security contributions or luncheon vouchers. Please include all the items listed below when you make your calculations:

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 allowances
4. other items (family allowances, productivity bonuses, sales commissions, etc.)

Total net earned income in 2010 € |__|,|__|__|,|__|__| **YLM**

8. Did you receive any fringe benefits in 2010 in the form of luncheon vouchers, paid trips, company cars, etc. (excluding housing)?

- Yes 1 **INTEG**
- No.....2 → **Question 10**

(If "Yes")

9. How much did these benefits amount to in 2010? What value can you put on them in money terms?

€ |__|__|,|__|__| **YLN**

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

Only if present

10. You said you work an average of ...**(read answer to Question 4)** hours a week. Suppose you could choose whatever number of hours you wanted to work, and that if you worked half as many hours a week you would earn half your current salary, and if you worked twice as much you would earn twice your salary. How many hours a week would you choose to work?

- no. hours |__|__| **OREDES**

Remarks:

MEMBERS OF A PROFESSION, INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEURS, SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS, WORKERS ON ATYPICAL CONTRACTS (COLLABORATION, OCCASIONAL AND PROJECT CONTRACTS, ETC.) **B2**
 QUESTIONNAIRE NO. | | | | | | | | | **INQUEST**

N.B. Fill in one annex for each member of the household. If the member concerned is absent, the annex may be completed with other members of the household who have knowledge of the facts.

Member number →	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NORD					
	H.H..1	2	3	4	5	6
Name →						

INTPER

Enter the reference number of the person answering	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS RELATE TO THE WORK OF MEMBERS OF A PROFESSION, INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEURS, SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS AND WORKERS ON ATYPICAL CONTRACTS (COLLABORATION, OCCASIONAL AND PROJECT CONTRACTS, ETC.)

(If more than one self-employment position was held in 2010, fill in a separate Annex B2 for each)

- The work is your: - main activity1
 - secondary activity2 **ATTIVP**
- You worked (including normal holiday periods):
 - all year1 **TUTTANNO**
 - part of the year2 → How many months? | | | | months
 - occasionally3 **MESILAV**
- You are: **PROF**
 - member of a profession 1
 - individual entrepreneur 2
 - self-employed worker 3
 - atypical worker (collaboration, occasional, or project contract, etc.) 4 → **Question 6**
- How many workers are there in the firm, including owner(s).? | | | | **NUMADD**
 - of which, payroll staff: | | | | **NUMDIP**
- What share does the household own? | | | | | % **QUOPRO**

If atypical worker (collaboration, occasional or project contract, etc.), otherwise go to Question 8

- Do you decide where you work or do you have to work in the firm's or client's premises?
 - I choose where I work 1 **DOVELAV**
 - I have to work in the firm's/client's premises 2
 - no answer 3
- Do you choose the hours you work or do you have to stick to the firm's or client's working hours?
 - I choose what hours I work 1 **ORARIO**
 - I have to stick to the firm's/client's working hours 2
 - no answer 3

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

- How many hours did you work on average per week in 2010?
 - no. of hours | | | | | **ORETOT**
- What were your gross earnings from work in 2010?
 € | | | | | | | | | **FATLOR**

N.B.! For the rest of the questions in this annex, refer ONLY to the household's ownership share!

(SHOW CARD 10 – Annex B2)

- What were your earnings in 2010, net of all expenses, taxes and contributions paid?
Interviewer, if the respondent has difficulty answering, calculate earnings as follows:

INCOME (see answer to Question 9) a. receipts from the sale of goods and services net of VAT b. other receipts
less
EXPENSES a. <u>ordinary maintenance</u> b. purchases of <u>raw materials</u> or goods c. <u>employee compensation</u> , including social security contributions d. current expenses e. <u>rent of premises</u> , if any f. <u>taxes</u> and <u>social security contributions</u> g. <u>other expenditure</u> (interest payments, leasing instalments, depreciation/provisions)
equals
Net employment income in 2010. Interviewer: for loss, place a minus sign (-) before the amount |_|_| € |_|_|, |_|_|, |_|_| | YM

11. Let us now examine any debts contracted in order to carry out your business. If you exclude debts contracted for the purchase of goods destined for household use, did you have financial debts in respect of investment, buildings and land on 31 December 2010? ... **DEBCR1 ... 5**

	Yes	No	No. DEBTs
	DEBATT1		NDEBATT1...2[€]
	...2[€]		
- Medium and long-term DEBTs (over 18 months) for business investments (machinery, buildings, land)?	1	2	(If "Yes") → |_|_|
- Short-term DEBTs (less than 18 months) with banks or financial companies?	1	2	(If "Yes") → |_|_|

N.B.: Fill in one column of Annex D2 (section "Debts for business activity") after completing Question 11.

12. Did you have any outstanding trade debts or credits at 31-12-2010?
(If "yes") What was the amount of the residual debt/credit at 31-12-2010?

	Yes	No	AT 31-12-2010
	DEBCOM	CREDCOM	TDEBCOM TCREDCOM
- Trade debts (suppliers)?	1	2	(If "Yes") → € |_|_|. |_|_|. |_|_|
- Trade credits (customers)?	1	2	(If "Yes") → € |_|_|. |_|_|. |_|_|

(Only if there is at least one payroll employee, see Question 4)

13. When a payroll employee ceases employment, the firm has to give severance pay. How much did your total liability to all employees for severance pay amount to at the end of 2010 (*TFR* fund)? **TFR**
€ |_|_|, |_|_|, |_|_|

14. Does your firm own land or buildings for use in the business?
- Yes..... 1 → **Interviewer, bear this answer in mind when completing Annex D1 IMMOB**
- No 2

15. How much do you think your business would be worth if you wished to stop working and sell it? Include any equipment used, stocks and goodwill but exclude the value of buildings and land and any debts.
€ |_|_|, |_|_|, |_|_| **VALAZ**

Remarks: _____

END OF ANNEX

EMPLOYEES FAMILY BUSINESS**(only 1 annex for all household members)**

QUESTIONNAIRE No. |_____|NQUEST

B3**INTPER**

Enter the reference number of the person answering	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO FAMILY BUSINESSES

INFORMATION ON ALL THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING IN THE FAMILY BUSINESS

(Enter the member reference numbers from Section A - Composition of the household)

Member number → IND1... 6				
Name (write in full) →				
1. The work is your: ATTIVP1 ... 6 - main activity..... - secondary activity.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
2. Number of months worked in 2010 (including normal holiday periods): MESILAV1 ... 6	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
3. How many hours did you work on average per week in 2010? ORETOT1 ... 6	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|

4. Number of workers, including owner(s)

- |_|_|_| NUMADD
- of which, payroll staff:
- |_|_|_| NUMDIP

5. What share of the business is owned by the household?

- |_|_|_| % QUOPRO

6. What type of firm is the family business? FORGIU

- SRL1
- SPA2
- SAA3
- SCRL.....4
- SCRI.....5
- SAS6
- SNC.....7
- Sole proprietorship8
- Informal or de facto partnership9

N.B. For the next questions refer ONLY to the share owned by the household

7. What were the gross earnings from the business in 2010?

€|_|_|,|_|_|,|_|_| FATLOR

(CONT.)

(SHOW CARD 8 – Annex B3)

8. What were your earnings in 2010, net of all expenses, taxes and contributions paid?

Interviewer, if the respondent has difficulty answering, calculate earnings as follows:

INCOME (see answer to Question 7) a. receipts from the sale of goods and services net of VAT b. other receipts
less
EXPENSES a. <u>ordinary maintenance</u> b. purchases of <u>raw materials</u> or goods c. <u>employee</u> compensation, including social security contributions d. current expenses e. <u>rent of premises</u> , if any f. <u>taxes</u> and <u>social security contributions</u> g. <u>other expenditure</u> (interest payments, leasing instalments, depreciation/provisions)
equals
Net earnings from your work in 2010. Interviewer, for a loss place a minus sign (-) before the amount | | € | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YM

9. Let us now examine any debts contracted in order to carry out your business. If you exclude debts contracted for the purchase of goods destined for household use, did you have financial debts in respect of investment, buildings and land on 31 December 2010? ... **DEBCR1 ... 5**

	Yes	No	No. DEBTs
	DEBATT1		NDEBATT1...2[€]
	...2 [€]		
- Medium and long-term DEBTs (over 18 months) for business investments (machinery, buildings, land)?	1	2	(If "Yes") → | | |
- Short-term DEBTs (less than 18 months) with banks or financial companies?	1	2	(If "Yes") → | | |

N.B.: Fill in one column of Annex D2 (section "Debts for business activity") after completing Question 9.

10. Did you have any outstanding trade debts or credits at 31-12-2010?
 (If "yes") What was the amount of the residual debt/credit at 31-12-2010?

	Yes	No	AT 31-12-2010
	DEBCOM	CREDCOM	TDEBCOM TCREDCOM
- Trade debts (suppliers)?	1	2	(If "Yes") → € | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
- Trade credits (customers)?	1	2	(If "Yes") → € | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(Only if there is at least one payroll employee)

11. When a payroll employee ceases employment, the firm has to give severance pay. How much did your total liability to all employees for severance pay amount to at the end of 2010 (TFR fund)? **TFR**
 € | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

12. Does your firm own land or buildings for use in the business?
 - Yes..... 1 → **Interviewer, bear this answer in mind when completing Annex D1 IMMOB**
 - No 2

13. How much do you think your business would be worth if you wished to stop working and sell it? Include any equipment used, stocks and goodwill but exclude the value of buildings and land and any debts.
 € | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **VALAZ**

Remarks: _____

END OF ANNEX

N.B. Fill in one annex for each member of the household. If the member concerned is absent, the annex may be completed with other members of the household who have knowledge of the facts.

Member number →	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NORD					
	H.H..1	2	3	4	5	6
Name →						

INTPER

Enter the reference number of the person answering	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
--	--------	---	---	---	---	---

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO THE ACTIVITY OF WORKING SHAREHOLDERS/PARTNERS

N.B. If a member of the household is working shareholder/partner in 2 or more businesses, fill in a separate Annex B4 for each

1. The work is your: **ATTIVP**

- main activity 1
- secondary activity 2

2. Period of work (including normal holiday periods):

- all year..... 1 **TUTTANNO**
- part of the year 2 → Number of months? |__|__| months **MESILAV**
- occasional 3

3. Number of workers in the firm:

- |__|__|__| **NUMADD**
- of which, payroll staff:
- |__|__|__| **NUMDIP**

4. What type of firm is the business? **FORGIU**

- SRL 1
- SPA 2
- SAA 3
- SCRL..... 4
- SCRI..... 5
- SAS 6
- SNC..... 7
- Informal or de facto partnership 8

5. How many hours did you work on average per week in 2010?

- no. of hours |__|__| **ORETOT**

(CONT.)

6. How much did you receive, net of tax, in 2010 as fixed compensation for your work in the firm?
(did not receive any fixed compensation in 2010 = 0) € |__|,|__|__|,|__|__| **COMPFISS**
7. How much did you personally receive in distributed profits, net of tax, in 2010?
(no profits were distributed in 2010 = 0) € |__|,|__|__|,|__|__| **DIVIDUT**
8. What percentage of the business do you own?
- |__|__|__| % **QUOPRO**
9. What was the market value of the firm (your share only) on 31 December 2010?
€ |__|__,|__|__|,|__|__| **PARTECIP**

Remarks:

END OF ANNEX

PENSIONERS

QUESTIONNAIRE No. |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_| **NQUEST**

B5

N.B. Fill in one annex for each member of the household. If the member concerned is absent, the annex may be completed with other members of the household who have knowledge of the facts.

Member number →	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NORD					
	H.H..1	2	3	4	5	6
Name →						

INTER

Enter the reference number of the person answering	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6

N.B. If the respondent receives more than one pension, fill in one column for each pension. If the respondent 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 2010. Which body paid your pension?				
- INPS	ENTEPEN	1	1	1
	1			
- INPDAP (former social security bodies run by the Treasury).....	2	2	2	2
- State	3	3	3	3
- INAIL	4	4	4	4
- Private Italian provider (pension fund, insurance company)	5	5	5	5
- Foreign provider.....	6	6	6	6
- Other (please specify):				
2. What type of pension did you receive?	TIOPEN			
- retirement pension	1	1	1	1
- state (welfare)	2	2	2	2
- disability/infirmity (social security)	3	3	3	3
- disability (welfare)	4	4	4	4
- survivor's	5	5	5	5
- war.....	6	6	6	6
- supplementary pension (voluntary contributions)	7	7	7	7
- other (please specify)				
3. In what year did you start receiving the pension?	DECOR	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|
	_ _ _			
4. How much did you receive in pension benefits net of tax <u>per month</u> in 2010?.....	TPENS			
	€	€	€	€
	_ _ , _ _	_ _ , _ _	_ _ , _ _	_ _ , _ _
5. For how many months? MESIPEN	Months |_|_|	Months |_|_|	Months |_|_|	Months |_|_|
6. Did you receive any pension arrears in addition to ordinary payments in 2010?	ARRET			
- Yes	1	1	1	1
- No	2	2	2	2
7. (If "Yes") TARRET How much did these arrears amount to?	€	€	€	€
	_ _ , _ _	_ _ , _ _	_ _ , _ _	_ _ , _ _
(If the respondent received a RETIREMENT PENSION):				
8. Thinking back to when you began to receive your pension, what percentage of your <u>last wage</u> (for self-employed, average monthly earnings) did your <u>first</u> monthly pension payment represent)?	QUOTAPE			
	_ _ _ %	_ _ _ %	_ _ _ %	_ _ _ %

Remarks:

END OF ANNEX

OTHER INCOME, SUCH AS SCHOLARSHIPS, ALIMONY, ETC. ...
B6

 QUESTIONNAIRE No. |__|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_| **NQUEST**

N.B. Fill in one annex for each member of the household. If the member concerned is absent, the annex may be completed with other members of the household who have knowledge of the facts.

Member number →	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NORD					
	H.H..1	2	3	4	5	6
Name →						

INTPER

Enter the reference number of the person answering	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CONCERN OTHER INCOME, SUCH AS SCHOLARSHIPS, ALIMONY, ETC.

(SHOW CARD 1 – Annex B6)

1. In 2010 did you personally receive other income. Of what type? *(Read aloud) (Interviewer, check the answers to Question B19a-b-c)*

2. What was the amount of this income in 2010?

“Yes” to Question B19a:

	Yes	No		Amount
a1. redundancy benefits (CIG) CASD...CASV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|_|,|_|_|_|
a2. mobility benefits (mobilità) MOBD...MOBV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|_|,|_|_|_|
a3. unemployment benefits (special, ordinary) DISD...DISV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|_|,|_|_|_|
a4. severance pay (including advances) LIQD...LIV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|

“Yes” to Question B19b:

Income support (e.g. disabled person carers’ allowance, maintenance, guaranteed minimum income, food allowance, etc.)	Yes	No		Amount
b1. from central government agencies ACED...ACEV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|_|,|_|_|_|
b2. from regional government agencies ARED...AREV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|_|,|_|_|_|
b3. from provincial government agencies APRD...APRV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|_|,|_|_|_|
b4. from municipal government agencies ACOD...ACOV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|_|,|_|_|_|
b5. from local healthcare offices (for treatment, etc.) AUSD...AUSV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|_|,|_|_|_|
b6. from other local government bodies AELD...AELV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|_|,|_|_|_|
b7. from private welfare organisations AIPD...AIPV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|_|,|_|_|_|

“Yes” to Question B19c:

	Yes	No		Amount
c1. scholarship BORSAD..BORSAV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|_|,|_|_|_|
c2a. REGULAR gifts or cash (e.g. expenses, rent, monthly allowance, etc.) from relatives or friends outside household RRD..RRV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
c2b. OCCASIONAL gifts or cash (e.g. wedding, graduation, special occasions) from relatives or friends outside household ROD..ROV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
c3. alimony ALIMD..ALIMV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
c4. other income ALTRED..ALTREV	1	2	(If “Yes”)→ €	|_|_|,|_|_|_|

Remarks:

END OF ANNEX

PROPERTY OWNED AT THE END OF 2010

D1

(Dwellings other than the principal residence, buildings, agricultural and non-agricultural land)

QUESTIONNAIRE No. |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_| **NQUEST**

THE NEXT QUESTIONS CONCERN ANY PROPERTY OWNED ON 31 DECEMBER 2010

N.B. *If the household owns more than one property, fill in one column for each.
If the household owns more than 3 properties, fill in another Annex D1*

PROPERTY	First property	Second property	Third property
1. Type of property	TIPOIMM		
- other dwellings (<u>not including</u> where the household lives)	1	1	1
- offices	2	2	2
- sheds/warehouses	3	3	3
- shops	4	4	4
- workshops/laboratories	5	5	5
- carports, garages, cellars	6	6	6
- agricultural land (with or without buildings)	7	7	7
- non-agricultural land (with or without buildings)	8	8	8
2. What share does the household own? .....	|_|_|_|% QUOPRO	|_|_|_|%	|_|_|_|%
3. Which members of the household own the property? (Interviewer, use the member reference number from Section A – Composition of the household) Owner(s) (Member number) ..... →	|_|_|_| |_|_|_|	|_|_|_| |_|_|_|	|_|_|_| |_|_|_|
Questions 4, 5 and 6 ONLY REFER TO DWELLINGS AND OTHER BUILDINGS	PRO1 ... 9		
4. In what year did you acquire the property ?	|_|_|_|_| ANPOSS	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|
5. <u>surface area in square metres</u> .....	|_|_|_|_| m ² SUPAB	|_|_|_|_| m ²	|_|_|_|_| m ²
6. <u>year of construction</u> .....	|_|_|_|_| ANCOSTR	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|
LAND ONLY			
7. <u>surface area in hectares</u> (land only) <i>(1 hectare = 10,000 square metres)</i>	|_|_|_|_| hectares SUPTTE	|_|_|_|_| hectares	|_|_|_|_| hectares
7a. <u>surface area in square metres</u> (if less than 1 hectare) .....	|_|_|_|_| m ² SUPTM	|_|_|_|_| m ²	|_|_|_|_| m ²
ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (SHOW CARD 8 Annex D1)	USOIMM		
8. What was the main use of the property in 2010?			
- own holiday home	01	01	01
- own use for self-employment, professional work, sole proprietorship or family business	02	02	02
- other use by household	03	03	03
- let all year to individual/household	04	04	04
- let all year to firm/organisation/club	05	05	05
- let part of year to individual/household	06	06	06
- let part of year to firm/organisation/club	07	07	07
- unoccupied	08	08	08
- cultivated by respondent for own consumption	09	09	09
- cultivated as a business activity	10	10	10
- uncultivated land	11	11	11
- sharecropping	12	12	12
- usufruct	13	13	13
- used free of charge	14	14	14
- other (<i>please specify</i>):			

(CONT.)

PROPERTY (do not change order)	First property	Second property	Third property
9. How much do you think the property could be sold for if it were unoccupied? - total amount	VALABIT € |_|_|_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|	€ |_|_|_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|	€ |_|_|_|,|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
10. Did you let the property in 2010? N.B. Include also any property rented for part of the year only (e.g. holiday homes) or rented in part (e.g. 1 or 2 rooms only) - Yes - No → Question 12 (If "Yes" to Question 10):	AFFITTO 1 2	1 2	1 2
11. How much did the household receive in rent in 2010? - total amount in 2010 → Go to Question 13 (If "No" to Question 10):	AFFEFF € |_|_|_|,|_|_|_|	€ |_|_|_|,|_|_|_|	€ |_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
12. If you wanted to let the property, what <u>annual rental</u> could the household obtain? - total amount in the year	AFFIMP € |_|_|_|,|_|_|_|	€ |_|_|_|,|_|_|_|	€ |_|_|_|,|_|_|_|
ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 13. How did you acquire the property? - purchased from a private individual.. - purchased from other (firm, pension fund, etc.) - inherited - part purchased, part inherited - received as a gift - built by household - other (please specify)	POSS 1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
14. Is the property located in this region? - Yes → End of Annex - No	IMMDOVE 1 2	1 2	1 2
15. (If "No") Where is it located? Enter region code from table below.	|_|_| IMMREG	|_|_|	|_|_|
If the property is located abroad show card A03b and enter country code	|_|_|_| IMMEST	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|

Piedmont.....	1	Friuli – Venezia Giulia ..	6	Marche	11	Puglia.....	16
Val d'Aosta.....	2	Liguria.....	7	Lazio.....	12	Basilicata.....	17
Lombardy.....	3	Emilia – Romagna.....	8	Abruzzo.....	13	Calabria.....	18
Trentino - Alto Adige ..	4	Tuscany.....	9	Molise.....	14	Sicily.....	19
Veneto.....	5	Umbria.....	10	Campania.....	15	Sardinia.....	20

Remarks:

END OF ANNEX

LOANS

D2

QUESTIONNAIRE NO. |___|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_| NQUEST

LOANS FOR PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE

This section will be about loans/mortgages taken out to purchase or renovate your principal residence.

N.B.: If the household has more than THREE MORTGAGES for the principal residence, use another Annex D2

	First mortgage/loan	Second mortgage/loan	Third mortgage/loan
1. Did you take this mortgage/loan for the purchase or for the renovation of your residence? - Purchase - Renovation - Don't know/Don't remember	DEBM11[€] 1 2 3	DEBM12[€] 1 2 3	DEBM13[€] 1 2 3
2. Did the loan serve to refinance one or more previous loans? - Yes - No - Don't know	DEBRF11[€] 1 2 3	DEBRF12[€] 1 2 3	DEBRF13[€] 1 2 3
3. What was the amount outstanding of debt on 31 December 2010 (How much would you have had to repay to extinguish the mortgage)?.....	TDEBITA11[€] € _ _ . _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	TDEBITA12[€] € _ _ . _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	TDEBITA13[€] € _ _ . _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
4. What was the cost of mortgage repayments in 2010, both principal and interest?	TMUTUOAB11[€] € _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	TMUTUOAB12[€] € _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	TMUTUOAB13[€] € _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
5. What was the initial amount of the mortgage? (For refinancing, refer to the time of the latest refinancing).....	MUTUOIN11[€] € _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	MUTUOIN12[€] € _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	MUTUOIN13[€] € _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6. In what year was the mortgage obtained? (For refinancing, refer to the time of the latest refinancing).....	ANMUTUO11[€] _ _ _ _	ANMUTUO12[€] _ _ _ _	ANMUTUO13[€] _ _ _ _
7. What was the original total duration of the mortgage (in years)? (For refinancing, refer to the time of the latest refinancing)	MUTUODU11[€] _ _ _ anni	MUTUODU12[€] _ _ _ anni	MUTUODU13[€] _ _ _ anni
8. Is the interest rate fixed, floating or zero? - Fixed - Floating - Zero - Don't know/Don't remember	TIPOTAX11[€] 1 2 3 4	TIPOTAX12[€] 1 2 3 4	TIPOTAX13[€] 1 2 3 4
9. (If "fixed" or "floating" rate) What is the interest rate? (in 2010) - fixed rate - floating rate (annual average)..... - Don't know/Don't remember.....	TAXFIS11[€] TAXVAR11[€] _ _ _ _ _ _ _ % _ _ _ _ _ _ _ %	TAXFIS12[€] TAXVAR12[€] _ _ _ _ _ _ _ % _ _ _ _ _ _ _ %	TAXFIS13[€] TAXVAR13[€] _ _ _ _ _ _ _ % _ _ _ _ _ _ _ %
10. What properties were pledged as collateral to guarantee the loan? - Principal residence - Other properties - No collateral - Don't know/Don't remember	DEBGAR111_1..4[€] 1 2 3 4	DEBGAR121_1..4[€] 1 2 3 4	DEBGAR131_1..4[€] 1 2 3 4
11. (if "No collateral") Is this loan a personal loan or a loan for pledge of "fifth of salary"? - Personal loan - Fifth of salary.....	DEBPERS11 1 2	DEBPERS12 1 2	DEBPERS13 1 2

(Interviewer! Refinancing a debt means paying off the existing liability by taking out a new loan for the same amount, or more if the debtor needs additional money. By refinancing, the debtor ordinarily obtains better terms, such as a lower interest rate or a longer repayment period.

Remarks:

END OF ANNEX

LOANS**D2**QUESTIONNAIRE NO. | | | | | | | | | | **NQUEST****LOANS FOR OTHER PROPERTIES**

This section will be about mortgages/loans for the purchase or renovation of properties other than your household's principal residence (not counting those used for business purposes)

N.B.: If the household has more than THREE MORTGAGES/LOANS for properties other than the principal residence, use another Annex D2

	First mortgage/loan	Second mortgage/loan	Third mortgage/loan
1. Did you take this mortgage/loan for the purchase or for the renovation of the property? - Purchase..... - Renovation..... - Don't know/Don't remember	DEBM21[€] 1 2 3	DEBM22[€] 1 2 3	DEBM23[€] 1 2 3
2. Did the loan serve to refinance one or more previous loans? - Yes..... - No	DEBRF21[€] 1 2 3	DEBRF22[€] 1 2 3	DEBRF23[€] 1 2 3
3. What was the amount outstanding of debt on 31 December 2010 (How much would you have had to repay to extinguish the mortgage)?	TDEBITA21[€] € . .	TDEBITA22[€] € . .	TDEBITA23[€] € . .
4. What was the cost of mortgage repayments in 2010, both principal and interest?.....	TMUTUOAB21[€] € . .	TMUTUOAB22[€] € . .	TMUTUOAB23[€] € . .
5. What was the initial amount of the mortgage? (For refinancing, refer to the time of the latest refinancing)	MUTUOIN21[€] € . .	MUTUOIN22[€] € . .	MUTUOIN23[€] € . .
6. In what year was the mortgage obtained? (For refinancing, refer to the time of the latest refinancing)	ANMUTUO21[€] 	ANMUTUO22[€] 	ANMUTUO23[€]
7. What was the original total duration of the mortgage (in years)? (For refinancing, refer to the time of the latest refinancing).....	MUTUODU21[€] anni TIPOTAX21[€]	MUTUODU22[€] anni TIPOTAX22[€]	MUTUODU23[€] anni TIPOTAX23[€]
8. Is the interest rate fixed, floating or zero? - Fixed	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
9. (If "fixed" or "floating rate") What is the interest rate? (in 2010) - fixed rate..... - floating rate (annual average)	TAXFIS21[€] TAXVAR21[€] . % . %	TAXFIS22[€] TAXVAR22[€] . % . %	TAXFIS23[€] TAXVAR23[€] . % . %
10. What properties were pledged as collateral to guarantee the mortgage? - Principal residence	DEBGAR211_1..4[€] 1 2 3 4	DEBGAR221_1..4[€] 1 2 3 4	DEBGAR231_1..4[€] 1 2 3 4
11. (if "No collateral") Is this loan a personal loan or a loan for pledge of "fifth of salary"? - Personal loan..... - Fifth of salary	DEBPERS21 1 2	DEBPERS22 1 2	DEBPERS23 1 2

(Interviewer! Refinancing a debt means paying off the existing liability by taking out a new loan for the same amount, or more if the debtor needs additional money. By refinancing, the debtor ordinarily obtains better terms, such as a lower interest rate or a longer repayment period.

Remarks:

END OF ANNEX

LOANS FOR OTHER HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

This section will be about loans for household needs other than property purchase or renovation.

N.B.: If the household has more than THREE LOANS for other household needs, use another Annex D2

	First loan	Second loan	Third loan
1. Do you have outstanding loans for...	DEBM31[€]	DEBM32[€]	DEBM33[€]
... purchase of motor vehicles (car, motorcycle, etc.).	1	1	1
... purchase of furniture, appliances, etc.	2	2	2
... non-durable goods (vacations, etc.).....	3	3	3
... other purchases or daily expenses	4	4	4
2. What was the amount outstanding of debt on 31 December 2010 (How much would you have had to repay to extinguish the debt)?	TDEBITA31[€]	TDEBITA32[€]	TDEBITA33[€]
	€ . .	€ . .	€ . .
3. What was the cost of the loan repayment instalments in 2010, both principal and interest?	TMUTUOAB31[€]	TMUTUOAB32[€]	TMUTUOAB33[€]
	€ . .	€ . .	€ . .
4. What was the initial amount of the loan?	MUTUOIN31[€]	MUTUOIN32[€]	MUTUOIN33[€]
	€ . .	€ . .	€ . .
5. What was the original total duration of the loan (in years)?	MUTUODU31[€]	MUTUODU32[€]	MUTUODU33[€]
	| | | | anni	| | | | anni	| | | | anni
6. Do you remember the interest rate, including all expenses (the annual percentage rate of charge)?	TAEG1[€]	TAEG2[€]	TAEG3[€]
- Yes, the rate is .....	| | | | . | | | | %	| | | | . | | | | %	| | | | . | | | | %
- Don't know/Don't remember.....	1TAEG11[€]	1TAEG12[€]	1TAEG13[€]
7. What goods were pledged as collateral to guarantee the loan?	DEBGAR311_1.5[€]	DEBGAR321_1.5[€]	DEBGAR331_1.5[€]
- The good purchased.....	1	1	1
- Principal residence	2	2	2
- Other properties.....	3	3	3
- No collateral.....	4	4	4
- Don't know/Don't remember	5	5	5
8. (if "No collateral") Is this loan a personal loan or a loan for pledge of "fifth of salary"?	DEBPERS31	DEBPERS32	DEBPERS33
- Personal loan.....	1	1	1
- Fifth of salary	2	2	2
9. Did the loan serve to refinance one or more previous loans?	DEBRF31[€]	DEBRF32[€]	DEBRF33[€]
- Yes.....	1	1	1
- No	2	2	2
- Don't know	3	3	3

Remarks:

END OF ANNEX

LOANS FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

This section will be about mortgages/loans contracted for purposes connected with your business activity.

N.B.: If the household has more than THREE MORTGAGES/LOANS for business purposes, use another Annex D2

	First loan	Second loan	Third loan
1. Does your household have Medium and long-term DEBTS (over 18 months) for business investments (machinery, buildings, land)?	DEBM41F/I €	DEBM42F/I €	DEBM43F/I €
1	1	1	1
... Short-term DEBTS (less than 18 months) with banks or financial companies?	2	2	2
2. What was the amount outstanding of debt on 31 December 2010 (How much would you have had to repay to extinguish the debt)?	TDEBITA41F/I € € |.|.|.|.|.|.|.|.|.	TDEBITA42F/I € € |.|.|.|.|.|.|.|.|.	TDEBITA43F/I € € |.|.|.|.|.|.|.|.|.
3. What was the cost of the loan repayment instalments in 2010, both principal and interest?	TMUTUOAB41F/I € € |.|.|.|.|.|.|.	TMUTUOAB42F/I € € |.|.|.|.|.|.|.	TMUTUOAB43F/I € € |.|.|.|.|.|.|.
4. What was the initial amount of the loan?	MUTUOIN41F/I € € |.|.|.|.|.|.|.|.|.	MUTUOIN42F/I € € |.|.|.|.|.|.|.|.|.	MUTUOIN43F/I € € |.|.|.|.|.|.|.|.|.
5. In what year was the loan taken out?	ANMUTUO41F/I € | | | | |	ANMUTUO42F/I € | | | | |	ANMUTUO43F/I € | | | | |
6. (if "medium or long-term debt") What is the total duration of the loan (in years)?	MUTUODU41F/I € | | | | | anni	MUTUODU42F/I € | | | | | anni	MUTUODU43F/I € | | | | | anni
7. Do you remember the interest rate? - Yes, the rate is	TAXDEB1F/I € | | | | | %	TAXDEB2F/I € | | | | | %	TAXDEB3F/I € | | | | | %
- Don't know/Don't remember.....	1TAXDEB11F/I €	1TAXDEB12F/I €	1TAXDEB13F/I €
7. What goods were pledged as collateral to guarantee the loan? - Principal residence	DEBGAR411F/I_1..4 €	DEBGAR421F/I_1..4 €	DEBGAR431F/I_1..4 €
- Other properties.....	1	1	1
- Other goods.....	2	2	2
- No collateral.....	3	3	3
- No collateral.....	4	4	4
9. Did the loan serve to refinance one or more previous loans?	DEBRF41F/I €	DEBRF42F/I €	DEBRF43F/I €
- Yes.....	1	1	1
- No	2	2	2
- Don't know	3	3	3
- Don't know/Don't remember.....	5	5	5

(Interviewer! Refinancing a debt means paying off the existing liability by taking out a new loan for the same amount, or more if the debtor needs additional money. By refinancing, the debtor ordinarily obtains better terms, such as a lower interest rate or a longer repayment period.

VARIABLES ENDING WITH THE LETTER F, SUCH AS DEBM41F, REFERS TO DEBTS RELATING ANNEX B3, WHILE THOSE ENDING WITH I, SUCH AS DEBM41I, REFERS TO DEBTS RELATING ANNEX B2.

Remarks:

GENERAL INFORMATION

- I - Unless indicated otherwise, figures have been computed by the Bank of Italy.
- II - Symbols and Conventions:
- the phenomenon in question does not occur;
 - the phenomenon occurs but its value is not known;
 - .. the value is known but is nil or less than half the final digit shown.
- Figures in parentheses in roman type () are provisional, those in parentheses in italics () are estimated.
- III - The tables are identified both by a number and by an alphanumeric code that defines the content of the table in the database in the electronic archive in which information to be released to the public is held. A similar code identifies the different aggregates shown in each table.
- IV - The methodological notes in the last part of the Supplement are identified by electronic codes that refer to the tables and, within each table, to the individual aggregates. Notes that refer to a single observation are also identified by the date of that observation.

SUPPLEMENTS TO THE STATISTICAL BULLETIN

Monetary Financial Institutions: Banks and Money Market Funds (monthly)

The Financial Market (monthly)

The Public Finances, borrowing requirement and debt (monthly)

Balance of Payments (monthly)

Monetary and Credit Aggregates of the Euro Area: the Italian Components (monthly)

Financial Accounts (quarterly)

Payment System (half yearly)

Public Finance Statistics in the European Union (annual)

Local Government Debt (annual)

Household Wealth in Italy (annual)

Sample Surveys (irregular)

Methodological Notes (irregular)

All the supplements are available on the Bank of Italy's site (www.bancaditalia.it).

Requests for clarifications concerning data contained in this publication can be sent by e-mail to statistiche@bancaditalia.it

