



BANCA D'ITALIA  
EUROSISTEMA

# Supplements to the Statistical Bulletin

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Sample Surveys

## Household Income and Wealth in 2008

New series

Year XX - 10 February 2010

Number

8



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*We would like to thank the households that agreed to participate in the survey, in particular those who have been participating for several years, providing the information requested in sometimes lengthy and demanding interviews without any compensation. The anonymous data and other documents can be consulted on the Bank of Italy's website at [www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/indcamp/bilfait](http://www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/indcamp/bilfait).*

## **ITALIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND WEALTH IN 2008: HIGHLIGHTS**

- Average monthly household income, net of tax and social security contributions, is €2,679 in 2008. For 20 per cent of households monthly income is below €1,281, for 10 per cent it is above €4,860. The median is €2,174. Income concentration is broadly in line with that found in past years.
- Average household income contracted by about 4 per cent in real terms in the two years 2006-08; taking account of the changes in household size and composition, equivalent income fell by about 2.6 per cent. The reduction is similar to that recorded during the previous recession, between 1991 and 1993.
- The decline in incomes was more severe for self-employed workers than for payroll workers or non-employed persons. It was also more intense for persons younger than 55, especially those under 45.
- The proportion of individuals with an income below the poverty line is 13.4 per cent, about the same as in 2006.
- The share of persons resident in Italy who were born abroad grew by two percentage points between 2006 and 2008, to about 7 per cent of the population. About 36 per cent of those born abroad have Italian citizenship. Some 24 per cent of those who are not Italian nationals are citizens of other European Union countries.
- Households' net wealth, i.e. the sum of real financial assets (property, businesses and valuables) and financial assets (deposits, government securities, shares, etc.) net of financial liabilities (mortgage loans and other debts), has a median value of €153,000 in 2008. In real terms, after growing by about 44 per cent between 1993 and 2006 thanks mainly to the rise in the value of real estate, the median diminished by about 1 per cent in 2006-08.
- The richest 10 per cent of households possess nearly 45 per cent of Italian households' total net wealth. This level of concentration has remained basically unchanged in the last fifteen years.
- The proportion of households with debts has increased by almost two percentage points, to 27.8 per cent, still lower than in the main industrial countries, particularly as regards mortgages. However, their degree of financial vulnerability, gauged by the ratio of property loan servicing to disposable income, is about 17 per cent, roughly the same as in the 2006 survey and in line with ratio in other euro-area countries.
- The average rent paid by households in 2008 is €336 a month for a dwelling of 75 sq. m. For a dwelling of median size, the proportion of tenant households' income going to pay rent has increased by about one percentage point to 18.6 per cent.





## ITALIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND WEALTH IN 2008 (1)

### 1. Introduction

The interviews of the sample survey on the income and wealth of Italian households in 2008 were conducted between January and September 2009.

The sampling scheme is the same as that used in the previous surveys, with sample size basically unchanged: 7,977 households were interviewed, compared with 7,768 for the 2006 survey. The households were drawn from the registry office records of 359 municipalities; they are composed of 19,907 persons, including 13,268 income-earners.

The questionnaire is more or less the same as that used in the last survey. The focus topics are perceived wellbeing, the situation of the household of origin, payment instruments and financial information.

This supplement illustrates the salient features of the survey and its main findings. Section 2 describes the structure of Italian households and the subsequent sections describe the main results pertaining to income, wealth, financial assets, the use of payment instruments, and housing.

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

### 2. Household structure

In 2008 the average household consists of 2.5 members and includes 1.64 income-earners, with a ratio of members to earners of 1.5 (Tables A2 and A3). According to the population data collected by Istat (the National Statistics Institute), the total number of Italian households can be estimated at 23.9 million.<sup>2</sup>

In the last thirty years the distribution of the population by type of household has changed markedly. In particular, there has been a sharp increase in the proportion of one-person households (from 8.5 to more than 26 per cent) and that of childless couples, which now make up almost a quarter of Italian households (Figure 1).<sup>3</sup>

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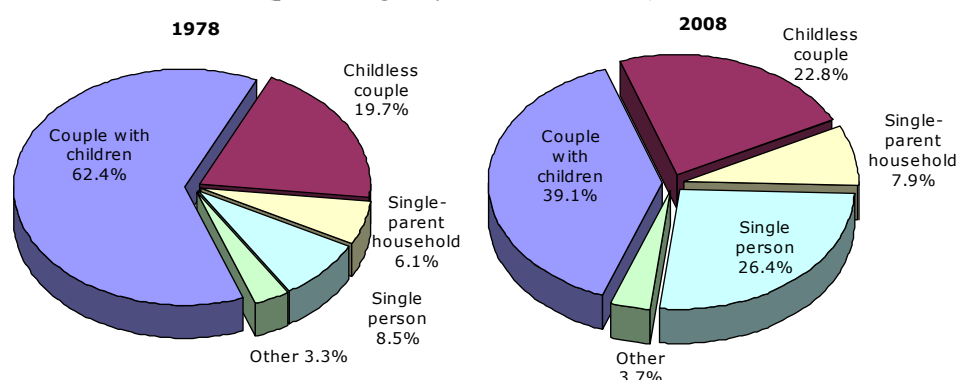
<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Laura Bartiloro, Giuseppe Cappelletti, Francesco D'Amuri, Romina Gambacorta, Stefano Iezzi, Silvia Magri, Andrea Neri and Concetta Rondinelli. Raffaella Pico assisted in preparing the databases.

<sup>2</sup> For 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 income earned by the members. The number of households was obtained by dividing the resident population by the estimated number of household members in the survey data. The resident population on 31 December 2008 was taken from Istat's website [demo.istat.it](http://demo.istat.it) and excludes people living in barracks, rest homes and hospitals (estimated at 7 per thousand of the total resident population). The estimated number of households is slightly different from that, based on registry office records, published by Istat.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

**Figure 1**

**Distribution of households by type in 1978 and 2008**  
(percentages of total households)

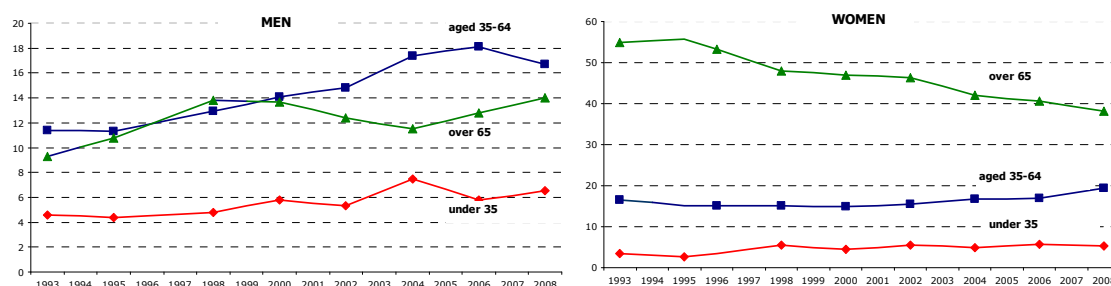


Source: Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 6.0.

One-person households continue to consist mainly of women over 65, reflecting the longer average life of women. In the last fifteen years, however, the proportion of women over 65 in the total number of one-person households has declined, while that of males in general and of women aged 35-64 have increased (Figure 2).

**Figure 2**

**One-person households by gender and age group, 1993-2008**  
(percentages of total one-person households)



Source: Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 6.0.

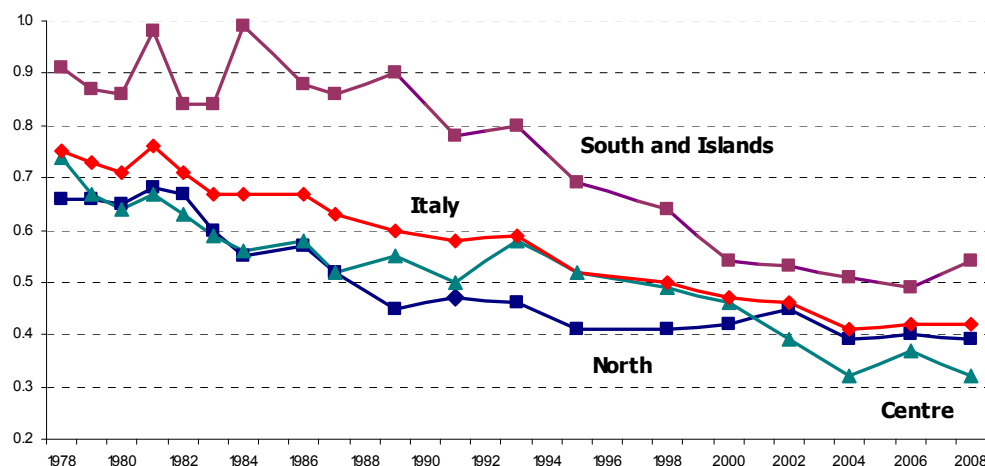
The average household continues to be larger in the South and Islands (2.83 members, against 2.85 in 2006) than in the Centre (2.33 against 2.47) or the North (2.36 against 2.40). Household size initially increases with the age of the head of household,<sup>4</sup> rising from an average of 2.51 members for households whose head is younger than 35 to 3.23 when the head is aged 45 to 54, and then decreases to 1.73 when the head is over 65. The number of members is lower on average in households with a female head of household than in those with a male head: 1.83 against 2.80 (Table A2).

<sup>4</sup> The head of household is defined as the person earning the highest income (excluding property income). This definition, which will be used from now on, is to be preferred for the purpose of analysis to the definition used at the survey stage (whereby the head of household is the person who declares that he/she is “the main person responsible for family finances”), which serves to identify the best-informed person. In accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations, in this context it is not the term used to refer to this person that is important but the criteria used to identify him or her. See United Nations, *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, Revision 1, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, 1997, available at [unstats.un.org](http://unstats.un.org).

The average number of minor children per household is 0.42 nationally, with differences between geographical differences. It is higher in the South and Islands (0.54) than in the North (0.39) or Centre (0.32). Figure 3 shows that between 1978 and 2008 the decline was steeper in the Centre than in the rest of the country (57 against 41 per cent); since 2004 the average number of minor children per household has stabilized at national level.

**Figure 3**

**Average number of minor children per household by geographical area, 1978-2008**



**Source:** Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 6.0.

The average number of income-earners per household is higher in the North (1.69) and the Centre (1.64) than in the South and Islands (1.56). The average number of earners is 10 per cent lower in households whose head is aged 35 to 44 than in those whose head is aged 45 to 54 (Table A3).

The proportion of income-earners aged 20 to 35 is higher in the North and the Centre (76 and 69 per cent respectively) than in the South and Islands (46 per cent). The percentage of young heads of household follows the same geographical ranking: 33 per cent in the North, 31 per cent in the Centre and 21 per cent in the South and Islands.

About 69.1 per cent of all heads of household are male, 12.2 per cent are younger than 35 and 31.1 per cent are over 65. The most common educational qualification (37.2 per cent) is the lower secondary school certificate; 11 per cent of heads of household have a university degree, while 4.6 per cent have no educational qualification at all.

Regarding work status, 47.1 per cent of heads of household are employees and 12.5 per cent are self-employed. The majority of the remaining 40.4 per cent who do not work are pensioners (37.5 per cent).

Among household members there is a slight predominance of females (51.4 per cent); 36.8 per cent of household members are under 35 years of age and 20 per cent over 65. Some 38.7 per cent of all members are in employment, while 23.6 per cent are pensioners; these proportions are about the same as in the previous survey (Table A1).

In terms of geographical distribution, 48.1 per cent of households reside in the North, 21 per cent in the Centre and 30.8 per cent in the South and Islands. Because of differences in

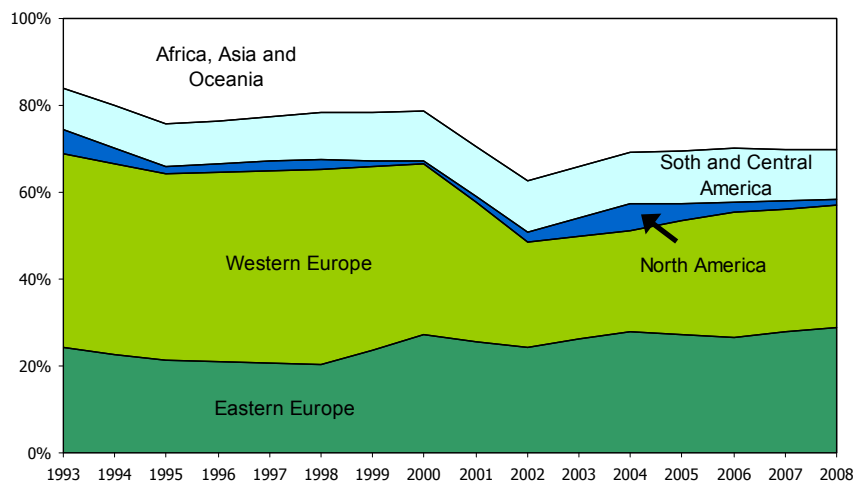
household size, the percentage of persons resident in the North (45.5 per cent) is lower than the percentage of households; in the Centre the two proportions are in line at 19.6 per cent, while in the South and Islands the percentage of households is greater (34.9 per cent).

Almost half of households (46.1 per cent) reside in towns with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants, 14.2 per cent in municipalities with between 20,000 and 40,000 inhabitants, and the remaining 39.7 per cent in larger municipalities. In particular, 12.7 per cent live in the six Italian cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants, i.e. Rome, Milan, Naples, Turin, Palermo and Genoa (Table A1).

The proportion of residents in Italy born abroad<sup>5</sup> is 7 per cent, two percentage points more than in the previous survey. Some 57 per cent of foreign-born residents come from European countries, including 28 per cent from EU member states.<sup>6</sup> The distribution of foreigners in Italy by country of origin has changed significantly in the last fifteen years (Figure 4): the proportion coming from Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania has increased, while the proportion born in Western Europe has declined; the share born in the Americas has remained approximately the same.

**Figure 4**

**Foreign-born population of Italy by place of birth (1993-2008)**  
(percentage composition)



**Source:** Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 6.0.

About 36 per cent of official residents who were born abroad have Italian citizenship. Among those who are citizens of other countries, 24 per cent are citizens of European Union member countries and 29 per cent of other European countries, while 25 per cent are from Africa, 13 per cent from Asia and 8 per cent from Latin America. Nearly 60 per cent of residents born abroad who do not have Italian citizenship entered the country after 2000, including 18 per cent after 2006. The main reason given for coming to Italy is to find work (67.6 per cent), followed by family reunification, which is cited by 27.4 per cent (Figure 5).

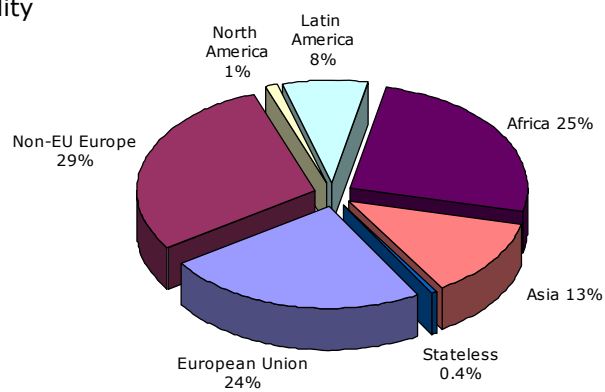
<sup>5</sup> As the household sample is drawn from registry office lists, the survey does not include illegal immigrants.

<sup>6</sup> The increase in this proportion from 13 per cent in 2006 is ascribable to the entry into the EU of Bulgaria and Rumania, which together account for 17 per cent of the number of immigrants. If those two countries are excluded, the share of immigrants from the remaining EU members shows a decline of 2 per cent.

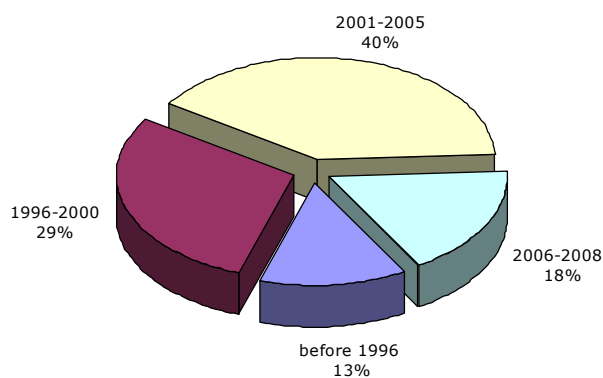
**Figure 5**

**Foreign nationals resident in Italy  
by area of nationality, year of entry and reason for entry**  
*(percentages, 100=number of residents of foreign nationality)*

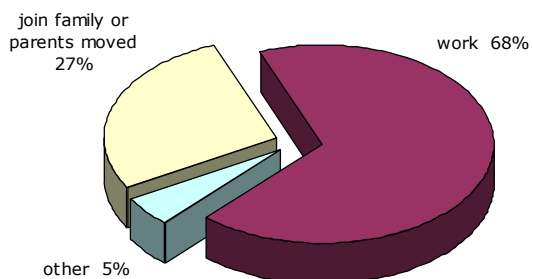
Area of nationality



Year of entry



Reason for entry (\*)



(\*) The question is limited to the head of household and his/her cohabitant.

### 3. Income and work<sup>7</sup>

Average annual household income in 2008, net of income tax and social contributions, amounts to €32,146 (Table B1), equal to €2,679 per month. Average household income is higher when the head of household has a university degree, is self-employed or occupies a managerial position, and is aged between 45 and 64, while it is lower for households in the South and Islands.

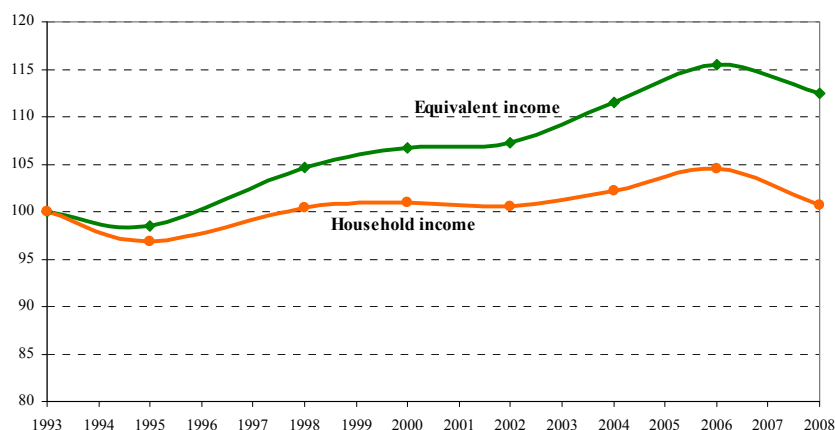
Between 2006 and 2008 household income fell by about 4 per cent in real terms,<sup>8</sup> returning to the levels recorded in 1993 (Figure 6).<sup>9</sup> This stagnation of average household incomes over fifteen years in part reflects the reduction in average household size from about 3 members in 1993 to 2.5 in 2008.

To take account of household size and composition and obtain a better measure of the level of well-being, total household income can be adjusted according to an equivalence scale.<sup>10</sup> The result, called equivalent income, is the income each individual would need if he or she lived alone in order to have the same standard of living enjoyed in the household.

In the period 1993-2008 equivalent income rose by about 12 per cent in real terms (Figure 6); in the two years 2006-2008 it fell by about 2.6 per cent.

Figure 6

Household income and equivalent income: averages at 2008 prices  
(indices, 1993=100)



Source: Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 6.0.

Self-employed persons have recorded the largest increase in equivalent income in the last fifteen years, with a gain of about 25 per cent in real terms (Figure 7), in spite of the significant decline of about 7 per cent between 2006 and 2008.

<sup>7</sup> Some computations using data from the previous surveys may not coincide with the published data owing to revisions of the archives over the years.

<sup>8</sup> Incomes are deflated with the national accounts household consumption deflator, according to which prices rose by 5.5 per cent between 2006 and 2008. 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.

<sup>9</sup> According to the national accounts, the disposable income at constant prices of households in the registry office records (data gathered by Istat) fell by about 3 per cent between 2006 and 2008.

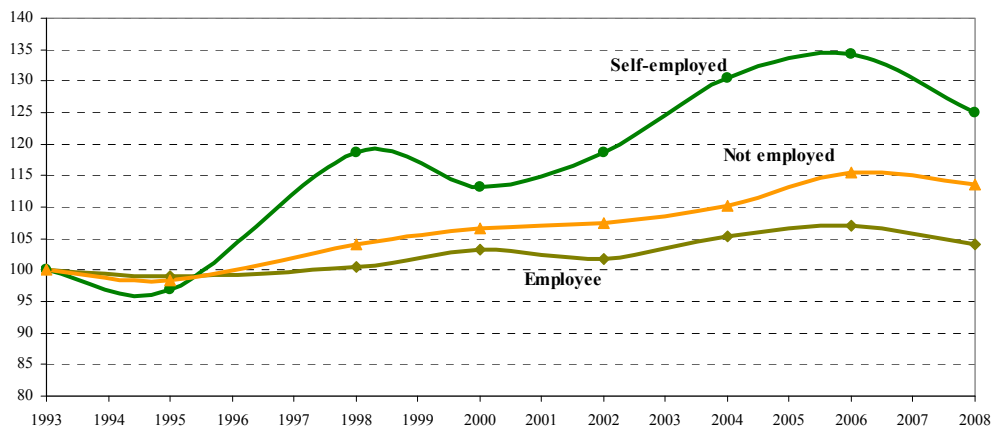
<sup>10</sup> This supplement uses the modified OECD scale of equivalence, which assigns a coefficient of 1 to the head of household, 0.5 to other household members aged 14+, and 0.3 to those younger than 14. For each household the number of “equivalent adults” is calculated by summing the coefficients assigned to each member. Household income is then divided by that coefficient and allocated to each person.

Among payroll workers, equivalent income has risen by about 4 per cent in real terms since 1993. They too have seen it contract in the last two years, by about 3 per cent.

For pensioners and other non-employed persons, disposable income rose by nearly 14 per cent in the period 1993-2008. In the last two years it has diminished by about 1.5 per cent.

**Figure 7**

**Equivalent income by work status:  
averages at 2008 prices  
(indices, 1993=100)**

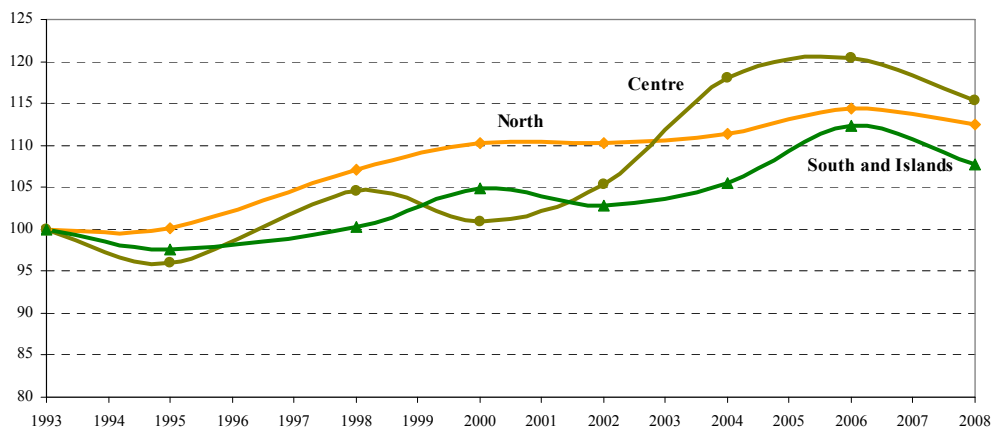


**Source:** Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 6.0.

Geographically, the growth in equivalent disposable income in the period 1993-2008 was greater in the Centre (about 15 per cent) and North (12 per cent) than in the South and Islands (8 per cent). In the last two years equivalent income has contracted by about 4 per cent in both the Centre and the South and Islands and by 1.6 per cent in the North.<sup>11</sup>

**Figure 8**

**Equivalent income by geographical area: averages at 2008 prices  
(indices, 1993=100)**



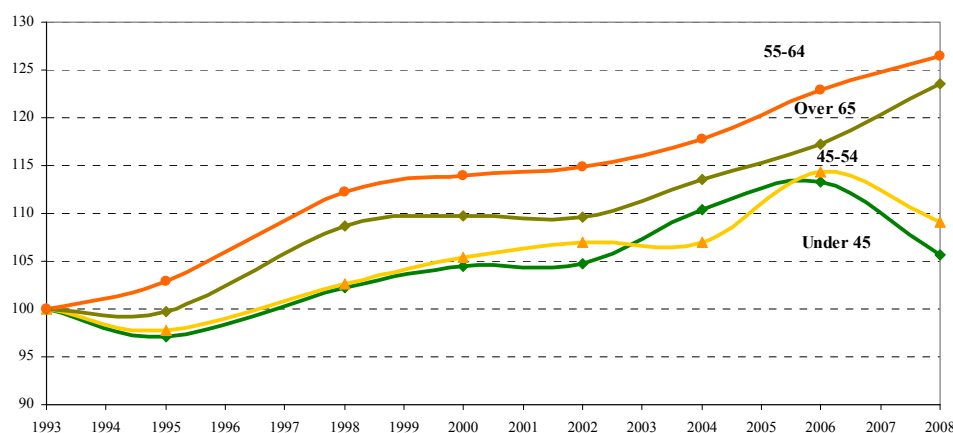
**Source:** Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 6.0.

In 1993-2008 the equivalent income of persons over age 55 grew by about 25 per cent. Unlike younger persons, those over 55 have not seen a contraction in income in the last two years (Figure 9).

<sup>11</sup> The poorer performance of incomes in the Centre and the South and Islands compared with the North is confirmed by analysis of the medians, which are not influenced by outliers.

**Figure 9**

**Equivalent income by age group: averages at 2008 prices**  
(indices, 1993=100)

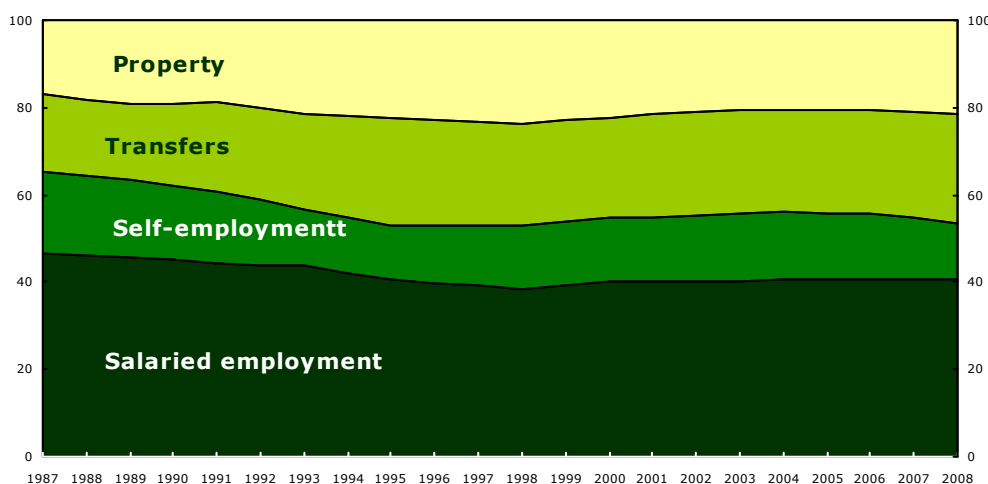


**Source:** Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 6.0.

The largest share of household income consists of income from salaried employment (40.6 per cent), while income from transfers, property, and self-employment and business activity account respectively for 25.1, 21.3 and 13 per cent (Figure 10).

**Figure 10**

**Composition of average household income, 1987-2008**  
(percentage shares)



**Source:** Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 6.0.

Average individual income from salaried employment is €16,373 (Table C7), a decrease of 3.3 per cent in real terms compared with 2006, while that from self-employment is €20,374, down by 12.5 per cent in real terms. In this connection, the survey finds that employees work an average of about 38 hours per week, as against 44 hours for the self-employed. There are no significant changes in the distribution of hours worked from the previous survey.

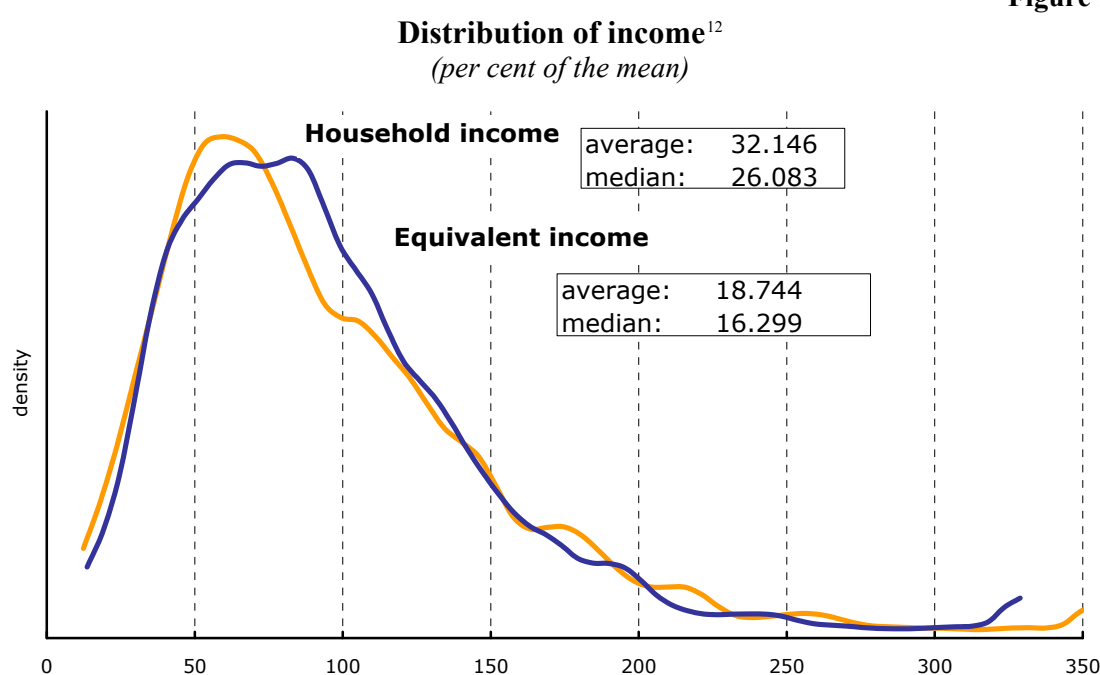
Average individual income from labour (self-employment and salaried employment) is lower for women (€14,707, against €19,300 for men) and in the South and Islands (€14,848).



The labour income of university graduates is almost double that of workers with no educational qualification (€23,607 against €12,447). By age group, workers aged 45-54 have the highest labour income (€20,292) and those younger than 35 the lowest (€13,733). Individual income from transfers averages €10,890 and individual property income €7,271.

The distribution of household incomes displays the usual asymmetry, with a relatively low frequency of very low incomes, a bulge around medium/low incomes and progressively decreasing frequency for higher incomes (Table C3, Figure 11). Some 20 per cent of households have an annual income of less than €15,370 (€1,281 per month), while half of households have an income of more than €26,083. The most affluent 10 per cent of households have an income exceeding €58,322. The likelihood of being in the top income decile increases significantly for households whose head has a university degree, is aged between 45 and 64, is self-employed, and lives in the Centre or the North (Table C1).

**Figure 11**



The 10 per cent of households with the lowest income receive 2.5 per cent of the total income produced, while the 10 per cent with the highest income receive 26.3 per cent, about the same amount as the poorest half of households (Table C4). Both percentage shares are close to those recorded in 2006.

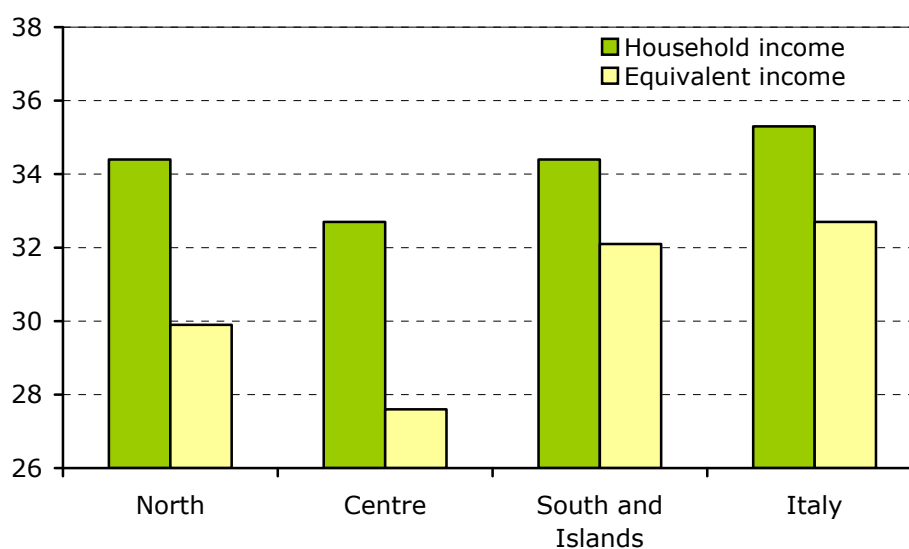
The Gini concentration index<sup>13</sup> for household incomes is 35.3 per cent, a slight increase from 34.9 per cent in 2006. The same index for equivalent incomes is 32.7 per cent (32.3 per cent in 2006). Geographically, the concentration of equivalent incomes is highest in the South and Islands (Figure 12).

<sup>12</sup> Non-parametric estimate of the distribution obtained using the standard normal function as the equalizing function. The bandwidth was selected according to the criterion that minimizes the asymptotic value of the mean square error (optimal bandwidth). To obtain more robust results, the values below the 1st and above the 99th percentiles were set equal to the respective percentiles (Winsorized estimates).

<sup>13</sup> The concentration index is a composite measure of 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.

Figure 12

Gini concentration indices by geographical area



The proportion of individuals defined as “poor”<sup>14</sup> according to the standard criteria is 13.4 per cent in 2008 (Table B2). In the last fifteen years the proportion has changed little overall, but differences between population groups in the dynamics of disposable income have had an impact on the relative poverty of individuals. Taking work status, for example, the share of poor persons among self-employed workers has fallen by one half, from about 14 per cent in 1993 to less than 7 per cent in 2008. Meanwhile, the relative poverty rate among payroll workers has increased by about 1 percentage point, while among the non-employed population the rate has remained basically unchanged.

An analysis of the 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, 37.6 per cent of households are in a different income quintile than in 2006 (Table C6). Income mobility is lower than in the two years 2004-06, when the corresponding proportion was 43.2 per cent.

The average age at which workers expect to retire is 64 for men and 63 for women, with an increase of respectively 9 and 13 months compared with 2006. On average, people in employment expect their public pension to amount to 64.6 per cent of their last paycheck. This proportion continues to decline in the surveys (it was 65.2 per cent in 2006 and 71.9 per cent in 2000).

Some 10 per cent of persons in employment declare that they are resorting to pension funds or private pensions to supplement their public pension.<sup>15</sup> Supplementary pension schemes are generally more widespread in the North and Centre, among university graduates, managers, workers in industry and workers aged between 30 and 50. The participants expect that these schemes will add about 13 percentage points to their forecast pension income, raising it to about 77 per cent of their last paycheck.

<sup>14</sup> Households whose equivalent income is less than half the median are defined as poor in the relative sense. In 2008 this threshold is equal to €8,150.

<sup>15</sup> The incidence of enrolment in supplementary pension plans found by the survey is about 60 per cent of that indicated by the Pension Fund Supervisory Authority, Covip, in its Annual Report for 2008. The differences are due both to definitional issues and to the difficulty for a sample survey to pick up possibly modest holdings of financial instruments.

Familiarity with the different forms of supplementary retirement provision is still scant, even among scheme participants. For example, 45 per cent of participants in supplementary pension funds are aware of the tax benefits of these funds compared with mutual funds, and only 36 per cent know that no fund guarantees a fixed percentage of the last paycheck.

Consumption expenditure averages €23,757, or 73.9 per cent of household income (Table B1). It is about 5 per cent lower in real terms than in 2006.<sup>16</sup> Consumption expenditure increases with the level of educational attainment of the head of household and is higher in the North (€25,940) and Centre (€25,853) than in the South and Islands (€18,916).

#### 4. Wealth<sup>17</sup>

Households' net wealth, i.e. the sum of real financial assets (property, businesses and valuables) and financial assets (deposits, government securities, shares, etc.) net of financial liabilities (mortgage loans and other debts), has a median value of €153,000 (Table E2).

Higher levels of net wealth are recorded for households whose head is a university graduate, manager or businessmen (with median values between €310,000 and €370,000) and households residing in municipalities with more than 500,000 inhabitants (€237,000). Lower levels are found for households whose head has no educational qualification (€50,000) or is a blue-collar worker (€35,000).

Geographically, median net wealth is higher in the Centre (€203,000) and the North (€168,000) than in the South and Islands (€102,000).

In the last fifteen years median household net wealth has grown by nearly 43 per cent in real terms,<sup>18</sup> thanks mainly to the rise in the value of real estate, the largest component (Figure 13). Financial assets show a decline of about 23 per cent over the period, due in part to the fall in the last two years. Overall, between 2006 and 2008 median net wealth diminished by about 1 per cent in real terms.

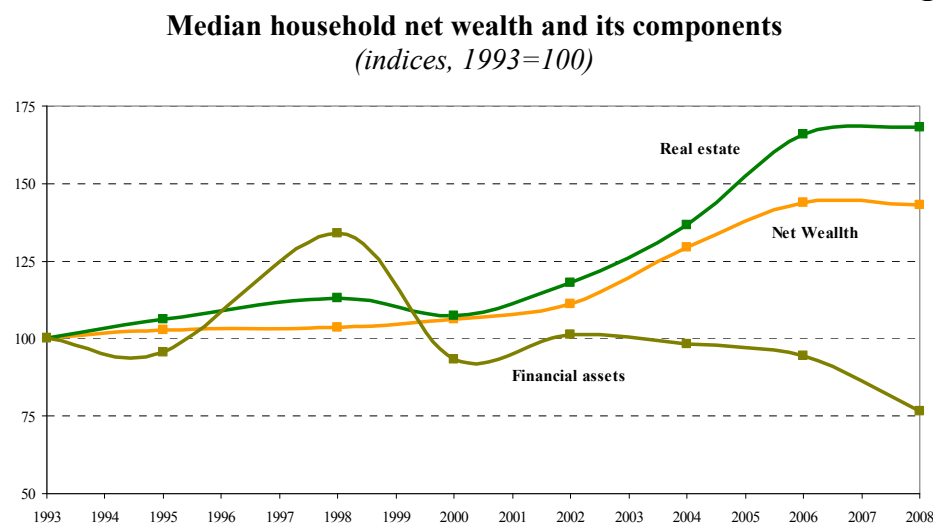
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<sup>16</sup> Average expenditure per household, obtained by dividing total consumption according to the national accounts by the number of households (Istat data) decreased by about 3 per cent in real terms between 2006 and 2008.

<sup>17</sup> The Bank of Italy has recently published macroeconomic estimates of household wealth for the period 1995-2008, based essentially on macro data such as the financial accounts and the national accounts ("Household Wealth in Italy, 2008", 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/2009/en\\_suppl\\_67\\_09.pdf](http://www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/stat_mon_cred_fin/banc_fin/ricfamit/2009/en_suppl_67_09.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.

<sup>18</sup> The amounts at 2008 prices are obtained using the national accounts household consumption deflator.

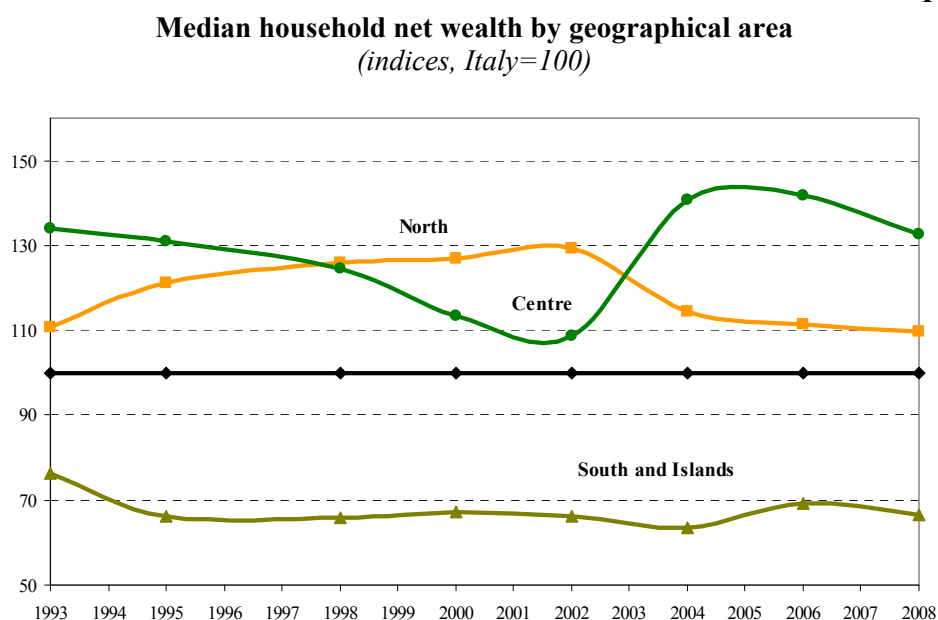
**Figure 13**



**Source:** Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 6.0.

Between 1993 and 2008 the difference in median wealth between households in the North and Centre and those in the South and Islands increased (Figure 14). The median wealth of households in the Centre in 2008 is double that of households in the South and Islands, whereas in 1993 it was about 75 per cent greater. Since 2004 the median wealth of households in the Centre has surpassed that of households in the North, owing mainly to the surge in property prices between 2002 and 2004. The gap between the North and the South increased from 45 per cent in 1993 to about 65 per cent in 2008.

**Figure 14**



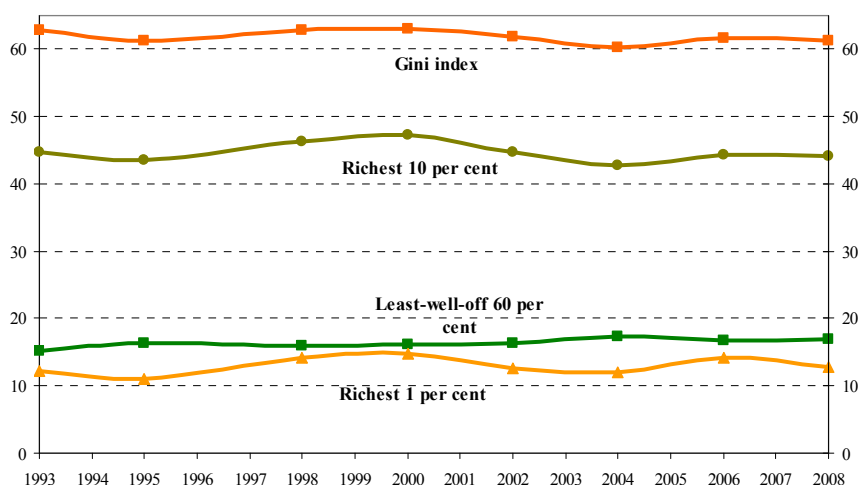
**Source:** Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 6.0.

Net wealth is more highly concentrated than income: the top 10 per cent of households possess nearly 45 per cent of the total. The Gini index stands at 61.3 per cent, about the same as

in the last fifteen years (Figure 15). The share of wealth held by the richest 10 and 1 per cent of households also remained basically unchanged over the same period, fluctuating at around 45 and 13 per cent respectively. Equally stable is the share held by the least-well-off 60 per cent of households, which is just slightly greater than that held by the richest 1 per cent.

**Figure 15**

**Distribution of household net wealth, 1993-2008**  
(percentages)



**Source:** Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 6.0.

In addition to the degree of inequality of the distribution of wealth, it is also interesting to describe the degree of mobility, i.e. the frequency with which households move between the different classes of wealth over time. This can be gauged by comparing the relative position of a sample of households interviewed repeatedly in the course of time.

Tables 1 and 2 show that mobility has increased slightly in the most recent period. Both in 1993-2000 and in 2000-08, however, the majority of households tend to remain in the initial class of wealth or to move between adjacent classes.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup> The figures in Tables 1 and 2 probably overstate the true level of mobility. Estimates of household are subject to measurement imprecision and errors that tend to generate a greater variability and hence fictitious mobility between classes of wealth. See A. Neri, "Measuring wealth mobility", Banca d'Italia, Temi di discussione, no. 703, 2009.

**Table 1**

**Wealth mobility: relative position of households in the period 1993-2000<sup>(\*)</sup>**  
(per cent)

Households in 1993	Households in 2000					
	Less than 1 <sup>st</sup> quintile	1 <sup>st</sup> - 2 <sup>nd</sup> quintile	2 <sup>nd</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> quintile	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile	Over 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile	Total
Less than 1 <sup>st</sup> quintile .....	68.1	15.4	7.7	6.5	2.2	100.0
1 <sup>st</sup> - 2 <sup>nd</sup> quintile .....	18.0	48.2	20.5	7.5	5.8	100.0
2 <sup>nd</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> quintile .....	6.8	23.8	39.4	22.2	7.9	100.0
3 <sup>rd</sup> - 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile .....	4.2	8.2	25.4	41.5	20.8	100.0
Over 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile .....	2.6	4.5	7.3	22.7	62.9	100.0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(\*) The sample is composed of 1,635 households.

**Table 2**

**Wealth mobility: relative position of households in the period 2000-08<sup>(\*)</sup>**  
(per cent)

Households in 2000	Households in 2008					
	Less than 1 <sup>st</sup> quintile	1 <sup>st</sup> - 2 <sup>nd</sup> quintile	2 <sup>nd</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> quintile	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile	Over 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile	Total
Less than 1 <sup>st</sup> quintile .....	65.1	17.7	11.9	3.4	2.0	100.0
1 <sup>st</sup> - 2 <sup>nd</sup> quintile .....	22.1	44.1	21.6	10.2	1.9	100.0
2 <sup>nd</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> quintile .....	10.3	27.2	31.5	20.0	11.0	100.0
3 <sup>rd</sup> - 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile .....	1.7	8.9	26.4	40.1	22.9	100.0
Over 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile .....	0.8	1.9	9.5	25.6	62.4	100.0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

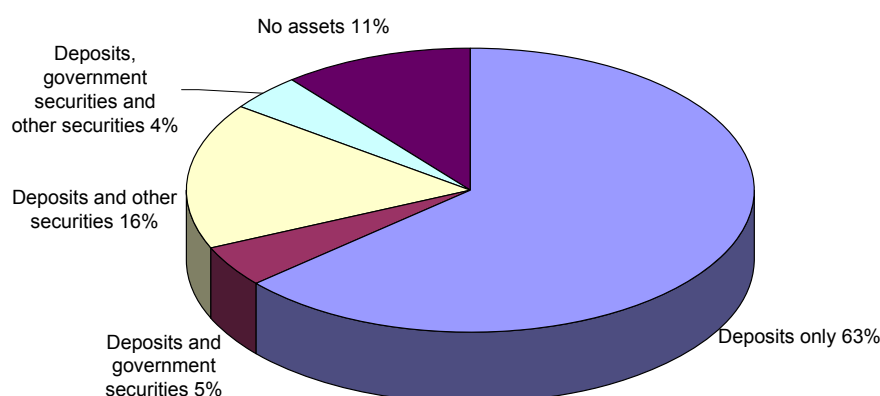
(\*) The sample is composed of 1,682 households.

## 5. Financial assets

In 2008 almost 90 per cent of households own at least one financial asset (Figure 16). The majority of households (63 per cent) own only deposits. Among households that hold other financial assets as well as deposits, the most numerous group (16 per cent) only hold risky securities (such as shares and corporate bonds), while 4 per cent of households hold both government securities and risky securities in addition to deposits.

**Figure 16**

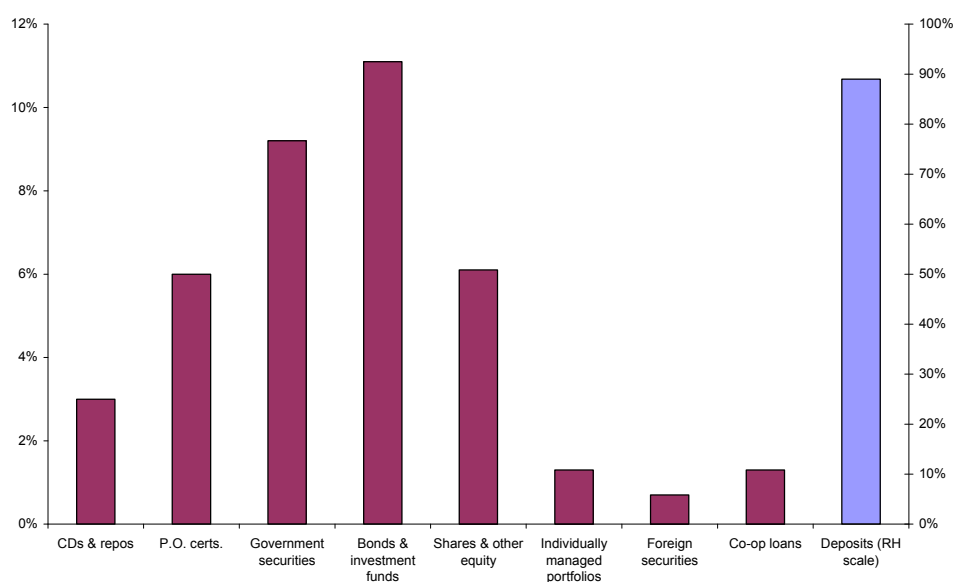
**Ownership of financial assets at the end of 2008**  
(per cent of households)



Bank or post office deposits are thus the most widely held financial instrument: 89 per cent of households have one (Figure 17). Current accounts are the most common type, held by 83 per cent of households, down from 88 per cent in 2006, while savings accounts are held by 20 per cent of households, up from 18 per cent in 2006 (Table F3).

**Figure 17**

**Ownership of financial assets by type at the end of 2008**  
(per cent of households)



A much smaller proportion of households invest in securities: 11 per cent own bonds or investment fund units and 9 per cent government securities. The preference for bonds and investment funds over government securities is weaker than in the previous survey. The proportion of households owning post office savings certificates or shares is stable at 6 per cent.

The proportion holding certificates of deposits or repos is modest but shows growth, as in the previous survey. Other forms of investment are entirely residual.

The frequency of ownership of financial assets varies with household income and with the educational attainment and work status of the head of household; the area of residence also plays an important role. Among lower-income households, up to the second quintile, post office savings certificates are the most widely held type of asset after deposits. Government securities, corporate bonds and investment funds figure prominently in the holdings of upper-income households (fourth and fifth quintiles). Similarly, in households whose head is a blue-collar worker, post office savings certificates are the most widely held instrument after deposits. In those headed by a pensioner, government securities are most commonly held (12 per cent), while households headed by a clerical worker, manager or self-employed person opt mainly for bonds and investment funds (17, 32 and 18 per cent respectively). The households that most frequently invest in shares are those headed by a manager (21 per cent) or entrepreneur (11 per cent). Among households in the South and Islands the penetration of deposits is lower than the national average (75 against 89 per cent) and that of post office savings certificates higher (8 against 6 per cent, Table F1); the frequency of ownership of government securities, corporate bonds and investment funds is also below the national average. Shares and other equity are almost absent from financial portfolios in the South and Islands, where they are held by just 1 per cent of households, compared with 10 per cent in the North.

At the end of 2008 households whose head is an employee – 47 per cent of Italian households – hold 57 per cent of total financial liabilities and 39 per cent of total financial assets (Table 3). In particular, households whose head is a blue-collar worker (i.e. nearly a quarter of Italian households) hold just 7 per cent of total financial assets but 26 per cent of total liabilities: the net wealth in their hands is thus negative and equal to almost 10 per cent of overall net financial wealth. Households whose head is a pensioner (38 per cent of Italian households) own 65 per cent of net financial assets, with a strong preference for government securities (53 per cent) and a very small share of financial liabilities (7 per cent). Although households whose head is self-employed represent only 12 per cent of Italian households, they account for 23 per cent of all holdings of risky financial assets (shares, investment fund units and other securities) and 35 per cent of total financial liabilities.

**Table 3**

**Distribution of net financial assets by work status of head of household<sup>(\*)</sup>**  
(per cent)

	Share 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	
<b>Employee</b>							
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
<b>Self-employed</b>							
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
<b>Not employed</b>							
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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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



The propensity of households to hold risky financial instruments has declined in recent years. The proportion owning bonds, investment funds, individually managed accounts or foreign securities at the end of 2008 was 16.3 per cent at the end of 2008, 5 percentage points less than at the end of 2002. This reduction particularly involves households whose head has at least an upper secondary school diploma or is an entrepreneur or professional (Table 4).

**Table 4**

**Ownership of risky financial assets by characteristics of head of household<sup>(\*)</sup>**  
(per cent)

	1993	1995	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
<b>Work status</b>								
Employee								
blue-collar worker	3.6	5.8	10.6	13.7	12.3	7.9	9.6	6.1
clerical worker .....	14.3	15.9	23.6	29.8	28.8	23.7	22.5	22.6
manager, executive .....	24.2	26.7	39.5	44.2	45.5	38.7	44.3	40.1
total .....	10.4	12.4	19.7	24.0	23.1	17.8	18.9	16.0
Self-employed								
entrepreneur, professional .....	32.4	32.0	41.6	38.7	45.0	34.4	27.3	34.7
other .....	13.5	12.1	21.8	25.7	27.1	21.8	20.0	22.3
total .....	17.4	16.0	27.7	29.8	33.4	26.3	22.5	26.7
Not employed								
pensioner .....	5.5	6.4	13.1	15.7	15.5	15.5	14.5	13.1
other .....	2.5	4.6	9.5	6.8	4.4	4.5	6.2	3.9
total .....	5.3	6.3	12.7	14.9	14.7	14.7	13.9	12.5
<b>Educational qualification</b>								
none .....	0.2	0.9	1.6	2.7	0.6	0.9	4.2	1.1
primary school certificate .....	3.7	5.6	9.5	10.1	9.6	8.5	7.6	6.1
lower secondary school certificate	9.0	8.4	15.4	19.8	18.3	16.0	13.3	13.4
upper secondary school diploma .....	17.3	17.6	28.7	34.7	36.5	28.2	26.6	22.9
university degree .....	26.6	30.6	41.6	42.2	43.7	34.0	35.4	36.4
<b>Geographical area</b>								
North .....	12.0	14.5	16.0	26.5	32.4	33.1	27.8	24.6
Centre .....	5.8	8.5	10.9	17.0	19.8	21.0	16.7	15.7
South and Islands .....	1.9	3.0	2.2	6.4	6.4	5.6	4.2	3.8
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>

(\*) 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.

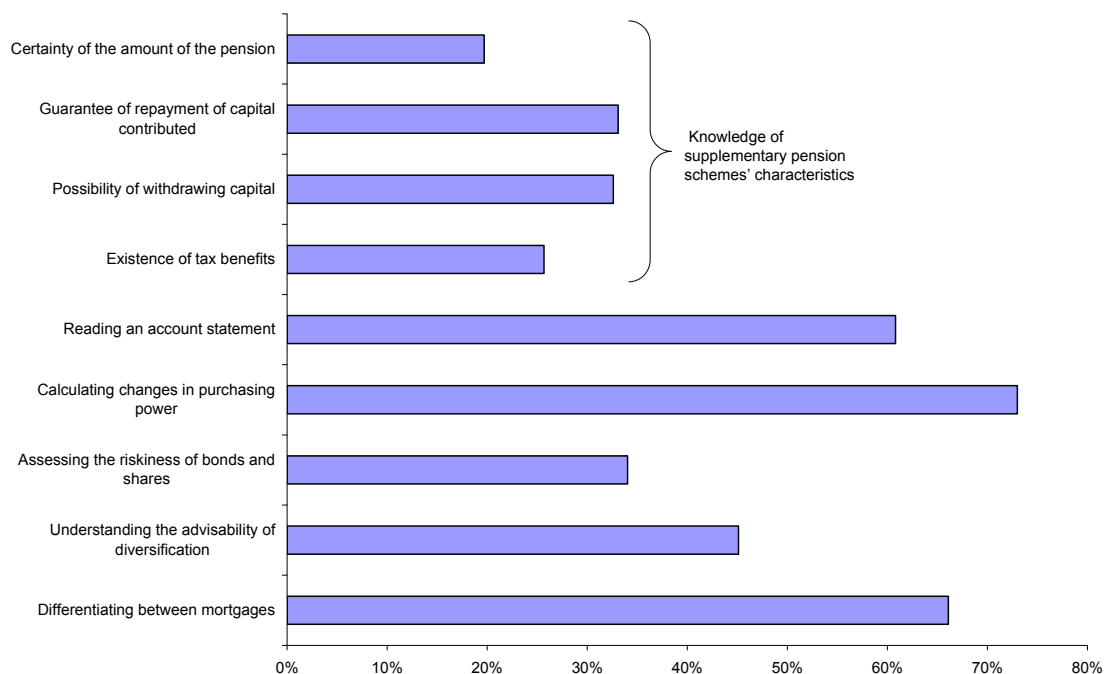
In the present survey the interviewees were asked some questions aimed at measuring Italian households' competence and financial knowledge in making their investment decisions. In particular, the head of household was asked questions designed to determine his or her ability to read an account statement, calculate changes in purchasing power, evaluate the difference in the riskiness of shares and bonds, understand the advisability of portfolio diversification, and distinguish between different types of mortgage loan, and to assess his or her knowledge of the main characteristics of supplementary pension schemes.<sup>20</sup>

Heads of household responded correctly to an average of 43 per cent of questions. In particular, about two thirds are able to read an account statement, calculate changes in buying power and distinguish between different types of mortgage and thus to evaluate the associated interest rate risk. A smaller share (45 per cent) understand the advisability of investment diversification, while only a third know the difference in risk between shares and bonds. Households are significantly less informed about supplementary pension schemes. The percentage of heads of household that know their main characteristics ranges between 20 and 33 per cent, depending on the question (Figure 17).

<sup>20</sup> For the complete text of the questions, see the questionnaire in Appendix C.

Figure 18

**Italian households' knowledge of financial matters**  
(per cent of households that answered correctly)



The 2006 survey also asked some questions on the subject, three of which were repeated in this survey. There is an increase in the percentage of correct responses to these questions, probably reflecting both the rising level of educational attainment of the population and the greater attention that households pay to these matters in times of economic crisis.

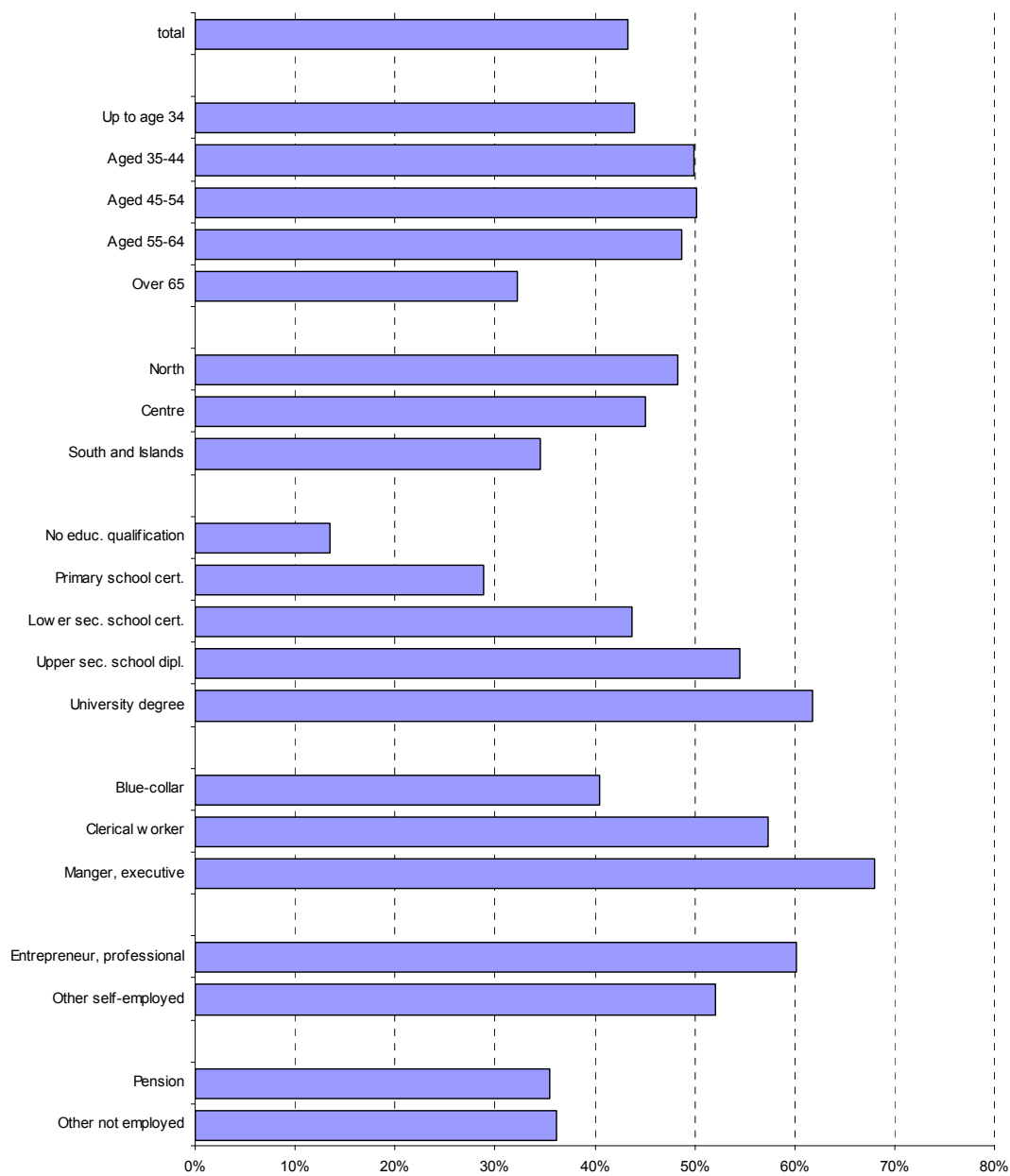
Educational qualification is the characteristic of the respondent most closely correlated with financial skills (Figure 19). Individuals with no educational qualifications had a correct response rate of only 14 per cent; the score for respondents with a lower secondary school certificate is more than twice as high (44 per cent), and it rises to 62 per cent when the respondent is a university graduate.

Households resident in the North and Centre have more knowledge in the financial field than those of the South and Islands, with correct response rates of 48, 45 and 35 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 32 per cent, compared with 50 per cent for heads of household aged between 35 and 64.

**Figure 19**

**Italian households' financial knowledge according to the characteristics of the head of household**

*(per cent of correct answers)*



**6. Household debt**

Some 12.6 per cent of the households surveyed have taken out loans from financial institutions for the purchase or renovation of property and 13.3 per cent for consumer credit

(Table E4).<sup>21</sup> Overall, 23.8 per cent of households have one or both types of loan for reasons not related to their business; only 2 per cent have debt in the form of both a mortgage loan and consumer credit. Despite the growth in household debt in the current decade, households' participation in the credit market is still low in Italy by comparison with the other main industrial countries, particularly as regards mortgages.<sup>22</sup>

Loans for house purchases and consumer credit are more widespread among younger households, which have fewer current resources available, and among those with a medium or high level of educational attainment, presumably owing to expectations of growing income. The incidence of borrowing is also higher in the North and tends to increase with the number of household members and income-earners. Unlike loans for house purchases, which are more common among households with higher net wealth (consisting in the assets purchased with the mortgage), consumer credit is also commonly used by poorer households. The percentage of households in the first quintile of net wealth that resort to consumer credit is 17.5 per cent, higher than the proportion found among wealthier households. Mortgages are uncommon in the lowest income quintile. The distribution of recourse to consumer credit by income quintile is more homogeneous than that of mortgage loans.

Some 3.8 per cent of households have business-related loans, including trade credit payable. These debts regard almost exclusively households whose head is self-employed (an entrepreneur or professional); about a quarter of the households of this type have a business-related debt, while the others finance their activity entirely with their own capital. Borrowing for professional or business reasons is more common among wealthier households, which have more collateral to offer lenders: 7.8 per cent of the households in the highest income quintile have a business-related debt (Table E4).

About 3.4 per cent of households have loans from relatives or friends. Since this is an informal credit channel and a means of circumventing acute difficulty or high costs in accessing financial intermediaries, the loans in question are particularly widespread among households who head is younger than 35 (8.5 per cent) and those with little wealth (8.3 per cent in the first quintile).

Overall, 27.8 per cent of households have some type of debt. The increase of nearly 2 percentage points from 26.1 per cent at the end of 2006 extends the rising trend under way since 2000, when the proportion stood at 24 per cent. The increase involves practically all types of loan except business-related loans. The indebted households carry an average overall debt of €41,266 (Table E5). The largest portion of debt consists in loans for the purchase of property (74.3 per cent), followed by business-related debts and consumer goods purchase loans (16 and 8.1 per cent respectively; Table 5).

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<sup>21</sup> Beginning with this survey, debts relating to household's primary residence and other property holdings are surveyed using a more detailed set of questions than in the past. The questions have also been reorganized and are included in Annex D2 of the questionnaire.

<sup>22</sup> Data on mortgages are contained in "Housing Finance in the Euro Area" (Occasional Paper, ECB, No. 101, March 2009). With reference to surveys conducted in recent years, the share of households with mortgages is between 25 and 30 per cent in France, Germany and Spain, and between 35 and 40 per cent in Ireland and the Netherlands. In the United States, according to the 2007 Survey of Consumer Finance, nearly half of households have a mortgage for the house they live in. The 2007 EU-SILC survey (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Eurostat) indicates that the percentage of households with a consumer loan is between 15 and 21 per cent in Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, and between 25 and 31 per cent in France and Spain; approximately half of households in the United Kingdom have a consumer loan.

Table 5

**Structure of household debt**  
(per cent)

Head of household (*)	Debt for property	Debt for consumer goods	Debt connected with business	Debt with relatives or friends	Household debt
<b>Age</b>					
up to 34 .....	82.4	8.7	6.4	2.5	100.0
35 to 44 .....	78.7	5.4	14.6	1.2	100.0
45 to 54 .....	75.0	9.0	14.5	1.5	100.0
55 to 64 .....	58.6	13.8	26.7	0.8	100.0
over 65 .....	38.8	11.9	44.2	5.1	100.0
<b>Work status</b>					
employee.....	86.3	9.6	2.2	1.8	100.0
self-employed.....	56.7	3.5	39.0	0.7	100.0
not employed .....	64.1	16.6	14.7	4.5	100.0
<b>Educational qualification</b>					
none or primary school .....	56.7	17.6	22.2	3.5	100.0
lower secondary school .....	73.0	8.6	16.4	2.0	100.0
upper secondary school .....	73.9	6.9	17.7	1.5	100.0
university degree .....	83.5	6.6	9.3	0.6	100.0
<b>Geographical area</b>					
North .....	74.0	6.7	17.5	1.9	100.0
Centre .....	78.6	8.1	12.8	0.5	100.0
South and Islands .....	71.3	12.6	14.1	2.0	100.0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>74.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

The ratio of debt to disposable income is an indicator of debt sustainability, showing how many years of income would be needed to extinguish the stock of debt. At the end of 2008, for households with debts the median ratio is 45.3 per cent.<sup>23</sup> However, as the distribution of this indicator is skewed, with a high frequency of low values and a progressively lower frequency for the higher ratios, the mean is higher than the median, standing at 114.5 per cent. Consistently with expectations, high debt in relation to household income is found among households whose head is young and has a medium/high level of educational attainment, which are in the initial phase of mortgage repayment, and among the self-employed (Table E5).

The ratio of total expenditure on repayment (principal and interest) to disposable income is an indicator of indebted households' vulnerability. Table 6 shows the mean and median of the debt servicing ratio for loans contracted for property, the largest component of household debt. In 2008 the median ratio of property loan servicing to income is about 17 per cent, roughly the same as in the 2006 survey. The most vulnerable households are those with low income (bottom quintile), with a ratio close to 40 per cent. These findings are in line with the results for other euro-area countries.<sup>24</sup> In particular, in a number of euro-area countries the households with a mortgage that are most vulnerable to shocks, such as changes in interest rates or in disposable income, are those with low income. In Italy, the overall debt ratio of these households is low, around 10 per cent, though rising with respect to 2006.

<sup>23</sup> Debt includes all the types of loan identified earlier. For the sake of comparison, in the survey of Spanish households' finances for 2005 the median ratio of debt to household income was 99.3 per cent (Survey of Household Finances 2005: Methods, Results and Changes between 2002 and 2005).

<sup>24</sup> Data on debt servicing for property loans and other euro-area countries are contained in "Housing Finance in the Euro Area", (Occasional Paper, ECB, No. 101, March 2009).

Table 6

**Financial vulnerability of households**  
(per cent)

Head of household (*)	Property loan servicing in relation to disposable income(**)	
	Median(***)	Mean(****)
<b>Age</b>		
up to 34 .....	19.5	20.1
35 to 44 .....	18.7	18.6
45 to 54 .....	14.7	15.6
55 to 64 .....	12.8	13.1
over 65 .....	12.1	11.3
<b>Work status</b>		
employee.....	17.6	17.6
self-employed.....	14.8	15.9
not employed .....	13.0	13.2
<b>Educational qualification</b>		
none or primary school certificate .....	16.7	17.5
lower secondary school certificate .....	18.5	18.7
upper secondary school diploma .....	17.2	16.8
university degree .....	12.9	13.5
<b>Geographical area</b>		
North .....	17.7	17.1
Centre .....	15.2	14.8
South and Islands .....	17.2	17.4
<b>Percentile of household income</b>		
Less than 25 .....	38.4	42.6
25-49.9.....	22.7	22.0
50-74.9.....	21.0	22.9
75-89.9.....	16.7	17.6
90-100.....	12.1	12.5
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>

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

(\*\*) Disposable income includes interest payable.

(\*\*\*) Median of ratio for each household.

(\*\*\*\*) Mean for a given cell.

## 7. Use of payment instruments

At the end of 2008 about 66 per cent of households have a payment card of some sort: nearly 64 per cent have a debit card (an increase from 60 per cent two years earlier), the proportion with credit cards is stable at 32 per cent,<sup>25</sup> and that with prepaid cards stands at 7.3 per cent, up sharply from 2.2 per cent in 2006 (Table G1).

Possession of payment instruments is positively related to household income, number of income earners, educational qualification of the head of household, and size of municipality of residence. (Table G1).

<sup>25</sup> Almost 63 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 31 per cent seldom use their cards.

Table 7

**Number of payments made with credit cards and debit cards  
according to the characteristics of the head of household**  
(monthly averages)

	Credit card (*)	Debit card (**)
<b>Age</b>		
up to 34 .....	2.7	3.6
35 to 44 .....	3.6	3.4
45 to 54 .....	3.5	3.3
55 to 64 .....	3.4	3.0
over 65 .....	2.7	2.2
<b>Educational qualification</b>		
not beyond primary school certificate .....	1.8	1.4
lower secondary school .....	2.4	2.5
upper secondary school .....	3.9	3.7
university degree .....	3.8	4.7
<b>Work status</b>		
<b>Employees</b>		
blue-collar workers .....	2.0	2.8
clerical worker .....	3.3	3.8
manager, executive .....	5.9	4.0
total .....	3.4	3.4
<b>Self-employed</b>		
entrepreneur, professional .....	4.0	4.2
other .....	3.0	2.3
total .....	3.6	3.2
<b>Not employed</b>		
pensioner .....	2.6	2.5
other .....	3.7	2.2
total .....	2.7	2.4
<b>Percentile of household income</b>		
Less than 25 .....	4.0	1.4
25–49.9 .....	2.4	2.0
50–74.9 .....	2.7	2.7
75–89.9 .....	3.1	3.4
90–100 .....	3.9	4.4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>

(\*) Only households with at least one credit card.

(\*\*) Only households with at least one debit card.

Households with at least one credit card make an average of 3.3 credit card payments per month (Table 7). The number of monthly payments is higher among households whose head is aged 35 to 44, a manager or an entrepreneur. The frequency of payments is also correlated with income, but the relation is not monotonic: households in the first income quintile and those in the fifth are the ones that pay most frequently by credit card. For the latter, the chief reason is probably the safety factor of reducing the volume of cash. For the latter, an additional consideration may be the possibility of obtaining credit. This hypothesis is borne out by the percentage of households that use revolving credit cards:<sup>26</sup> 14 per cent of the households in the first income quintile, compared with an overall average of 6 per cent.

Households with at least one debit card make an average of 3.1 debit card payments per month (Table 7). The frequency of payments by debit card is higher among households whose head is very young or a university graduate and among high-income households.

Households spend an average of €866 in cash each month, or 44 per cent of the total monthly expenditure, down from about 48 per cent in 2004 and 2006. The proportion of cash

<sup>26</sup> A revolving card allows the holder to pay in instalments for the items purchased.

use is higher in the South and Islands, among households whose head has a low level of educational attainment and among low-income households (Table G2).

The proportion of households using the Internet jumped from 35 to 44 per cent since the previous survey.<sup>27</sup> Of these households, 35 per cent make purchases over the Internet, up from 25 per cent in 2006.

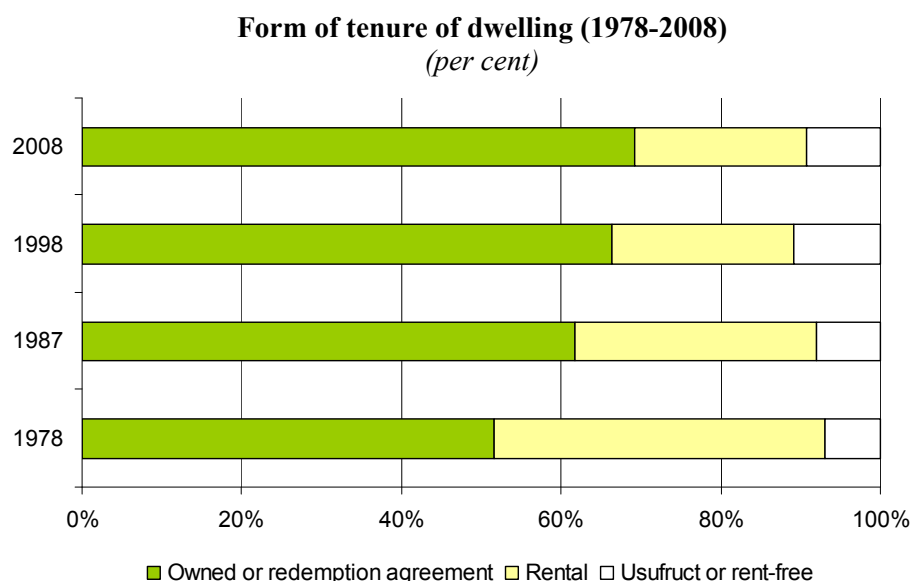
Internet banking services such as remote banking are used by 14.5 per cent of households, compared with 8.5 per cent in 2006. Use of the new communication technologies is especially frequent among households that live in the North or in large cities and among those whose head is young, has a high level of educational attainment, or is a manager or entrepreneur (Table G3).

## 8. Housing

Some 68.7 per cent of households own their homes, 21.4 per cent are tenants and 9.3 per cent are rent-free occupiers or usufructuaries, while the remaining 0.6 per cent live in homes under a redemption agreement (Table H1). The share of tenant households is half a percentage point higher than in the previous survey and that of households that occupy their dwellings under other arrangements comparably lower.

The increase in home ownership under way since the late 1970s continues (Figure 20).

**Figure 20**



**Source:** Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 6.0.

Compared with 2006, among tenant households the proportion living in public housing has fallen by four percentage points to 22.6 per cent and that with a lease under the rent-control law or a regulated waiver has declined from 52.1 to 47.7 per cent.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>27</sup> In 2008 the proportion of households owning a computer is almost 47 per cent, up by 7 percentage points from 2006, and the proportion in which at least one member sometimes uses a computer at home or at work is nearly 50 per cent (Table G3).

<sup>28</sup> The Rent Control Law (Law 392/1978) made leases subject to rather tight regulation. Some flexibility was introduced by Law 359/1992, which instituted leases under waivers, and was further extended by Law 431/1998. Although Law 392/1978 has been repealed, rent-controlled leases still exist, especially in public housing.



Home ownership is most common in central Italy (71.5 per cent) and in towns with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants (72.7 per cent), and is positively related to the age of the head of household and the number of income-earners. By contrast, renting is most common among younger households and those resident in municipalities with more than 500,000 inhabitants (Table H1); in addition, 71 per cent of households whose head was born abroad and 79 per cent of those whose head is not an Italian citizen are tenants.

Work status appears to be a significant factor in the decision to own or rent: 75.3 per cent of households whose head is self-employed are owner-occupiers, compared with 60.4 per cent of those whose head is an employee; the difference widens further (to 26.8 percentage points) for one-person households.

Some 28.1 per cent of households live in a dwelling of between 80 and 100 sq. m., 14.2 per cent in one smaller than 60 sq. m. and 17.3 per cent in one larger than 120 sq. m. Compared with the previous survey, the median size is unchanged at 90 sq. m., while the mean is slightly smaller (102 sq. m.). House size tends to increase with the number of income-earners: it averages 91 sq. m. for households with one earner and 109 sq. m. for those with two earners. House size is also related to the number of household members; on average, each person has 41 sq. m. of space.

The average value of dwellings is €212,979,<sup>29</sup> or €2,093 per sq. m., increasing from 2006, when the first figure was €207,261 and the second €2,021 per sq. m. The value per square metre varies significantly by geographical area (€2,179 in the North, €2,744 in the Centre and €1,526 in the South and Islands) and increases with the size of the municipality (from €1,686 in municipalities with up to 20,000 inhabitants to €3,612 in those with more than 500,000).

Owner-occupied dwellings have an average value of €241,098, or €2,166 per sq. m. The imputed rental value, i.e. the rent that owners consider they could earn by letting their home, is €7,457 per year (about €620 per month). The average value of these homes is 47 per cent lower in municipalities with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants than in those with more than 500,000 inhabitants; it varies considerably by geographical area (€256,384 in the North, €301,415 in the Centre and €174,498 in the South and Islands)(Table H2).

The average value of rented dwellings is €134,171, lower than that of owner-occupied homes. This difference is mainly due to size (75 sq. m. on average for the former and 111 sq. m. for the latter).

The average rent paid is €4,036 a year (€336 a month). The gross return to the owner, which is inversely related to the size of the dwelling and of the municipality, is 3 per cent (Table H3).

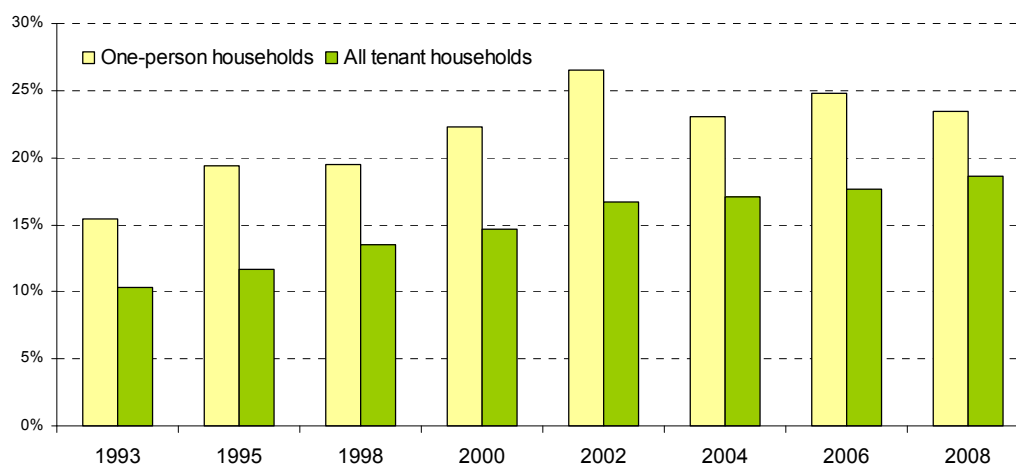
Between 1993 and 2008 the proportion of tenants' income going to pay rent for a dwelling of median size rose from 10.4 to 18.6 per cent. In the case of one-person households (a growing share of Italian households), the increase was more moderate, from 15.5 to 23.4 per cent (Figure 21).

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<sup>29</sup> The value of housing is a subjective estimate (provided by the owner) of the price at which the property could be sold if vacant. Some studies have shown that the price estimates given by households in the survey are comparable with those from external sources such as *Osservatorio del Mercato Immobiliare dell'Agenzia del Territorio* and *Consulente immobiliare*. In particular, see L. Cannari and I. Faiella, "House prices and housing wealth in Italy", in the proceedings of the conference *Housing Wealth in Italy*, ([http://www.bancaditalia.it/studiricerche/convegni/atti/ric\\_fam\\_it](http://www.bancaditalia.it/studiricerche/convegni/atti/ric_fam_it)).

**Figure 21**

**Rent as a percentage of tenants' income <sup>30</sup>**



**Source:** Based on Survey on Household Income and Wealth historical database, version 6.0.

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<sup>30</sup> Rent is calculated on a dwelling of median size in 2008, equal to 60 sq. m. for one-person households and 70 sq. m. for total tenant households.

**APPENDIX A:**  
**METHODOLOGICAL NOTES**



## METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

### 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).<sup>31</sup> 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 1987-2008 surveys**

Year of first interview	Year of survey										
	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
1987 .....	8,027	1,206	350	173	126	85	61	44	33	30	28
1989 .....		7,068	1,837	877	701	459	343	263	197	159	146
1991 .....			6,001	2,420	1,752	1,169	832	613	464	393	347
1993 .....				4,619	1,066	583	399	270	199	157	141
1995 .....					4,490	373	245	177	117	101	84
1998 .....						4,478	1,993	1,224	845	636	538
2000 .....							4,128	1,014	667	475	398
2002 .....								4,406	1,082	672	525
2004 .....									4,408	1,334	995
2006 .....										3,811	1,143
2008 .....											3,632
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>8,027</b>	<b>8,274</b>	<b>8,188</b>	<b>8,089</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>7,147</b>	<b>8,001</b>	<b>8,011</b>	<b>8,012</b>	<b>7,768</b>	<b>7,977</b>
<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	54.5

Table 1a shows the sample size used between 1987 and 2008 and the number of households interviewed in more than one survey. For example, of the 7,977 households that

<sup>31</sup> 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.

make up the sample in this survey, 28 have participated since 1987, 146 since 1989, 347 since 1991 and so on. The households interviewed for the first time in this survey number 3,632.

The overall size of the sample for the 2008 survey is 7,977 households, with panel households accounting for 54.5 per cent.

In order to form the panel, the municipalities were selected from among those already sampled in the 2006 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.<sup>32</sup> The non-panel households are selected randomly from official registers in both panel and non-panel municipalities.

Households were interviewed in 359 municipalities, of which 351 panel and 8 non-panel (Table 2a).<sup>33</sup>

**Table 2a**

<b>Survey municipalities</b>			
	<i>Panel</i>	<i>Non panel</i>	Totale
North.....	164	1	165
Centre.....	70	2	72
South and Islands.....	117	5	122
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>359</b>

## **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 perceived wellbeing perceived wellbeing, the situation of the household of origin, payment instruments and financial information, depending on the year of birth (odd or even) of the head of household.<sup>34</sup>

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 79.5 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.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>32</sup> 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 35 such households in all

<sup>33</sup> 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

<sup>34</sup> In addition to producing estimates based on a smaller sample, this approach does not permit the joint use of the responses to the two sections. In this instance, the relationship between the two aspects involved is deemed to be of little interest

<sup>35</sup> 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.

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 55 minutes, more than in the previous survey (50 minutes). However, there are considerable variations within the sample, which are positively correlated with income and the number of household members, especially if income-earners (Table 4a).

Data collection is entrusted to a specialised company using 181 professional interviewers. The majority of the interviewers are women, with an average age of 49 years and high educational qualifications (70 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 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.<sup>36</sup> 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 20 per cent), 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, around a few dozen cases for most variables. 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.<sup>37</sup>

### **4. Unit non-response**

The actual sample interviewed is composed of 7,977 households, of which 4,345 are panel households and 3,632 non-panel households. In order to obtain these interviews 14,209

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<sup>36</sup> 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

<sup>37</sup> 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.

households were contacted. The response rate is 56.1 per cent<sup>38</sup> and as usual is higher for panel households (79.3 per cent) than for non-panel ones (41.6 per cent) (Table 3a).

The most common reason for non-participation is unwillingness on the part of the household (32.4 per cent of all households contacted). In addition, 11.5 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.

**Table 3a**

**Households contacted and reasons for non-participation**

	Panel		Non-panel		Total	
	(number)	(per cent)	(number)	(per cent)	(number)	(per cent)
Respondents .....	4,345	79.3	3,632	41.6	7,977	56.1
Refusals.....	1,012	18.5	3,589	41.1	4,601	32.4
Not at home .....	120	2.2	1,511	17.3	1,631	11.5
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5,477</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,732</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,209</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Ineligible (*).....	150	2.7	629	6.7	779	5.2

(\*) 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.<sup>39</sup>

Several measures have been taken to reduce the effects of non-participation (Figure 1a).

<sup>40</sup> 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, ever-greater care is taken in selecting the interviewers (see section 2). Third, the number of addresses each interviewer is given in order to reach his target has been gradually reduced.

<sup>38</sup> In the previous survey the participation rate, excluding ineligible households (death, wrong address, change of address), was 42 per cent.

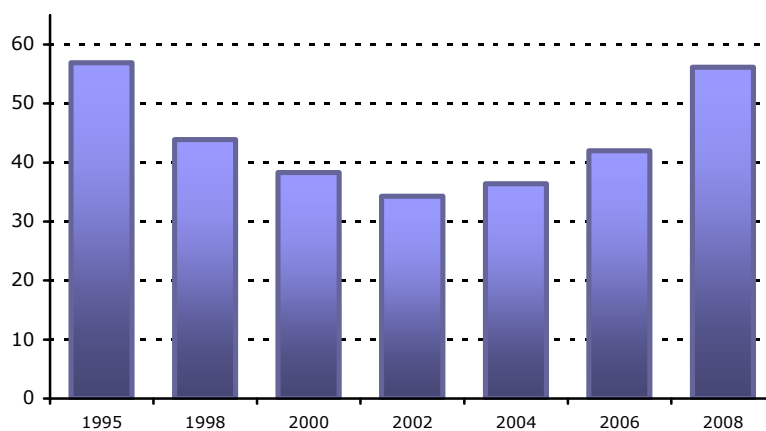
<sup>39</sup> See section 3.1 in G. D'Alessio and I. Faiella, 'Nonresponse behaviour in the Bank of Italy's Survey of Household Income and Wealth', *Temi di discussione*, 462, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 2002.

<sup>40</sup> 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**

**Response rate, 1995-2008**  
*(per cent of contacts)*



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. Second, 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 7,977 interviews, 14,839 contacts were necessary (Table 4a). The difficulty of obtaining an interview increases with the head of household's income and educational qualification; if the head is an entrepreneur or manager, a larger number of contacts are required. Fewer difficulties are encountered with small households, those residing in the South and Islands or small municipalities, and those whose head is elderly or not employed (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)
<b>Gender</b>						
male .....	10,331	5,494	188.0	56.7	7.6	78.8
female .....	4,508	2,483	181.6	52.0	7.6	80.9
<b>Age</b>						
up to 30 .....	1,344	722	186.1	55.3	7.6	78.4
31 to 40 .....	2,616	1,339	195.4	56.5	7.7	80.4
41 to 50 .....	3,119	1,599	195.1	57.1	7.6	80.4
51 to 65 .....	2,803	1,454	192.8	56.7	7.5	79.5
over 65 .....	4,957	2,863	173.1	52.9	7.6	78.8
<b>Educational qualification</b>						
no qualification .....	580	404	143.6	47.4	7.4	86.4
primary school certificate .....	3,229	1,883	171.5	51.9	7.5	79.4
lower secondary school certificate .....	5,344	2,893	184.7	55.2	7.5	80.1
upper secondary school diploma .....	3,965	1,957	202.6	58.3	7.8	77.8
university degree .....	1,721	840	204.9	59.7	8.0	77.9
<b>Work status</b>						
<b>Employee</b>						
blue-collar worker .....	3,085	1,667	185.1	54.0	7.6	81.9
white-collar worker .....	2,658	1,335	199.1	56.9	7.9	80.1
manager, executive .....	746	343	217.5	63.3	8.1	73.2
total .....	6,489	3,345	194.0	56.1	7.7	80.3
<b>Self-employed</b>						
business owner, professional .....	820	386	212.4	61.6	7.5	76.2
other self-employed .....	968	494	196.0	59.2	7.3	81.8
total .....	1,788	880	203.2	60.2	7.4	79.3
<b>Not employed</b>						
pensioner .....	6,180	3,529	175.1	53.7	7.6	78.3
other .....	382	223	171.3	48.4	6.9	86.5
total .....	6,562	3,752	174.9	53.4	7.5	78.8
<b>Household size</b>						
1 member .....	3,538	1,991	177.7	49.0	7.6	79.9
2 members .....	4,674	2,534	184.5	55.6	7.6	78.0
3 members .....	3,092	1,591	194.3	58.8	7.6	77.4
4 members .....	2,606	1,373	189.8	58.8	7.7	82.5
5 or more members .....	929	488	190.4	57.8	7.4	83.6
<b>Number of income-earners</b>						
1 earner .....	6,697	3,766	177.8	51.1	7.5	81.4
2 earners .....	6,436	3,336	192.9	57.9	7.7	77.7
3 earners .....	1,355	690	196.4	62.0	7.5	79.1
4 or more earners .....	351	185	189.7	66.6	7.8	74.1
<b>Quintiles of household net wealth<sup>(1)</sup></b>						
1 <sup>st</sup> quintile .....	2,552	1,470	173.6	50.7	7.4	82.8
2 <sup>nd</sup> quintile .....	2,666	1,491	178.8	53.6	7.6	79.6
3 <sup>rd</sup> quintile .....	2,889	1,633	176.9	53.5	7.5	80.5
4 <sup>th</sup> quintile .....	3,249	1,740	186.7	56.3	7.6	79.8
5 <sup>th</sup> quintile .....	3,483	1,643	212.0	61.5	7.8	74.9
<b>Quintiles of household income<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
1 <sup>st</sup> quintile .....	2,342	1,441	162.5	47.9	7.3	83.6
2 <sup>nd</sup> quintile .....	2,780	1,623	171.3	51.1	7.5	81.0
3 <sup>rd</sup> quintile .....	3,003	1,615	185.9	54.9	7.6	80.8
4 <sup>th</sup> quintile .....	3,364	1,721	195.5	57.5	7.7	77.2
5 <sup>th</sup> quintile .....	3,350	1,577	212.4	64.2	7.8	75.3
<b>Size of municipality</b>						
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	4,162	2,352	177.0	55.6	7.6	75.4
20,000-40,000 .....	2,913	1,586	183.7	57.8	7.6	78.7
40,000-50,000 .....	6,440	3,343	192.6	54.5	7.5	83.9
more than 500,000 .....	1,324	696	190.2	52.0	7.9	73.4
<b>Geographical area</b>						
North .....	7,251	3,741	193.8	56.6	7.6	79.3
Centre .....	3,321	1,641	202.4	58.8	7.9	62.0
South and Islands .....	4,267	2,595	164.4	51.1	7.4	90.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,839</b>	<b>7,977</b>	<b>186.0</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>79.5</b>

(\*) 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.).<sup>41</sup>

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.<sup>42</sup> A study of previous surveys<sup>43</sup> 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, actual and imputed rents appear to be overstated.<sup>44</sup>

For real wealth, data recently published by the Bank of Italy<sup>45</sup> indicate that this is understated by about 12 per cent, falling to 7 per cent in the case of housing. Financial assets, on the other hand, seem to be under-reported by a larger amount.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> 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.

<sup>42</sup> 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.

<sup>43</sup> A. Brandolini, "The Distribution of Personal Income in Post-War Italy: Source Description, Data Quality, and the Time Pattern of Income Inequality", *Temi di discussione*, 350, Rome, Banca d'Italia, 1999.

<sup>44</sup> The percentage of underestimation varies from one survey to the next. On average, the survey estimates are about 70 per cent lower than the corresponding national accounts figures for interest income, 50 per cent lower for self-employment and entrepreneurial income, 30 per cent lower for transfer income, and 20 per cent lower for income from salaried employment. Rental income is about 10 per cent higher.

<sup>45</sup> See L. Cannari, I. Faiella, G. Marchese and A. Neri, *The real assets of Italian households*, and L. Cannari and I. Faiella, "House prices and housing wealth in Italy", presented at the conference "Household Wealth in Italy", Banca d'Italia, Perugia, October 2007. The papers are available on the Bank of Italy's website at:

[http://www.bancaditalia.it/studiricerche/convegna/atti/ric\\_fam\\_it;internal&action=\\_setlanguage.action?LANGUAGE=en](http://www.bancaditalia.it/studiricerche/convegna/atti/ric_fam_it;internal&action=_setlanguage.action?LANGUAGE=en).

Other problems may stem from the respondents' thought processes. The replies to certain questions depend on reasoning ability (for hypothetical questions) or memory (for questions about the past). Added to this is the element of actual knowledge, as when, for practical reasons, one person is allowed to answer for another. More general aspects, such as motivation and the time and effort demanded of the respondent, may also influence the quality of replies.<sup>47</sup>

In view of these considerations, it should be noted that the estimates reported are affected by an additional variability with respect to that of a sampling nature discussed in the following pages. By studying measurement errors it has been possible to evaluate which variables in the survey are the most reliable.<sup>48</sup> In the case of the main aggregates, the values recorded for income tend to be more reliable than those for consumption or net wealth. Among the components of income, the quality is higher for pension benefits and payroll earnings, while self-employment income and investment income are less reliably reported.

## 6. Aggregate variables

The main aggregates constructed from the items in the questionnaire are shown in Tables 5a, 6a, and 7a, 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.

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<sup>46</sup> 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.

<sup>47</sup> See, for example, R.M. Groves and M.P. Couper, *How Survey Design Features Affect Participation, Nonresponse in Household Interview Surveys*, New York, Wiley, 1998, pp. 269-293.

<sup>48</sup> See C. Biancotti, G. D'Alessio and A. Neri, "Measurement error in the Bank of Italy's Survey of Household Income and Wealth", *Review of Income and Wealth*, 54,3, pp. 466-493, 2008.

Table 5a

## Aggregation of variables: income account

Variable name	Description <sup>(1)</sup>	Questionnaire reference <sup>(2)</sup>
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	B5.6
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.6(1,2)
YM	Net self-employment income	
YMA1	Self-employment income	B2.11 + B3.10
YMA2	Entrepreneurial income	B4.8 + B4.9
YC	Property income	
YCA	Income from real-estate	
YCA1	Actual rents	D1.11
YCA2	Imputed rents <sup>(3)</sup>	(D.12*12) + D1.12
YCF	Income from financial assets <sup>(4)</sup>	
YCF1	Interest on deposits	Rate1*C.26(A,B)
YCF2	Interest on government securities	Rate2*C.26(C)
YCF3	Income from other securities	Rate3*C.26(D,E,F,G,H)
YCF4	Interest payments (-)	Rate3*(D28(a,b)+D2(1))

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

(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.

Table 6a

## Aggregation of variables: use of income account

Variable name	Description	Questionnaire reference <sup>(1)</sup>
Y	Net disposable income	
C	Consumption	
CD	Durables	
CD1	Expenditure for transport equipment	E.2(2) – E.4(2)
CD2	Expenditure for furniture, etc.	E.2(3)
CN	Non-durables	((E.7+ D.9)*12) + YL2 + YCA2
S	Saving <sup>(2)</sup>	

$$Y = C + S$$

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

(2) Determined as a residual.

Table 7a

## Aggregation of variables: capital account

Variable name	Description <sup>(1)</sup>	Questionnaire reference <sup>(2)</sup>
W	Net wealth	
AR	Real assets	
AR1	Real estate	D1.9*D1.2 + D.17*D.4 + D.22
AR2	Business equity	B2.15 + B3.14 + B4.11
AR3	Valuables	E.5(1)
AF	Financial assets	
AF1	Deposits	C.26 (A,B)
AF2	Government securities	C.26 (C)
AF3	Other securities	C.26 (D,E,F,G,H)
AF4	Trade credit or credit due from other households	B2.12(5) + B3.11(5) + D.32(1)
PF	Financial liabilities (-)	
PF1	Liabilities to banks and financial companies	D.28(1,2,3,4) + B2.12(1,2,3) + B3.11(1,2,3)+D2(1)
PF2	Trade debt	B2.12(4) + B3.11(4)
PF3	Liabilities to other households	D.32(2)
Memorandum items:		
BD	Durables	
BD1	Transport equipment	E.5(2)
BD2	Furniture, etc.	E.5(3)

$$W = AR + AF - PF$$

- (1) A minus sign indicates that the item is included with a negative sign in calculating the aggregate of which it is a component.
- (2) The questionnaire reference is coded as follows: section or annex/question (where necessary, line of question).

## 7. Sample estimates

The main use of the survey is to estimate average values both at household and at the individual level.

Given the generic nature of the variable  $y$ , an unbiased estimator<sup>49</sup> of the population mean would be the Horwitz-Thompson-Narain estimator, given by

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

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

<sup>49</sup> 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.

The final weight is the result of the following steps<sup>50</sup>:

- 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:

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

where  $P_h$  and  $m_h$  are respectively the resident population and the number of sample municipalities in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum, and  $P_{hj}$  e  $n'_{hj}$  are respectively the population and the number of persons to be interviewed in the municipality  $j$  of stratum  $h$ .<sup>51</sup>

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*):

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

where  $n_{hj}$  is the number of respondents in municipality  $j$  and stratum  $h$ .<sup>52</sup>

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):<sup>53</sup>

<sup>50</sup> 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.

<sup>51</sup> 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  $n_{hj}/P_{hj}$ . 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  $h^{\text{th}}$  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:  $m_h n_{hj}/P_h$ .

<sup>52</sup> This method also adjust for non participation due to other causes than refusals, such as wrong address, death, or change of address.

<sup>53</sup> 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.

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

where  $\alpha_c$  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 by<sup>54</sup>

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

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,  $\rho$  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.<sup>55</sup>

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  $\rho$  the intermediate value  $\tilde{\rho} = 0.5$  it is possible to approximate the estimator (6) by way of

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

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

<sup>54</sup> 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  $\rho$  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.

<sup>55</sup> 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", *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.



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

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).<sup>56</sup> The final weight is then obtained as follows:

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

where  $\beta_c$  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.<sup>57</sup>

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.<sup>58</sup> 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 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).<sup>59</sup>

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.<sup>60</sup> 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

<sup>56</sup> 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.

<sup>57</sup> 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*  $\pm 1.96$  \* *standard error of the mean*.

<sup>58</sup> 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.

<sup>59</sup> 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.

<sup>60</sup> 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.

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 out of the total of 359 are grouped in their original stratum to give two municipalities per stratum. At the end of this process there are 319 “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  $\hat{\theta}$

$$(8) \quad stderr_J = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^c (\hat{\theta}_{(i)} - \hat{\theta})^2} .^{61}$$

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 8a. 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.<sup>62</sup>

<sup>61</sup> 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.

<sup>62</sup> 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 8a

**Coefficients of variation of the means of selected variables<sup>(\*)</sup>**  
(per cent)

Characteristics (**)	Household size	Age	Income	Consumption	Net wealth
	Mean				Median <sup>§</sup>
<b>Gender</b>					
male.....	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.9	2.8
female.....	1.4	0.8	1.9	1.7	6.0
<b>Age</b>					
under 30.....	2.4	0.7	4.3	3.0	30.3
31-40.....	1.6	0.3	2.5	1.7	7.0
41-50.....	1.2	0.2	2.5	1.8	5.2
51-65.....	1.6	0.1	2.7	2.7	2.5
over 65.....	1.1	0.2	2.5	2.0	2.2
<b>Educational qualification</b>					
no qualification.....	3.3	0.9	4.3	2.8	15.7
primary school certificate.....	1.7	0.5	1.8	1.6	4.9
lower secondary school certificate.....	1.2	0.8	2.1	1.1	4.2
upper secondary school diploma.....	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.5	4.8
university degree.....	2.1	1.9	3.3	2.0	4.9
<b>Work status</b>					
Employee					
blue-collar works.....	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.5	25.5
office worker.....	1.7	0.9	2.1	2.0	4.5
manager, executive.....	4.1	1.2	4.4	2.8	7.6
total.....	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.2	5.0
Self-employed					
business owner, professional.....	3.1	1.4	4.5	3.0	6.0
other self-employed.....	2.6	1.4	4.3	2.9	7.5
total.....	2.1	1.1	3.5	2.2	5.1
Not employed					
retired.....	1.3	0.3	1.7	1.6	2.9
other.....	8.0	3.3	10.0	3.5	31.8
total.....	1.3	0.4	1.8	1.6	2.2
<b>Household size</b>					
1 member.....	-	1.0	3.2	1.6	7.3
2 members.....	-	0.8	2.2	1.3	4.9
3 members.....	-	1.1	2.6	2.1	5.4
4 members.....	-	0.6	2.4	2.0	5.7
5 or more members.....	-	1.5	4.5	3.2	10.4
<b>Number of income-earners</b>					
1 earner.....	1.5	0.8	1.7	1.2	4.1
2 earners.....	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.2	2.9
3 earners.....	1.2	1.8	2.9	2.5	5.6
4 or more earners.....	1.9	2.7	4.7	3.4	10.4
<b>Size of municipality</b>					
up to 20,000 inhabitants.....	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.4	4.4
20,000-40,000.....	1.2	1.2	2.7	2.1	4.0
40,000-500,000.....	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.2	2.6
more than 500,000.....	1.4	0.5	1.8	2.0	9.2
<b>Geographical area</b>					
North.....	1.0	0.6	1.8	1.2	3.9
Centre.....	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.4	6.7
South and Islands.....	1.2	0.7	2.3	1.6	2.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<i>Design effect (Deff) (***).....</i>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>

(\*) Percentage of the standard error, estimated on 319 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. For details see Faiella (2008), op. cit.

§ 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>.<sup>63</sup> 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 2008 (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 PDF file "data description" contains for each year a description of the structure of the datasets, the aggregation of variables and some derived variables (such as sample weights and categorical variables useful for analysis);
- the **historical database** contains homogeneous information relating to the period 1977-2008<sup>64</sup> 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.

Users of the data accept the conditions set out in the web page on distribution of the microdata:

- in publications that refer to the data the author must give the source (Bank of Italy, Survey of Household Income and Wealth) but may not involve the Bank in any way whatsoever, since the data is used under his/her sole responsibility;
- the data may not be transferred to third parties and may not be used for any purpose other than scientific research;
- to help provide material for the bibliography of the survey the author must notify the Bank of all research work based on the data.

From 2002 all amounts quoted in the data are in euros; amounts relating to earlier surveys are in thousands of lire.

Users are advised to use the survey's weights. All members of the same household are weighted equally.

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<sup>63</sup> Publications and documentation are available in both Italian and English.

<sup>64</sup> 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](http://www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/indcamp/bilfait/boll_stat)).

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**STATISTICAL TABLES**



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

Characteristics	Households (*)	Earners	Individuals
<b>Gender</b>			
male .....	69.1	54.9	48.6
female .....	30.9	45.1	51.4
<b>Age</b>			
34 and under .....	12.2	18.4	36.8
35 - 44 .....	22.5	21.5	17.3
45 - 54 .....	18.6	16.7	13.7
55 - 64 .....	15.5	15.2	12.2
over 65 .....	31.1	28.1	20.0
<b>Educational qualification</b>			
none .....	4.6	4.7	13.2
primary school certificate .....	21.0	20.7	19.5
lower secondary school certificate .....	37.2	35.7	34.5
upper secondary school diploma .....	26.2	27.3	23.7
university degree .....	11.0	11.7	9.1
<b>Branch of activity</b>			
agriculture .....	2.4	2.3	1.5
industry .....	21.5	19.5	12.8
Public administration .....	13.3	13.6	8.9
other sector .....	22.3	23.7	15.6
not employed .....	40.4	40.9	61.2
<b>Work status</b>			
Employee			
blue-collar worker .....	24.3	24.3	16.0
office worker .....	18.2	19.8	13.0
manager, executive .....	4.7	3.6	2.4
total .....	47.1	47.8	31.3
Self-employed			
business-owner, member of profession .....	5.6	4.9	3.2
other self-employed .....	6.9	6.4	4.2
total .....	12.5	11.3	7.4
Not employed			
retired .....	37.7	36.0	23.6
other .....	2.7	4.9	37.6
total .....	40.4	40.9	61.2
<b>Household size</b>			
1 member .....	26.4	16.1	10.6
2 members .....	29.2	29.8	23.4
3 members .....	20.1	24.0	24.1
4 members .....	18.0	21.6	28.7
5 members or more .....	6.3	8.4	13.2
<b>Number of earners</b>			
1 earner .....	48.8	29.8	37.6
2 earners .....	41.0	50.1	46.8
3 earners .....	7.8	14.3	11.3
4 earners or more .....	2.3	5.9	4.3
<b>Town size</b>			
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	46.1	48.0	47.3
20,000 - 40,000 .....	14.2	13.8	14.5
40,000 - 500,000 .....	27.0	26.0	26.2
more than 500,000 .....	12.7	12.1	12.0
<b>Geographical area</b>			
North .....	48.1	49.6	45.5
Centre .....	21.0	21.0	19.6
South and Islands .....	30.8	29.4	34.9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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



**Households by size**  
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	Number of members						Average number of members
	1	2	3	4	5 or more	Total	
<b>Gender</b>							
male.....	14.2	32.3	22.8	22.6	8.1	100.0	2.80
female .....	53.7	22.4	14.1	7.6	2.2	100.0	1.83
<b>Age</b>							
34 and under .....	25.4	26.6	26.2	16.9	4.8	100.0	2.51
35 - 44 .....	20.0	18.1	24.5	28.2	9.2	100.0	2.90
45 - 54 .....	12.1	15.0	26.5	34.4	12.1	100.0	3.23
55 - 64 .....	17.9	35.0	24.9	16.5	5.7	100.0	2.59
over 65 .....	44.3	43.9	8.3	1.9	1.6	100.0	1.73
<b>Educational qualification</b>							
none .....	58.5	31.3	6.2	1.3	2.6	100.0	1.60
primary school certificate .....	40.1	39.4	9.7	6.0	4.9	100.0	1.97
lower secondary school certificate .....	20.0	25.1	24.8	22.3	7.7	100.0	2.75
upper secondary school diploma .....	21.3	27.0	22.4	23.2	6.2	100.0	2.68
university degree .....	21.0	28.2	24.3	20.6	5.9	100.0	2.64
<b>Branch of activity</b>							
agriculture .....	12.7	20.8	21.8	22.1	22.5	100.0	3.34
industry .....	14.2	20.0	28.7	27.9	9.3	100.0	3.00
Public administration .....	17.1	18.9	25.3	29.4	9.2	100.0	2.96
other sector .....	21.3	22.4	25.4	24.2	6.6	100.0	2.74
not employed .....	39.7	41.8	10.8	5.2	2.5	100.0	1.90
<b>Work status</b>							
Employee							
blue-collar worker .....	17.9	19.6	26.6	25.2	10.7	100.0	2.94
office worker .....	19.5	21.5	27.1	26.1	5.7	100.0	2.78
manager, executive .....	13.2	19.6	28.2	29.5	9.4	100.0	3.04
total .....	18.0	20.3	27.0	26.0	8.6	100.0	2.89
Self-employed							
business-owner, member of profession.....	15.7	22.1	22.1	33.0	7.1	100.0	2.96
other self-employed .....	14.8	22.3	26.0	25.6	11.4	100.0	3.00
total .....	15.2	22.2	24.3	29.0	9.5	100.0	2.98
Not employed							
retired .....	39.7	43.2	10.8	4.3	2.0	100.0	1.86
other .....	40.3	22.3	10.3	17.3	9.6	100.0	2.41
total .....	39.7	41.8	10.8	5.2	2.5	100.0	1.90
<b>Number of earners</b>							
1 earner .....	54.2	19.7	10.7	11.4	4.1	100.0	1.93
2 earners .....	-	47.9	25.4	21.3	5.4	100.0	2.85
3 earners .....	-	-	56.7	29.0	14.3	100.0	3.61
4 earners or more .....	-	-	-	60.2	39.8	100.0	4.58
<b>Town size</b>							
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	23.9	29.5	21.1	18.9	6.5	100.0	2.56
20,000 - 40,000 .....	24.9	27.8	22.5	17.6	7.2	100.0	2.56
40,000 - 500,000 .....	29.4	29.2	18.0	17.4	5.9	100.0	2.43
more than 500,000 .....	30.9	29.9	18.0	16.1	5.1	100.0	2.36
<b>Geographical area</b>							
North .....	28.2	31.7	20.6	15.5	4.0	100.0	2.36
Centre.....	30.7	29.5	20.7	15.0	4.0	100.0	2.33
South and Islands .....	20.7	25.3	18.9	23.8	11.3	100.0	2.83
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.50</b>

(\*) 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	
<b>Gender</b>						
male .....	42.1	46.3	9.1	2.5	100.0	1.72
female .....	63.9	29.4	4.8	1.9	100.0	1.45
<b>Age</b>						
34 and under .....	46.8	36.3	11.9	5.0	100.0	1.76
35 - 44 .....	47.7	45.2	5.4	1.7	100.0	1.61
45 - 54 .....	39.0	47.7	9.9	3.4	100.0	1.78
55 - 64 .....	41.9	42.8	12.1	3.3	100.0	1.77
over 65 .....	59.6	35.1	4.6	0.7	100.0	1.46
<b>Educational qualification</b>						
none .....	74.6	23.8	1.0	0.6	100.0	1.28
primary school certificate .....	59.0	34.8	4.8	1.4	100.0	1.49
lower secondary school certificate .....	48.0	39.9	9.5	2.6	100.0	1.67
upper secondary school diploma .....	43.5	45.1	9.0	2.3	100.0	1.70
university degree .....	33.9	54.2	8.0	3.9	100.0	1.82
<b>Branch of activity</b>						
agriculture .....	49.5	30.5	12.8	7.2	100.0	1.79
industry .....	41.6	45.5	9.6	3.3	100.0	1.75
Public administration .....	38.7	49.6	8.4	3.2	100.0	1.76
other sector .....	44.8	43.3	9.4	2.5	100.0	1.70
not employed .....	58.2	35.2	5.5	1.2	100.0	1.50
<b>Work status</b>						
Employee						
blue-collar worker .....	48.1	40.0	8.9	3.1	100.0	1.67
office worker .....	39.9	48.0	9.1	2.9	100.0	1.75
manager, executive .....	31.1	54.0	10.1	4.9	100.0	1.89
total .....	43.2	44.5	9.1	3.2	100.0	1.72
Self-employed						
business-owner, member of profession .....	36.6	48.7	12.1	2.6	100.0	1.81
other self-employed .....	41.9	45.7	9.1	3.3	100.0	1.74
total .....	39.5	47.1	10.4	3.0	100.0	1.77
Not employed						
retired .....	56.8	36.4	5.7	1.1	100.0	1.51
other .....	76.6	18.4	2.9	2.1	100.0	1.31
total .....	58.2	35.2	5.5	1.2	100.0	1.50
<b>Household size</b>						
1 member .....	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	1.00
2 members .....	32.8	67.2	-	-	100.0	1.67
3 members .....	26.0	51.9	22.1	-	100.0	1.96
4 members .....	30.9	48.6	12.6	7.9	100.0	1.98
5 members or more .....	32.0	35.4	17.8	14.9	100.0	2.19
<b>Town size</b>						
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	44.2	44.2	8.7	2.9	100.0	1.71
20,000 - 40,000 .....	53.1	36.4	7.9	2.6	100.0	1.60
40,000 - 500,000 .....	52.3	38.8	7.2	1.7	100.0	1.58
more than 500,000 .....	53.3	39.3	5.8	1.6	100.0	1.56
<b>Geographical area</b>						
North .....	43.8	46.0	7.9	2.3	100.0	1.69
Centre .....	50.0	39.2	8.1	2.7	100.0	1.64
South and Islands .....	55.8	34.5	7.4	2.2	100.0	1.56
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>48.8</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.64</b>

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

## Household income and expenditure

Characteristics (*)	Income	Expenditure	Propensity to consume
		(€)	(per cent)
<b>Gender</b>			
male .....	35,132	25,483	72.5
female .....	25,477	19,903	78.1
<b>Age</b>			
34 and under .....	28,722	22,136	77.1
35 - 44 .....	31,472	24,787	78.8
45 - 54 .....	38,881	27,697	71.2
55 - 64 .....	38,928	27,047	69.5
over 65 .....	26,580	19,659	74.0
<b>Educational qualification</b>			
none .....	14,688	12,078	82.2
primary school certificate .....	21,200	16,915	79.8
lower secondary school certificate .....	29,393	22,585	76.8
upper secondary school diploma .....	38,108	27,821	73.0
university degree .....	55,451	35,991	64.9
<b>Branch of activity</b>			
agriculture .....	30,083	22,807	75.8
industry .....	33,237	25,078	75.5
Public administration .....	40,149	29,069	72.4
other sector .....	37,203	26,399	71.0
not employed .....	26,249	19,896	75.8
<b>Work status</b>			
Employee			
blue-collar worker .....	25,294	21,203	83.8
office worker .....	36,440	27,471	75.4
manager, executive .....	62,485	38,431	61.5
total .....	33,278	25,327	76.1
Self-employed			
business-owner, member of profession .....	57,074	34,969	61.3
other self-employed .....	38,611	26,499	68.6
total .....	46,939	30,319	64.6
Not employed			
retired .....	27,177	20,255	74.5
other .....	13,156	14,824	112.7
total .....	26,249	19,896	75.8
<b>Household size</b>			
1 member .....	19,528	16,410	84.0
2 members .....	32,013	23,083	72.1
3 members .....	39,747	27,839	70.0
4 members .....	40,662	29,488	72.5
5 members or more .....	37,212	28,379	76.3
<b>Number of earners</b>			
1 earner .....	21,243	18,707	88.1
2 earners .....	39,707	27,494	69.2
3 earners .....	51,952	32,269	62.1
4 earners or more .....	60,695	35,083	57.8
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>			
Less than 25 .....	10,810	12,142	112.3
25-49.9 .....	18,885	17,343	91.8
50-74.9 .....	26,334	21,979	83.5
75-89.9 .....	37,102	27,204	73.3
90-100 .....	67,626	40,132	59.3
<b>Town size</b>			
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	30,942	22,619	73.1
20,000 - 40,000 .....	30,600	22,852	74.7
40,000 - 500,000 .....	31,651	23,611	74.6
more than 500,000 .....	39,279	29,197	74.3
<b>Geographical area</b>			
North .....	36,321	25,940	71.4
Centre .....	34,345	25,853	75.3
South and Islands .....	24,122	18,916	78.4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>32,146</b>	<b>23,757</b>	<b>73.9</b>

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

(\*\*) 1<sup>st</sup> quintile: €15,370; 2<sup>nd</sup> quintile: €22,442; 3<sup>rd</sup> quintile: €30,717; 4<sup>th</sup> quintile: €44,502.

**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
<b>Gender</b>						
Male.....	19,067	12,961	13,841	13.5	16.9	8.0
Female.....	18,438	12,748	13,770	13.3	15.7	7.0
<b>Age</b>						
18 and under.....	15,719	8,856	12,523	21.3	31.3	9.9
18 - 34.....	17,464	11,607	13,028	16.5	19.3	9.9
35 - 44.....	18,305	12,267	13,864	13.7	18.9	6.7
45 - 54.....	19,902	13,286	14,116	12.0	14.5	7.7
55 - 64.....	22,634	16,303	15,570	8.9	7.9	5.8
over 65.....	19,841	15,651	14,335	6.8	4.2	4.6
<b>Educational qualification</b>						
none.....	15,185	9,051	12,189	21.0	28.2	10.5
primary school certificate.....	15,527	11,332	11,905	15.1	16.3	9.7
lower secondary school certificate.....	16,804	11,534	12,663	16.3	19.9	8.7
upper secondary school diploma.....	21,330	14,695	15,504	7.3	9.3	4.3
university degree.....	31,383	21,791	20,105	3.3	3.5	1.9
<b>Branch of activity</b>						
agriculture.....	16,670	11,368	12,344	20.0	30.9	12.1
industry.....	19,737	13,384	14,122	8.9	11.5	4.2
Public administration.....	24,506	16,644	16,901	3.3	5.2	2.1
other sector.....	21,767	15,028	15,153	7.9	9.2	5.1
not employed.....	16,981	11,673	12,981	17.0	20.3	9.5
<b>Work status</b>						
<b>Employee</b>						
blue-collar worker.....	15,703	10,670	12,231	13.4	16.6	7.3
office worker.....	23,511	16,073	16,433	2.6	4.1	2.3
manager, executive.....	36,037	24,740	21,546	0.3	0.7	0.9
total.....	20,486	13,980	14,682	7.9	10.2	4.7
<b>Self-employed</b>						
business-owner, member of profession.....	30,353	20,873	19,319	3.5	3.4	2.0
other self-employed.....	22,545	15,472	15,038	9.0	12.4	3.4
total.....	25,920	17,806	16,889	6.6	8.5	2.8
<b>Not employed</b>						
Retired.....	20,130	15,650	14,508	6.5	4.3	4.6
other.....	15,002	9,172	12,022	23.6	30.4	12.5
Total.....	16,981	11,673	12,981	17.0	20.3	9.5
<b>Household size</b>						
1 member.....	19,528	19,528	16,410	8.7	2.2	2.7
2 members.....	21,401	16,006	15,442	6.9	4.7	3.5
3 members.....	20,578	13,249	14,474	9.1	10.1	5.5
4 members.....	17,448	10,166	12,745	13.2	21.0	6.4
5 members or more.....	12,896	7,054	9,911	36.8	48.8	24.5
<b>Number of earners</b>						
1 earner.....	14,068	11,016	12,582	26.0	29.6	10.8
2 earners.....	21,257	13,920	14,797	5.8	8.1	5.2
3 earners.....	22,672	14,393	14,160	4.7	7.9	5.2
4 earners or more.....	21,993	13,241	12,775	8.2	10.2	9.4
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>						
Less than 25.....	7,292	6,019	8,447	60.9	52.8	30.4
25-49.9.....	11,334	8,426	10,563	22.7	37.5	9.8
50-74.9.....	14,832	10,506	12,466	2.7	8.7	3.8
75-89.9.....	19,868	13,435	14,659	0.0	0.9	1.7
90-100.....	32,457	21,122	19,396	0.0	0.0	0.8
<b>Town size</b>						
up to 20,000 inhabitants.....	17,809	12,067	12,992	12.3	16.0	7.4
20,000 - 40,000.....	17,493	11,956	13,052	15.8	18.5	10.3
40,000 - 500,000.....	18,717	13,016	13,924	13.3	16.0	6.8
more than 500,000.....	23,996	16,666	17,657	14.7	15.2	5.9
<b>Geographical area</b>						
North.....	22,197	15,363	15,788	6.1	8.0	1.5
Centre.....	21,113	14,731	15,733	6.1	6.0	3.5
South and Islands.....	12,908	8,519	10,134	26.9	32.8	17.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,744</b>	<b>12,852</b>	<b>13,805</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>

(\*) 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
<b>Gender</b>		
male.....	28,924	22,600
female.....	20,069	16,900
<b>Age</b>		
34 and under .....	23,745	20,300
35 - 44 .....	27,914	22,800
45 - 54 .....	32,923	24,200
55 - 64 .....	32,092	23,800
over 65 .....	20,512	16,800
<b>Educational qualification</b>		
none .....	11,633	10,800
primary school certificate .....	18,687	15,600
lower secondary school certificate .....	25,366	21,000
upper secondary school diploma .....	33,922	24,687
university degree .....	49,472	31,200
<b>Branch of activity</b>		
agriculture .....	23,610	19,700
industry .....	28,407	22,600
Public administration.....	34,806	25,100
other sector .....	31,000	23,300
not employed .....	20,913	17,260
<b>Work status</b>		
Employee		
blue-collar worker .....	23,634	19,800
office worker .....	33,650	24,600
manager, executive .....	56,002	34,100
total .....	28,713	22,800
Self-employed		
business-owner, member of profession .....	47,568	30,000
other self-employed .....	32,409	24,000
total .....	38,672	26,500
Not employed		
retired .....	21,800	17,400
other .....	9,600	13,200
total .....	20,913	17,260
<b>Household size</b>		
1 member .....	16,800	14,400
2 members .....	27,134	20,660
3 members .....	34,990	24,800
4 members .....	34,829	26,000
5 members or more .....	29,300	24,600
<b>Number of earners</b>		
1 earner .....	18,282	16,800
2 earners .....	34,600	24,200
3 earners .....	47,221	28,800
4 earners or more .....	58,435	33,600
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>		
Less than 25 .....	11,290	11,400
25-49.9.....	18,940	16,800
50-74.9.....	26,085	21,300
75-89.9.....	37,114	26,400
90-100.....	58,322	36,600
<b>Town size</b>		
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	25,549	20,400
20,000 - 40,000 .....	24,954	20,400
40,000 - 500,000 .....	26,150	20,600
more than 500,000 .....	30,350	24,200
<b>Geographical area</b>		
North .....	30,194	22,900
Centre.....	28,644	22,800
South and Islands .....	20,087	16,800
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>26,083</b>	<b>20,700</b>

(\*) 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 11.3	11.3 to 15.4	15.3 to 18.9	18.9 to 22.4	22.4 to 26.1	26.1 to 30.7	30.7 to 37.1	37.1 to 44.5	44.5 to 58.3	over 58.3	
<b>Gender</b>											
male .....	5.9	7.7	9.4	9.3	10.8	10.9	11.2	10.8	11.9	12.1	100.0
female .....	19.1	15.1	11.4	11.6	8.2	8.1	7.2	8.1	5.9	5.3	100.0
<b>Age</b>											
34 and under .....	13.5	12.8	8.9	10.3	11.1	7.4	11.1	7.9	9.3	7.7	100.0
35 - 44 .....	7.4	7.6	9.5	10.2	10.6	13.5	10.7	12.7	10.2	7.6	100.0
45 - 54 .....	6.1	4.3	8.5	7.5	8.3	11.0	10.1	14.0	14.2	15.9	100.0
55 - 64 .....	6.4	7.3	6.1	8.1	9.1	9.8	11.7	10.9	15.5	15.1	100.0
over 65 .....	14.7	15.3	13.7	12.3	10.5	8.0	8.2	6.0	4.9	6.5	100.0
<b>Educational qualification</b>											
none .....	45.1	22.4	10.3	10.4	5.3	2.7	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.4	100.0
primary school certificate .....	15.2	19.3	16.5	15.5	10.6	8.3	6.7	3.7	2.9	1.3	100.0
lower second. school certificate .....	8.8	9.9	11.0	10.2	11.5	12.2	11.2	10.8	8.2	6.1	100.0
upper second. school diploma .....	4.6	3.3	6.6	8.2	9.3	11.4	13.5	14.6	15.3	13.4	100.0
university degree .....	2.5	3.2	2.4	3.3	6.9	5.8	7.5	12.4	20.5	35.6	100.0
<b>Branch of activity</b>											
agriculture .....	7.8	18.0	8.3	10.7	14.0	10.6	4.3	8.2	12.1	6.0	100.0
industry .....	5.3	8.6	10.1	8.9	11.1	12.8	11.5	11.8	10.1	9.8	100.0
Public administration .....	1.8	4.5	4.2	8.7	11.0	10.9	12.3	15.9	15.6	15.2	100.0
other sector .....	8.8	5.9	9.7	8.0	8.4	9.0	9.9	11.8	13.6	14.9	100.0
not employed .....	16.0	14.4	12.2	12.1	9.7	8.8	8.8	6.2	6.1	5.9	100.0
<b>Work status</b>											
Employee											
blue-collar worker .....	11.1	12.6	12.1	11.0	12.2	13.0	10.2	10.0	6.2	1.7	100.0
office worker .....	1.2	4.1	7.4	8.9	10.3	11.1	13.1	17.2	16.1	10.5	100.0
manager, executive .....	0.7	0.7	0.3	2.2	3.6	5.2	7.8	12.9	18.6	48.0	100.0
total .....	6.3	8.2	9.1	9.3	10.6	11.5	11.1	13.0	11.3	9.7	100.0
Self-employed											
business-owner, member of profession .....	2.1	2.4	3.9	4.1	5.6	7.0	9.1	10.0	20.8	35.1	100.0
other self-employed .....	6.8	3.2	8.5	7.5	10.9	9.5	10.4	11.6	15.9	15.8	100.0
total .....	4.7	2.8	6.4	6.0	8.5	8.4	9.8	10.9	18.1	24.5	100.0
Not employed											
retired .....	13.2	14.4	12.5	12.1	10.3	9.1	9.3	6.6	6.3	6.1	100.0
other .....	55.7	13.8	7.0	11.4	1.7	4.1	1.4	0.6	2.3	2.0	100.0
total .....	16.0	14.4	12.2	12.1	9.7	8.8	8.8	6.2	6.1	5.9	100.0
<b>Household size</b>											
1 member .....	23.8	20.5	14.8	12.3	10.2	7.5	4.2	3.2	1.7	1.7	100.0
2 members .....	5.4	9.3	9.7	11.6	11.2	12.0	13.6	10.7	8.5	8.1	100.0
3 members .....	5.0	3.6	7.1	6.6	8.5	9.7	13.9	15.2	16.3	14.3	100.0
4 members .....	3.4	4.0	7.1	8.0	9.7	11.3	9.7	13.1	16.3	17.4	100.0
5 members or more .....	8.2	6.9	8.7	9.8	8.9	9.1	5.7	10.1	14.4	18.2	100.0
<b>Number of earners</b>											
1 earner .....	19.3	17.2	15.7	14.2	11.1	8.4	5.8	3.5	2.5	2.3	100.0
2 earners .....	1.2	3.6	5.5	6.9	9.9	13.3	15.3	16.6	14.2	13.5	100.0
3 earners .....	0.1	0.8	1.2	2.7	5.5	4.7	11.0	16.5	30.0	27.6	100.0
4 earners or more .....	4.0	2.1	0.4	0.4	2.0	4.4	1.9	7.7	27.2	50.1	100.0
<b>Town size</b>											
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	10.0	10.8	9.9	10.5	10.1	10.2	9.4	10.7	10.0	8.3	100.0
20,000 - 40,000 .....	8.7	10.4	10.3	11.0	12.4	10.9	9.9	9.0	9.7	7.6	100.0
40,000 - 500,000 .....	10.3	9.6	10.4	9.8	9.6	10.2	10.9	10.0	9.4	9.8	100.0
more than 500,000 .....	10.9	7.4	9.1	7.8	7.5	8.0	9.9	8.5	11.7	19.0	100.0
<b>Geographical area</b>											
North .....	5.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	9.5	10.7	11.5	12.2	11.5	13.2	100.0
Centre .....	6.2	7.1	9.2	12.7	9.1	10.3	10.3	10.4	13.5	11.2	100.0
South and Islands .....	19.1	13.9	13.0	10.9	11.3	8.7	7.3	6.3	5.4	4.1	100.0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(\*) 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
<b>Gender</b>										
male .....	14,824	4,932	8,053	7,322	35,132	42.2	14.0	22.9	20.8	100.0
female .....	9,096	2,523	8,090	5,768	25,477	35.7	9.9	31.8	22.6	100.0
<b>Age</b>										
34 and under .....	17,166	4,548	2,802	4,206	28,722	59.8	15.8	9.8	14.6	100.0
35 - 44 .....	18,846	5,461	1,622	5,543	31,472	59.9	17.4	5.2	17.6	100.0
45 - 54 .....	22,875	6,904	1,785	7,317	38,881	58.8	17.8	4.6	18.8	100.0
55 - 64 .....	13,039	4,941	12,260	8,689	38,928	33.5	12.7	31.5	22.3	100.0
over 65 .....	1,385	1,126	16,456	7,614	26,580	5.2	4.2	61.9	28.6	100.0
<b>Educational qualification</b>										
none .....	965	395	10,291	3,038	14,688	6.6	2.7	70.1	20.7	100.0
primary school certificate .....	3,297	932	11,998	4,973	21,200	15.6	4.4	56.6	23.5	100.0
lower secondary school certificate ...	13,646	4,207	6,189	5,352	29,393	46.4	14.3	21.1	18.2	100.0
upper secondary school diploma .....	17,852	5,682	6,363	8,211	38,108	46.8	14.9	16.7	21.5	100.0
university degree .....	23,304	8,365	10,008	13,774	55,451	42.0	15.1	18.0	24.8	100.0
<b>Branch of activity</b>										
agriculture .....	12,996	7,576	3,413	6,098	30,083	43.2	25.2	11.3	20.3	100.0
industry .....	21,280	4,976	1,780	5,201	33,237	64.0	15.0	5.4	15.6	100.0
Public administration .....	26,621	3,296	2,423	7,810	40,149	66.3	8.2	6.0	19.5	100.0
other sector .....	17,529	10,173	2,524	6,977	37,203	47.1	27.3	6.8	18.8	100.0
not employed .....	1,722	545	16,617	7,364	26,249	6.6	2.1	63.3	28.1	100.0
<b>Work status</b>										
Employee										
blue-collar worker .....	19,871	431	1,456	3,536	25,294	78.6	1.7	5.8	14.0	100.0
office worker .....	26,029	1,064	2,479	6,868	36,440	71.4	2.9	6.8	18.8	100.0
manager, executive .....	44,924	2,614	1,912	13,035	62,485	71.9	4.2	3.1	20.9	100.0
total .....	24,728	891	1,895	5,762	33,278	74.3	2.7	5.7	17.3	100.0
Self-employed										
business-owner, professional .....	6,605	33,726	4,545	12,198	57,074	11.6	59.1	8.0	21.4	100.0
other self-employed .....	4,883	23,985	2,968	6,775	38,611	12.6	62.1	7.7	17.5	100.0
total .....	5,660	28,378	3,679	9,221	46,939	12.1	60.5	7.8	19.6	100.0
Not employed										
retired .....	1,733	558	17,404	7,481	27,177	6.4	2.1	64.0	27.5	100.0
other .....	1,568	368	5,509	5,710	13,156	11.9	2.8	41.9	43.4	100.0
total .....	1,722	545	16,617	7,364	26,249	6.6	2.1	63.3	28.1	100.0
<b>Household size</b>										
1 member .....	5,533	1,649	7,043	5,303	19,528	28.3	8.4	36.1	27.2	100.0
2 members .....	8,413	3,085	12,740	7,775	32,013	26.3	9.6	39.8	24.3	100.0
3 members .....	19,398	5,499	7,339	7,510	39,747	48.8	13.8	18.5	18.9	100.0
4 members .....	22,003	7,426	3,962	7,271	40,662	54.1	18.3	9.7	17.9	100.0
5 members or more .....	20,404	6,546	4,656	5,607	37,212	54.8	17.6	12.5	15.1	100.0
<b>Number of earners</b>										
1 earner .....	7,302	2,449	6,077	5,414	21,243	34.4	11.5	28.6	25.5	100.0
2 earners .....	17,229	5,439	9,056	7,983	39,707	43.4	13.7	22.8	20.1	100.0
3 earners .....	21,902	6,944	13,928	9,177	51,952	42.2	13.4	26.8	17.7	100.0
4 earners or more .....	30,110	9,272	12,527	8,786	60,695	49.6	15.3	20.6	14.5	100.0
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>										
Less than 25 .....	3,833	408	4,758	1,810	10,810	35.5	3.8	44.0	16.7	100.0
25-49.9 .....	7,144	1,207	6,764	3,770	18,885	37.8	6.4	35.8	20.0	100.0
50-74.9 .....	11,478	2,229	7,300	5,327	26,334	43.6	8.5	27.7	20.2	100.0
75-89.9 .....	17,052	3,478	8,810	7,762	37,102	46.0	9.4	23.7	20.9	100.0
90-100 .....	25,770	13,617	12,694	15,545	67,626	38.1	20.1	18.8	23.0	100.0
<b>Town size</b>										
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	12,755	4,830	7,555	5,802	30,942	41.2	15.6	24.4	18.8	100.0
20,000 - 40,000 .....	12,938	3,102	8,150	6,410	30,600	42.3	10.1	26.6	20.9	100.0
40,000 - 500,000 .....	12,994	3,384	8,590	6,683	31,651	41.1	10.7	27.1	21.1	100.0
more than 500,000 .....	14,383	4,767	8,703	11,425	39,279	36.6	12.1	22.2	29.1	100.0
<b>Geographical area</b>										
North .....	14,813	5,240	8,429	7,838	36,321	40.8	14.4	23.2	21.6	100.0
Centre .....	12,997	3,503	9,317	8,528	34,345	37.8	10.2	27.1	24.8	100.0
South and Islands .....	10,339	3,009	6,640	4,134	24,122	42.9	12.5	27.5	17.1	100.0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>13,052</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>6,842</b>	<b>32,146</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(\*) 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 <sup>st</sup> decile .....	17,660	26.3	12,194
1 <sup>st</sup> to 2 <sup>nd</sup> decile .....	23,282	15.8	20,354
2 <sup>nd</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> decile .....	28,276	12.6	25,586
3 <sup>rd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> decile .....	33,706	10.4	30,785
4 <sup>th</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> decile .....	39,519	8.8	36,640
5 <sup>th</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> decile .....	45,962	7.5	42,573
6 <sup>th</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> decile .....	54,275	6.5	49,803
7 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> decile .....	65,683	5.4	59,726
8 <sup>th</sup> to 9 <sup>th</sup> decile .....	90,774	4.2	75,674
over the 9 <sup>th</sup> decile .....	-	2.5	131,100

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 <sup>st</sup> decile .....	11,290	2.5	8,187
1 <sup>st</sup> to 2 <sup>nd</sup> decile .....	15,370	4.2	13,435
2 <sup>nd</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> decile .....	18,940	5.4	17,176
3 <sup>rd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> decile .....	22,442	6.4	20,595
4 <sup>th</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> decile .....	26,083	7.5	24,296
5 <sup>th</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> decile .....	30,717	8.8	28,366
6 <sup>th</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> decile .....	37,101	10.5	33,698
7 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> decile .....	44,502	12.6	40,499
8 <sup>th</sup> to 9 <sup>th</sup> decile .....	58,322	15.7	50,436
over the 9 <sup>th</sup> decile .....	-	26.3	84,887



Table C5

**Income distribution of households: comparison between 2006 and 2008**  
(per cent)

Quintiles of households in 2006	Quintiles of households in 2008					
	up to 1 <sup>st</sup> quintile	1 <sup>st</sup> to 2 <sup>nd</sup> quintile	2 <sup>nd</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> quintile	3 <sup>rd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile	over the 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile	Total
up to 1 <sup>st</sup> quintile .....	69.5	22.7	4.7	2.2	0.9	100.0
1 <sup>st</sup> to 2 <sup>nd</sup> quintile .....	20.5	51.1	19.9	6.9	1.6	100.0
2 <sup>nd</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> quintile .....	7.3	18.8	50.3	17.4	6.2	100.0
3 <sup>rd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile .....	2.2	6.5	18.4	55.5	17.3	100.0
over the 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile .....	0.4	1.1	6.6	17.7	74.3	100.0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table C6

**Income distribution of households: comparison between 2006 and 2008 (\*)**  
(per cent)

Quintiles of households in 2006 (*)	Quintiles of households in 2008 (*)					
	up to 1 <sup>st</sup> quintile	1 <sup>st</sup> to 2 <sup>nd</sup> quintile	2 <sup>nd</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> quintile	3 <sup>rd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile	over the 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile	Total
up to 1 <sup>st</sup> quintile .....	72.1	20.6	4.8	1.6	0.7	100.0
1 <sup>st</sup> to 2 <sup>nd</sup> quintile .....	20.5	53.3	18.6	6.6	1.0	100.0
2 <sup>nd</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> quintile .....	5.9	19.5	52.5	17.4	4.6	100.0
3 <sup>rd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile .....	1.2	4.6	19.3	57.7	17.2	100.0
over the 4 <sup>th</sup> quintile .....	0.3	1.8	4.7	16.8	76.4	100.0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(\*) Households whose composition has not changed.

Table C7

**Individual income by characteristics of earner**  
(€) <sup>(\*)</sup>

Characteristics	Income from payroll employment	Income from self-employment	Labour income	Transfers	Labour income and transfers	Property income	Individual income
<b>Gender</b>							
male .....	18,031	22,064	19,300	12,519	17,872	8,081	23,111
female .....	14,206	16,414	14,707	9,223	12,629	5,884	15,339
<b>Age</b>							
34 and under .....	13,050	17,228	13,733	2,402	12,505	4,306	13,626
35 - 44 .....	16,378	19,838	17,275	1,379	16,985	5,505	20,112
45 - 54 .....	19,131	23,260	20,292	4,001	19,562	7,652	24,155
55 - 64 .....	18,769	20,978	19,915	13,693	17,547	8,969	23,470
over 65 .....	21,471	18,258	19,411	12,176	12,846	8,096	18,344
<b>Educational qualification</b>							
none .....	9,955	22,424	12,447	8,082	8,342	3,667	10,298
primary school certificate .....	12,137	13,405	12,569	9,960	10,720	5,543	14,175
lower secondary school certificate .....	14,228	19,897	15,352	10,235	14,763	5,843	18,043
upper secondary school diploma .....	17,005	20,522	17,983	12,974	17,808	8,463	22,468
university degree .....	22,657	23,298	23,607	18,850	23,730	14,501	31,026
<b>Branch of activity</b>							
agriculture .....	11,014	15,820	12,590	4,160	13,433	6,732	16,411
industry .....	16,578	21,652	17,499	1,645	17,590	5,465	20,374
Public administration .....	19,004	22,140	19,666	4,017	19,930	8,556	24,439
other sector .....	15,099	20,580	16,972	4,802	17,395	7,129	20,707
not employed .....	6,226	13,826	9,917	11,867	12,025	7,654	17,178
<b>Work status</b>							
Employee							
blue-collar worker .....	13,458	8,977	13,513	821	13,574	3,983	15,395
office worker .....	17,485	8,503	17,602	2,390	17,708	6,953	20,888
manager, executive .....	31,943	16,545	32,818	4,116	33,003	14,507	42,738
total .....	16,537	11,142	16,680	1,309	16,765	6,306	19,751
Self-employed							
business-owner, member of profession .....	11,816	25,790	26,025	12,326	27,481	12,277	34,342
other self-employed .....	12,110	17,754	17,963	8,018	18,933	6,565	22,781
total .....	11,973	21,223	21,443	9,832	22,621	8,962	27,769
Not employed							
retired .....	8,489	15,812	14,130	12,661	12,904	8,019	18,156
other .....	5,449	7,549	5,918	4,507	4,848	5,816	9,956
total .....	6,226	13,826	9,917	11,867	12,025	7,654	17,178
<b>Household size</b>							
1 member .....	16,828	20,783	18,076	10,573	14,361	5,727	19,528
2 members .....	15,898	19,838	17,011	11,702	14,534	8,146	19,149
3 members .....	16,922	19,947	17,712	10,909	16,497	7,855	20,273
4 members .....	16,585	21,211	17,736	9,817	16,979	7,654	20,584
5 members or more .....	14,732	19,734	15,968	7,575	14,526	6,465	16,963
<b>Number of earners</b>							
1 earner .....	17,194	22,548	18,561	11,240	16,082	5,916	21,243
2 earners .....	16,934	20,135	17,864	10,861	15,862	8,263	19,853
3 earners .....	14,332	19,079	15,400	10,850	14,258	9,470	17,317
4 earners or more .....	13,348	16,449	14,109	8,589	12,655	9,333	14,797
<b>Town size</b>							
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	15,711	20,455	16,902	9,820	14,785	6,058	18,130
20,000 - 40,000 .....	16,135	19,528	16,953	10,960	15,138	6,894	19,111
40,000 - 500,000 .....	16,476	19,597	17,328	12,090	15,891	7,194	19,984
more than 500,000 .....	19,003	22,058	20,298	12,495	17,976	12,438	25,230
<b>Geographical area</b>							
North .....	17,174	22,834	18,623	11,702	16,899	8,193	21,499
Centre .....	17,272	19,807	17,937	11,884	15,838	8,844	20,977
South and Islands .....	14,250	16,036	14,848	8,942	12,903	4,590	15,433
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>16,373</b>	<b>20,374</b>	<b>17,431</b>	<b>10,890</b>	<b>15,507</b>	<b>7,271</b>	<b>19,607</b>

(\*)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
<b>Gender</b>						
male .....	1,830	23,653	25,483	7.2	92.8	100.0
female .....	1,145	18,759	19,903	5.8	94.2	100.0
<b>Age</b>						
34 and under .....	2,265	19,871	22,136	10.2	89.8	100.0
35 - 44 .....	2,050	22,738	24,787	8.3	91.7	100.0
45 - 54 .....	2,163	25,534	27,697	7.8	92.2	100.0
55 - 64 .....	1,887	25,160	27,047	7.0	93.0	100.0
over 65 .....	592	19,067	19,659	3.0	97.0	100.0
<b>Educational qualification</b>						
none .....	190	11,888	12,078	1.6	98.4	100.0
primary school certificate .....	628	16,286	16,915	3.7	96.3	100.0
lower secondary school certificate .....	1,554	21,032	22,585	6.9	93.1	100.0
upper secondary school diploma .....	2,178	25,643	27,821	7.8	92.2	100.0
university degree .....	2,990	33,001	35,991	8.3	91.7	100.0
<b>Branch of activity</b>						
agriculture .....	1,567	21,240	22,807	6.9	93.1	100.0
industry .....	2,259	22,820	25,078	9.0	91.0	100.0
Public administration .....	2,623	26,445	29,069	9.0	91.0	100.0
other sector .....	2,002	24,397	26,399	7.6	92.4	100.0
not employed .....	736	19,160	19,896	3.7	96.3	100.0
<b>Work status</b>						
<b>Employee</b>						
blue-collar worker .....	1,586	19,617	21,203	7.5	92.5	100.0
office worker .....	2,655	24,816	27,471	9.7	90.3	100.0
manager, executive .....	2,922	35,509	38,431	7.6	92.4	100.0
total .....	2,131	23,196	25,327	8.4	91.6	100.0
<b>Self-employed</b>						
business-owner, member of profession .....	2,822	32,147	34,969	8.1	91.9	100.0
other self-employed .....	2,301	24,198	26,499	8.7	91.3	100.0
total .....	2,536	27,783	30,319	8.4	91.6	100.0
<b>Not employed</b>						
retired .....	755	19,500	20,255	3.7	96.3	100.0
other .....	471	14,353	14,824	3.2	96.8	100.0
total .....	736	19,160	19,896	3.7	96.3	100.0
<b>Household size</b>						
1 member .....	921	15,488	16,410	5.6	94.4	100.0
2 members .....	1,222	21,861	23,083	5.3	94.7	100.0
3 members .....	2,348	25,491	27,839	8.4	91.6	100.0
4 members .....	2,236	27,253	29,488	7.6	92.4	100.0
5 members or more .....	2,295	26,084	28,379	8.1	91.9	100.0
<b>Number of earners</b>						
1 earner .....	1,189	17,518	18,707	6.4	93.6	100.0
2 earners .....	1,832	25,661	27,494	6.7	93.3	100.0
3 earners .....	2,602	29,667	32,269	8.1	91.9	100.0
4 earners or more .....	3,516	31,567	35,083	10.0	90.0	100.0
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>						
Less than 25.....	544	11,598	12,142	4.5	95.5	100.0
25-49.9.....	738	16,605	17,343	4.3	95.7	100.0
50-74.9.....	1,563	20,416	21,979	7.1	92.9	100.0
75-89.9.....	1,984	25,220	27,204	7.3	92.7	100.0
90-100.....	3,262	36,870	40,132	8.1	91.9	100.0
<b>Town size</b>						
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	1,744	20,875	22,619	7.7	92.3	100.0
20,000 - 40,000 .....	1,532	21,320	22,852	6.7	93.3	100.0
40,000 - 500,000 .....	1,621	21,990	23,611	6.9	93.1	100.0
more than 500,000 .....	1,250	27,947	29,197	4.3	95.7	100.0
<b>Geographical area</b>						
North .....	2,004	23,936	25,940	7.7	92.3	100.0
Centre .....	1,365	24,488	25,853	5.3	94.7	100.0
South and Islands .....	1,188	17,728	18,916	6.3	93.7	100.0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,618</b>	<b>22,139</b>	<b>23,757</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

**Households by deciles of net wealth**  
(per cent)

Characteristics (*)	Deciles of net wealth (€ thousands)										Total
	up to 1.5	1.5 to 8.9	8.9 to 51.8	51.8 to 105.9	105.9 to 153	153 to 201.6	201.6 to 260	260 to 349	349 to 529.5	over 529.5	
<b>Gender</b>											
male .....	9.5	8.5	9.4	8.9	10.4	9.9	10.6	10.5	11.1	11.3	100.0
female .....	11.9	12.6	11.4	12.3	9.3	10.2	8.8	8.7	7.6	7.1	100.0
<b>Age</b>											
34 and under .....	22.0	16.6	14.2	7.6	9.1	7.7	5.4	4.2	7.8	5.3	100.0
35 - 44 .....	12.4	11.9	11.6	8.7	9.6	10.1	9.0	12.2	7.2	7.2	100.0
45 - 54 .....	8.8	7.8	10.1	8.1	9.8	9.7	11.5	12.3	11.4	10.4	100.0
55 - 64 .....	5.6	6.5	6.7	8.5	9.1	10.3	14.0	10.1	13.9	15.4	100.0
over 65 .....	7.3	8.2	8.8	13.8	11.3	10.7	9.7	9.2	10.1	10.9	100.0
<b>Educational qualification</b>											
none .....	23.7	12.1	14.4	25.6	7.2	9.6	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.6	100.0
primary school certificate .....	10.8	10.1	9.1	16.1	13.7	10.6	11.3	7.8	6.6	4.0	100.0
lower secondary school certificate ..	13.7	12.4	11.2	8.4	11.3	9.6	10.4	8.4	7.8	6.8	100.0
upper secondary school diploma .....	5.6	7.3	9.8	6.7	8.1	11.2	10.4	13.4	13.9	13.5	100.0
university degree .....	3.0	4.9	6.4	5.2	4.3	7.2	8.5	14.7	18.3	27.4	100.0
<b>Branch of activity</b>											
agriculture .....	10.8	8.4	16.1	9.1	13.9	11.8	4.8	3.9	6.9	14.2	100.0
industry .....	14.8	12.8	12.7	9.3	10.2	8.3	8.8	8.8	7.4	6.9	100.0
Public administration .....	6.3	6.6	7.3	8.3	11.2	12.1	11.5	13.2	11.5	12.0	100.0
other sector .....	11.4	11.6	10.5	6.5	7.8	9.1	9.1	10.8	11.4	11.7	100.0
not employed .....	8.5	8.2	8.8	12.9	10.6	10.5	11.0	9.4	10.3	9.7	100.0
<b>Work status</b>											
Employee											
blue-collar worker .....	22.4	17.4	12.8	9.7	11.1	8.2	7.7	5.4	3.4	1.9	100.0
office worker .....	5.3	9.5	10.8	8.0	9.9	13.0	11.5	13.8	10.1	8.1	100.0
manager, executive .....	1.1	2.0	7.4	3.7	6.1	7.1	9.3	19.4	20.0	23.9	100.0
total .....	13.7	12.8	11.5	8.4	10.1	10.0	9.3	10.0	7.6	6.5	100.0
Self-employed											
business-owner, member of profession .....	1.8	1.4	5.2	5.6	5.1	6.6	7.0	11.9	24.3	31.0	100.0
other self-employed .....	4.2	4.5	10.4	7.4	10.0	9.5	11.6	11.2	12.7	18.5	100.0
total .....	3.1	3.1	8.1	6.6	7.8	8.2	9.5	11.5	17.9	24.2	100.0
Not employed											
retired .....	7.2	8.1	8.7	12.8	10.7	10.8	11.3	9.9	10.5	10.0	100.0
other .....	25.6	10.8	9.5	14.9	8.9	7.1	6.5	3.2	7.5	5.8	100.0
total .....	8.5	8.2	8.8	12.9	10.6	10.5	11.0	9.4	10.3	9.7	100.0
<b>Household size</b>											
1 member .....	13.8	14.7	11.8	12.9	10.1	9.5	7.8	8.2	7.1	4.0	100.0
2 members .....	7.6	9.1	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8	11.0	10.6	11.0	12.2	100.0
3 members .....	9.0	7.7	9.6	7.9	8.8	10.6	11.0	11.2	12.1	12.3	100.0
4 members .....	8.6	6.6	8.6	8.6	12.5	9.6	11.5	11.3	10.7	11.9	100.0
5 members or more .....	16.8	7.2	9.6	10.2	8.7	11.5	7.5	7.2	8.8	12.4	100.0
<b>Number of earners</b>											
1 earner .....	14.7	13.6	11.2	12.0	10.3	8.7	8.6	7.7	7.5	5.6	100.0
2 earners .....	6.1	6.5	9.5	8.6	9.9	11.6	11.2	12.3	11.7	12.5	100.0
3 earners .....	4.9	3.5	6.1	6.8	9.3	9.4	11.8	11.8	15.7	20.7	100.0
4 earners or more .....	7.9	6.1	5.4	3.5	9.3	10.3	11.7	10.5	14.0	21.3	100.0
<b>Town size</b>											
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	8.4	8.2	10.8	14.1	12.3	11.1	9.5	8.9	8.6	8.1	100.0
20,000 - 40,000 .....	11.1	10.4	9.2	7.9	9.9	10.3	11.6	11.8	10.5	7.3	100.0
40,000 - 500,000 .....	12.2	10.5	10.4	7.2	8.6	10.1	11.8	10.1	9.4	9.7	100.0
more than 500,000 .....	11.9	13.0	7.2	3.5	4.9	5.3	6.5	11.8	15.7	20.3	100.0
<b>Geographical area</b>											
North .....	8.4	9.4	11.3	7.5	9.8	10.0	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.3	100.0
Centre .....	7.2	12.0	6.0	5.6	7.4	10.3	10.7	13.1	13.5	14.1	100.0
South and Islands .....	15.3	8.7	10.6	17.0	12.2	9.7	8.7	6.6	6.1	5.2	100.0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(\*) 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 (**)
<b>Gender</b>					
male .....	167,000	155,000	7,000	185,554	165,879
female .....	120,000	110,000	4,974	126,000	116,500
<b>Age</b>					
34 and under .....	41,000	10,000	3,170	51,731	37,000
35 - 44 .....	151,000	140,000	5,262	161,671	131,172
45 - 54 .....	180,000	160,000	7,500	200,000	175,595
55 - 64 .....	201,000	200,000	10,000	215,099	211,200
over 65 .....	150,500	150,000	5,264	155,967	155,391
<b>Educational qualification</b>					
none .....	45,000	45,000	0	50,500	50,500
primary school certificate .....	120,000	120,000	4,000	124,500	121,000
lower secondary school certificate .....	132,000	121,000	5,000	145,000	124,780
upper secondary school diploma .....	203,000	200,000	11,000	225,000	208,593
university degree .....	303,000	300,000	20,000	330,000	313,000
<b>Branch of activity</b>					
agriculture .....	123,000	120,000	5,000	136,262	120,000
industry .....	130,000	120,000	5,000	138,944	108,353
Public administration .....	186,000	180,000	10,000	206,191	193,561
other sector .....	180,271	152,000	7,000	200,000	161,000
not employed .....	151,000	150,000	5,160	157,360	156,820
<b>Work status</b>					
Employee					
blue-collar worker .....	41,000	40,000	3,000	52,700	35,000
office worker .....	172,500	170,000	10,000	191,500	170,865
manager, executive .....	305,000	300,000	27,735	345,338	322,000
total .....	140,000	130,000	5,199	150,049	122,573
Self-employed					
business-owner, member of profession .....	367,000	300,000	19,635	404,900	369,170
other self-employed .....	223,700	170,000	11,505	239,262	224,000
total .....	278,000	218,000	15,000	311,875	290,000
Not employed					
retired .....	152,000	150,000	5,600	162,670	161,000
other .....	62,000	60,000	364	62,000	58,350
total .....	151,000	150,000	5,160	157,360	156,820
<b>Household size</b>					
1 member .....	100,000	90,000	4,219	101,000	100,000
2 members .....	171,000	160,000	7,186	188,024	174,118
3 members .....	182,000	180,000	7,634	199,978	183,300
4 members .....	195,000	180,000	6,698	206,000	184,500
5 members or more .....	153,000	150,000	4,913	163,436	148,500
<b>Number of earners</b>					
1 earner .....	101,000	100,000	4,000	107,044	102,000
2 earners .....	197,500	180,000	8,600	206,208	191,500
3 earners .....	251,000	230,000	11,000	261,000	251,000
4 earners or more .....	212,000	200,000	10,474	250,000	237,000
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>					
Less than 25 .....	3,000	0	600	9,585	8,000
25-49.9 .....	100,000	90,000	3,737	103,000	90,513
50-74.9 .....	155,000	150,000	5,750	166,247	155,500
75-89.9 .....	205,000	200,000	11,000	227,351	217,300
90-100 .....	360,000	330,000	30,300	410,000	404,500
<b>Town size</b>					
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	143,000	133,000	6,060	155,000	139,049
20,000 - 40,000 .....	153,000	150,000	4,976	165,200	156,833
40,000 - 500,000 .....	153,000	150,000	6,500	166,000	157,865
more than 500,000 .....	250,100	250,000	6,643	265,119	237,000
<b>Geographical area</b>					
North .....	166,000	160,000	9,685	189,666	168,243
Centre .....	202,000	200,000	6,000	211,525	203,014
South and Islands .....	101,000	100,000	3,000	105,923	102,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>152,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>163,262</b>	<b>153,000</b>

(\*) 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
<b>Gender</b>						
male .....	25.1	71.1	14.9	6.0	9.4	1.7
female .....	32.9	65.0	10.1	4.5	5.9	1.0
<b>Age</b>						
34 and under .....	49.9	46.9	5.9	4.4	4.9	1.2
35 - 44 .....	33.4	61.2	11.8	5.6	5.5	1.1
45 - 54 .....	25.0	71.3	14.0	6.6	9.3	1.9
55 - 64 .....	18.3	78.2	20.1	6.9	12.0	1.7
over 65 .....	20.4	78.1	13.9	4.5	9.2	1.4
<b>Educational qualification</b>						
none .....	37.7	58.3	4.0	1.2	11.6	0.6
primary school certificate .....	26.3	72.4	9.6	3.4	10.4	1.5
lower secondary school certificate .....	34.5	62.7	10.0	5.6	7.4	1.3
upper secondary school diploma .....	21.9	73.6	17.0	6.5	7.3	1.6
university degree .....	14.9	79.4	27.7	8.8	8.4	2.2
<b>Branch of activity</b>						
agriculture .....	29.4	62.7	10.6	8.5	31.6	1.9
industry .....	36.9	58.3	11.7	4.0	6.3	1.6
Public administration .....	20.3	75.0	17.5	5.7	9.5	1.3
other sector .....	33.0	63.4	13.7	8.9	5.7	1.3
not employed .....	21.7	76.8	13.1	4.2	9.0	1.5
<b>Work status</b>						
<b>Employee</b>						
blue-collar worker .....	46.5	49.3	8.1	2.9	5.9	1.0
office worker .....	25.1	71.0	12.8	5.3	5.7	1.9
manager, executive .....	10.3	82.9	25.6	7.7	12.0	1.2
total .....	34.7	61.0	11.7	4.3	6.4	1.4
<b>Self-employed</b>						
business-owner, member of profession .....	13.7	83.5	28.4	13.4	12.4	2.2
other self-employed .....	23.6	69.7	15.5	15.2	13.8	1.4
total .....	19.1	75.9	21.3	14.4	13.2	1.8
<b>Not employed</b>						
retired .....	20.3	78.2	13.6	4.2	9.4	1.5
other .....	41.6	56.4	5.0	4.3	2.7	0.8
total .....	21.7	76.8	13.1	4.2	9.0	1.5
<b>Household size</b>						
1 member .....	37.4	61.1	7.8	2.3	4.1	0.9
2 members .....	24.1	72.7	15.7	5.9	9.8	1.4
3 members .....	23.8	73.1	14.7	6.7	8.7	1.7
4 members .....	21.6	72.9	15.9	8.3	10.3	2.1
5 members or more .....	30.0	64.8	15.3	5.8	12.0	1.9
<b>Number of earners</b>						
1 earner .....	36.2	61.1	9.0	4.0	5.8	1.0
2 earners .....	20.3	76.2	16.3	6.4	9.5	1.5
3 earners .....	13.9	80.8	23.0	9.5	13.8	3.5
4 earners or more .....	17.6	78.7	23.6	7.1	21.1	4.2
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>						
Less than 25 .....	97.4	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
25-49.9 .....	35.0	57.6	6.2	2.4	8.6	1.1
50-74.9 .....	3.3	93.2	5.8	3.9	8.2	1.3
75-89.9 .....	0.7	97.0	14.7	5.7	8.1	0.9
90-100 .....	0.9	96.7	40.0	15.5	16.4	3.8
<b>Town size</b>						
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	23.5	73.0	12.5	6.7	13.1	2.2
20,000 - 40,000 .....	27.3	69.7	11.1	4.3	5.8	1.1
40,000 - 500,000 .....	32.6	65.4	11.9	4.5	3.5	0.8
more than 500,000 .....	31.3	63.3	22.6	4.8	3.6	0.5
<b>Geographical area</b>						
North .....	28.1	68.2	15.7	6.5	6.3	1.7
Centre .....	25.4	72.1	15.0	3.0	5.7	0.9
South and Islands .....	27.9	69.0	8.8	5.7	13.2	1.4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>27.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>

(\*) Individual characteristics refer to the head of household, i.e. the member with the highest income; (\*\*) 1<sup>st</sup> quintile: €8,906; 2<sup>nd</sup> quintile: €105,923; 3<sup>rd</sup> quintile: €201,628; 4<sup>th</sup> quintile: €349,000.

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
<b>Gender</b>						
male .....	14.2	14.3	26.2	4.2	3.5	30.3
female .....	9.0	11.2	18.5	2.9	3.1	22.1
<b>Age</b>						
34 and under .....	15.4	18.5	31.2	2.3	8.5	36.8
35 - 44 .....	22.8	18.1	37.5	6.7	4.1	42.0
45 - 54 .....	18.7	17.6	32.9	6.3	4.1	39.3
55 - 64 .....	8.9	14.8	21.9	3.7	1.3	24.8
over 65 .....	2.3	4.5	6.6	0.9	1.4	8.6
<b>Educational qualification</b>						
none .....	0.8	3.6	4.3	0.9	3.3	7.6
primary school certificate .....	3.1	8.1	10.5	1.1	2.1	12.8
lower secondary school certificate .....	13.6	16.0	27.6	4.5	4.7	33.2
upper secondary school diploma .....	17.5	16.0	30.5	5.8	3.6	34.7
university degree .....	20.6	11.6	28.9	3.3	0.9	30.3
<b>Work status</b>						
Employee .....	18.1	18.7	33.6	1.2	4.9	36.8
Self-employed .....	20.7	14.4	31.8	24.9	2.5	45.6
Not employed .....	3.7	6.7	10.0	0.4	1.9	11.8
<b>Household size</b>						
1 member .....	5.4	7.0	12.1	1.6	2.8	15.2
2 members .....	9.6	11.1	19.3	2.2	2.8	22.6
3 members .....	15.7	18.2	30.8	5.5	3.5	35.7
4 members .....	21.4	19.0	36.4	6.8	4.1	40.9
5 members or more .....	21.8	18.2	36.2	6.9	6.0	42.7
<b>Number of earners</b>						
1 earner .....	8.5	10.4	17.9	2.4	3.5	21.5
2 earners .....	16.9	15.5	29.2	4.9	3.3	33.4
3 earners .....	14.9	16.7	29.2	6.8	1.8	33.3
4 earners or more .....	14.4	24.1	35.7	4.9	8.1	43.0
<b>Percentile of household net wealth (**)</b>						
Less than 25 .....	2.6	17.5	19.6	0.9	8.3	26.4
25-49.9 .....	14.6	12.9	24.3	3.2	3.5	27.7
50-74.9 .....	18.5	13.4	28.8	2.9	2.5	31.2
75-89.9 .....	11.8	12.6	23.0	4.4	1.6	25.8
90-100 .....	15.5	10.1	23.5	7.8	1.0	27.8
<b>Percentile of household income (***)</b>						
Less than 25 .....	4.0	8.6	12.5	1.0	6.5	18.0
25-49.9 .....	8.7	11.5	19.1	3.0	3.8	22.8
50-74.9 .....	15.1	16.2	28.2	2.7	2.6	30.3
75-89.9 .....	15.6	15.9	28.4	4.8	2.1	32.5
90-100 .....	19.5	14.3	31.0	7.6	1.9	35.3
<b>Town size</b>						
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	13.6	13.7	25.2	4.5	3.3	29.3
20,000 - 40,000 .....	9.6	12.7	20.6	3.1	2.5	23.7
40,000 - 500,000 .....	11.1	13.8	22.8	3.5	3.3	26.8
more than 500,000 .....	15.4	11.6	24.6	2.9	4.7	28.9
<b>Geographical area</b>						
North .....	14.3	15.0	27.0	4.7	3.7	31.5
Centre .....	11.3	10.0	19.9	2.6	1.6	22.4
South and Islands .....	10.8	12.9	21.6	3.3	4.0	25.7
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>27.8</b>

(\*) 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.

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

Characteristics (**)	Mean value of debt	Debt-to-income ratio (mean)	Debt-to-income ratio (median)
<b>Gender</b>			
male.....	42,006	113.7	49.1
female .....	39,000	117.1	39.3
<b>Age</b>			
34 and under .....	42,797	145.8	58.3
35 - 44 .....	51,223	156.7	78.0
45 - 54 .....	40,094	96.0	42.2
55 - 64 .....	30,789	74.8	28.8
over 65 .....	21,794	60.1	16.5
<b>Educational qualification</b>			
none .....	8,973	41.9	16.1
primary school certificate .....	20,808	85.4	19.4
lower secondary school certificate .....	36,353	116.5	44.1
upper secondary school diploma .....	48,939	119.7	51.7
university degree .....	58,466	112.8	67.8
<b>Work status</b>			
Employee.....	38,023	113.0	49.1
Self-employed .....	70,050	148.0	73.6
Not employed .....	18,785	59.9	22.0
<b>Household size</b>			
1 member .....	30,338	137.6	36.1
2 members .....	37,965	110.6	38.1
3 members .....	37,390	91.3	36.4
4 members .....	48,604	122.0	62.9
5 members or more .....	56,039	148.4	62.2
<b>Number of earners</b>			
1 earner .....	32,733	141.1	52.9
2 earners .....	47,886	114.9	46.6
3 earners .....	41,751	81.0	30.8
4 earners or more .....	38,759	73.1	19.7
<b>Percentile of household net wealth (**)</b>			
Less than 25 .....	14,804	79.4	26.1
25-49.9 .....	44,566	170.8	68.1
50-74.9 .....	42,323	126.1	74.7
75-89.9 .....	33,294	80.4	32.9
90-100 .....	69,313	114.8	45.1
<b>Percentile of household income (***)</b>			
Less than 25 .....	23,996	228.2	45.3
25-49.9 .....	28,959	151.8	45.6
50-74.9 .....	40,412	152.0	51.5
75-89.9 .....	42,466	113.5	39.4
90-100 .....	57,642	86.2	39.9
<b>Town size</b>			
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	42,330	122.8	50.3
20,000 - 40,000 .....	35,265	97.3	37.5
40,000 - 500,000 .....	35,685	99.0	38.9
more than 500,000 .....	53,761	128.9	54.6
<b>Geographical area</b>			
North .....	47,572	120.8	42.3
Centre.....	43,288	105.6	46.4
South and Islands .....	28,004	104.7	49.1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>41,266</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>45.3</b>

(\*) All debts components in Table E4 are considered; (\*\*) 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 2008**  
(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
<b>Gender</b>									
male.....	91.1	3.5	6.6	9.8	12.4	7.0	1.3	0.8	1.3
female .....	84.3	1.8	4.5	7.8	8.0	3.9	1.4	0.4	1.4
<b>Age</b>									
34 and under .....	85.8	2.0	4.9	2.3	8.6	4.2	0.8	0.3	1.3
35 - 44 .....	93.5	2.5	6.7	6.1	11.5	5.7	1.5	0.7	1.3
45 - 54 .....	93.4	3.3	9.0	9.6	14.5	7.8	1.8	0.7	1.3
55 - 64 .....	91.7	4.6	5.6	14.6	13.8	8.6	1.3	1.2	1.4
over 65 .....	83.1	2.6	4.2	11.3	8.4	4.7	1.2	0.7	1.4
<b>Educational qualification</b>									
none .....	51.0	0.1	2.8	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5
primary school certificate .....	80.0	1.1	4.3	7.4	3.5	1.9	0.2	0.4	1.3
lower secondary school certificate .....	90.9	2.5	5.8	7.9	7.8	4.4	0.7	0.6	1.3
upper secondary school diploma .....	96.2	4.4	8.4	11.1	16.4	9.3	2.4	0.8	1.5
university degree .....	98.7	5.7	5.1	15.2	28.6	14.3	3.6	1.9	1.6
<b>Branch of activity</b>									
agriculture .....	85.0	1.8	8.9	3.8	5.0	5.2	0.5	0.0	0.3
industry .....	92.0	2.3	6.6	6.9	11.7	5.5	1.9	0.9	1.4
Public administration .....	97.8	2.8	9.4	9.8	16.4	7.7	1.4	0.9	1.4
other sector .....	91.9	4.0	5.9	7.1	13.0	8.0	1.4	0.5	1.4
not employed .....	83.2	2.8	4.4	11.7	8.3	4.8	1.0	0.7	1.3
<b>Work status</b>									
Employee									
blue-collar worker .....	85.8	1.2	6.1	2.6	3.6	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.9
office worker .....	98.0	2.9	7.5	10.1	17.1	8.3	2.7	0.8	1.5
manager, executive .....	99.8	6.4	6.6	16.4	32.4	21.1	3.9	1.9	2.0
total .....	91.9	2.3	6.7	6.9	11.7	6.3	1.5	0.7	1.2
Self-employed									
business-owner, member of profession .....	98.2	6.4	8.8	11.9	24.7	11.5	1.8	1.5	1.4
other self-employed .....	95.8	5.1	7.7	8.3	12.1	7.8	1.3	0.4	2.3
total .....	96.9	5.7	8.2	9.9	17.8	9.5	1.5	0.9	1.9
Not employed									
retired .....	84.3	3.0	4.6	12.4	8.7	5.1	1.0	0.8	1.4
other .....	67.5	0.6	2.2	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
total .....	83.2	2.8	4.4	11.7	8.3	4.8	1.0	0.7	1.3
<b>Household size</b>									
1 member .....	83.0	1.3	2.7	8.5	7.6	4.2	1.0	0.4	1.6
2 members .....	89.5	3.3	5.9	10.9	12.1	6.4	1.5	0.8	1.9
3 members .....	93.3	3.7	6.3	10.9	13.8	7.9	1.4	1.3	1.1
4 members .....	93.6	3.3	9.2	6.7	12.6	6.4	1.5	0.5	0.6
5 members or more .....	85.0	4.8	9.5	6.0	7.4	5.1	0.9	0.9	0.6
<b>Number of earners</b>									
1 earner .....	83.9	1.7	4.4	7.1	6.8	4.0	0.8	0.4	1.1
2 earners .....	93.5	3.7	6.9	10.6	14.4	7.6	2.0	0.9	1.7
3 earners .....	95.9	4.9	8.7	13.3	16.8	9.8	1.3	1.7	0.9
4 earners or more .....	93.1	8.6	11.9	14.4	22.8	8.2	1.0	0.0	1.2
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>									
Less than 25.....	64.6	0.3	2.7	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
25-49.9 .....	87.1	0.4	5.4	4.7	4.0	1.2	0.8	0.1	1.0
50-74.9 .....	95.3	1.7	6.2	7.6	6.8	3.9	0.4	0.4	1.3
75-89.9 .....	98.6	4.2	7.4	13.6	13.3	6.9	1.1	1.0	2.2
90-100 .....	99.5	8.3	8.1	18.6	30.6	17.8	4.3	1.8	2.0
<b>Town size</b>									
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	89.0	3.2	8.0	9.4	11.1	5.9	1.3	0.6	1.3
20,000 - 40,000 .....	88.4	1.9	5.3	7.4	8.5	4.5	1.3	0.8	1.3
40,000 - 500,000 .....	88.6	2.9	4.6	9.8	11.1	5.6	1.4	0.6	2.0
more than 500,000 .....	90.5	3.4	2.2	9.3	13.6	9.2	1.5	1.3	0.3
<b>Geographical area</b>									
North .....	96.3	4.1	5.8	15.2	16.9	10.2	2.5	1.2	1.8
Centre.....	92.8	2.1	2.9	5.0	9.7	3.9	0.6	0.4	2.1
South and Islands .....	75.1	1.7	8.4	2.7	2.8	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>

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

Table F2

**Financial assets owned by households during their lifetime**  
(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
<b>Gender</b>									
male.....	93.1	9.1	13.1	23.0	18.8	11.9	2.7	2.3	2.1
female .....	88.4	5.8	10.9	18.5	12.4	6.8	2.2	1.3	2.2
<b>Age</b>									
34 and under .....	87.5	4.9	8.9	8.8	10.3	5.7	1.3	0.5	1.4
35 - 44 .....	94.6	6.4	12.3	15.5	18.3	10.1	2.9	2.2	2.6
45 - 54 .....	94.2	11.0	14.1	23.8	21.2	12.8	2.8	2.5	1.9
55 - 64 .....	94.1	11.4	13.1	30.3	21.4	14.2	3.6	2.5	2.2
over 65 .....	88.2	7.1	12.7	25.5	13.4	8.9	2.0	1.9	2.3
<b>Educational qualification</b>									
none .....	63.6	0.4	12.9	8.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7
primary school certificate .....	85.6	3.7	10.9	17.3	6.2	3.1	0.5	1.0	2.7
lower secondary school certificate .....	92.7	5.4	10.8	17.9	12.9	7.6	1.1	0.9	1.6
upper secondary school diploma .....	96.7	12.3	16.0	26.1	24.1	15.8	4.2	2.7	2.6
university degree .....	99.0	18.6	12.3	37.3	39.9	24.2	8.0	6.6	2.6
<b>Branch of activity</b>									
agriculture .....	87.1	3.7	13.3	10.4	8.4	6.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
industry .....	93.1	7.0	11.7	16.1	16.3	9.4	2.9	1.9	2.4
Public administration .....	98.2	10.5	17.4	26.4	22.8	12.2	2.3	3.0	2.1
other sector .....	93.0	9.7	10.4	18.8	20.3	13.1	3.4	2.0	2.2
not employed .....	88.1	7.2	12.3	25.3	13.8	8.9	1.9	1.8	2.2
<b>Work status</b>									
Employee									
blue-collar worker .....	87.8	3.0	10.2	7.8	7.0	3.5	0.8	0.5	1.2
office worker .....	98.1	10.7	14.1	24.9	23.3	13.1	4.0	2.4	2.7
manager, executive .....	99.8	19.6	15.5	35.6	47.0	31.1	7.4	7.6	3.0
total .....	93.0	7.7	12.2	17.2	17.3	10.0	2.7	1.9	1.9
Self-employed									
business-owner, member of profession .....	98.6	16.6	17.7	34.7	35.2	21.4	5.8	4.8	2.5
other self-employed .....	97.1	9.0	10.7	20.3	16.9	12.3	2.0	1.0	3.6
total .....	97.8	12.4	13.8	26.8	25.2	16.4	3.7	2.7	3.1
Not employed									
retired .....	89.1	7.6	12.6	26.6	14.5	9.5	2.0	1.9	2.3
other .....	74.7	1.5	8.0	6.3	3.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0
total .....	88.1	7.2	12.3	25.3	13.8	8.9	1.9	1.8	2.2
<b>Household size</b>									
1 member .....	87.7	5.2	10.2	19.1	12.4	7.0	1.8	1.0	2.2
2 members .....	92.2	8.8	11.1	25.3	18.0	10.9	2.5	2.3	2.7
3 members .....	94.8	9.7	13.7	23.4	21.5	13.3	3.3	3.8	2.4
4 members .....	94.4	9.2	15.5	19.4	17.5	11.0	3.0	1.3	1.2
5 members or more .....	87.4	8.5	15.8	15.9	13.6	9.8	1.2	0.9	1.6
<b>Number of earners</b>									
1 earner .....	87.6	5.4	11.0	17.4	10.9	6.4	1.6	1.2	1.6
2 earners .....	95.3	9.8	12.9	25.2	21.6	13.4	3.7	2.8	2.6
3 earners .....	96.7	12.3	17.4	26.6	24.6	16.3	2.4	3.4	2.3
4 earners or more .....	93.1	19.3	18.9	30.5	30.3	17.0	1.9	0.5	4.8
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>									
Less than 25.....	72.5	1.2	8.6	4.7	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2
25-49.9 .....	90.4	3.0	12.1	13.2	5.9	2.7	1.1	0.5	1.7
50-74.9 .....	96.7	4.2	11.8	20.1	11.4	7.0	0.8	0.6	2.0
75-89.9 .....	99.0	10.7	13.7	29.1	22.8	11.9	1.9	1.9	3.1
90-100 .....	99.5	21.2	16.2	41.1	42.4	29.4	8.6	6.2	3.8
<b>Town size</b>									
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	92.3	8.6	15.7	20.9	16.3	10.6	2.2	1.8	2.4
20,000 - 40,000 .....	91.8	6.7	10.0	18.3	13.2	7.1	2.3	1.7	1.9
40,000 - 500,000 .....	90.4	7.3	11.1	23.0	16.7	9.9	2.8	1.7	2.8
more than 500,000 .....	91.5	9.3	6.3	25.1	23.1	13.9	3.1	3.6	0.3
<b>Geographical area</b>									
North .....	97.2	10.0	11.1	31.3	24.7	16.3	4.2	2.9	2.5
Centre.....	94.0	7.1	6.8	16.8	15.7	7.4	1.6	1.2	4.1
South and Islands .....	81.3	5.7	18.4	9.9	5.2	3.0	0.5	1.1	0.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>

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

Table F3

**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
<b>Gender</b>			
male .....	86.4	20.4	91.1
female .....	76.8	20.3	84.3
<b>Age</b>			
34 and under .....	82.1	14.3	85.8
35 - 44 .....	90.5	21.3	93.5
45 - 54 .....	90.5	20.8	93.4
55 - 64 .....	89.1	17.3	91.7
over 65 .....	71.8	23.3	83.1
<b>Educational qualification</b>			
none .....	30.4	27.1	51.0
primary school certificate .....	67.7	25.6	80.0
lower secondary school certificate .....	86.7	18.6	90.9
upper secondary school diploma .....	94.6	19.7	96.2
university degree .....	98.0	15.2	98.7
<b>Branch of activity</b>			
agriculture .....	78.4	20.6	85.0
industry .....	89.3	19.5	92.0
Public administration .....	96.3	19.5	97.8
other sector .....	88.9	19.7	91.9
not employed .....	73.4	21.5	83.2
<b>Work status</b>			
Employee			
blue-collar worker .....	80.7	18.0	85.9
office worker .....	96.7	20.5	98.0
manager, executive .....	99.8	18.1	99.8
total .....	88.7	19.0	91.9
Self-employed			
business-owner, member of profession .....	97.2	23.1	98.2
other self-employed .....	94.8	21.1	95.8
total .....	95.9	22.0	96.9
Not employed			
retired .....	74.4	21.9	84.3
other .....	58.4	15.1	66.9
total .....	73.4	21.5	83.2
<b>Household size</b>			
1 member .....	74.6	17.3	83.0
2 members .....	82.7	19.4	89.5
3 members .....	90.4	20.8	93.3
4 members .....	90.6	23.2	93.6
5 members or more .....	81.3	28.5	85.0
<b>Number of earners</b>			
1 earner .....	76.7	17.7	83.9
2 earners .....	89.2	22.6	93.5
3 earners .....	93.1	22.9	95.9
4 earners or more .....	89.7	28.6	93.1
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>			
Less than 25 .....	52.5	18.9	64.6
25-49.9 .....	78.5	19.0	87.1
50-74.9 .....	90.4	19.6	95.2
75-89.9 .....	96.7	22.5	98.6
90-100 .....	99.1	21.9	99.5
<b>Town size</b>			
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	82.9	22.5	89.0
20,000 - 40,000 .....	81.9	19.7	88.4
40,000 - 500,000 .....	83.3	20.2	88.6
more than 500,000 .....	87.4	13.6	90.5
<b>Geographical area</b>			
North .....	93.8	17.0	96.3
Centre .....	88.9	20.0	92.8
South and Islands .....	63.4	25.9	75.1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>83.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>89.0</b>

(\*) 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
<b>Gender</b>		
male.....	15.5	9.6
female.....	9.1	6.5
<b>Age</b>		
34 and under.....	12.4	8.9
35 - 44.....	20.2	16.2
45 - 54.....	19.8	14.5
55 - 64.....	14.9	6.5
over 65.....	4.6	0.7
<b>Educational qualification</b>		
none.....	1.0	0.0
primary school certificate.....	4.3	1.0
lower secondary school certificate.....	12.3	8.4
upper secondary school diploma.....	19.6	13.5
university degree.....	26.0	16.4
<b>Branch of activity</b>		
agriculture.....	13.1	3.8
industry.....	18.8	15.5
Public administration.....	20.9	11.9
other sector.....	18.4	14.8
not employed.....	5.6	0.9
<b>Work status</b>		
Employee		
blue-collar worker.....	10.6	11.2
office worker.....	19.7	15.5
manager, executive.....	32.3	31.9
total.....	16.3	14.8
Self-employed		
business-owner, member of profession.....	32.3	12.7
other self-employed.....	25.6	9.3
total.....	28.6	10.9
Not employed		
retired.....	5.7	0.9
other.....	4.4	1.0
total.....	5.6	0.9
<b>Household size</b>		
1 member.....	6.6	6.0
2 members.....	10.6	4.7
3 members.....	19.7	13.3
4 members.....	20.0	13.1
5 members or more.....	17.9	10.4
<b>Number of earners</b>		
1 earner.....	9.1	5.7
2 earners.....	17.8	11.6
3 earners.....	17.9	9.9
4 earners or more.....	15.5	14.7
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>		
Less than 25.....	2.9	1.3
25-49.9.....	7.2	4.6
50-74.9.....	10.4	7.5
75-89.9.....	17.6	10.8
90-100.....	29.4	19.2
<b>Town size</b>		
up to 20,000 inhabitants.....	14.7	9.0
20,000 - 40,000.....	11.8	5.6
40,000 - 500,000.....	12.2	8.2
more than 500,000.....	13.9	11.7
<b>Geographical area</b>		
North.....	16.0	12.1
Centre.....	12.5	9.0
South and Islands.....	10.2	3.1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>13.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>

(\*) 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)	Credit or debit card	Prepaid card
<b>Gender</b>				
male .....	34.6	67.0	70.2	7.7
female .....	24.9	55.9	57.7	6.5
<b>Age</b>				
34 and under .....	32.8	71.5	74.9	13.2
35 - 44 .....	42.7	76.8	79.7	8.8
45 - 54 .....	43.3	75.4	78.9	11.2
55 - 64 .....	35.3	71.3	74.3	7.7
over 65 .....	14.3	40.1	41.9	1.4
<b>Educational qualification</b>				
none .....	0.8	10.2	10.2	0.3
primary school certificate .....	5.9	34.1	34.9	1.0
lower secondary school certificate .....	25.6	65.4	68.8	4.7
upper secondary school diploma .....	49.6	83.3	86.6	13.6
university degree .....	70.9	89.3	93.2	16.4
<b>Branch of activity</b>				
agriculture .....	23.4	44.3	50.3	5.5
industry .....	37.7	75.4	78.4	7.4
Public administration .....	48.5	87.2	89.9	16.5
other sector .....	45.3	74.3	78.6	10.7
not employed .....	15.7	44.8	46.4	2.5
<b>Work status</b>				
Employee				
blue-collar worker .....	20.5	64.6	67.2	5.9
office worker .....	52.4	88.7	91.0	15.3
manager, executive .....	82.8	94.0	97.0	18.4
total .....	39.0	76.8	79.4	10.7
Self-employed				
business-owner, member of profession .....	70.5	80.8	88.3	11.6
other self-employed .....	42.5	69.4	76.7	8.8
total .....	55.1	74.6	81.9	10.1
Not employed				
retired .....	15.9	45.7	47.2	2.2
other .....	12.7	31.7	34.1	6.0
total .....	15.7	44.8	46.4	2.5
<b>Household size</b>				
1 member .....	19.0	49.8	51.9	5.5
2 members .....	29.5	59.7	62.1	5.2
3 members .....	43.4	76.7	79.9	9.5
4 members .....	40.5	76.4	79.7	10.3
5 members or more .....	30.8	61.6	65.2	9.4
<b>Number of earners</b>				
1 earner .....	21.5	53.3	56.1	4.8
2 earners .....	40.8	72.0	74.8	9.5
3 earners .....	41.9	77.8	80.6	9.1
4 earners or more .....	46.8	83.2	84.8	16.4
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>				
Less than 25 .....	4.6	29.3	30.7	3.6
25-49.9 .....	15.6	50.3	53.1	4.3
50-74.9 .....	27.9	69.1	71.5	5.7
75-89.9 .....	43.6	81.5	84.2	7.4
90-100 .....	66.4	88.0	92.4	15.6
<b>Town size</b>				
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	29.2	60.4	63.0	6.3
20,000 - 40,000 .....	27.5	62.4	65.0	6.1
40,000 - 500,000 .....	33.1	65.5	68.2	7.7
more than 500,000 .....	41.9	72.8	75.9	11.6
<b>Geographical area</b>				
North .....	41.3	74.0	76.3	9.0
Centre .....	32.1	69.3	72.2	9.0
South and Islands .....	16.2	43.5	46.8	3.6
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>31.6</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>

(\*) 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)
<b>Gender</b>		
male.....	927	43.7
female.....	730	44.0
<b>Age</b>		
34 and under.....	799	43.3
35 - 44.....	856	41.4
45 - 54.....	963	41.7
55 - 64.....	975	43.3
over 65.....	789	48.1
<b>Educational qualification</b>		
none.....	673	66.8
primary school certificate.....	760	53.9
lower secondary school certificate.....	881	46.8
upper secondary school diploma.....	926	39.9
university degree.....	956	31.9
<b>Branch of activity</b>		
agriculture.....	927	48.8
industry.....	910	43.5
Public administration.....	992	41.0
other sector.....	878	39.9
not employed.....	791	47.7
<b>Work status</b>		
Employee		
blue-collar worker.....	869	49.2
office worker.....	900	39.3
manager, executive.....	1,009	31.5
total.....	895	42.4
Self-employed		
business-owner, member of profession.....	1,046	35.9
other self-employed.....	966	43.7
total.....	1,002	39.7
Not employed		
retired.....	804	47.7
other.....	599	48.5
total.....	791	47.7
<b>Household size</b>		
1 member.....	613	44.9
2 members.....	853	44.3
3 members.....	954	41.1
4 members.....	1,075	43.8
5 members or more.....	1,113	47.1
<b>Number of earners</b>		
1 earner.....	737	47.3
2 earners.....	951	41.5
3 earners.....	1,134	42.2
4 earners or more.....	1,176	40.2
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>		
Less than 25.....	617	61.0
25-49.9.....	789	54.6
50-74.9.....	852	46.5
75-89.9.....	963	42.5
90-100.....	1,110	33.2
<b>Town size</b>		
up to 20,000 inhabitants.....	866	46.0
20,000 - 40,000.....	874	45.9
40,000 - 500,000.....	852	43.3
more than 500,000.....	886	36.4
<b>Geographical area</b>		
North.....	792	36.6
Centre.....	911	42.3
South and Islands.....	951	60.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>43.7</b>

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

**Use of computer, Internet and remote banking**  
(per cent of households)

Characteristics (*)	Use of computer	Ownership of computer	Use of the Internet	Purchasing over the Internet	Use of remote banking services
<b>Gender</b>					
male .....	54.5	51.5	48.9	17.5	15.8
female .....	38.8	35.4	34.0	10.9	11.6
<b>Age</b>					
34 and under .....	66.5	60.5	60.4	22.3	21.8
35 - 44 .....	66.8	61.3	58.8	22.4	20.9
45 - 54 .....	71.4	68.9	65.4	22.1	19.8
55 - 64 .....	55.8	53.3	49.9	16.6	15.1
over 65 .....	14.5	13.7	12.0	3.2	3.6
<b>Educational qualification</b>					
none .....	3.7	3.4	1.5	0.0	0.0
primary school certificate .....	11.7	10.5	8.5	1.1	0.8
lower secondary school certificate .....	48.1	45.6	41.4	8.9	8.3
upper secondary school diploma .....	75.3	70.0	69.6	27.4	25.7
university degree .....	85.6	80.9	80.2	43.1	41.0
<b>Branch of activity</b>					
agriculture .....	45.1	43.8	39.3	9.8	9.9
industry .....	62.2	58.4	54.2	16.9	17.2
Public administration .....	82.4	76.9	74.9	28.3	24.6
other sector .....	70.1	64.9	64.8	25.7	23.1
not employed .....	21.1	20.2	17.8	5.1	5.3
<b>Work status</b>					
Employee					
blue-collar worker .....	49.5	46.5	41.7	7.5	6.6
office worker .....	85.0	78.7	78.2	29.2	26.8
manager, executive .....	92.5	88.8	89.6	49.6	47.5
total .....	67.5	63.1	60.5	20.1	18.5
Self-employed					
business-owner, member of profession .....	87.1	80.0	80.8	41.6	44.3
other self-employed .....	64.6	60.5	58.3	23.2	17.5
total .....	74.8	69.3	68.5	31.5	29.6
Not employed					
retired .....	20.0	19.1	16.8	4.8	5.0
other .....	36.4	36.0	32.6	8.8	8.6
total .....	21.1	20.2	17.8	5.1	5.3
<b>Household size</b>					
1 member .....	26.2	21.6	23.9	9.8	8.8
2 members .....	35.1	32.4	30.7	9.8	12.3
3 members .....	69.9	66.7	63.2	22.2	18.3
4 members .....	78.3	76.0	69.1	23.3	23.0
5 members or more .....	69.5	68.4	61.8	21.4	12.6
<b>Number of earners</b>					
1 earner .....	36.3	33.0	31.7	10.2	8.4
2 earners .....	59.6	56.8	54.1	19.4	20.3
3 earners .....	72.7	69.7	64.2	23.4	19.7
4 earners or more .....	76.9	72.8	68.7	29.4	25.1
<b>Town size</b>					
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	47.1	44.5	42.0	15.0	13.2
20,000 - 40,000 .....	48.3	44.4	41.3	12.0	11.6
40,000 - 500,000 .....	50.8	47.4	45.6	14.4	15.2
more than 500,000 .....	58.0	54.5	53.0	23.1	21.3
<b>Geographical area</b>					
North .....	54.0	50.9	48.9	20.5	20.2
Centre .....	49.7	45.6	45.5	14.5	14.1
South and Islands .....	42.8	40.4	36.1	8.3	6.0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>49.6</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>

(\*) 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
<b>Gender</b>					
male .....	70.7	20.3	0.5	8.6	100.0
female .....	64.3	24.0	0.7	11.0	100.0
<b>Age</b>					
34 and under .....	46.8	39.9	0.1	13.2	100.0
35 - 44 .....	60.6	28.0	0.6	10.8	100.0
45 - 54 .....	70.6	18.9	0.7	9.8	100.0
55 - 64 .....	77.4	16.1	0.8	5.7	100.0
over 65 .....	77.6	13.6	0.5	8.2	100.0
<b>Educational qualification</b>					
none .....	58.3	26.4	0.0	15.3	100.0
primary school certificate .....	71.8	20.0	0.6	7.6	100.0
lower secondary school certificate .....	62.2	26.9	0.6	10.4	100.0
upper secondary school diploma .....	73.1	17.7	0.5	8.7	100.0
university degree .....	78.5	12.6	0.9	8.0	100.0
<b>Branch of activity</b>					
agriculture .....	62.7	25.8	.	11.6	100.0
industry .....	57.8	32.2	0.4	9.5	100.0
Public administration .....	74.7	17.1	0.2	7.9	100.0
other sector .....	62.3	25.1	1.1	11.4	100.0
not employed .....	76.3	14.8	0.5	8.4	100.0
<b>Work status</b>					
Employee					
blue-collar worker .....	48.6	39.8	0.7	10.9	100.0
office worker .....	70.3	19.2	0.6	9.8	100.0
manager, executive .....	82.8	10.8	0.1	6.3	100.0
total .....	60.4	29.0	0.6	10.0	100.0
Self-employed					
business-owner, member of profession .....	83.5	10.6	.	5.9	100.0
other self-employed .....	68.5	17.3	1.1	13.0	100.0
total .....	75.3	14.3	0.6	9.8	100.0
Not employed					
retired .....	77.7	13.8	0.5	7.9	100.0
other .....	56.4	28.8	.	14.8	100.0
total .....	76.3	14.8	0.5	8.4	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1 member .....	60.4	26.9	0.7	12.0	100.0
2 members .....	72.3	20.5	0.4	6.8	100.0
3 members .....	72.6	18.1	0.5	8.8	100.0
4 members .....	72.5	16.9	0.4	10.2	100.0
5 members or more .....	62.9	26.2	1.8	9.1	100.0
<b>Number of earners</b>					
1 earner .....	60.3	27.6	0.8	11.3	100.0
2 earners .....	75.9	15.9	0.3	7.9	100.0
3 earners .....	80.5	13.2	0.3	6.0	100.0
4 earners or more .....	78.4	18.2	0.2	3.1	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
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>					
Less than 25.....	40.9	48.2	0.4	10.4	100.0
25-49.9.....	59.1	27.8	0.9	12.2	100.0
50-74.9.....	73.3	16.7	0.6	9.4	100.0
75-89.9.....	82.2	8.7	0.4	8.8	100.0
90-100.....	87.9	5.7	0.6	5.8	100.0
<b>Town size</b>					
up to 20,000 inhabitants.....	72.7	16.0	0.3	11.0	100.0
20,000 - 40,000.....	69.2	22.0	0.5	8.4	100.0
40,000 - 500,000.....	64.7	26.8	0.7	7.8	100.0
more than 500,000.....	62.2	29.2	1.2	7.5	100.0
<b>Geographical area</b>					
North.....	67.9	23.0	0.3	8.8	100.0
Centre.....	71.5	17.9	0.6	10.0	100.0
South and Islands.....	68.0	21.4	1.0	9.6	100.0
<b>Dwelling surface</b>					
up to 60 sq.m.....	37.7	50.2	0.7	11.4	100.0
60 - 80 sq.m.....	56.9	32.2	0.4	10.5	100.0
80 - 100 sq.m.....	73.6	16.3	0.5	9.6	100.0
100 - 120 sq.m.....	84.3	6.2	0.5	9.0	100.0
more than 120 sq.m.....	89.6	3.8	0.8	5.8	100.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(\*) 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
<b>Gender</b>				
male .....	250,564	7,745	3.1	19.7
female .....	217,953	6,751	3.1	22.9
<b>Age</b>				
34 and under .....	241,596	7,551	3.1	20.2
35 - 44 .....	241,186	7,705	3.2	20.9
45 - 54 .....	247,200	7,646	3.1	17.6
55 - 64 .....	262,549	7,955	3.0	18.7
over 65 .....	226,917	6,943	3.1	23.7
<b>Educational qualification</b>				
none .....	111,144	3,625	3.3	22.3
primary school certificate .....	173,647	5,467	3.1	23.8
lower secondary school certificate .....	219,730	6,890	3.1	19.9
upper secondary school diploma .....	275,043	8,442	3.1	20.1
university degree .....	380,598	11,437	3.0	19.2
<b>Branch of activity</b>				
agriculture .....	234,669	6,709	2.9	18.7
industry .....	224,803	7,184	3.2	17.9
Public administration .....	273,530	8,107	3.0	18.7
other sector .....	270,165	8,442	3.1	18.8
not employed .....	224,244	6,943	3.1	23.9
<b>Work status</b>				
Employee				
blue-collar worker .....	186,423	6,214	3.3	19.9
office worker .....	248,605	7,735	3.1	19.4
manager, executive .....	374,006	11,716	3.1	18.0
total .....	239,583	7,637	3.2	19.2
Self-employed				
business-owner, member of profession .....	361,986	10,093	2.8	16.6
other self-employed .....	240,603	7,107	3.0	17.0
total .....	300,817	8,588	2.9	16.8
Not employed				
retired .....	225,128	6,943	3.1	23.4
other .....	206,935	6,948	3.4	40.4
total .....	224,244	6,943	3.1	23.9
<b>Household size</b>				
1 member .....	200,025	6,495	3.2	28.6
2 members .....	246,030	7,659	3.1	21.7
3 members .....	258,815	7,820	3.0	17.8
4 members .....	256,617	7,837	3.1	17.6
5 members or more .....	264,492	7,686	2.9	17.2
<b>Number of earners</b>				
1 earner .....	211,516	6,660	3.1	26.7
2 earners .....	253,394	7,918	3.1	18.8
3 earners .....	305,228	8,598	2.8	15.7
4 earners or more .....	291,100	8,588	3.0	12.9

(\*) 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
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>				
Less than 25 .....	114,904	3,588	3.1	31.8
25-49.9 .....	164,874	5,234	3.2	27.3
50-74.9 .....	210,241	6,404	3.0	24.3
75-89.9 .....	240,805	7,783	3.2	21.0
90-100 .....	378,012	11,354	3.0	16.7
<b>Town size</b>				
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	202,816	6,256	3.1	18.5
20,000 - 40,000 .....	236,690	6,956	2.9	20.0
40,000 - 500,000 .....	251,716	7,781	3.1	20.9
more than 500,000 .....	383,162	12,375	3.2	25.6
<b>Geographical area</b>				
North .....	256,384	8,322	3.2	20.0
Centre .....	301,415	9,228	3.1	23.8
South and Islands .....	174,498	4,858	2.8	17.9
<b>Dwelling surface</b>				
up to 60 sq.m .....	120,012	4,791	4.0	22.4
60 - 80 sq.m .....	162,107	5,988	3.7	21.0
80 - 100 sq.m .....	209,074	6,772	3.2	19.8
100 - 120 sq.m .....	243,967	7,623	3.1	19.3
more than 120 sq.m .....	396,252	10,512	2.7	21.0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>241,098</b>	<b>7,457</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>

(\*) 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
<b>Gender</b>				
male .....	135,362	4,186	3.1	19.2
female .....	131,916	3,752	2.8	22.9
<b>Age</b>				
34 and under .....	129,468	4,421	3.4	23.8
35 - 44 .....	125,030	4,265	3.4	21.3
45 - 54 .....	139,722	4,059	2.9	17.8
55 - 64 .....	164,852	4,225	2.6	16.5
over 65 .....	130,512	3,122	2.4	20.1
<b>Educational qualification</b>				
none .....	87,647	2,238	2.6	18.7
primary school certificate .....	118,911	3,082	2.6	19.3
lower secondary school certificate .....	119,662	3,982	3.3	21.9
upper secondary school diploma .....	164,563	4,965	3.0	20.4
university degree .....	223,990	5,780	2.6	15.9
<b>Branch of activity</b>				
agriculture .....	113,348	3,710	3.3	20.6
industry .....	119,866	4,409	3.7	21.0
Public administration .....	168,705	4,497	2.7	17.2
other sector .....	146,001	4,389	3.0	21.3
not employed .....	128,612	3,131	2.4	19.7
<b>Work status</b>				
Employee				
blue-collar worker .....	115,953	4,002	3.5	22.3
office worker .....	161,988	4,700	2.9	19.1
manager, executive .....	278,325	7,255	2.6	14.6
total .....	133,700	4,300	3.2	20.7
Self-employed				
business-owner, member of profession .....	183,773	5,355	2.9	20.0
other self-employed .....	142,560	4,885	3.4	18.7
total .....	156,372	5,043	3.2	19.1
Not employed				
retired .....	129,825	3,146	2.4	18.3
other .....	120,407	3,032	2.5	39.7
total .....	128,612	3,131	2.4	19.7
<b>Household size</b>				
1 member .....	126,621	3,620	2.9	26.6
2 members .....	131,520	4,153	3.2	19.3
3 members .....	154,770	4,547	2.9	17.8
4 members .....	139,984	4,308	3.1	17.8
5 members or more .....	120,053	3,768	3.1	18.1
<b>Number of earners</b>				
1 earner .....	123,196	3,692	3.0	26.3
2 earners .....	151,350	4,565	3.0	16.1
3 earners .....	158,466	4,750	3.0	13.0
4 earners or more .....	159,555	5,059	3.2	13.5

(\*) 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
<b>Percentile of household income (**)</b>				
Less than 25 .....	106,935	3,116	2.9	29.9
25-49.9 .....	128,893	4,159	3.2	22.8
50-74.9 .....	150,367	4,678	3.1	17.7
75-89.9 .....	168,604	5,136	3.0	14.0
90-100 .....	289,250	7,627	2.6	12.1
<b>Town size</b>				
up to 20,000 inhabitants .....	106,378	3,612	3.4	18.7
20,000 - 40,000 .....	122,730	3,830	3.1	19.6
40,000 - 500,000 .....	138,907	4,079	2.9	20.7
more than 500,000 .....	189,820	4,966	2.6	22.7
<b>Geographical area</b>				
North .....	136,816	4,507	3.3	20.5
Centre .....	174,004	4,285	2.5	21.4
South and Islands .....	106,999	3,103	2.9	19.0
<b>Dwelling surface</b>				
up to 60 sq.m .....	99,659	3,517	3.5	22.9
60 - 80 sq.m .....	137,194	4,123	3.0	20.9
80 - 100 sq.m .....	152,042	4,153	2.7	18.2
100 - 120 sq.m .....	187,096	5,095	2.7	17.4
more than 120 sq.m .....	271,017	6,260	2.3	16.7
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>134,171</b>	<b>4,036</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>

(\*) 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 OF ITALIAN HOUSEHOLDS' INCOME AND WEALTH 2008

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

1. QUESTIONNAIRE No. |\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|  
*(enter the number from the list of names* *(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 |\_|\_| / |\_|\_| / 2009

3. TIME OF INTERVIEW |\_|\_|. |\_|\_|

4. NAME OF INTERVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_

5. CODE OF INTERVIEWER |\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|

6. PLACE OF INTERVIEW \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. TYPE OF SAMPLE UNIT:  
 - New: unit drawn from primary list (O) ..... 1  
           replacement drawn from reserve list (R)..... 2  
 - Panel (interviewed in 2007) (P)..... 3  
 - New household formed by member of panel household (ex PANEL) ..... 4

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

## A. COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD AT THE END OF 2008

### ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

I would first like to record the composition of the household. Please list all household members on 31 December 2008.

*(Include all persons normally living in the dwelling on 31 December 2008 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 2009. Do not include children born in 2009.)*

**A00.** The household comprised ..... persons, including children.

Number of persons from 0 years of age upwards living in the household on 31 December 2008.

**Record the personal data for each member of the household. If the household contains more than 6 members, please 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 first 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 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 →	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>NAME (write in full)</b>						
<b>A01.Gender</b>						
- male .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
- female .....	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>(SHOW CARD A02)</b>						
<b>A02.Status in household</b>						
- head of household (H:H.) .....	1					
- spouse/partner of H.H. ....		2	2	2	2	2
- parent of H.H. ....		3	3	3	3	3
- parent of H.H.'s spouse/partner.....		4	4	4	4	4
- child of H.H. and present spouse/partner.....		5	5	5	5	5
- child of H.H. or spouse/partner from previous relationship .....		6	6	6	6	6
- spouse/partner of child of H.H. or H.H.'s spouse/partner.....		7	7	7	7	7
- grandchild of H.H. or spouse/partner .....		8	8	8	8	8
- niece/nephew of H.H. or spouse/partner .....		9	9	9	9	9
- sibling of H.H. ....		10	10	10	10	10
- sibling of H.H.'s spouse/partner .....		11	11	11	11	11
- spouse/partner of sibling of H.H. or H.H.'s spouse/partner.....		12	12	12	12	12
- other relative of H.H. or spouse/partner .....		13	13	3	13	13
- other household member not related to H.H. ....		14	14	14	14	14

(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 in full) →						
<b>A03. Place of birth</b>  (SHOW CARD A03a) If in Italy please enter province code.....  (SHOW CARD A03b) If abroad please enter country code.....						
<b>A04. Year of birth</b> .....						
<b>A05. Italian national:</b> - Yes → Question A09..... - No → Question A06 .....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
<b>A06. (If "No")</b> <b>SHOW CARD A03b.</b> What is the member's nationality? ..... (enter country code; for DISPLACED PERSONS write 999)						
<b>A07. Year of arrival in Italy</b> .....						
<b>(For H.H. or spouse/partner born abroad; otherwise go to Question A09)</b> <b>A08. Why did you settle in Italy?</b> - parents moved here..... - joined family..... - for work..... - other (please specify) .....	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
<b>A09. (SHOW CARD A09)</b> 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 2008? - excellent..... - good..... - fair..... - poor..... - very poor..... - no answer/don't know.....	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9
<b>A10 (If "poor" or "very poor")</b> <b>(SHOW CARD A10)</b> How has the health of.... (name) changed in the last 3 years? - better..... - the same..... - worse..... - no answer/don't know.....	1 2 3 9	1 2 3 9	1 2 3 9	1 2 3 9	1 2 3 9	1 2 3 9

Member number →	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>NAME (write in full) →</b>						
<b>A11. If joined household in 2007-2008 give reason:</b>						
- newborn .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
- other reasons .....	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>A12. If left household in 2007-2008 give reason:</b>						
- 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>						
<b>A13. New address</b> <i>(including telephone number) .....</i>						
<b>If joined/left household</b>						
<b>A14. Year in which joined/left the household</b>	2007 2008	2007 2008	2007 2008	2007 2008	2007 2008	2007 2008
<b>MEMBER NUMBER IN 2007 SURVEY</b> <i>(situation at 31-12-2006)</i> <i>(Interviewer, number <u>must always</u> be entered!)</i>						

REMARKS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

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

Member number →	CONTINUE WITH MEMBERS PRESENT ON 31 DECEMBER 2008					
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>NAME (write in full) →</b>						
<b>A15. MARITAL STATUS</b>						
- married .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
- single .....	2	2	2	2	2	2
- separated/divorced .....	3	3	3	3	3	3
- widowed .....	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>A16. PLACE OF ABODE AT THE END OF 2003</b> <i>(SHOW CARD A03a) For <u>Italy</u> enter province code</i>	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□
<i>(SHOW CARD A03b)</i> <i>For <u>abroad</u> enter country code.....</i>	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□

(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 in full) →						
<b>(SHOW CARD A17)</b> <b>A17. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS</b> (Give the highest qualification obtained)						
- 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
<b>(SHOW CARD A18)</b> (If 3-year university degree/H.E. diploma, 5-year degree or postgraduate qualification)						
<b>A18. 5-YEAR DEGREE OR 3-YEAR DEGREE/H.E. DIPLOMA</b>						
-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 and sociology	7	7	7	7	7	7
-law.....	8	8	8	8	8	8
-arts, philosophy, languages, teacher training, psychology	9	9	9	9	9	9
-other.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
(If upper secondary or H.E. diploma/3-year degree/5-year degree or postgraduate qualification)						
<b>A19. FINAL MARK FOR DEGREE/DIPLOMA</b>						
	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> out of	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> out of	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> out of	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> out of	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> out of	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> out of
	<input type="checkbox"/> <small>hons</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> <small>hons</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> <small>hons</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> <small>hons</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> <small>hons</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> <small>hons</small>
(If upper secondary or H.E. diploma/3-year degree/5-year degree or postgraduate qualification)						
<b>A20. YEAR OF DEGREE/DIPLOMA</b> .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>(SHOW CARD A21)</b> (If upper secondary or H.E. diploma/3-year degree/5-year degree or postgraduate qualification)						
<b>A21. UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA</b>						
- vocational college .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
- technical college .....	2	2	2	2	2	2
- <i>liceo</i> (classics, science or language studies)	3	3	3	3	3	3
- <i>liceo</i> (art studies) or art college ....	4	4	4	4	4	4
- teacher-training college .....	5	5	5	5	5	5
- other .....	6	6	6	6	6	6
(If upper secondary school diploma)						
<b>A22. After obtaining the diploma did you attend/are you attending a university degree course?</b>						
-Yes .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
-No .....	2	2	2	2	2	2
(If H.E. diploma/3-year degree/5-year degree or postgraduate qualification)						
<b>A22a. Are you attending an undergraduate or postgraduate degree course?</b>						
-Yes .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
-No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
(If "Yes" to A22 or A22a)						
<b>A23. How many years did you attend/have you been attending?</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

## INFORMATION ON HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD'S FATHER AND MOTHER

### ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	
	Father	Mother
<b>(SHOW CARDS A24-A25-A26)</b>		
What were the educational qualifications, employment status and sector of activity of your parents <u>when they were your age?</u> <i>(If 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.....	1	1
<b>→ Question A31</b>		
<b>A24. Educational qualification:</b>		
- none.....	1	1
- primary school certificate .....	2	2
- lower secondary school certificate .....	3	3
- upper secondary school diploma.....	4	4
- university degree .....	5	5
- postgraduate qualification .....	6	6
- no answer/don't know .....	7	7
<b>A25. Employment status:</b>		
- blue-collar worker .....	1	1
- office worker .....	2	2
- teacher .....	3	3
- junior manager, official .....	4	4
- senior manager .....	5	5
- member of profession .....	6	6
- employer .....	7	7
- own-account worker .....	8	8
- not employed .....	9	9
- no answer/don't know.....	10	10
<b>A26. Sector of activity (if employed):</b>		
- agriculture, fisheries .....	1	1
- industry .....	2	2
- general government .....	3	3
- other (commerce, crafts, other services, etc.)	4	4
- no answer/don't know .....	5	5

<i>Questions A27-A34 only if parents <u>not living</u> in household on 31 December 2008)</i>	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	
	Father	Mother
<b>A27.</b> In what year were your parents born? .....	□□□□	□□□□
<b>A28. Parents' place of birth</b> <i>(SHOW CARD A03a)</i> For <u>Italy</u> enter province code .....	□□	□□
<i>(SHOW CARD A03b)</i> For <u>abroad</u> enter country code .....	□□□□	□□□□
<i>(If born abroad)</i> <b>A29.</b> Do/did your parents have Italian nationality? - Yes → <b>Question A31</b> .....	1	1
- No → <b>Question A30</b> .....	2	2
<b>A30.</b> What is/was their nationality? .....		
<i>(SHOW CARD A03b and enter country code)</i>	□□□□	□□□□
<b>A31.</b> Were your parents still living on 31 December 2008? - Yes → <b>Question A33</b> .....	1	1
- No → <b>Question A32</b> .....	2	2
- Not known/no answer/don't know → <b>Question A35</b> .....	3	3
<i>(If "No")</i> <b>A32.</b> Can you give the year of death? .....	□□□□	□□□□
- Not known/no answer/don't know → <b>Question A35</b> .....	1	1
<i>(If born abroad and still living )</i> <b>A33.</b> Were your parents resident in Italy on 31 December 2008? - Yes .....	1	1
- No → <b>Question A35</b> .....	2	2
- Don't know → <b>Question A35</b> .....	3	3
<i>(If "Yes")</i> <b>A34.</b> Can you say why they moved to Italy? - their parents moved here .....	1	1
- joined spouse .....	2	2
- joined children .....	3	3
- work .....	4	4
- other (please specify) .....	5	5

*If H.H.'s year of birth is an ODD number → Round 1 (Part 1)  
Otherwise → Question. A35*

I would now like to ask some questions about your spouse's or partner's father and mother.

	SPOUSE/PARTNER	
	Father	Mother
<b>(SHOW CARD A24-A25-A26)</b>		
What were the educational qualifications, employment status and sector of activity of your spouse's/partner's parents <u>when they were their age?</u> <b>(If 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)</b>		
- Not known/no answer/don't know.....	1	1
<b>→ Question. A35</b>		
<b>R1.1. Educational qualification:</b>		
- none.....	1	1
- primary school certificate .....	2	2
- lower secondary school certificate .....	3	3
- upper secondary school diploma.....	4	4
- university degree .....	5	5
- postgraduate qualification .....	6	6
- no answer/don't know .....	7	7
<b>R1.2. Employment status:</b>		
- blue-collar worker .....	01	01
- office worker .....	02	02
- teacher .....	03	03
- junior manager, official .....	04	04
- senior manager .....	05	05
- member of profession .....	06	06
- employer .....	07	07
- own-account worker .....	08	08
- not employed .....	09	09
- no answer/don't know.....	10	10
<b>R1.3. Sector of activity (if employed):</b>		
- agriculture, fisheries .....	1	1
- industry .....	2	2
- general government .....	3	3
- other (commerce, crafts, other services, etc.) .....	4	4
- no answer/don't know .....	5	5

**End of ROUND 1 (Part 1)**

**→ Question. A35**



ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	HOUSEHOLD HEAD	SPOUSE/PARTNER
<b>A35.</b> Did you have any siblings (still alive) <u>not residing</u> with you on 31 December 2008? - Yes ..... - No → <b>Question. A37</b> .....	1 2	1 2
<b>A36. (If "Yes"):</b> - Number of brothers ..... - Number of sisters .....	□□ □□	□□ □□
<b>A37.</b> Did you have any children (still alive) <u>not residing</u> with you on 31 December 2008? - Yes ..... - No → <b>Question. A40</b> .....	1 2	
<b>A38. (If "Yes")</b> - How many children? .....	□□	
<b>A39. (If "Yes" and if H.H. born abroad)</b> How many children live permanently abroad? .....	□□	
<b>A40. (If H.H.'s spouse/partner not present and H.H. not widowed)</b> Do you have a spouse/partner living permanently outside Italy? - Yes ..... - No .....	1 2	
<b>(If married or living with partner)</b> <b>A41.</b> In what year did you and your spouse/partner begin living together?	□□□□	

If H.H.'s year of birth is an ODD number → Round 1 (Part 2)  
 Otherwise → Section B

**R1.4.** Considering all aspects of your life, how happy would you say you are? Give a score from 1 to 10, where 1 means “very unhappy”, 10 means “very happy” and the values in between represent intermediate states

Very unhappy

Very happy

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**N.B.**  
**Questions R1.5 to R1.9 should be put to all women aged 18 to 64 years present at the interview.**

Let us now consider the optimum family size.

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

Member number → (All women aged 18 to 64)	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>R1.5.</b> Do you have children? - Yes ..... - No .....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
<b>R1.6.</b> (If “Yes”) - How many children? (Living at home and not)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>R1.7.</b> Do you plan to have (more) children later? - Yes → <b>End of Round</b> ..... - Not now, I'll think about it later → <b>End of Round</b> - No, I don't want any more children ..... → <b>End of Round</b> - No, I don't want children → <b>End of Round</b> ..... - No, but I would like/would have liked (more) children → <b>Question R1.9</b> .....	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
<b>R1.8.1.</b> Is the number of children you have: - the number you wanted? → <b>End of Round</b> ..... - or would you like to have more children? .....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
<b>R1.8.2.</b> Would you like to have (had) children?: - Yes ..... - No → <b>End of Round</b> .....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
<b>R1.9.</b> What is stopping/has stopped you having (more) children? (Interviewer, DO NOT PROMPT; no more than three answers) - insufficient income ..... - incompatibility with work ..... - home not suitable..... - no regular help from relatives ..... - no nursery schools nearby or too expensive ..... - caring for other relatives ..... - no partner to have children with..... - don't agree with partner on number of children . - biological/physical reasons ..... - other reasons .....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

→ Go to Section B

## B. EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

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

Member number → .....	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>NAME (write in full) →</b>						
<p><b>B01.</b> Was ..... ..(name) employed in 2008? That is, was he/she in paid employment? Refer to the situation in most of 2008.</p> <p><b>(If "employed")</b> Can you tell me what .... (name) does at present (e.g. "architect", "bank employee", "owner of construction company", "lorry driver")?</p> <p>What job did ..... (name) do for most of the year? <b>(SHOW CARD B01a)</b></p> <p><b>(If "not employed")</b> What was ..... 's (name) employment status in 2008? <b>(SHOW CARD B01b)</b></p>						
<p>• <b><u>PAYROLL EMPLOYEE</u></b></p> <p>- blue-collar worker or similar (including employee, apprentice, homemaker and sales assistant) .....</p> <p>- office worker .....</p> <p>- school teacher (all schools), including teacher with term appointment, special contract or similar) .....</p> <p>- junior/middle manager .....</p> <p>- senior manager, senior official, school head, director of studies, university teacher, magistrate .....</p> <p>- other (<b>please specify</b>) .....</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
	5	5	5	5	5	5
<p>• <b><u>SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER</u></b></p> <p>- member of profession .....</p> <p>- small employer .....</p> <p>- own-account worker/craft worker .....</p> <p>- owner or member of family business .....</p> <p>- working shareholder/partner .....</p> <p>- contingent worker on own account (regular or occasional collaborator, project worker, etc.).....</p> <p>- other (<b>please specify</b>) .....</p>	6	6	6	6	6	6
	7	7	7	7	7	7
	8	8	8	8	8	8
	9	9	9	9	9	9
	10	10	10	10	10	10
	20	20	20	20	20	20
<p>• <b><u>NOT EMPLOYED</u></b></p> <p>- seeking <u>first</u> job .....</p> <p>- unemployed .....</p> <p>- homemaker .....</p> <p>- independent means.....</p> <p>- retired worker .....</p> <p>- pensioner (disability/survivor's pension/old-age welfare benefits).....</p> <p>- student (from primary school up) .....</p> <p>- pre-school-age child.....</p> <p>- voluntary worker.....</p> <p>- other (<b>please specify</b>) .....</p>	11	11	11	11	11	11
	12	12	12	12	12	12
	13	13	13	13	13	13
	14	14	14	14	14	14
	15	15	15	15	15	15
	16	16	16	16	16	16
	17	17	17	17	17	17
	18	18	18	18	18	18
	19	19	19	19	19	19

**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 in full) →						
<b>B02. (If unemployed or retired worker)</b> Before retiring or becoming unemployed, what was .....’s (name) employment status? (SHOW CARD B02)						
• <b>PAYROLL EMPLOYEE</b>						
- blue-collar worker or similar (including employee, apprentice, homemaker or sales assistant) .....	01	01	01	01	01	01
- office worker .....	02	02	02	02	02	02
- school teacher (all schools), including teacher with term appointments, special contract or similar) .....	03	03	03	03	03	03
- junior/middle manager .....	04	04	04	04	04	04
- senior manager, senior official, school head, director of studies, university teacher, magistrate .....	05	05	05	05	05	05
- other (please specify): _____						
• <b>SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER</b>						
- member of profession .....	06	06	06	06	06	06
- small employer .....	07	07	07	07	07	07
- own-account worker/craft worker .....	08	08	08	08	08	08
- owner or member of family business .....	09	09	09	09	09	09
- working shareholder/partner.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
- contingent worker on own account (regular or occasional collaborator, project worker, etc.) .....	20	20	20	20	20	20
- other (please specify) _____						
<b>B03. (If employed, unemployed or retired)</b> Indicate the sector of activity of the company in which ..... (name) works/worked.(SHOW CARD B03)						
- agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, fish-farming and related services	1	1	1	1	1	1
- mining, food products, beverages and tobacco, textiles, clothing, leather products, wood products, paper, chemicals, metal products, other manufactures, production and distribution of electricity, gas and water .....	2	2	2	2	2	2
- building and construction .....	3	3	3	3	3	3
- wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, lodging and catering services.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
- transport, warehousing and transport support services (e.g. post and postal services), information and communication services	5	5	5	5	5	5
- finance and insurance .....	6	6	6	6	6	6
- real-estate and rental services, travel agencies, IT services, other services.....	7	7	7	7	7	7
- domestic services for households, production of goods and services by households for own consumption.....	8	8	8	8	8	8
- general government, defence, education, health, compulsory social contributions and social welfare .....	9	9	9	9	9	9
- extraterritorial organizations and entities .....	10	10	10	10	10	10
- art, sport, entertainment and leisure activities.....	11	11	11	11	11	11

REMARKS: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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

MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER (otherwise → Question B27)	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
Member number →	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
NAME (write in full)→						
<b>B04.</b> Considering all jobs, including temporary, performed in his/her lifetime, how many employers or occupations has ..... (name) had up to and including 31 December 2008? - none ..... → <b>Question. B27</b> - one ..... - more than one, i.e: ..... <b>(N.B. If unemployed – i.e. code 12 to Question B01 - code 0 cannot be used)</b>	0 1 □□□	0 1 □□□	0 1 □□□	0 1 □□□	0 1 □□□	0 1 □□□
<b>B05.</b> The jobs performed by .....(name) have been: - only as a payroll employee ..... - only as self-employed ..... - both .....	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
<b>B06.</b> How old was ..... (name) when he/she began work? <b>(The answer should refer to their first job)</b>	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□
<b>N.B. Questions B07-B10 refer to the first job. (If aged under 46, otherwise → Question. B11)</b> <b>B07.</b> <u>During the first year</u> in your first job, how much did you earn per month? ..... Don't know.....	€ □□□□□□ 99	€ □□□□□□ 99	€ □□□□□□ 99	€ □□□□□□ 99	€ □□□□□□ 99	€ □□□□□□ 99
<b>(If answer to Question.B04 is "more than one job" and member less than 46 years of age, otherwise → Question. B11)</b> <b>B08.</b> Was your <u>first job</u> as?: - fixed-term payroll employee ..... - permanent payroll employee..... - own-account worker .....	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
<b>B09.</b> How many years did the job last? ..... - <b>(If less than 1 year)</b> How many months? ..... - Don't know .....	□□□ □□□ 99	□□□ □□□ 99	□□□ □□□ 99	□□□ □□□ 99	□□□ □□□ 99	□□□ □□□ 99
<b>B10.</b> Why did you leave? <b>(no more than 2 answers)</b> - found a better job ..... - dismissed ..... - company closed ..... - incompatible with family life ..... - health..... - end of contract ..... - other .....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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

MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER (otherwise → Question B27)	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
Member number →	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
NAME (write in full)→						
B11. 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)?						
- Yes .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
- No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
(If "Yes") B12. For how many years (including back-payments)?						
(If less than 1 year) For how many months?.....						

**FOR EMPLOYED MEMBERS (see Question B01), otherwise → Question B22**

(If the answer to Question B04 is more than one job, otherwise → Question B14)						
B13. How old was ..... (name) when he/she began the job that he/she had on 31 December 2008?						
B14. The place where.....(name) works is:						
- in Italy .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
- abroad (includes international organizations, embassies, consulates and military bases in Italy of foreign countries) → Question B17 .....	2	2	2	2	2	2
(If "works in Italy", code 1 to Question B14)						
B15. Do you work in your district of residence?						
- Yes .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
- No .....	2	2	2	2	2	2
(If "No") (SHOW CARD A03a, enter province code and write name of town)	PROV	PROV	PROV	PROV	PROV	PROV
B16. In what town does.....(name) work?.....	COM	COM	COM	COM	COM	COM

**EMPLOYED MEMBERS, otherwise → Question B22**

Member number →	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
	H.H. 1	2	3	4	5	6
<p><b>NAME (write in full)→</b></p> <p><i>(If the member is present, otherwise Question B22)</i></p> <p><b>B17.</b> At what age does .... (<b>name</b>) expect to retire (or at what age did he/she retire)?.....</p> <p><b>B18.</b> When .... (<b>name</b>) retired/retires what percentage of his/her pre-retirement employment income did/will his/her <b>state pension</b> represent? Consider the state pension only and exclude any supplementary pensions or pension funds? .....</p>	<p>   </p> <p>    </p>	<p>   </p> <p>    </p>	<p>   </p> <p>    </p>	<p>   </p> <p>    </p>	<p>   </p> <p>    </p>	<p>   </p> <p>    </p>
<p><i>(If member is payroll employee and present, otherwise Question B22)</i></p> <p><b>B19.</b> Has.....'s (<b>name</b>) severance pay fund been transferred to some form of <b>supplementary pension scheme</b> (pension fund or private retirement plan)?</p> <p>- Yes .....</p> <p>- No .....</p> <p>- Don't know .....</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>
<p><b>B20. (If "Yes")</b> When?</p> <p>- Year .....</p> <p>- Month (<i>If "don't know" code 99</i>) .....</p>	<p>     </p> <p>   </p>	<p>     </p> <p>   </p>	<p>     </p> <p>   </p>	<p>     </p> <p>   </p>	<p>     </p> <p>   </p>	<p>     </p> <p>   </p>
<p><b>B21. (If the interviewee gave a figure for Question B18 and has joined a supplementary pension scheme, i.e. answered "yes" to Question B19, otherwise Question B22)</b> You have said that your <b>state pension</b> represents/will represent ...(read answer to Question B18) of your earnings. If you <b>also</b> consider your <b>supplementary pension</b>, what do you think that percentage will rise to? .....</p>	<p>    </p>	<p>    </p>	<p>    </p>	<p>    </p>	<p>    </p>	<p>    </p>

**ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

**B22.** Imagine you are 65 years old and receive a total pension income of 1,000 euros a month (adjusted for inflation). Would you be willing to give up half that pension for the whole of your old age in exchange for a lump sum of 60,000 euros to be paid immediately?

- Yes ..... 1
- No ..... 2

**B23 (If "No")** Would you for 80,000 euros?

- Yes ..... 1
- No..... 2

**B24. (If "No")** And for 100,000 euros?

- Yes ..... 1
- No..... 2

*(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 in full) →						
<b>(For household members aged 15 and over)</b> <b>B25.</b> Did ..... (name) obtain any earnings in 2008 from full or part-time, continuous or occasional payroll employment? <b>(Read aloud)</b> - Yes ..... - No .....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
<b>(For household members aged 15 and over)</b> <b>B26.</b> Still in 2008, did ..... (name) obtain any earnings from self-employment as (Read aloud) a) a member of profession, small employer, own-account worker or contingent worker (under a collaboration, occasional or project contract, etc.)? - Yes ..... - No..... b) owner or member of 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
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b> <b>B27.</b> In 2008 did ..... (name) receive any income from retirement pension, disability benefits, seniority benefits, state pension, old-age welfare benefits, survivor's pension or insurance-based personal pension (life annuity)? - Yes ..... - No .....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
<b>B28.</b> In 2008 did ..... (name) receive any of the following benefits: <b>(Read aloud)</b> <b>(If household member aged 15 and over)</b> a) Unemployment benefits of any kind (CIG, mobility list, ordinary unemployment) or severance pay? - Yes ..... - No ..... <b>(All household members)</b> b) Any type of financial support from public or private bodies? - Yes ..... - No ..... <b>(All household members)</b> 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

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

	ANNEXES					
• payroll employee ("Yes" to Question B25)	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
• member of a profession, small employer or own-account worker, or contingent worker on own account (regular or occasional collaboration contract, project contract, etc.)? ("Yes" to Question B26a)	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2
• family business (complete only one B3 for all household members) ("Yes" to Question B26b)	B3					
• working shareholder/partner ("Yes" to Question B26c)	B4	B4	B4	B4	B4	B4
• pensioner (all types of pension) ("Yes" to Question B27)	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5
• in receipt of other income ("Yes" to Question B28)	B6	B6	B6	B6	B6	B6

→ After completing the annexes go to Section C

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



**N.B. Do not complete this section until all income earners in the household have been interviewed**

## 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 2008... *(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> ?	1	2		_ _		_ _
b) a <u>bank or post office savings account</u> ?	1	2		_ _		_ _

**N.B.- If there is no bank or post office current or savings account → Go to Question C11a**

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

**C05.** *(If "several")* How many (banks or post offices)?

- only one ..... 1

- several ..... 2 → Number |\_|\_|

**(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**

Abaxbank spa .....	1	Banco di Desio e della Brianza .....	46
Allianz Bank Financial Advisor .....	2	Banco di Napoli .....	47
Banca Agricola Mantovana .....	3	Banco di Sardegna .....	48
Banca Antoniana – Popolare Veneta .....	4	Banco di Sicilia .....	49
Banca Antonveneta .....	5	Banco Popolare .....	50
Banca Caboto S.p.a .....	6	Banco Popolare di Verona e Novara S.c.r.l. ....	51
Banca Carige Cassa di Risparmio di Genova e Imperia .....	7	Barclays Bank .....	52
Banca Carime .....	8	Bipop – Carire .....	53
Banca Commerciale Italiana (COMIT) .....	9	BNP Paribas .....	54
Banca d'intermediazione mobiliare Imi S.p.a .....	10	C.R. di Verona, Vicenza, Belluno e Ancona Banca – Cariverona .....	55
Banca dell'Adriatico .....	11	Calyon Corporate and Investment Bank .....	56
Banca della Campania .....	12	Capitalia S.p.a .....	57
Banca delle Marche .....	13	Cassa di Risparmio del Friuli Venezia Giulia .....	58
Banca di Credito Cooperativo di Roma .....	14	Cassa di Risparmio di Asti .....	59
Banca di Roma/Gruppo Capitalia .....	15	Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze .....	60
Banca Fideuram .....	16	Cassa di Risparmio di Lucca Pisa e Livorno .....	61
Banca Generali .....	17	Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo .....	62
Banca Intesa .....	18	Cassa di Risparmio di Parma e Piacenza .....	63
Banca IntesaBci Mediocredito .....	19	Cassa di Risparmio di Torino S.p.a .....	64
Banca Italease .....	20	Cassa di Risparmio di Venezia .....	65
Banca Mediolanum .....	21	Cassa di Risparmio in Bologna .....	66
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro .....	22	Centrobanca-Banca centrale di credito popolare .....	67
Banca per il Leasing spa – Italease S.p.a .....	23	Credito Artigiano .....	68
Banca per la finanza alle opere pubbliche e alle infrastrutture S.p.a .....	24	Credito Bergamasco .....	69
Banca Piccolo Credito Valtellinese .....	25	Credito Emiliano .....	70
Banca Popolare Commercio e Industria .....	26	Credito Italiano .....	71
Banca Popolare dell'Emilia Romagna .....	27	Credito Siciliano .....	72
Banca Popolare dell'Etruria e del Lazio .....	28	Deutsche Bank .....	73
Banca Popolare di Ancona .....	29	Dexia Crediop .....	74
Banca Popolare di Bari .....	30	Finecobank Banca Fineco .....	75
Banca Popolare di Bergamo – Credito Varesino .....	31	Ing Direct nv .....	76
Banca Popolare di Lodi .....	32	Interbanca Piccole .....	77
Banca Popolare di Milano .....	33	Intesa San Paolo/IMI .....	78
Banca Popolare di Novara .....	34	Mediobanca – Banca di credito finanziario S.p.a. ....	79
Banca Popolare di Sondrio .....	35	Mediocredito Centrale S.p.a .....	80
Banca Popolare di Verona – Banco S. Geminiano e S. Prospero .....	36	Monte dei Paschi di Siena .....	81
Banca Popolare di Vicenza .....	37	Rolo Banca 1473 .....	82
Banca Popolare Friuladria .....	38	Société General .....	83
Banca Regionale Europea .....	39	Unicredit Banca/Gruppo Unicredito .....	84
Banca Regionale Europea .....	40	Unipol Banca .....	85
Banca Sella .....	41	Veneto Banca .....	86
Banca Toscana .....	42	1 <sup>st</sup> other bank (enter name) .....	87
Banche Popolari Unite S.c.r.l. ....	43	2 <sup>nd</sup> other bank (enter name) .....	88
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria sa .....	44	3 <sup>rd</sup> 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 |  |  |  |**C08. Apart from your account, what other financial products/services of .....(read out the answer to Question C07) do you use?(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 ..... 05
- custody and settlement of securities ..... 06
- trading of securities ..... 07
- insurance policies ..... 08
- consumer credit – personal loans ..... 09
- individual portfolio management ..... 10
- interactive online services ..... 11
- online information services..... 12
- other ..... 13
- none..... 14

*(If you have a current account "Yes" to Question C01a)*

**C09a.** Do you (or does a member of the household) have overdraft facilities? :

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

- Yes ..... 1
- No ..... 2 → **Question C11a**
- Don't know ... 3 → **Question C11a**

**C09b. (If "Yes"):** Were the overdraft facilities used in 2008?

- Yes ..... 1
- No ..... 2 → **Question C11a**

**C10. (If "Yes"):** How much did the overdraft amount to on 31 December 2008?

€ |\_|\_|. |\_|\_|\_|\_|. |\_|\_|\_|\_|

- Don't know .....99

We will now discuss different types of payment instrument.

**C11a.** Did you or a member of the household own at least one credit card in 2008?

**C11b. (If "Yes")** How many credit cards did the household own in 2008 (not including company cards)?

- Yes ..... 1 → Number of CREDIT CARDS |\_|\_|\_|\_|
- No ..... 2 → **Question C13**

**C12a.** Is the monthly balance due on at least one of the household's credit cards paid off in instalments?

- No, we don't use the card/ we use the card only very occasionally .....1 → **Question C13**
- No, we pay off the balance in one go .....2 → **Question C13**
- Yes, we pay off the balance in instalments .....3

**C12b.** Can you quantify the debt owing on all credit cards on 31 December 2008?

€ |\_|\_|\_|\_|. |\_|\_|\_|\_|

- Don't know ..... 99

**C13.** Did you or a member of the household own at least one BANCOMAT/POSTAMAT debit card in 2008?

**C14. (If "Yes")** How many?

- Yes ..... 1 → No. of BANCOMAT/POSTAMAT cards |\_|\_|\_|\_|
- No ..... 2 → **Question C15**

**C15.** Did you or a member of the household own at least one PREPAID CARD from a bank or post office (Postapay) in 2008?

**C16. (If "Yes")** How many prepaid cards did the household own in 2008?

- Yes ..... 1 → Number of PREPAID CARDS |\_|\_|\_|\_|
- No ..... 2

**If H.H.'s year of birth is an even number → Round 2  
Otherwise → Question C17a**

*(If you own a Bancomat/Postamat card – “Yes” to Question C11a)*

**R2.1.** How many payments did the household make by credit card on average per month in 2008? *(All credit cards in the household)*

- Average number of CREDIT CARD payments per month (never used=0) .....|\_\_|\_\_|

**(If less than 1 payment per month)**

- Number of CREDIT CARD payments in 2008 .....|\_\_|\_\_|

*(If the household owns a Bancomat/Postamat debit card, “Yes” to Question. C13, otherwise → Question. R.2.6)*

**R2.2.** On average how many cash withdrawals were made per month in 2008 using a BANCOMAT/POSTAMAT card? *(All BANCOMAT/POSTAMAT cards owned by the household)*

- Average number of monthly BANCOMAT/POSTAMAT withdrawals (none=0) .....|\_\_|\_\_|

**(If less than 1 per month)**

- Number of BANCOMAT/POSTAMAT withdrawals in 2008 |\_\_|\_\_|

*(If “none” to Question R2.2 go to Question R2.4)*

**R2.3.** How much was withdrawn on average each time?

- average amount of each withdrawal € |\_\_|,|\_\_|\_\_|

**R2.4.** In 2008, did you or members of the household use P.O.S./Pagobancomat terminals for BANCOMAT card payments at supermarkets or shops or to top up mobile phones or pay utility bills?

- Yes ..... 1

- No ..... 2 → **Question R2.6**

**R2.5.** *(If “Yes”)* How often on average each month ?

- Average number of times per month .....|\_\_|\_\_|

**(If less than 1 per month)**

- Number of times in 2008 .....|\_\_|\_\_|

*(If household has a bank or post office account, “Yes” to Question C01, otherwise → Question R.2.10)*

**R2.6.** **Excluding Bancomat/Postamat card withdrawals**, on average how many cash withdrawals per month did you or members of the household make from a bank or post office?

- No. of bank or post office withdrawals per month (none=0) |\_\_|\_\_|

**(If less than 1 per month)**

- No. of bank or post office withdrawals in 2008 .....|\_\_|\_\_|

*If “none” to Question R2.6 go to Question R2.8*

**R2.7.** How much was withdrawn on average each time?

- average amount of each withdrawal € |\_\_|,|\_\_|\_\_|

**R2.8.** Did you (or a member of the household) write bank or post office cheques to make payments in 2008?

**(Do not include withdrawals by cheque)**

- Yes ..... 1

- No ..... 2 → **Question R2.10**

**R2.9.** *(If “Yes”)* How many cheques did the household write on average each month in 2008?

- Average number of cheques per month .....|\_\_|\_\_|

**(If less than 1 per month)**

- Number of cheques written in 2008 .....|\_\_|\_\_|

We would now like to ask some questions about your relationship with the bank(s).

**(If you have an account with a bank or post office, "Yes" to Question C01a, otherwise → Question R.2.14)**

**R2.10.** Regarding your or the household's current or savings accounts, if the bank collapsed do you think that there exists a deposit insurance scheme to refund your money?

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

**R2.11. (If "Yes")** Is there an upper limit on the amount of the current or savings account that is insured? **(If "Yes")** What is that limit?

**AMOUNT**

- Yes ..... 1 → -€|\_|\_|\_|,|\_|\_|\_|
- No ..... 2
- Don't know ..... 3

**R2.12.** How often do you check the balance in your current account?

- at least once a week ..... 1
- at least once a fortnight ..... 2
- at least once a month ..... 3
- less than once a month ..... 4
- never ..... 5
- don't know ..... 6

**R2.13.** Which of the following options best describes your actions when you receive your bank statement? **(SHOW CARD R2.13)**

- I check my receipts against the statement ..... 1
- I check that the amounts credited and debited in the statement are reasonable ..... 2
- I just check the balance ..... 3
- I don't read it ..... 4
- I don't receive a statement ..... 5
- Don't know ..... 6

**Imagine that you find yourself in the following situation**

**R2.14.** 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.

**R2.14a.** To obtain the money immediately would you give up **20 per cent** of your win?

- Yes ..... 1 → **Rest of Section C**
- No ..... 2 → **Question R2.14b**

**R2.14b.** What about **10 per cent**?

- Yes ..... 1 → **Rest of Section C**
- No ..... 2 → **Question R2.14c**

**R2.14c.** And **5 per cent**?

- Yes ..... 1 → **Rest of Section C**
- No ..... 2 → **Question R2.14d**

**R2.14d.** Just **2 per cent**?

- Yes ..... 1 → **Rest of Section C**
- No ..... 2 → **Rest of Section C**

**End of ROUND 2**

→ **Section C**

**ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

**C17a.** How much cash do you usually keep at home for everyday expenses?

- € |\_|,|\_|\_|\_|

**C17b.** How much CASH do you usually spend per month?

€ |\_|,|\_|\_|\_|

**C18.** Do any members of the household use a computer (at home, at work or elsewhere)?

- Yes ..... 1

- No ..... 2      → **Question C22**

**C19.** Did your household have a computer at home in 2008?

- Yes ..... 1

- No ..... 2

**C20.** Do any members of the household use the Internet (or e-mail) at home or elsewhere?

- Yes ..... 1

- No ..... 2      → **Question C22**

**C21.** Did anyone buy any goods or services or make any bookings on the Internet in 2008 (e.g. by credit card, bank transfer or payment on receipt)?

- Yes ..... 1

- No ..... 2

**C22.** Did you or a member of the household do business with banks or financial intermediaries by telephone or computer in 2008?

- Yes ..... 1

- No ..... 2

## SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS

**(SHOW CARD C23)**

- C23.** This is a list of different forms of saving and investment. Have you or a member of the household ever used any of them at any time? **(For each saving or investment enter code 1=Yes in column C23 if the answer is "have used" and code 2=No if the answer is "have never used")**

**(For each saving or investment used at some time)**

- C24.** Did the household have ..... **(form of saving)** on 31 December 2008? **(Enter code 1=Yes or 2=No in column C24)**

**(SHOW CARD C25)**

**(For each saving or investment held on 31 December 2008)**

- C25.** What was the value on 31 December 2008? Answer using one of the ranges on this card. **(Enter the code for the range of value in column C25)**

**(For each saving or investment held on 31 December 2008)**

- C26.** Can you tell us the approximate value on 31 December 2008? **(Enter the value in column C26)**  
**(Interviewer, in the event of a refusal to answer go to Question C27, otherwise go to Question C28)**

**(If no value is given)**

- C27.** 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? **(Interviewer, enter the code: I=lower, C=middle, S=upper in column C27)**

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS		Held during lifetime		Held on 31 December 2008		Size range of holding on 31 December 2008	Holding on 31 December 2008		Position in the interval (**) on 31 December 2008	
		(C23) (card C23)		(C24)			(C26)			(C27)
		Yes	No	Yes	No					
<b>A</b>	<b>BANK ACCOUNTS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, REPOS</b>									
<b>Interviewer, for A1 and A2 note the answers to Question C01.</b>										
	<b>A1</b>	Current account with bank or post office		1	2	1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>A2</b>	Savings account with bank or post office		1	2	1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>A3</b>	Certificates of deposit		1	2	1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>A4</b>	Repos <sup>(*)</sup>		1	2	1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
<b>B</b>	<b>POST OFFICE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES</b>			1	2	1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
<b>C</b>	<b>ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES</b>									
	<b>C1</b>	BOTs (T-bills)		1	2	1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>C2</b>	CCTs (T-certificates)		1	2	1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>C3</b>	BTPs (T-bonds)		1	2	1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>C4</b>	CTZs (zero coupon)		1	2	1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>C5</b>	Other (CTEs, CTOs etc.)		1	2	1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
<b>D</b>	<b>BONDS, SHARES OF ITALIAN INVESTMENT FUNDS, ETF</b>									
	<b>D1</b>	Bonds		1	2	1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>D2</b>	Investment funds		1	2					
	<b>D3</b>	- equity funds				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>D4</b>	- balanced equity funds				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>D5</b>	- balanced bond funds				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>D6</b>	- balanced funds				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>D7</b>	- bond funds				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>D8</b>	- money market funds				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>D9</b>	- flexible funds				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>D10</b>	Indexed funds (ETF,ILF)				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
<b>E</b>	<b>ITALIAN SHARES AND SHAREHOLDINGS</b>			1	2					
	<b>E1</b>	Shares in listed companies (at their market value on 31 December 2008)				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>E2</b>	of which: in privatized companies (Comit, Credit, INA, IMI, Eni, Telecom, Enel, BNL, ACEA, ...)				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>E3</b>	Shares in unlisted companies (at their estimated realisable value on 31 December 2008)				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>E4</b>	Shares in private companies - srl (at their estimated realisable value on 31 December 2008)				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>E5</b>	Shares in partnerships (at their estimated realisable value on 31 December 2008) (***)				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
<b>F</b>	<b>MANAGED PORTFOLIOS (*)</b>			1	2	1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
<b>G</b>	<b>FOREIGN SECURITIES (ISSUED BY NON-RESIDENTS)</b>			1	2					
	<b>G1</b>	Bonds, govt. securities and investment funds				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>G2</b>	Shares				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
	<b>G3</b>	Other				1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S
<b>H</b>	<b>LOANS TO COOPERATIVES (SOCIAL LOANS, ETC.)</b>			1	2	1	2	_ _	€  _ , _ _ _ .  _ _ _ _	C S

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

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



**ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

**C28.** Considering all the household's savings and investments at the end of 2008, was any part placed with intermediaries not resident in Italy? (*Interviewer, non resident includes foreign branches of Italian banks. Resident includes Italian branches of foreign banks*)

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

**C28a.** (If "Yes") What percentage?

- |\_|\_|\_|\_| %
- Don't know ..... 999

**Note:** I would now like to ask some questions about specific savings and investments of the household.

**C29.** Did you or a member of the household own unit-linked or index-linked insurance policies at the end of 2008?

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

**C30.** (If you own bonds, code D1 to Question C24) Did you or a member of the household own structured bank bonds at the end of 2008?

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

**C31.** (If you own investment funds, code D3-D10 to Question C24) Did you or a member of the household own non-harmonized or closed-end funds at the end of 2008?

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

**C32.** (If "Yes" to Questions C29 or C30 or C31, otherwise go to Question C36)

Where did you acquire these investments?

- from the bank where the main account is held ..... 1
- from another bank ..... 2
- from an investment firm ..... 3
- from the post office ..... 4
- other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_ 5
- don't recall/don't know ..... 9

**C33.** Before deciding to acquire these investments did you consult? (Read aloud)

- the intermediary you bought them from (i.e. the bank, post office or investment firm employee.) ..... 1
- other experts or advisors ..... 2
- specialized press ..... 3
- specialized internet sites ..... 4
- friend, relatives, colleagues ..... 5
- other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_ 6
- don't recall/don't know ..... 9

**C34.** (If code 1 or code 2 to Question C33)

How satisfied are you with the service used to purchase the financial investments?

- very satisfied ..... 1
- fairly satisfied ..... 2
- not very satisfied ..... 3
- not at all satisfied ..... 4

**C35.** (If "not very satisfied" or "not at all satisfied", code 3 or code 4 to Question C34)

Why? (Do not read out; no more than two answers)

- unsatisfactory return on the investment ..... 1
- lack of transparency regarding the characteristics of the investment (e.g. riskiness) ..... 2
- lack of transparency regarding the costs of the investment (fees and commissions) ..... 3
- other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_ 4

**ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

**(SHOW CARD C36)**

**C36.** In managing your financial investments, would you say you have a preference for investments that offer:

- 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

**Note:** I would now like to ask you some questions about your opinion concerning the working of the financial market.

**C37.** What interest rate (after tax) would you expect to get if you put money in a risk-free investment for a year? (e.g. Treasury bills, fixed-term deposits or similar investments)

- |\_|\_|\_|\_|.|\_|\_|\_|\_|%
- Don't know..... 99

**C38. (If you gave a figure for Question C37)** What interest rate (after tax) would you expect to pay to borrow money without collateral for a year (e.g. the interest rate on a current account overdraft or for a temporary loan from friends or relatives)?

- |\_|\_|\_|\_|.|\_|\_|\_|\_|%
- Don't know..... 99

**C39.** On a scale from 0 to 100, what is the likelihood that in a year's time interest rates will be higher than today?

- |\_|\_|\_|\_|
- Don't know..... 99

**C40. (If you gave a figure for Question C39)** What is the likelihood they will be more than 1 point higher?

- |\_|\_|\_|\_|
- Don't know..... 99

**C41.** 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?

- |\_|\_|\_|\_|
- Don't know..... 99

**C42. (If you gave a figure for Question C41)** What is the likelihood the investment will earn more than 10%?

- |\_|\_|\_|\_|
- Don't know..... 99

**Note:** Sometimes the language in which financial information is given is only understandable to experts. The aim of the following questions is to assess how easy it is to understand the information given.

**(SHOW CARD C43)**

**C43.** Imagine you receive this statement from your bank; can you tell me what sum of money is available at the end of May?

- amount in euros € |\_|\_|\_|\_| .....1
- Don't know.....2

**C44.** 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?

- Floating-rate mortgage .....1
- Fixed-rate mortgage .....2
- Floating-rate mortgage with fixed instalments.....3
- Don't know.....4

**C45.** Which of the following statements concerning supplementary pension schemes (pension funds and annuities) do you believe to be true?

- |   | TRUE | FALSE | DON'T KNOW |
|---|------|-------|------------|
| - The investment has tax advantages compared with investment funds .....1 | 2    | 3     | 1          |
| - Part of the capital can be withdrawn at the time of retirement .....1   | 2    | 3     | 1          |
| - Some pension funds guarantee restitution of the capital paid in .....1  | 2    | 3     | 1          |
| - Pension funds guarantee a fixed percentage of the last salary .....1    | 2    | 3     | 1          |

**C46.** 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?

- Yes .....1
- No, I will be able to buy less.....2
- No, I will be able to buy more .....3
- Don't know.....4

**C47.** Which of the following investment strategies do you think entails the greatest risk of losing your capital?

- Investing in the shares of a single company .....1
- Investing in the shares of more than one company .....2
- Don't know.....3

**C48.** A company can be financed by issuing either shares (equity securities) or bonds (debt securities). Which do you think is most risky for the investor?

- Shares .....1
- Bonds .....2
- They are equally risky .....3
- I don't know the difference between shares and bonds.....4
- Don't know.....5

**→Go to Section D**

## D. PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE, OTHER PROPERTY AND DEBTS

(Questions D01 to D17 refer to the household's residence on 31 December 2008, if different from the current residence)

**D01.** When did the household come to live here?

- Year

**(SHOW CARD D02)**

**D02.** The household's home on 31 December 2008 was..... ? **(Read aloud)**

- owned by the household..... 1 → **Quest. D03**

- rented or sublet ..... 2 → **Quest. D09**

- 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. D11**

**(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

**D04.** What share does the household own?

-   %

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

- Year

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

- Owner(s) (enter member number(s))

**(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. D12**

- part purchased/part inherited ..... 5

- received as a gift ..... 6 → **Quest. D12**

- built by household or as part of a cooperative ..... 7

- other ..... 8

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

€

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

**D09.** What was your monthly rent in 2008, excluding condominium charges, heating and other expenses?

€      per month

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

**D10.** Is your rental agreement ... ? **(Read aloud, one answer only)?**

- 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

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

**D11.** Who owned the household's dwelling on 31 December 2008?

- 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)**

**D12.** 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

**ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

**D13.** How large (in square metres) is the house/flat? (*Consider the usable area*)

|\_|\_|\_|\_| sq.m.

**D14.** When was it built?

Year |\_|\_|\_|\_|

**D15.** How many bathrooms are there?

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

**D16.** Does the house/flat have a (own or centralised system) heating system?

- Yes ..... 1
- No ..... 2

**D17.** 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.

€ |\_|\_|,|\_|\_|\_|,|\_|\_|\_|

**D18.** Did the household go on holiday in Italy or abroad in 2008, even for a short period?

- Yes .....1
- No .....2 → **Question D20**

*(If "Yes")*

**D19.** Where did you stay? (*Multiple answers possible*)

- Hotel, camping site, self-catering..... 1
- House owned by household .....2 → **Interviewer, consider the answer to this question when compiling Annex D1**
- House owned by others .....3

**(SHOW CARD D20)**

**D20.** 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 2008? (*If "Yes"*) How many?

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

*(N.B. check answers to Question 12 in Annex B2 and Question 13 in Annex B3)*

TYPE OF PROPERTY	No. BUILDINGS/LAND OWNERSHIP OWNED	
a) <u>Other dwelling</u> owned (not including household's home), <u>holiday properties</u> , <u>lettings</u> , property <u>lent</u> to friends or relatives, for <u>business use</u> or <u>given in usufruct</u> ?	- Yes ...1 →  _ _ _ _  - No ....2	} <b>Fill in one column of ANNEX D1 for each property owned (after completing Question D20)</b>
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	

**D21.** During 2008 did the household make advance payments on property (all types, including non-residential property) not yet owned?

**D22.** (If "Yes") How much did you pay in 2008?

- Yes ..... 1 → € |\_\_|\_|,|\_\_|\_|\_|,|\_\_|\_|\_| Amount paid in 2008  
- No ..... 2

**PROPERTY OWNERS (principal residence and other properties) otherwise go to Question D26**

**D23.** Considering all properties owned by the household, did you (or members of the household) incur expenses for extraordinary maintenance in 2008? Extraordinary maintenance expenses are those related to extensions, improvements, renovation, repair, refurbishment, exteriors, etc.

**D24.** (If "Yes") How much did you spend?

	<b>D23 EXPENSES</b>	<b>D24 AMOUNT</b>
a) extraordinary maintenance of <u>principal residence</u>	Yes ..... 1 → No ..... 2	€  __ _ , __ _ _ , __ _ _

b) extraordinary maintenance of <u>other properties</u> (other dwellings and buildings)	Yes ..... 1 → No ..... 2	€  __ _ , __ _ _ , __ _ _
---	-----------------------------	---------------------------

**D25.** Considering all properties owned by the household, did you (or members of the household) take advantage of the 36 per cent or 41 per cent tax deductible allowance for renovation costs? (If "Yes"): What was the total amount deducted?

- Yes ..... 1 → € |\_\_|\_|,|\_\_|\_|\_| Amount deducted in 2008  
- No ..... 2  
- Don't know 3

**Note:** I would now like to ask some questions about the household's debts.

**Loans relating to the principal residence**

**D26.** Did the household have any outstanding loans from banks, financial companies or other institutions at 31 December 2008 for the purchase or renovation of the principal residence? (include mortgages and personal loans, such as "fifth of salary" etc.)

- Yes ..... 1 (If "Yes") → How many? |\_\_|  
- No ..... 2

**Loans relating to other properties**

**D27.** Did the household have any outstanding loans from banks, financial companies or other institutions at 31 December 2008 for the purchase or renovation of other properties? (include mortgages and personal loans, such as "fifth of salary" etc.)

- Yes ..... 1 (If "Yes") → How many? |\_\_|  
- No ..... 2

**N.B.:** Fill in one column of Annex D2 for each loan after completing Questions D26 and D27

**(SHOW CARD D28)**

**D28.** Let us now talk about other loans (i.e. personal loans, consumer credit obtained at the point of sale, etc.) taken out to cover household needs (not including any loans connected with your business). At the end of 2008 did the household have debts with banks or financial companies or for instalment payments? **(N.B. Read aloud once and enter codes)**

**(If "Yes")** What was the amount? Consider the whole amount of loans outstanding on 31 December 2008.

	YES	NO		AMOUNT
- loans for the purchase of <u>tangible goods</u> (jewellery, gold, etc.).....	1	2	<b>(If "Yes")</b> →	€  _ , _ _ _ _ , _ _ _ _
- loans for the purchase of <u>motor vehicles</u> (car, etc.).....	1	2	<b>(If "Yes")</b> →	€  _ , _ _ _ _ , _ _ _ _
- loans for the purchase of <u>furniture, household appliances</u> , etc. ....	1	2	<b>(If "Yes")</b> →	€  _ , _ _ _ _ , _ _ _ _
- loans for the purchase of <u>non-durable goods</u> (holidays, fur coats, etc)	1	2	<b>(If "Yes")</b> →	€  _ , _ _ _ _ , _ _ _ _

**If loans were taken out to purchase tangible goods/motor vehicles/furniture, household appliances/non-durable goods ("Yes" to Question D28 a,b,c,d), ask Questions D29-D29a otherwise go to Question D30.**

**D29.** Regarding these loans, how much is spent each year on repayments? (capital and interest)

	AMOUNT
- loans for the purchase of <u>tangible goods</u> (jewellery, gold, etc.).....	→ €  _ , _ _ _ _ , _ _ _ _
- loans for the purchase of <u>motor vehicles</u> (car, etc.).....	→ €  _ , _ _ _ _ , _ _ _ _
- loans for the purchase of <u>furniture, household appliances</u> , etc.....	→ €  _ , _ _ _ _ , _ _ _ _
- loans for the purchase of <u>non-durable goods</u> (holidays, fur coats, etc)	→ €  _ , _ _ _ _ , _ _ _ _

**D29a.** Regarding these loans, do you remember what the interest on them is, including all charges (APRC)? If more than one loan has been taken out for the same item, refer to the largest.

- loans for the purchase of <u>motor vehicles</u> (car, etc.) .....	_ _  %
- loans for the purchase of <u>furniture, household appliances</u> , etc.....	_ _  %
- loans for the purchase of <u>non-durable goods</u> (holidays, fur coats, etc) or other reasons.....	_ _  %

**If loans were taken out to purchase property (Yes to Question D26 or D27), ask Question D30 otherwise go to Question D30a.**

**D30.** Consider all loans and mortgages for the home or for other properties owned by the household (if there is more than one loan for the same item, consider the largest). Why did you choose the institution providing the loan...? **(only one answer)** :

	Loan
a) It offered better financial conditions than competitors.....	1
b) It offered better non-financial conditions than competitors (e.g. rapid processing).....	2
c) It was the only one to grant the loan .....	3
d) It was the first institution I contacted .....	4

**If loans were taken out to purchase tangible goods/motor vehicles/furniture, household appliances/non-durable goods (Yes to Question D28a,b,c,d), ask Question D30a otherwise go to Question D31.**

**D30a.** Consider all personal loans and consumer credit taken out by the household (if there is more than one loan for the same item, consider the largest). Why did you choose the institution providing the personal loan/consumer credit...? **(only one answer)** :

	Consumer credit
a) It offered better financial conditions than competitors.....	1
b) It offered better non-financial conditions than competitors (e.g. rapid processing).....	2
c) It was the only one to grant the loan .....	3
d) It was the first institution I contacted .....	4

**If every type of loan was taken out (Yes to Questions D26 or D27 or D28a,b,c,d) ask Question D31 otherwise go to Question D32**

**D31.** Considering all loans of whatever type, was the household behind with payments by more than 90 days at any time or for any period of time last year?

- Yes ..... 1
- No ..... 2

**D32.** On 31 December 2008, did the household have credits or debts with relatives or friends not living with the household? *(If “Yes”)* What was the amount?

	YES	NO	AMOUNT
- credits .....	1	2	<i>(If “Yes”)</i> → € [ ] , [ ] , [ ]
- debts .....	1	2	<i>(If “Yes”)</i> → € [ ] , [ ] , [ ]

**D33.** Did the household contact a bank or financial company in 2008 with a view to obtaining a loan or mortgage?

- Yes .....1
- No .....2 → **Question D36**

**D34.** Was the request granted in full, granted in part or refused?

- granted in full .....1 → **End of Section**
- granted in part .....2
- refused .....3

**D35.** What reason was given for the refusal (or partial refusal)?

- no collateral (personal or real guarantees) .....1
  - report by the Central Credit Register .....2
  - other reasons .....3
- } → **End of Section**

**D36.** *(If “No” to Question D33)* During 2008 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

→ **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 2008? (*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 2008 (paid or not paid)
- <b>valuables</b> (jewellery, ancient or gold coins, works of art, antiques including furniture) .....	1	2	( <i>If "Yes"</i> ) → €  _ _ , _ _ _ , _ _ _
- <b>means of transport</b> (cars, motorbikes, caravans, motor boats, boats, bicycles)	1	2	( <i>If "Yes"</i> ) → €  _ _ _ , _ _ _
- <b>furniture, furnishings, household appliances, sundry equipment</b> (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 2008? (*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 2008
- <b>valuables</b> (jewellery, ancient or gold coins, works of art, antiques including furniture) .....	1	2	( <i>If "Yes"</i> ) → €  _ _ , _ _ _ , _ _ _
- <b>means of transport</b> (cars, motorbikes, 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 2008 in the following categories: valuables, means of transport, furniture/furnishings/household appliances?

(*Interviewer, prompt if necessary*) Think of what you would have received in 2008 if you had sold them.

**Estimated total value on 31 December 2008**

- <b>valuables</b> (jewellery, ancient or gold coins, works of art, antiques including furniture) .....	€  _ _ , _ _ _ , _ _ _
- <b>means of transport</b> (cars, motorbikes, caravans, motor boats, boats, bicycles).....	€  _ _ _ , _ _ _
- <b>furniture, furnishings, household appliances, sundry equipment</b> (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.)	€  _ _ _ , _ _ _

**E06.** 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? Can you tell me what part of these payments went to people (or institutions) living (operating) abroad? **(if nothing, enter 0)**

	YES	NO	Amount in 2008	Percentage abroad
- maintenance .....	1	2	<b>(If "Yes")</b> → €  _ _ _ , _ _ _	_ _ _ %
- REGULAR financial payments to relatives or friends (e.g. rental, monthly allowance, etc..) .....	1	2	<b>(If "Yes")</b> → €  _ _ _ , _ _ _	_ _ _ %
- OCCASIONAL payments to relatives or friends outside household (e.g. on marriage, graduation, special occasions) .....	1	2	<b>(If "Yes")</b> → €  _ _ _ , _ _ _	_ _ _ %
- donations and other cash gifts (e.g. to non-profit associations, voluntary organizations, charities) .....	1	2	<b>(If "Yes")</b> → €  _ _ _ , _ _ _	_ _ _ %

**(SHOW CARD E07)**

**E07.** You said that the household spends approximately..... in cash per month. **(answer to Question C17b)**. How much did the household spend on average per month in 2008 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:

- purchases of valuables, cars, etc., maintenance, allowances, gifts (as above)
- extraordinary maintenance of dwelling;
- rental of dwelling;
- mortgage instalments;
- life insurance premiums;
- contributions to supplementary pension schemes.

**average monthly spending all all items** € |\_|\_|\_|,|\_|\_|\_| per month in 2008

**E08.** 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 2008  
**(N.B. Check against income declared by interviewee)**

**(SHOW CARD E09)**

**E09** In 2008, did a member of the household use any of the services listed on the card?

**E10.** (If "Yes") How much is spent each year on these services?

	YES	NO	Total annual expenditure in 2008	DON'T KNOW
Crèche/public or private nursery school (annual fee including meals).....	1	2	(If "Yes")→ €  _ _ _ , _ _ _	_
Public or private primary and secondary school (annual fee including meals).....	1	2	(If "Yes")→ €  _ _ _ , _ _ _	_
University (fees only).....	1	2	(If "Yes")→ €  _ _ _ , _ _ _	_
Public and private hospitals or other facilities (including approved facilities) and medical fees (specialist or GP) .....	1	2	(If "Yes")→ €  _ _ _ , _ _ _	_
Tests in public or private laboratories (including approved facilities) .....	1	2	(If "Yes")→ €  _ _ _ , _ _ _	_

**E11.** In your opinion, how much does a household like yours need per month in order to live reasonably comfortably but not in luxury? € |\_|\_|,|\_|\_|\_| per month

**E12.** Is your household's income sufficient to see you through to the end of the month?... **(Interviewer, read out the answers)**

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

**→ Go to Section F**

## F. INSURANCE POLICIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION PLANS

### Life insurance

**F01.** Did you or a member of the household have a life insurance policy in 2008? Include only policies that pay out an income: in the event of the policy-holder's death (whole-of-life insurance policy), 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 F09**

**F02.** How many life insurance policies did the household have in 2008? |\_\_\_|No. of life insurance policies

	1 <sup>st</sup> policy	2 <sup>nd</sup> policy	3 <sup>rd</sup> policy	4 <sup>th</sup> policy	5 <sup>th</sup> policy
<b>(Ask Questions F03 to F08 for each life insurance policy of the household in 2008)</b>					
<b>F03.</b> Member insured ( <b>policy-holder</b> ) (Member number - Section A – Composition of the household)→	_	_	_	_	_
<b>F04.</b> In which year did the policy start? .....	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
<b>F05.</b> How much did the household pay into each policy in 2008? .....	€  _ _ , _ _ _	€  _ _ , _ _ _	€  _ _ , _ _ _	€  _ _ , _ _ _	€  _ _ , _ _ _
<b>F06.</b> How much was the policy worth on 31 December 2008?..... <b>(enter 999 for Don't know)</b>	€  _ _ , _ _ _	€  _ _ , _ _ _	€  _ _ , _ _ _	€  _ _ , _ _ _	€  _ _ , _ _ _
<b>F07.</b> Does the policy envisage a payout on death? - Yes..... - No .....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
- Don't know .....	3	3	3	3	3
<b>F08. (If "Yes" to Question F07) What lump sum payout would the beneficiaries receive upon the policy-holder's death? (enter 999 for Don't know)</b>	€  _ _ , _ _ _	€  _ _ , _ _ _	€  _ _ , _ _ _	€  _ _ , _ _ _	€  _ _ , _ _ _

### Supplementary pension funds and retirement plans

**F09.** In 2008 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.

- Yes ..... 1
- No ..... 2     **→ Question F19**

**F10.** How many pension funds or retirement plans did the household have in 2008?

No. of (supplementary) pensions |\_\_|

<i>(Ask Questions F11 to F18 for each of the household's pension plans in 2008)</i>	1 <sup>st</sup> pension	2 <sup>nd</sup> pension	3 <sup>rd</sup> pension	4 <sup>th</sup> pension	5 <sup>th</sup> pension
<b>F11.</b> Member (holder of pension plan) <i>(N.B. Enter member number →</i>	__	__	__	__	__
<b>F12.</b> What type of plan is it? <i>... (Read aloud)</i>					
- personal .....	1	1	1	1	1
- group, but paid entirely by individual.....	2	2	2	2	2
- group, but with employer's contribution .....	3	3	3	3	3
- Don't know .....	4	4	4	4	4
<b>F13.</b> <i>(If employer contributes to pension plan)</i> .How much did the employer pay into the plan in 2008? .....	€  __ , __	€  __ , __	€  __ , __	€  __ , __	€  __ , __
<i>(Enter 999 for Don't know)</i>					
<b>F14.</b> How is the pension fund invested? <i>(Read aloud)</i>					
- capital guaranteed fund.....	1	1	1	1	1
- bond fund.....	2	2	2	2	2
- balance fund.....	3	3	3	3	3
- equity fund .....	4	4	4	4	4
- don't know .....	5	5	5	5	5
<b>F15.</b> In what year were the first payments made into the plan?	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
<b>F16.</b> How much was the pension plan worth on 31 December 2008? <i>(Enter 999 for Don't know)</i>	€  __ , __	€  __ , __	€  __ , __	€  __ , __	€  __ , __
<b>F17.</b> At what age will you begin to receive the income from the pension plan?	__	__	__	__	__
<b>F18.</b> How much did the household pay into this pension plan in 2008? .....	€  __ , __	€  __ , __	€  __ , __	€  __ , __	€  __ , __

**Health insurance (accident and illness)**

**F19.** Did you or a member of the household pay premiums for private health and accident insurance policies in 2008?

- Yes ..... 1
- No ..... 2 → **Question F23**

**F20.** How many policies did the household have in 2008?  (Interviewer, use one column for each policy)

	1 <sup>st</sup> policy		2 <sup>nd</sup> policy		3 <sup>rd</sup> policy		4 <sup>th</sup> policy		5 <sup>th</sup> policy	
<b>F21.</b> Which members of the household were covered by the policy in 2008?(enter member number(s) – Section A – Composition of the household)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F22.</b> How much did the household pay in premiums for the policy in 2008? .....	€ <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>		€ <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>		€ <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>		€ <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>		€ <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>	

**Household insurance (excluding compulsory motor vehicle insurance)**

**F23.** Did you or a member of the household pay premiums in 2008 on insurance for fire, theft, hail, liability, etc. (do not include compulsory motor vehicle insurance)?

- Yes ..... 1
- No ..... 2 → **END OF SECTION**

	Motor vehicles	Land and houses	People
<b>F24.</b> How many policies do you have for ..... ?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**F25.** How much did the household spend overall on insurance policies in 2008? € |||

**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

### ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERVIEW

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

	score
	1=lowest ☹
	10 = highest ☺
G2. How do you rate the <u>interviewee's level of understanding</u> of the questions?	<input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>  _1_ _0_
G3. <i>(If born abroad)</i> How do you rate the <u>interviewee's ability to speak Italian</u> ?	<input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>  _1_ _0_
G4. How do you rate the <u>reliability</u> of the information on <u>income and wealth</u> provided by the interviewee?	<input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>  _1_ _0_
G5. How do you rate the general <u>atmosphere</u> in which the interview took place?	<input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>  _1_ _0_
G6. How <u>easy</u> do you think it was for the interviewee to answer the questions?	<input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>   <input type="text"/>  _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: \_\_\_\_\_

**INFORMATION ON PAYROLL EMPLOYEES**

**B1**

QUESTIONNAIRE No. |\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|

*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					
	H.H..1	2	3	4	5	6
Name (write in full) →						

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 2008, fill in a separate Annex B1 for each)*

1. Please indicate

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

YOU WORK: - full-time ..... 1  
- part-time ..... 2

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

PERIOD OF WORK (including normal holiday periods):  
- all year ..... 1  
- part of the year ..... 2 → How many months? |\_|\_| months  
- 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.

- 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?

- 4 or less ..... 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 2008, including paid and unpaid overtime?

- no. of hours |\_|\_|

**(CONT.)**



5 Did you have any opportunity to do specifically paid overtime in 2008?

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

6 How many hours of paid overtime did you work on average per week in 2008?

- average hours of overtime per week      |\_\_|\_\_|

**(SHOW CARD 7- AII. B1)**

7. Can you calculate your total earnings in 2008 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 earned income** in 2008 € |\_\_|,|\_\_|\_\_|,|\_\_|\_\_|

8. Did you receive any fringe benefits in 2008 in the form of luncheon vouchers, trips, company cars, etc. (excluding housing)?

- Yes ..... 1
- No.....2      → **End of Annex**

**(If "Yes")**

9. How much did these benefits amount to in 2008? What value can you put on them in money terms?

€ |\_\_|\_\_|,|\_\_|\_\_|

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

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Remarks:

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**MEMBERS OF A PROFESSION, SMALL EMPLOYERS, OWN-ACCOUNT WORKERS, B2  
CONTINGENT WORKERS EMPLOYED ON OWN ACCOUNT (COLLABORATION,  
OCCASIONAL AND PROJECT CONTRACTS, ETC.)**  
QUESTIONNAIRE NO. | | | | | | | |

*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					
	H.H..1	2	3	4	5	6
Name (write in full) →						

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, SMALL EMPLOYERS, OWN-ACCOUNT WORKERS AND CONTINGENT WORKERS EMPLOYED ON OWN ACCOUNT (COLLABORATION, OCCASIONAL AND PROJECT CONTRACTS, ETC.)

*(If more than one payroll job was performed in 2008, fill in a separate Annex B2 for each)*

- The work is your: - main activity ..... 1  
- secondary activity .... 2
- You worked (including normal holiday periods):  
- all year ..... 1  
- part of the year ..... 2 → How many months? | | | months  
- occasionally ..... 3
- You are:  
- member of a profession ..... 1  
- small employer ..... 2  
- own-account worker ..... 3  
- contingent worker (collaboration, occasional, or project contract, etc.) ..... 4 → **Question 7**

**If member of profession, small employer, own-account worker, otherwise go to Question 7**

- What type of firm do you work for?  
- SRL ..... 1  
- SPA ..... 2  
- SAA ..... 3  
- SCRL ..... 4  
- SCRI ..... 5  
- SAS ..... 6  
- SNC ..... 7  
- Sole proprietorship ..... 8  
- Informal or de facto partnership ..... 9

5. How many employees are there in the firm, including owner(s)? | | | | - of which, payroll staff: | | | |

6. What share does the household own? | | | | %

**If contingent worker (collaboration, occasional or project contract, etc.), otherwise go to Question 9**

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

**ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

9. How many hours did you work on average per week in 2008?

- no. of hours | | | | |

10. What was your gross salary from work in 2008?

€ | | | | |, | | | | |, | | | | |

(SHOW CARD 11 – Annex B2)

11. What were your earnings in 2008, net of all expenses, taxes and contributions paid?

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

<b>INCOME (see answer to Question 8)</b>	
a. revenues from the sale of goods and services net of VAT	
b. other receipts	
<b>less</b>	
<b>EXPENSES</b>	
a. ordinary maintenance	
b. purchases of raw materials or goods	
c. employee compensation, including social security contributions	
d. current expenses	
e. rent of premises, if any	
f. taxes and social security contributions	
g. other expenditure (interest payments, leasing instalments, depreciation/provisions)	
<b>equals</b>	
<b>Net employment income in 2008. Interviewer, for loss place a minus sign (-) before the amount</b>	
€          ,          ,	

12. Regarding debts and credits associated with your business, if you exclude debts contracted for the purchase of goods destined for household use, what was the amount of your outstanding debts on 31 December 2008 ... (Interviewer, read out one item at a time and enter answers)

	Yes	No	At 31 December 2008
- Medium and long-term DEBTS for land or buildings for use in your business? .....	1	2	(If "Yes") →€          ,          ,
- Medium and long-term DEBTS (over 18 months) for business investments? .....	1	2	(If "Yes") →€          ,          ,
- Short-term DEBTS (less than 18 months) with banks or financial companies? .....	1	2	(If "Yes") →€          ,          ,
- Commercial DEBTS (to suppliers)? .....	1	2	(If "Yes") →€          ,          ,
- Commercial CREDITS (from customers)? .....	1	2	(If "Yes") →€          ,          ,

(If is there is at least one payroll employee in the household, see Question5)

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 2008 (TFR fund)?

€ | | | | |, | | | | |, | | | | |

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
- 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

€ | | | | |, | | | | |, | | | | |

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**END OF ANNEX**



**SHOW CARD 10– Annex B3)**

**10** What were your earnings in 2008, net of all expenses, taxes and contributions paid?

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

<p><b>INCOME (see answer to Question 7)</b></p> <p>a. revenues from the sale of goods and services net of VAT</p> <p>b. other receipts</p>
<b>less</b>
<p><b>EXPENSES</b></p> <p>a. <u>ordinary maintenance</u></p> <p>b. <u>purchases of raw materials</u> or goods</p> <p>c. <u>employee</u> compensation, including social security contributions</p> <p>d. current expenses</p> <p>e. <u>rent of premises</u>, if any</p> <p>f. <u>taxes</u> and <u>social security contributions</u></p> <p>g. <u>other expenditure</u> (interest payments, leasing instalments, depreciation/provisions)</p>
<b>equals</b>
<p><b>Net earnings from your work in 2006. Interviewer, for a loss place a minus sign (-) before the amount</b></p> <p>€       ,       ,        </p>

**11.** Regarding debts and credits associated with your business, if you exclude debts contracted for the purchase of goods destined for household use, what was the amount of your outstanding debts on 31 December 2008 ... *(Interviewer, read out one item at a time and enter answers)*

	Yes	No	At 31 December 2008
- Medium and long-term DEBTS for land or buildings for use in your business? .....	1	2	(If "Yes") →€  _ _ , _ _ , _ _
- Medium and long-term DEBTS (over 18 months) for business investments? .....	1	2	(If "Yes") →€  _ _ , _ _ , _ _
- Short-term DEBTS (less than 18 months) with banks or financial companies? .....	1	2	(If "Yes") →€  _ _ , _ _ , _ _
- Commercial DEBTS (to suppliers)? .....	1	2	(If "Yes") →€  _ _ , _ _ , _ _
- Commercial CREDITS (from customers)? .....	1	2	(If "Yes") →€  _ _ , _ _ , _ _

*(If is there is at least one payroll employee in the household, see Question5)*

**12.** 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 2008 (TFR fund)?  
€ | | | , | | | , | | | |

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

**14.** 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.  
€ | | | , | | | , | | | |

Remarks:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**END OF ANNEX**



8. How much did you receive, net of tax, in 2008 as fixed compensation for your work in the firm?

(did not receive any fixed compensation in 2008=0) € |\_|,|\_|\_|\_|,|\_|\_|\_|

9. How much did you personally receive in distributed profits, net of tax, in 2008?

(no profits were distributed in 2008 =0) € |\_|,|\_|\_|\_|,|\_|\_|\_|

10. What percentage of the business do you own?

- |\_|\_|\_|\_| %

11. What was the market value of the firm (your share only) on 31 December 2008?

€ |\_|\_|,|\_|\_|\_|,|\_|\_|\_|

**Remarks:**

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**END OF ANNEX**

**PENSIONERS**

**B5**

QUESTIONNAIRE NO. | | | | | | | |

**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					
	H.H.1	2	3	4	5	6
Name (write in full) →						

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

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CONCERN PENSIONS

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

PENSION	First pension	Second pension	Third pension	Fourth pension
<b>(SHOW CARD 1-2 – All.B5)</b>				
1. You received a pension in 2008. Which body paid your pension?				
- INPS .....	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 <b>(please specify)</b> : _____				
2. What type of pension did you receive?				
- retirement pension .....	1	1	1	1
- state (welfare) .....	2	2	2	2
- disability/infirmary (social security).....	3	3	3	3
- disability (healthcare) .....	4	4	4	4
- survivor's .....	5	5	5	5
- war.....	6	6	6	6
- personal pension (voluntary contributions)	7	7	7	7
- other <b>(please specify)</b> _____				
3. In what year did you start receiving the pension? .....	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
4. How much did you receive in pension benefits net of tax <u>per month</u> in 2008?.....	€  _ _ , _ _	€  _ _ , _ _	€  _ _ , _ _	€  _ _ , _ _
5. For how many months? .....	Months  _ _	Months  _ _	Months  _ _	Months  _ _
6. Did you receive any pension arrears in addition to ordinary payments in 2008?				
- Yes .....	1	1	1	1
- No .....	2	2	2	2
7. <b>(If "Yes")</b> How much did these arrears amount to? .....	€  _ _ , _ _	€  _ _ , _ _	€  _ _ , _ _	€  _ _ , _ _
<b>(If the interviewee received a RETIREMENT PENSION that did not involve voluntary contributions):</b>				
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)? .....	_ _  %	_ _  %	_ _  %	_ _  %

**(CONT.)**



Remarks:

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**END OF ANNEX**

QUESTIONNAIRE NO. | | | | | | | |

**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					
	H.H.1	2	3	4	5	6
Name (write in full) →						

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 2008 did you personally receive other income. Of what type? **(Read aloud) (Interviewer, check the answers to Question B28a-b-c)**

2. What was the amount of this income in 2008?

**“Yes” to Question B28a:**

	Yes	No		Amount
a1. redundancy benefits (CIG) .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €	_ _ , _ _ _
a2. temporary unemployment benefits (mobilità) .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €	_ _ , _ _ _
a3. other unemployment benefits .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €	_ _ , _ _ _
a4. severance pay (including advances) .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €	_ , _ _ _ , _ _ _

**“Yes” to Question B28b:**

Income support (e.g. disabled persons' carers' allowance, maintenance, guaranteed minimum income, food allowance, etc.)	Yes	No		Amount
b1. from central government agencies .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €	_ _ , _ _ _
b2. from regional government agencies .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €	_ _ , _ _ _
b3. from provincial government agencies .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €	_ _ , _ _ _
b4. from municipal authorities .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €	_ _ , _ _ _
b5. from local healthcare offices (for treatment, etc.) .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €	_ _ , _ _ _
b6. from other local government bodies .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €	_ _ , _ _ _
b7. from private welfare organisations .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €	_ _ , _ _ _

**“Yes” to Question B28c:**

	Yes	No	Ammontare
c1. scholarship .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €  _ _ , _ _ _
c2a. REGULAR gifts or cash (e.g. expenses, rent, monthly allowance, etc.) from relatives or friends outside household .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €  _ , _ _ _ , _ _ _
c2b. OCCASIONAL gifts or cash (e.g. wedding, graduation, special occasions) from relatives or friends outside household .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €  _ , _ _ _ , _ _ _
c3. alimony .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €  _ , _ _ _ , _ _ _
c4. other income .....	1	2	(If “Yes”) → €  _ _ , _ _ _

**(CONT.)**

Remarks:

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**END OF ANNEX**

**PROPERTY OWNED AT THE END OF 2008**

**D1**

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

QUESTIONNAIRE NO.

THE NEXT QUESTIONS CONCERN ANY PROPERTY OWNED ON 31 DECEMBER 2008

**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
<b>1. Type of property</b>			
- other dwellings ( <u>not including</u> where the household lives)	1	1	1
- other buildings, i.e.			
- 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
<b>2. What share does the household own? .....</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
<b>3. Which member(s) of the household own(s) the property? (Interviewer, use the member reference number from Section A – Composition of the household)</b>			
Owner(s) ( <b>Member number</b> ) .....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>Questions 4, 5 and 6 ONLY REFER TO DWELLINGS AND OTHER BUILDINGS</b>			
<b>4. In what year did you acquire the property ?</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>5. surface area in square metres .....</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> sq.m.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> sq.m.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> sq.m.
<b>6. year of construction .....</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>LAND ONLY</b>			
<b>7. surface area in hectares (land only) .....</b> (1 hectare = 10,000 square metres)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> hectares	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> hectares	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> hectares
<b>7a. surface area in square metres (if less than 1 hectare) .....</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> sq.m.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> sq.m.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> sq.m.
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (SHOW CARD 8 Annex D1)</b>			
<b>8. What was the main use of the property in 2008?</b>			
- 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 interviewee 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 ( <b>please specify</b> ): .....	_____	_____	_____

(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 .....	€  _ _ , _ _ , _ _	€  _ _ , _ _ , _ _	€  _ _ , _ _ , _ _
10. Did you let the property in 2008? <b>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)</b> - Yes .....	1	1	1
- No → Question 12 .....	2	2	2
(If "Yes" to Question 10):			
11. How much did the household receive in rent in 2008? - total amount in 2008 .....	€  _ _ . _ _	€  _ _ . _ _	€  _ _ . _ _
→ Go to Question 13			
(If "No" to Question 10):			
12. If you wanted to let the property, what annual rental could the household obtain? - total amount in 2008 .....	€  _ _ , _ _	€  _ _ , _ _	€  _ _ , _ _
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>			
13. How did you acquire the property?			
- purchased from a private individual .	1	1	1
- purchased from other (firm, pension fund...)	2	2	2
- inherited .....	3	3	3
- part purchased, part inherited .....	4	4	4
- received as a gift .....	5	5	5
- built by household .....	6	6	6
- other (please specify) .....			
14. Is the property located in this region?			
- Yes ..... → End of Annex .....	1	1	1
- No .....	2	2	2
15. (If "No") Where is it located?			
Enter region code from table below.	_ _	_ _	_ _
If the property is located abroad show card A03b and enter country code	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _

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**

QUESTIONNAIRE No. | | | | | | | | | |

**Note: This section is about loans/mortgages taken out to purchase or renovate the principal residence**

**LOANS FOR PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE**

	First loan/mortgage	Second loan/mortgage	Third loan/mortgage
1. What was the amount outstanding of debt on 31 December 2008? .....	€ _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _	€ _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _	€ _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _
2. What was the cost of mortgage repayments in 2008, both capital and interest? .....	€  _ , _ , _ , _	€  _ , _ , _ , _	€  _ , _ , _ , _
3. Was the mortgage obtained at preferential rates?			
- Yes .....	1	1	1
- No .....	2	2	2
- Don't know .....	3	3	3
4. What was the initial amount of the mortgage?	€ _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _	€ _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _	€ _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _
5. In what year was the mortgage obtained?.....	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
6. What was the original total duration of the mortgage (in years)?	_ _  years	_ _  years	_ _  years
7. Is the interest rate fixed, floating or zero?			
- Fixed .....	1	1	1
- Floating .....	2	2	2
- Zero .....	3	3	3
8. (If "fixed" or "floating" rate) What is the interest rate? (in 2008)			
- fixed rate.....	_ _ . _ _  %	_ _ . _ _  %	_ _ . _ _  %
- floating rate (annual average).....	_ _ . _ _  %	_ _ . _ _  %	_ _ . _ _  %

**Note: This section is about loans/mortgages take out to purchase or renovate other properties owned by the household**

**LOANS FOR OTHER PROPERTIES**

	First loan/mortgage	Second loan/mortgage	Third loan/mortgage
1. What was the amount outstanding of debt on 31 December 2008? .....	€ _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _	€ _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _	€ _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _
2. What was the cost of mortgage repayments in 2008, both capital and interest? .....	€  _ , _ , _ , _	€  _ , _ , _ , _	€  _ , _ , _ , _
3. Was the mortgage obtained at preferential rates?			
- Yes .....	1	1	1
- No .....	2	2	2
- Don't know .....	3	3	3
4. What was the initial amount of the mortgage?.	€ _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _	€ _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _	€ _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _
5 In what year was the mortgage obtained?.....	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
6. What was the original total duration of the mortgage (in years)?.....	_ _  years	_ _  years	_ _  years
7. Is the interest rate fixed, floating or zero?			
- Fixed .....	1	1	1
- Floating .....	2	2	2
- Zero .....	3	3	3
8. (If "fixed" or "floating" rate) What is the interest rate? (in 2008)			
- fixed rate.....	_ _ . _ _  %	_ _ . _ _  %	_ _ . _ _  %
- floating rate (annual average).....	_ _ . _ _  %	_ _ . _ _  %	_ _ . _ _  %

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

Remarks:

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**END OF ANNEX**

