# SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND WEALTH 2020 

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## 1. Introduction

The Survey on Household Income and Wealth (SHIW) covers 6,239 households composed of 15,198 individuals. The number of households interviewed in previous surveys (panel households) is 2,986.

Panel households have the same questionnaire number (NQUEST) as the previous surveys.

In order to improve sample representativeness of some population groups, in the 2020 survey the traditional sampling design in use since the 1989 edition was partly amended. The new design improves the quality of the estimators produced for economic analysis, but it makes comparison with previous waves more difficult. In order to overcome this limitation, two different weighting schemes were devised: one to be used for cross-section analysis, which includes the PESOFIT (sampling weight) and PESOFIT2 (population weight) variables in the CARCOM20 annual database and, for calculating sample variance, the PWTx variables in the PESIJACK20 database ${ }^{1}$; one to be used for the purposes of historical comparison, which includes the PESO (sampling weight) and PESOPOP (population weight) variables in the PESO ${ }^{2}$ historical database and, for calculating sample variance, PWTx variables in the PESIJACK file from the historical database, version 11.1.

Using sampling weights is recommended to obtain unbiased estimates ${ }^{3}$.
The datasets are periodically revised; users are advised to use the latest available version.

## 2. Data format

All the data are available in three different formats: ASCII, SAS and STATA (version 7 and above) formats. Data are compressed in one single zip archive named INDxx_format, where $\boldsymbol{x} \boldsymbol{x}$ denotes the last two digit of the survey year and format indicates whether the file is ASCII, SAS or STATA file. Data-files can be decompressed by using file manager (Windows XP) or any compression program such as 7-Zip (downloadable at www.7-zip.org).

[^0]All the ASCII files are "comma separated" (file CSV), the first row of the file containing the variable names. This feature reduces loading time for almost all statistical packages. These statistical packages load the data naming the variables according to the information in the first record.

## 3. Information contained in the datasets

The variable names and the answer codes are reported in the questionnaire contained in the documentation. The variables are organized in the dataset following the grouping reported in table 1. Variables carrying an asterisk on the questionnaire are not available to external users.

Table 1
Datasets available in the $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ annual database

| Dataset | Content | Primary key |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | QUESTIONANAIRE DATASETS |  |
| Q20A | Section A (Households' composition) | NQUEST |
| Q20B | Section B (Employment and Income) | NQUEST |
| Q20C1 | Section C (Payment Instruments - Questions from C01 to C29) | NQUEST |
| Q20C2 | Section C (Financial Assets and financial information- Questions from C30 to C47) | NQUEST |
| Q20D | Section D (Properties and debts) | NQUEST |
| Q20E | Section E (Expenditures) | NQUEST |
| Q20F | Section F (Insurance) | NQUEST |
| Q20G | Section G (Information provided by the interviewer) | NQUEST |
| CARCOM20 | Characteristics of the individuals | NQUEST NORD |
| USCITI | Individuals that left the panel household | NQUEST NORDP |
| ALLB1 | Annex B1 (Payroll employees) | NQUEST NORD NATTIVITA |
| ALLB2 | Annex B2 (Self-employed worker) | NQUEST NORD NATTIVITA |
| ALLB3 | Annex B3 (Atypical contracts) | NQUEST NORD NATTIVITA |
| ALLB4 | Annex B4 (Pensions ) | NQUEST NORD NATTIVITA |
| ALLB5 | Annex B5 (Other income sources ) | NQUEST NORD |
| ALLD1 | Annex D1 (Property- information on 3 properties other than principal residence) | NQUEST NORDIMM |
| ALLD1B | Annex D1B (Other Properties) | NQUEST |
| ALLD2_RES | Annex D2_RES (Loans for main residence) | NQUEST |
| ALLD2_AIMM | Annex D2_AIMM (Loans for properties other than principal residence) | $\begin{gathered} \text { NORDEB1 } \\ \text { NQUEST } \\ \text { NORDEB2 } \end{gathered}$ |
| ALLD2_FAM | Annex D2_FAM (Loans for consumer credit) | NQUEST NORDEB3 |
| ALLD2_PROF | Annex D2_PROF (Loans for business purposes of self-employed) | NQUEST NORDEB4 |
| ALLF1 | Annex F1 (Supplementary pension plans) | NQUEST NORD |
| ALLF2 | Annex F2 (Insurance policies) | NQUEST NORD |
|  | DERIVED DATASETS |  |
| RFAM20 | Household Incomes | NQUEST |
| RISFAM20 | Household Expenditure and Savings | NQUEST |
| RICFAM20 | Household Wealth | NQUEST |
| RPER20 | Individual Incomes | NQUEST NORD |
| DEBITI20 | Household Debts | NQUEST |
| PESIJACK20 | Replication Weights | NQUEST |

(*) Information on working prevalent status are contained in CARCOM16.

The primary key to merge household level information is NQUEST (household ID). NQUEST must be considered together with NORD (ID of each household member) to merge individual level information.

It is possible to link panel household information using NQUEST. At individual level, NQUEST must be used together with NORDP, contained in CARCOM20, that represents the ID of each household member in the previous wave.

The file CARCOM2O contains all the social-demographic characteristics of each household member and other important information:

PARENTP $=$ Position of the ex-panel household member compared with the R.P. of the household of origin. This variable is set only where no ex-panel household member was part of the household of origin (NORDP is missing for all household members), but there are family ties.
PESOFIT = unit sampling weight (defined at household level)
CFRED = head of household, defined as the major income earner
ETA = age (years)
CLETA = age class (Up to 30 years, 31-40, 41-50, 51-65, more than 65 years)
CLETA5 = age class (Up to 34 years, $35-44,45-54,55-64$, more than 64 years)
NCOMP $=\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of household members
NPERC $=\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of household income earners
PERC = income earner
NPERL $=N^{\circ}$ of household work income earners
PERL = work income earner
Q = working status (1=employee, 2=self-employed, $3=$ not-employed)
QUAL = employment status (1= blue-collar worker, 2= office worker or school teacher, 3= cadre or manager, $4=$ sole proprietor/member of the arts or professions, 5=other self-employed, $6=$ pensioner, $7=$ other not-employed)
ISCO = International Standard Classification of Occupations
AREA3 = geographical area ( $1=$ North, $2=$ Centre, $3=$ South and Islands)
AREA5 = geographical area ( $1=$ North-east, $2=$ North-west, $3=$ Centre, $4=$ South, $5=$ Islands)
IREG $\quad=$ Istat code for region of residence ( $1=$ Piemonte, $2=$ Valle d'Aosta, $3=$ Lombardia, $4=$ Trentino, $5=$ Veneto, $6=$ Friuli, $7=$ Liguria, $8=$ Emilia Romagna, $9=$ Toscana, $10=$ Umbria, $11=$ Marche, $12=$ Lazio, 13=Abruzzo, 14=Molise, 15=Campania, 16=Puglia, 17=Basilicata, 18=Calabria, 19=Sicilia, $20=$ Sardegna)
NASCREG = region of birth (Istat code)
NASCAREA = geographical area of birth ( $1=$ North, $2=$ Centre, $3=$ South and Islands)
ACOM4C = town size (0-20.000 inhabitants, 20.000-40.000, 40.000-500.000, more than 500.000 inhabitants).

ACOM5 = town size (0-5.000 inhabitants, 5.000-20.000, 20.000-50.000, 50.000-200.000 more than 200.000 inhabitants).

The file Q20A also includes:
TIPOI = face to face interview (code 1) or phone interview (code 2).
The file Q20C1 does not include DEPBANC, NDEPBANC, IDEPBANC, DEPBANR, NDEPBANR, IDEPBANR, DEPPOSC, NDEPPOSC, IDEPPOSC, DEPPOSR, NDEPPOSR, IDEPPOSR, ABIBA1..8, ABIBAP. The file includes the following variables:

DEPOSIT = Ownership of at least one bank or postal deposit
NDEPOSIT = Total number of bank or postal deposits

In the file Q20C2 the following variables are no longer available: POS_A1, ... POS_H, AMM_A1 ... AMM_H, SCL_A1, ... SCL_H. They have been replaced by the following set of variables

|  | Ownership at end 2020 | Amount held at end 2020 (1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FORMS OF SAVING (Section C of questionnaire) | Variables in Q20C2 |  |
| Bank or postal deposits (current, saving accounts or deposit = books) | PDEPOS | AFDEPOS |
| Repos / PO savings certificates = | POS_A3 | AFA3 |
| Managed savings | POS_B | AFB |
| BOTs (T-bills) | POS_C1 | AFC1 |
| BTPs (T-bonds) / inflation-indexed BTPs (T-bonds) | POS_C2 | AFC2 |
| Other (CTZs, CCTs et al.) | POS_C3 | AFC3 |
| Bonds issued by Italian firms | POS_D1 | AFD1 |
| Bonds issues by Italian banks | POS_D2 | AFD2 |
| Funds or ETFs | POS_D3 | AFD3 |
| Shares of listed companies (at their market value at end- = 2020) | POS_E1 | AFE1 |
| Shares in companies limited by shares - srl - and shares of = unlisted companies (at their estimated realizable value at end2020) | POS_E2 | AFE2 |
| Foreign deposits = | POS_F1 | AFF1 |
| Other foreign financial assets (Foreign government securities, = Foreign bonds, foreign shares, etc..) | POS_F2 | AFF2 |
| Loans to coperatives (social loans, etc.) = | POS_G | AFG |
| Other financial assets (options, futures, royalties, etc.) = | POS_H | AFH |

(1) For those households who have not reported the exact amount held, the figure is imputed using the information on the size class of holding.

The derivation of the aggregate variables contained in RFAM20, RISFAM20, RICFAM20, RPER20 and DEBITI20 is explained in the following section (see tables 2, 3, 4 and 5).

## All the amounts are expressed in euros

Missing values (doesn't know, unwilling to answer, inapplicable) are indicated with ".".

## 4. Aggregate variables

Aggregation of variables: income account

| Variable name | Description ${ }^{(1)}$ | Questionnaire reference ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Y | Net disposable income |  |
| YL | Payroll income |  |
| YL1 | Net wages and salaries | B1.6 |
| YL2 | Fringe benefits | B1.8 |
| YT | Pensions and net transfers |  |
| YTP | Pensions and arrears |  |
| YTP1 | Pensions | B4.4 * B4.5 |
| YTP2 | Arrears | B4.7 |
| YTA | Other transfers |  |
| YTA1 | Financial assistance (wage suppl. etc.) |  |
| YTA11 | CIG | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B5.a1 + CIG component in } \\ & \text { B1.6(3) } \end{aligned}$ |
| YTA12 | Altra assistenza economica | B5.(a2,a3,b1,b2,b3) |
| YTA2 | Scholarships | B5.c1 |
| YTA3 | Alimony and gifts |  |
| YTA31 | Received | B5.(c2a,c3,c4, c5) |
| YTA32 | paid (-) | E. $9(1,2)$ |
| YTA4 | COVID payments (excl. CIG) ${ }^{(4)}$ | B. 30 a B. 41 |
| YTA5 | Minimum income/pension scheme ${ }^{(4)}$ | B. 38 B. 39 |
| YM | Net self-employment income | $B 2.12+B 2.19$ |
| YC | Property income |  |
| YCA | Income from real-estate | D1.13 + D1B. 4 |
| YCA1 | Actual rents | D. 16 * 12 + D1.14 + D1B. 6 |
| YCA2 | Imputed rents ${ }^{(5)}$ |  |
| YCF | Income from financial assets ${ }^{(6)}$ | Rate1*(1-Tax1)*C.32A |
| YCF1 | Interest on deposits | Rate2*(1-Tax2)*C.32C |
| YCF2 | Interest on government securities | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rate2*(1- } \\ & \text { Tax1)*C.32(B,D1,D3, } \\ & \text { E2,F,G,H) + Rate3*(1- } \\ & \text { Tax1)*C.32(E1) + Rate4*(1- } \\ & \text { Tax1)*C.32(D2) } \end{aligned}$ |
| YCF3 | Income from other securities | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rate5*( } \\ & \text { D2_RES.19+D2_AIMM.19) } \end{aligned}$ |
| YCF4 | Interest payments (-) | $\mathrm{B} 2.12+\mathrm{B} 2.19$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CLY } \\ & \text { CLT2 } \end{aligned}$ | Income deciles <br> Income quintiles |  |

$Y=Y L+Y T+Y M+Y C$
(1) A minus sign indicates 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) The CIG component of the income from employment was estimated when the respondent was not able to isolate it.
(4) In RPER20 the amount is given to the R.P. (NORD=1).
(5) Excludes buildings used for self-employment.
(6) Interest rate*(1-Tax imposed)*capital stock. The rates are the following: rate $1=0,4188 \%$, rate $2=0,5328 \%$, rate $3=3,55 \%$, rate $4=2,038 \%$, rate5 $=1,7943 \%$, $\operatorname{Tax} 1=26 \%, \operatorname{Tax} 2=12,5 \%$

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 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{E} .2(2)+\mathrm{E} .2(3)-\mathrm{E} .4(2)- \\ & \mathrm{E} .4(3) \end{aligned}$ |
| CD2 | Expenditure for furniture, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{E} .2(4) \\ & (\mathrm{E} .09 \mathrm{a}+\mathrm{E} .09 \mathrm{~b}+\mathrm{E} .10 \mathrm{~b}+ \end{aligned}$ |
| CN | Non-durables | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{E} .11 \mathrm{~b} / 12+\mathrm{E} .13 \mathrm{~b} / 12 \\ & +\mathrm{E} .14 \mathrm{~b}) * 12+\mathrm{D} .11^{*} 12+\mathrm{YL} 2 \\ & + \text { YCA2 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 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 4
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 +D1B.2+ D. 21*D. 4 + D. 25 |
| AR2 | Business equity | B2.17 + B2.20 |
| AR3 | Valuables | E.5(1) |
| AF | Financial assets |  |
| AF1 | Deposits | C.32A |
| AF2 | Government securities | C. 32 C |
| AF3 | Other securities | C. 32 (B,D,E,F,G,H) |
| AF4 | Trade credit or credit due from other households | B2.14(2) + D.32(1) |
| PF | Financial liabilities (-) |  |
| PF1 | Liabilities to banks and financial companies | D2_RES.19+D2_AIMM.19+D2_FAM. 12 +D2_PROF. $8+\mathrm{C} .13+\mathrm{C} .17$ |
| PF2 | Trade debt | B2.14(1) |
| PF3 | Liabilities to other households | D.32(2) |
| CLW | Wealth deciles |  |
| CLW2 | Wealth quintiles |  |

Memorandum item:

| BD | Durables |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| BD1 | Transport equipment | E.5(2) +E.5(3) |
| BD2 | Furniture, etc. | E.5(4) |

$W=A R+A F-P F$
(1) A minus sign indicates 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).

Aggregation of variables: debts

| Name | Description | Questionnaire reference ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RATADEB | Installment debt paid in the current year |  |
| RATADEB_RES | for the principal residence | D2_RES. 18 |
| RATADEB_AIMM | for other properties | D2_AIMM. 18 |
| RATADEB_FAM | for other household needs | D2_FAM. 11 |
| RATADEB_PROF | for business purposes | D2_PROF. 7 |
| PFIMM | Loans for real properties | D2_RES. 19 + D2_AIMM. 19 |
| PFCONS | Loans for consumption |  |
| TDEBITC | motor vehicles | D2_FAM. 12 se D2_FAM. $1=1$ |
| TDEBITD | furniture, appliances, etc | D2_FAM. 12 se D2_FAM. $1=2$ |
| TDEBITE | non-durable goods | D2_FAM. 12 se D2_FAM. $1=3$ |
| TDEBITF | other purchases or daily expenses | D2_FAM. 12 se D2_FAM. $1=4$ |
| TDEBITG | education expenses | D2_FAM. 12 se D2_FAM. $1=5$ |
| PFAZ | Loans for business purposes. | D2_PROF. 8 |
| PFCARTE | Outstanding balance on credit cards | C. 17 |
| PFCC | Overdrafts | C. 13 |
| PFCOLL | Collateralized Ioans | D2_RES. 19 [se D2_RES. 8 in (1,2)] + D2_AIMM. 19 [se D2_AIMM. 9 in (1,2,3)] + D2_FAM. 12 [se D2_FAM. 2 in (1,2,3)] + D2_PROF. 8 [se D2_PROF. 10 in $(1,2,3)$ ] |
| PFNOCOLL | Non collateralized loans | D2_RES. 19 (se D2_RES. 8 = 3) + D2_AIMM. 19 (se D2_AIMM. 9 = 4) + D2_FAM. 12 [se D2_FAM. 2 in (4,5)] + D2_PROF. 8 (se D2_PROF. $10=4)+C .13+$ C. 17 |

[^1]
[^0]:    1 The dataset contains replication weights calculated following the Jackknife method. Weights are called PWTx where x indicates the progressive number of the replication, and goes from 1 to over 300. Further information about the construction of replication weights and on their use for the estimate of sampling variance in the SHIW can be found in the Methodological notes. With respect to the problems connected to statistical inference using complex survey design see Faiella, I. (2008) "Accounting for sampling design in the SHIW", Bank of Italy Working Papers (Temi di discussione) n. 662 - April.
    2 Weights for historical comparison were constructed using a statistical rebalancing technique (raking) that adjusts the new design weights so as to assign each household interviewed in 2020 the same probability of being interviewed as under the previous design. For more information, see R. Gambacorta and E. Porreca, 'Bridging techniques in the redesign of the Italian survey on household income and wealth', Banca d'Italia, Questioni di Economia e Finanza (Occasional Papers), forthcoming.
    3 For a detailed description of the weighting scheme in the IBF, see I. Faiella and R. Gambacorta, 'The weighting process in the SHIW', Banca d'Italia, Temi di Discussione (Working Papers), 636, 2007.

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

