1. COMMON CROSS-SECTIONAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS

1.1. Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC

In the following tables the poverty threshold at 60% median equivalized income and the at-risk of poverty rate are reported. The at-risk poverty rate is shown by age, by gender, by most frequent activity status, by household type, by tenure status and by household working intensity. Dispersion around at-risk-poverty-threshold is also calculated. Moreover the at-risk poverty rate before social transfers and the relative median risk-of-poverty gap are shown. As far other income distribution indicators are concerned the S80/S20 quintile share ratio and the Gini coefficient are reported. For each breakdown the sample dimension, the distributions among the poor population and among the total population are shown.

2. Risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values)
(a) One person household

Country	National Currency	Euro	PPS
IT	7620.40	7620.40	7535.11

2. Risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values)
(b) Household with 2 adults and 2 dependent children

Country	National Currency	Euro	PPS
IT	16002.84	16002.84	15823.74

3. Risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender

		Total			0 - 15			0 – 64			16+			16 - 64			16 - 24		
		total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male
IT	below ARPT	18.9	19.9	17.8	25.5	25.8	25.2	19.6	20.5	18.8	17.7	18.9	16.4	18.3	19.3	17.3	25.3	26.2	24.3
	above ARPT	81.1	80.1	82.2	74.5	74.2	74.8	80.4	79.5	81.2	82.3	81.1	83.6	81.7	80.7	82.7	74.7	73.8	75.7

		25 - 49			50 - 64			65+		
		total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male
IT	below ARPT	18.4	19.8	17.1	14.3	15.0	13.7	15.8	17.8	12.9
	above ARPT	81.6	80.2	82.9	85.7	85.0	86.3	84.2	82.2	87.1

3. Risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender

		Total			0 - 15			0 – 64			16+			16 - 64		
		total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N
IT	Total	61022	31461	29561	9111	4400	4711	49602	24899	24703	51911	27061	24850	40491	20499	19992
	below ARPT	10213	5557	4656	2042	995	1047	8555	4476	4079	8171	4562	3609	6513	3481	3032
	above ARPT	50809	25904	24905	7069	3405	3664	41047	20423	20624	43740	22499	21241	33978	17018	16960

		16 - 24			25 - 49			50 - 64			65+		
		total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N
IT	Total	5886	2918	2968	22679	11454	11225	11926	6127	5799	11420	6562	4858
	below ARPT	1318	690	628	3636	1959	1677	1559	832	727	1658	1081	577
	above ARPT	4568	2228	2340	19043	9495	9548	10367	5295	5072	9762	5481	4281

3. Risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender
(16a) distribution of total population by gender

	total	female	male
IT	100.0	51.4	48.6

3. Risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender
(16a) distribution of total population by age and gender

		0 - 15	0 - 64	16+	16 - 64	16 – 24	25 - 49	50 - 64	65+	Total
IT	total	15.3	81.0	84.7	65.7	9.7	37.6	18.5	19.0	100.0
	female	14.4	78.5	85.6	64.0	9.2	36.4	18.4	21.5	100.0
	male	16.2	83.7	83.8	67.5	10.1	38.8	18.5	16.3	100.0

3. Risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender
(16b) distribution of poor population by gender

	total	female	male
IT	100.0	54.2	45.8

3. Risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender
(16b) distribution of poor population by age and gender

		0 - 15	0 - 64	16+	16 - 64	16 - 24	25 - 49	50 - 64	65+	Total
IT	total	20.6	84.2	79.4	63.6	12.9	36.7	14.0	15.8	100.0
	female	18.7	80.8	81.3	62.1	12.1	36.1	13.8	19.2	100.0
	male	22.8	88.2	77.2	65.4	13.8	37.3	14.2	11.8	100.0

4. Risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity and gender

		Total			At work			Not at work: Total			Not at work: Unemployed			Not at work: Retired			Not at work: Other inactive		
		total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male
IT	below ARPT	17.6	18.9	16.3	10.1	7.1	12.0	23.5	24.5	21.7	48.7	44.1	53.9	10.9	11.0	10.7	26.6	26.7	26.1
	above ARPT	82.4	81.1	83.7	89.9	92.9	88.0	76.5	75.5	78.3	51.3	55.9	46.1	89.1	89.0	89.3	73.4	73.3	73.9

4. Risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity and gender

		Total			At work			Not at work: Total			Not at work: Unemployed			Not at work: Retired			Not at work: Other inactive		
		total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N
IT	Total	51542	26876	24666	22699	9029	13670	28843	17847	10996	2784	1543	1241	10425	4406	6019	15634	11898	3736
	below ARPT	8074	4526	3548	1964	556	1408	6110	3970	2140	1290	641	649	1077	481	596	3743	2848	895
	above ARPT	43468	22350	21118	20735	8473	12262	22733	13877	8856	1494	902	592	9348	3925	5423	11891	9050	2841

4. Risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity and gender
(17a) distribution of total population

		Total	At work	Not at work: Total	Not at work: Unemployed	Not at work: Retired	Not at work: Other inactive
IT	female	100.0	32.5	67.5	6.0	15.9	45.6
	male	100.0	56.0	44.0	5.8	23.0	15.2
	total	100.0	43.8	56.2	5.9	19.3	31.0

4. Risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity and gender
(17b) distribution of poor population

		Total	At work	Not at work: Total	Not at work: Unemployed	Not at work: Retired	Not at work: Other inactive
IT	female	100.0	12.3	87.7	14.0	9.3	64.5
	male	100.0	41.3	58.7	19.1	15.2	24.4
	total	100.0	25.1	74.9	16.2	11.9	46.7

5. Risk-of-poverty rate by household type

		Total no dependent children	1 person (total)	2 adults, both < 65 years	2 adults, at least one 65+ years	Other no dependent children	Total dependent children	Single parent, at least 1 dependent child
IT	below ARPT	14.2	22.7	11.3	12.4	11.5	23.6	35.5
	above ARPT	85.8	77.3	88.7	87.6	88.5	76.4	64.5

		2 adults, 1 dependent child	2 adults, 2 dependent children	2 adults, 3+ dependent children	Other households with dependent children
IT	below ARPT	14.9	24.1	35.9	24.2
	above ARPT	85.1	75.9	64.1	75.8

5. Risk-of-poverty rate by household type

		Total no dependent children	1 person (total)	2 adults, both < 65 years	2 adults, at least one 65+ years	Other no dependent children	Total dependent children	Single parent, at least 1 dependent child
		N	N	N	N	N	N	N
IT	Total	30974	6238	5772	6898	12066	30455	1612
	below ARPT	3925	1378	606	796	1145	6370	538
	above ARPT	27049	4860	5166	6102	10921	24085	1074

		2 adults, 1 dependent child	2 adults, 2 dependent children	2 adults, 3+ dependent children	Other households with dependent children
		N	N	N	N
IT	Total	7611	10412	2918	7902
	below ARPT	984	2176	1006	1666
	above ARPT	6627	8236	1912	6236

5. Risk-of-poverty rate by household type
single households

		female	male	< 65	65+
IT	below ARPT	26.4	16.9	20.6	24.8
	above ARPT	73.6	83.1	79.4	75.2

5. Risk-of-poverty rate by household type
single households

		female	male	< 65	65+
		N	N	N	N
IT	Total	3833	2405	3118	3120
	below ARPT	991	387	622	756
	above ARPT	2842	2018	2496	2364

5. Risk-of-poverty rate by household type
(18a) distribution of total population

	Total no dependent children	1 person (total)	2 adults, both < 65 years	2 adults, at least one 65+ years	Other no dependent children	Total dependent children	Single parent, at least 1 dependent child	2 adults, 1 dependent child	2 adults, 2 dependent children	2 adults, 3+ dependent children	Other households with dependent children
IT	50.0	11.2	9.4	11.5	18.0	50.0	2.7	12.7	17.0	5.2	12.3

5. Risk-of-poverty rate by household type
(18a) distribution of total population (single households)

	female	male	< 65	65+
IT	61.1	38.9	49.8	50.2

5. Risk-of-poverty rate by household type
(18b) distribution of poor population

	Total no dependent children	1 person (total)	2 adults, both < 65 years	2 adults, at least one 65+ years	Other no dependent children	Total dependent children	Single parent, at least 1 dependent child	2 adults, 1 dependent child	2 adults, 2 dependent children	2 adults, 3+ dependent children	Other households with dependent children
IT	37.5	13.4	5.6	7.5	11.0	62.5	5.1	10.0	21.6	9.9	15.7

5. Risk-of-poverty rate by household type
(18b) distribution of poor population (single households)

	female	male	< 65	65+
IT	71.0	29.0	45.3	54.7

6. Risk-of-poverty rate by tenure status

		Total	Owner or rent-free	Tenant
IT	**below ARPT**	18.9	16.5	29.7
	above ARPT	81.1	83.5	70.3

6. Risk-of-poverty rate by tenure status

		Total N	Owner or rent-free N	Tenant N
		61429	51094	10335
IT	Total			
	below ARPT	10295	7486	2809
	above ARPT	51134	43608	7526

*6. Risk-of-poverty rate by tenure status
(19a) distribution of total population*

	Total	Owner or rent-free	Tenant
IT	100.0	81.8	18.2

*6. Risk-of-poverty rate by tenure status
(19b) distribution of poor population*

	Total	Owner or rent-free	Tenant
IT	100.0	71.4	28.6

7. Risk-of-poverty rate by by work intensity

		Household without dependent children W=0	Household without dependent children 0<W<1	Household without dependent children W=1	Household with dependent children W=0	Household with dependent children 0<W<0.5	Household with dependent children 0.5<W<1	Household with dependent children W=1
IT	below ARPT	26.5	12.1	3.9	66.0	50.8	24.4	6.0
	above ARPT	73.5	87.9	96.1	34.0	49.2	75.6	94.0

7. Risk-of-poverty rate by by work intensity

		Household without dependent children W=0 N	Household without dependent children 0<W<1 N	Household without dependent children W=1 N	Household with dependent children W=0 N	Household with dependent children 0<W<0.5 N	Household with dependent children 0.5<W<1 N	Household with dependent children W=1 N
IT		5895	10513	7266	2050	3212	13698	11462
	Total							
	below ARPT	1429	1024	251	1228	1546	2966	618
	above ARPT	4466	9489	7015	822	1666	10732	10844

7. Risk-of-poverty rate by by work intensity
(20a) distribution of total population

	Total	Household without dependent children W=0	Household without dependent children 0<W<1	Household without dependent children W=1	Household with dependent children W=0	Household with dependent children 0<W<0.5	Household with dependent children 0.5<W<1	Household with dependent children W=1
IT	100.0	10.6	18.5	13.7	3.9	6.5	26.1	20.6

7. Risk-of-poverty rate by by work intensity
(20b) distribution of poor population

	Total	Household without dependent children W=0	Household without dependent children 0<W<1	Household without dependent children W=1	Household with dependent children W=0	Household with dependent children 0<W<0.5	Household with dependent children 0.5<W<1	Household with dependent children W=1
IT	100.0	14.7	11.8	2.8	13.6	17.3	33.3	6.5

8. Dispersion around at-risk-poverty-threshold

		total	female	male
	40% of median			
IT	**below ARPT**	7.3	7.5	7.0
	above ARPT	92.7	92.5	93.0
	50% of median			
	below ARPT	12.0	12.5	11.5
	above ARPT	88.0	87.5	88.5
	70% of median			
	below ARPT	26.7	28.1	25.2
	above ARPT	73.3	71.9	74.8

8. Dispersion around at-risk-poverty-threshold

		total	female	male
		N	N	N
IT	Total	61429	31672	29757
	40% of median			
	below ARPT	3703	1987	1716
	above ARPT	57726	29685	28041
	50% of median			
	below ARPT	6328	3389	2939
	above ARPT	55101	28283	26818
	70% of median			
	below ARPT	14893	8094	6799
	above ARPT	46536	23578	22958

9a. Risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender before all transfers

		Total			0 - 15			16+			16 - 64			65+		
		total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male
IT	below ARPT	45.2	48.1	42.0	34.7	35.4	34.0	47.0	50.3	43.6	36.2	38.5	33.8	84.7	85.1	84.1
	above ARPT	54.8	51.9	58.0	65.3	64.6	66.0	53.0	49.7	56.4	63.8	61.5	66.2	15.3	14.9	15.9

9a. Risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender before all transfers

		Total			0 - 15			16+			16 - 64			65+		
		total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N
IT	Total	61022	31461	29561	9111	4400	4711	51911	27061	24850	40491	20499	19992	11420	6562	4858
	below ARPT	26659	14599	12060	2903	1425	1478	23756	13174	10582	14174	7644	6530	9582	5530	4052
	above ARPT	34363	16862	17501	6208	2975	3233	28155	13887	14268	26317	12855	13462	1838	1032	806

9b. Risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender before transfers (including pensions)

		Total			0 - 15			16+			16 - 64			65+		
		total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male
IT	below ARPT	22.9	23.9	21.9	32.0	32.3	31.7	21.3	22.5	20.0	22.4	23.5	21.2	17.5	19.3	15.0
	above ARPT	77.1	76.1	78.1	68.0	67.7	68.3	78.7	77.5	80.0	77.6	76.5	78.8	82.5	80.7	85.0

9b. Risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender before transfers (including pensions)

		Total			0 - 15			16+			16 - 64			65+		
		total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N	total N	female N	male N
IT	Total	61022	31461	29561	9111	4400	4711	51911	27061	24850	40491	20499	19992	11420	6562	4858
	below ARPT	12615	6776	5839	2613	1276	1337	10002	5500	4502	8126	4312	3814	1876	1188	688
	above ARPT	48407	24685	23722	6498	3124	3374	41909	21561	20348	32365	16187	16178	9544	5374	4170

13. Relative median risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender

	Total			0 - 15	16+			16 - 64			65+		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
IT	25.4	25.2	26.1	28.0	24.7	24.6	25.0	28.3	28.7	27.6	12.8	12.8	12.6

13. Relative median risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender

	Total			0 - 15	16+			16 - 64			65+		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
IT	10295	5600	4695	2124	8171	4562	3609	6513	3481	3032	1658	1081	577

14. S80/S20 quintile share ratio

Country	ratio
IT	5.6

15. Gini coefficient

Country	gini
IT	32.9

1.2. Other indicators

1.2.1. Equivalised disposable income

1. Mean equivalized income

Country	National Currency	Euro	PPS
IT	14816.27	14816.27	14650.45

1.2.2. The unadjusted gender pay gap

The unadjusted gender pay gap is calculated only for those who work at least 15 hours per week in the main job.

1. Unadjiusted gender pay gap

Country	Hourly earning mean – Male	Hourly earning mean – Female	Gender Pay Gap
IT	10.2513	9.52674	0.071

2. ACCURACY
2.1. Sampling design

2.1.1 Type of sampling (stratified, multi-stage, clustered)

Two stage sampling design: The first stage units (or primary sampling units PSU) are the municipalities, the second stage units (SSU) are the households.

The PSU are stratified according to their size in terms of number of residents. Stratification is carried out inside each administrative region. Four municipalities are selected in each strata.

Use of clustering:
Municipalities are clusters of households, households are clusters of individuals.

2.1.2 Sampling units (one stage, two stages)

Primary sampling units are the municipalities.
Secondary sampling units are the households.

2.1.3 Stratification and sub-stratification criteria

Stratification of primary sampling units by the number of inhabitants so that the total number of inhabitants in each stratum is approximately constant (this guarantees self-weighting design in each region).
Municipalities which sizes are higher than a threshold are self-representing units i.e. are strata themselves and included with certainty in the sample of PSU.

2.1.4 Sample size and allocation criteria

Sample size have been determined on the basis of expected deft reported in table 1 for macroregions (North, Centre, South). Data of ECHP for years 1995-1999, have been the basis for the evaluation of deff, results on income and poverty have been averaged over the 5 available years. National intra-classes correlation coefficient inside households, ρ_{SR}, and inside municipality, ρ_{NSR}, have been estimated on the basis of the above averages; then following formula to evaluate *deff* has been applied:

$$deff_r = \frac{n_r}{N_r^2}\left\{\frac{N_{rSR}^2}{n_{rSR}}\left(1+\rho_{SR}\left(\overline{b}_{rSR}-1\right)\right)+\frac{N_{rNSR}^2}{n_{rNSR}}\left(1+\rho_{NSR}\left(\overline{b}_{rNSR}-1\right)\right)\right\}$$

where n_r and N_r are sample and population dimension of administrative regions, $\bar{b}_{r\,SR}$ is the average household dimension and $\bar{b}_{r\,NSR}$ is the average number of individuals selected in each municipalities.

On the basis of survey on income of year 2003, the following response rates have been estimated:

- T(reg) for regions by municipality type (municipality type: metropolitan, over 50.000 residents and others);
- T(mr) for macro-regions by municipality type.

Then to smooth the estimates, T(c)=0.25*T(reg)+0.75* T(mr), has been applied to inflate the achivied sample size so that

n(sel)=n(ach) / T(c).

The sample inside macro-regions has been allocated by means of a generalized version (Falorsi et al, 1998 and Falorsi e Russo, 2003.) of Bethel methods (Bethel 1989), with iterative procedure that re-calculate at each step deff and sampling dimensions to satisfy given requirements.
Allocation inside regions averaging proportional and uniform allocation.

Table 1

Macroregions	Deft income	Deft poverty	Deff income	Deff poverty
1	2.64	1.59	6.97	2.54
2	2.26	1.43	5.09	2.05
3	2.69	1.61	7.24	2.61
Italy	**2.61**	**1.58**	**6.84**	**2.50**

Table 2

Macroregion	Households	Selected households	CV% income	CV% povertà rate
1	10,583,085	12,513	1.5	4.3
2	4,226,377	6,320	1.7	4.3
3	7,197,453	6,668	2.2	2.8
Italy	**22,006,915**	**25,501**	**1.1**	**2.1**

The sampling size of each rotational group is one/fourth of the above size.

2.1.5 Sample selection schemes
PSU are selected with probability proportional to their size (number of residents) by means of systematic sampling method by Madow (1949) inside each stratum.

Households are selected with equal probability by systematic sampling in each selected municipality from municipality-registers.

2.1.6 Sample distribution over the time

The sample is not distributed over time.

2.1.7 Renewal of sample: Rotational groups

Rotational design is used for households; the whole sample is composed of four rotational groups. Each group is included in the sample for four waves of the survey. Each year one fourth of the sample is renewed, replacing the group entered in the sample four years before.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
T	A4	B3	C2	D1					
T+1		B4	C3	D2	E1				
T+2			C4	D3	E2	F1			
T+3				D4	E3	F2	G1		
T+4					E4	F3	G2	H1	
T+5						F4	G3	H2	I1

Each group is associated to one municipality of the strata.

2.1.8. Weightings

Weighting factors have been calculated taking into account the units' probability of selection, the non-response adjustment and the calibration to external data relating to the distribution of households and persons in the target population.

1) calculation of the design weights;
2) adjustments for non-response;
3) application of the poststratification procedure.

2.1.8.1 Design weight

The design weight of each household was given by the inverse of its inclusion probability and was calculated taking into account the population of the stratum, the population and the number of households in the extracted municipalities and the number of extracted households in the municipality.

2.1.8.2 Non-response adjustments

In the sample we observe two different non-response level: individual-level and household-level.
Concerning with the individual-level non-response, the records of the non-respondent individual belonging to respondent households were totally imputed.
Concerning with the non-response adjustment at the household level, the base weights were adjusted by a correction factor for total non-response worked out as the reciprocal of the response ratio for

subgroups of households identified by the information we had on the entire extracted sample: territorial domain (NUTS II), demographic size of the municipalities, number of household components and nationality of the household head. The procedure has been drawn separately for each rotational sub-group.

The re-calculated weight $\hat{p}_{j,k}$ for the generic household j in the sub-group k is:

$$\hat{p}_{j,k} = p_{j,k} \frac{N_{E,k}}{N_{O,k}}$$, where p_{kj} is the design weight, $N_{E,k}$ is the number of households extracted in the

sub-group k, and $N_{O,k}$ is the number of respondent households.

Due to the fact that in Italy the non-response in an income survey is correlated with the position in the labour market (especially for self-employed) and with the education level of the respondents, information not available in the entire extracted sample but only for the respondent sample, a first stage of calibration procedure was adopted to assure the same structure as the population of the Labour Force Survey with regard to the education and professional position of the population. This step was kept separately because we used external information from a sample survey and not from registers.

2.1.8.3 Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources)

After the non-response adjustments, the final weights were obtained applying a poststratification correction by solution of a minimisation problem under constraints, which requires the equalisation of the sampling estimates of the auxiliary variables with their respective total obtained from the population registers. The constraints are the following:

For each rotational sub-group:
1) Distribution of the population by sex and fourteen 5-year age groups at NUTS I level
2) Distribution of households at NUTS II level

For the entire sample:
1) Distribution of the population by sex and fourteen 5-year age groups at NUTS II level
2) Distribution of non-national population by sex and by UE and non UE distribution at NUTS I level

2.1.8.4 Final cross-sectional weights

The resulting weights represent the final cross-sectional weights used in the calibration estimators.

2.1.9. Substitutions

In Italy no substitution of unit non-response has been applied.

2.2. Sampling errors

With reference to the survey - year 2004-, sampling errors were calculated for the common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC (at risk of poverty rate 60% (after social transfers), at risk of poverty rate 40% (after social transfers), at risk of poverty rate 50% (after social transfers), at risk of poverty rate 70% (after social transfers), at risk of poverty rate 60% (before social transfers) without pensions, at risk of poverty rate 60% (before social transfers)

with pensions, S80/S20, relative median at risk of poverty gap, Gini index), for the unadjusted gender pay gap and for the equivalised disposable income.

In particular, sampling errors of the above indicators were estimated by the following steps:

1) linearization of the statistics of interest and derivation of a fictive variable for each of them (using SAS programs developed by EUROSTAT);

2) calculation of sampling variance using GENESEES software (software used at ISTAT to evaluate sampling errors).

2.2.1. Standard errors and effective sample size

The following table contains respectively the value, the absolute sampling error, the percentage relative sampling error and the effective sample size (sample respondent persons) for each of the above indicators.

Cross-sectional EU indicators- year 2004: sampling errors and effective sample size

	Value	Absolute sampling error	Relative sampling error %	Effective sample size (persons)
	(a)	(b)	(c)=(b)/(a)*100	(d)
At risk of pov. threshold	7620.40	42.83	0.56	61429
At risk of pov. rate 60% (after s.t.)	18.9	0.31	1.66	61429
At risk of pov. rate 40% (after s.t.)	7.3	0.24	3.33	61429
At risk of pov. rate 50% (after s.t.)	12.0	0.29	2.39	61429
At risk of pov. rate 70% (after s.t.)	26.6	0.29	1.10	61429
At risk of pov. rate 60% (before s.t.) without pensions	45.2	0.31	0.68	61429
At risk of pov. rate 60% (before s.t.) with pensions	22.9	0.31	1.34	61429
S80/S20	5.6	0.09	1.56	61429
Relative median at risk pov. gap	25.4	0.72	2.82	10295
Gini index	32.9	0.28	0.84	61429
Gender pay gap	7.1	0.90	12.68	16473
Equivalised disposable income	14816.28	82.97	0.56	61429

follows

		BREAKDOWNS		

At risk of pov. rate 60% (after s.t.)

	Value (a)	Absolute sampling error (b)	Relative sampling error % (c)=(b)/(a)*100	Effective sample size (persons) (d)
Age and Gender				
0-15	25.5	0.72	2.82	9518
16-24	25.3	0.77	3.04	5886
25-49	18.4	0.41	2.24	22679
50-64	14.3	0.41	2.89	11926
65 +	15.8	0.58	3.67	11420
16+	17.7	0.30	1.69	51911
16-64	18.3	0.34	1.86	40491
0-64	19.6	0.36	1.84	50009
Female 0-15	25.8	0.85	3.29	4611
Female 16-24	26.2	1.01	3.84	2918
Female 25-49	19.8	0.48	2.44	11454
Female 50-64	15.0	0.49	3.29	6127
Female 65+	17.8	0.69	3.88	6562
Female 16+	18.9	0.34	1.79	27061
Female 16-64	19.3	0.37	1.90	20499
Female 0-64	20.5	0.39	1.90	25110
Male 0-15	25.2	0.90	3.57	4907
Male 16-24	24.3	1.05	4.32	2968
Male 25-49	17.1	0.45	2.66	11225
Male 50-64	13.7	0.50	3.67	5799
Male 65+	12.9	0.64	4.98	4858
Male 16+	16.4	0.34	2.05	24850
Male 16-64	17.3	0.40	2.29	19992
Male 0-64	18.8	0.41	2.17	24899
Female	19.9	0.35	1.76	31672
Male	17.8	0.35	1.95	29757

follows

At risk of pov. rate 60% (after s.t.)				
	Value (a)	**Absolute sampling error** (b)	**Relative sampling error %** (c)=(b)/(a)*100	**Effective sample size (persons)** (d)
Frequent activity status				
Frequent activity status and gender: total	17.6	0.37	2.10	51542
Total employed (at work)	10.1	0.29	2.83	22699
Total unemployed	48.7	1.30	2.67	2784
Total retired	10.9	0.44	4.05	10425
Total other inactive	26.6	0.56	2.11	15634
Total not at work	23.5	0.42	1.78	28843
Frequent activity status and gender: females	18.9	0.41	2.16	26876
Females employed (at work)	7.1	0.36	5.05	9029
Females unemployed	44.1	1.59	3.62	1543
Females retired	11.0	0.59	5.37	4406
Females other inactive	26.7	0.60	2.26	11898
Total females not at work	24.5	0.47	1.92	17847
Frequent activity status and gender: males	16.3	0.42	2.57	24666
Males employed (at work)	12.0	0.37	3.05	13670
Males unemployed	53.9	1.94	3.60	1241
Males retired	10.7	0.51	4.72	6019
Males other inactive	26.1	1.09	4.17	3736
Total males not at work	21.7	0.55	2.55	10996

follows

At risk of pov. rate 60% (after s.t.)				
	Value (a)	**Absolute sampling error** (b)	**Relative sampling error %** (c)=(b)/(a)*100	**Effective sample size (persons)** (d)
Household type				
Total no dependent children	14.2	0.35	2.43	30974
One person household, under 64 years	20.6	0.83	4.03	3118
One person household, 65 years and over	24.8	0.98	3.94	3120
One person household, male	16.9	0.82	4.87	2405
One person household, female	26.4	0.88	3.33	3833
One person household, total	22.7	0.64	2.82	6238
2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	11.3	0.69	6.11	5772
2 adults, no dependent children, at least one adult 65 years or more	12.4	0.71	5.70	6898
Other households without dependent children	11.5	0.68	5.90	12066
Total dependent children	23.6	0.53	2.24	30455
Single parent household, one or more dependent children	35.5	2.11	5.95	1612
2 adults, one dependent child	14.9	0.87	5.84	7611
2 adults, two dependent children	24.1	0.91	3.77	10412
2 adults, three or more dependent children	35.9	2.46	6.87	2918
other households with dependent children	24.2	1.36	5.62	7902
Accomodation tenure status				
Owner or rent free	16.5	0.32	1.96	51094
tenant	29.7	0.94	3.18	10335

follows

**At risk of pov. rate 60% (before s.t.)
without pensions**

	Value (a)	Absolute sampling error (b)	Relative sampling error % (c)=(b)/(a)*100	Effective sample size (persons) (d)
Age and gender				
Female 0-15	35.4	0.87	2.45	4611
Female 16-64	38.5	0.41	1.06	20499
Female 65+	85.1	0.50	0.59	6562
Female 16+	50.3	0.33	0.66	27061
Male 0-15	34.0	0.88	2.60	4907
Male 16-64	33.8	0.44	1.31	19992
Male 65 +	84.1	0.56	0.67	4858
Male 16+	43.6	0.37	0.84	24850
0-15	34.7	0.69	2.00	9518
16-64	36.2	0.37	1.03	40491
65+	84.7	0.41	0.48	11420
16+	47.0	0.31	0.65	51911
female	48.1	0.34	0.71	31672
male	42.0	0.36	0.87	29757

**At risk of pov. rate 60% (before s.t.)
with pensions**

Age and gender				
Female 0-15	32.3	0.87	2.71	4611
Female 16-64	23.5	0.38	1.60	20499
Female 65+	19.3	0.70	3.65	6562
Female 16 +	22.5	0.34	1.52	27061
Male 0-15	31.7	0.87	2.74	4907
Male 16-64	21.2	0.40	1.90	19992
Male 65+	15.0	0.67	4.48	4858
Male 16 +	20.0	0.35	1.73	24850
0-15	32.0	0.69	2.17	9518
16-64	22.4	0.34	1.54	40491
65 +	17.5	0.60	3.40	11420
16+	21.3	0.30	1.42	51911
female	23.9	0.35	1.45	31672
male	21.9	0.34	1.55	29757

follows

Relative median at risk pov. Gap				
	Value (a)	**Absolute sampling error** (b)	**Relative sampling error %** (c)=(b)/(a)*100	**Effective sample size (persons)** (d)
Age and gender				
Female 16-64	28.7	0.78	2.71	3481
Female 65+	12.8	0.53	4.15	1081
Female 16+	24.6	0.76	3.09	4562
Male 16-64	27.6	0.93	3.36	3032
Male 65 +	12.6	0.75	5.97	577
Male 16+	25.0	0.80	3.21	3609
0-15	28.0	1.21	4.33	2124
16-64	28.3	0.78	2.75	6513
65 +	12.7	0.48	3.78	1658
16+	24.7	0.69	2.80	8171
female	25.2	0.75	2.97	5600
male	26.1	0.86	3.28	4695

2.3. Non-sampling errors

2.3.1. Sampling frame and coverage errors

The sampling frame is composed by the registers of the municipalities.

The sample was extracted in May 2004 and validated on June 2004.

The sampling frame is updated in continuous way by the municipalities in interactive modality.

2.3.2. Measurement and processing errors

2.3.2.1. Measurement errors

We consider that the following sources of measurement errors are likely to affect the collected data:

1. *respondents*: (i) memory effect, because information is collected according to respondents memories (official documentation about income is not required; external sources of information, as administrative registers, are used when available); (ii) omission, because respondents might not be willing to provide correct information about income or other living conditions; (iii) proxy effect, because in a few cases some individuals are allowed to provide information about other household members;

2. *interviewers*, who might provide the respondents with an incorrect interpretation of the questions, or might mistake when filling the questionnaire. Istat territorial offices are firstly trained and provided with training tools (e.g. instruction manuals, or presentations). Then, they are responsible for the interviewers training: they establish the timing and the duration of the training meetings, as

well as provide support during the field work and control for the quality of the interviewers' work. Training strategies have been outlined also on the experience of pilot surveys;

3. *data entry* personnel, who might enter incorrect information, although some automatic controls are implemented in the registration software;

4. *questionnaire*. The final version of the questionnaire, as used in the survey 2004, is based on (i) the experience of three pilot surveys (carried out between 2002, and 2003); (ii) the support of experts working in other research institutes; and (iii) a cognitive laboratory on self-employment. Information is collected through three main questionnaires: the first one collects information about each household member's demographic characteristics, and child care; the second one collects information at household level; the third one collects information at individual level (about individual aged 16 and over). The field test of provisional versions of the questionnaire allowed for defining an optimised sequence among questions, for choosing an appropriate wording, and for selecting the minimum set of questions necessary to collect the target information.

2.3.2.2. Processing errors

Description of data entry procedure
Data entry procedure is realised in Blaise. The procedure contains automatic controls about: range of variable, main routs of questionnaire and any logical controls referred to internal inconsistence of collected information. Every control is set-up like "soft" in order to reduce typing errors.
Furthermore, the procedure provides for "hard" control in order to compare register and questionnaire information about household's composition.

Coding controls
Coding controls are implemented in post-data-collection - process based on donor method.

Main errors detected in the post data collection process
Main errors detected are:
 - Missing value.
 - Value outside acceptance range.
 - Incoherence value compared to other information in the same record.

Values in the next table are computed as the sum of columns B and C of Table 1 in section 2.3.3.5

Percentage of households with at least one failed edits for income variable

Total disposable household income	18.39
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits	39.88
Total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits	38.79
Net income components at household level	
Income from rentals of properties or lands	0.81
Family/children related allowances	2.53
Social exclusion	0.14
Housing allowances	0.95
Transfers received	1.05
Interest, dividends, profits	14.69
Interest repayments on mortgage	10.25

Income of people aged less than 16	0.16
Regular taxes on wealth	16.2
Transfers paid	0.5
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	5.21
Net income components at personal level	
Employee cash or near-cash income	3.72
Non cash employee income	0
Contributions to individual private pension plan	0.76
Cash benefit or losses from self-employment	3.67
Pension from individual private plans	0.08
Unemployment benefits	0.75
Old-age benefits	1.14
Survivor' benefits	0.11
Disability benefits	0.24
Education related allowances	0.14
Gross monthly earnings of employees	3.06

2.3.3. Non-response errors

2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

Number of households for which the interview is accepted for the database:

First rotational group: 5,950

Second rotational group: 6,026

Third rotational group: 5,990

Fourth rotational group: 6.238

Total: 24,204.

Number of persons of 16 years or older who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database:

First rotational group: 12,710

Second rotational group: 12,905

Third rotational group: 12,987

Fourth rotational group: 13,309

Total: 51,911.

2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

For the Italian 2004 SILC survey the address contact rate (Ra), the proportion of completed household interviews accepted for the database (Rp), the household non-response rate (NRh), the proportion of

complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database (Rp), the individual non-response rates (*NRp*) and the overall individual non-response rates (*NRp_overall*) are shown below:

RA	0.9886
RH	0.8028
NRH	20.635
RP	1
NRP	0
NRP_OVERALL	20.635

where:

$NRh = (1-(Ra * Rh)) * 100$

Where:

$$Ra = \frac{\text{Number of addresses successfully contacted}}{\text{Number of valid addresses selected}} = \frac{\sum[DB120 = 11]}{\sum[DB120 = all] - \sum[DB120 = 23]}$$

Ra is the address contact rate

$$Rh = \frac{\text{Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database}}{\text{Number of eligible households at contacted addresses}} = \frac{\sum[DB135 = 1]}{\sum[DB130 = all]}$$

Rh is the proportion of complete household interviews accepted for the database

DB120 is the record of contact at the address

DB130 is the household questionnaire result, and

DB135 is the household interview acceptance result.

$NRp=(1-(Rp)) * 100$

Where:

$$Rp = \frac{\text{Number of personal interviews completed}}{\text{Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the database}}$$
$$= \frac{\sum[RB250 = 11 + 12 + 13]}{\sum[RB245 = 1 + 2 + 3]}$$

Rp is the proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database

RB245 is the respondent status, and

RB250 is the data status.

Overall individual non-response rates (*NRp_overall*) has been computed as follows:
NRp_overall = (1-(Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100

2.3.3.3. Distribution of households (original units) by 'record of contact at address' (DB120), by 'household questionnaire result' (DB130) and by 'household interview acceptance' (DB135), for each rotational group (if applicable) and for the total

Table of DB075 by DB120

Frequency / Percent / Row Pct / Col Pct

DB075	DB120 11	21	22	23	Total
1	7526 23.52 94.60 24.96	68 0.21 0.85 25.09	16 0.05 0.20 21.05	346 1.08 4.35 23.14	7956 24.87
2	7563 23.64 94.62 25.08	55 0.17 0.69 20.30	22 0.07 0.28 28.95	353 1.10 4.42 23.61	7993 24.98
3	7494 23.42 93.70 24.86	79 0.25 0.99 29.15	18 0.06 0.23 23.68	407 1.27 5.09 27.22	7998 25.00
4	7567 23.65 94.06 25.10	69 0.22 0.86 25.46	20 0.06 0.25 26.32	389 1.22 4.84 26.02	8045 25.15
Total	30150 94.24	271 0.85	76 0.24	1495 4.67	31992 100.00

Frequency Missing = 6

Table of DB075 by DB130

Frequency / Percent / Row Pct / Col Pct

DB075	DB130 11	21	22	23	24	Total
1	5968 19.79 79.30 24.59	616 2.04 8.18 23.69	195 0.65 2.59 23.67	84 0.28 1.12 25.45	663 2.20 8.81 31.19	7526 24.96
2	6035 20.02 79.80 24.87	680 2.26 8.99 26.15	233 0.77 3.08 28.28	89 0.30 1.18 26.97	526 1.74 6.95 24.74	7563 25.08
3	6008 19.93 80.17 24.75	682 2.26 9.10 26.23	205 0.68 2.74 24.88	77 0.26 1.03 23.33	522 1.73 6.97 24.55	7494 24.86
4	6259 20.76 82.71 25.79	622 2.06 8.22 23.92	191 0.63 2.52 23.18	80 0.27 1.06 24.24	415 1.38 5.48 19.52	7567 25.10
Total	24270 80.50	2600 8.62	824 2.73	330 1.09	2126 7.05	30150 100.00

Frequency Missing = 1848

Frequency Percent Row Pct Col Pct	Table of DB075 by DB135			
	DB075	DB135		Total
		1	2	
	1	5950 24.52 99.70 24.58	18 0.07 0.30 27.27	5968 24.59
	2	6026 24.83 99.85 24.90	9 0.04 0.15 13.64	6035 24.87
	3	5990 24.68 99.70 24.75	18 0.07 0.30 27.27	6008 24.75
	4	6238 25.70 99.66 25.77	21 0.09 0.34 31.82	6259 25.79
	Total	24204 99.73	66 0.27	24270 100.00
	Frequency Missing = 7728			

2.3.3.4. Distribution of substituted units (if applicable) by 'record of contact at address' (DB120), by 'household questionnaire result' (DB130) and by 'household interview acceptance' (DB135), for each rotational group (if applicable) and for the total

2.3.3.5. Item non-response

Table 1. Distribution of item non-response

Item non-response	(A) % of households having received an amount	(B) % of households with missing values (before imputation)	(C) % of households with partial information (before imputation)
Total disposable household incombe	99.71	1.47	40.92
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits	99.40	1.74	38.14
Total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits	95.62	5.11	33.68
Net income components at household level			
Income from rentals of properties or lands	7.35	0.70	0.11
Family/children related allowances	19.96	2.25	0.28

Social exclusion	1.11	0.14	0.00
Housing allowances	1.57	0.89	0.06
Transfers received	4.67	1.00	0.05
Interest, dividends, profits	50.35	12.62	2.07
Interest repayments on mortgage	10.82	10.25	0.00
Income of people aged less than 16	0.61	0.13	0.03
Regular taxes on wealth	76.70	13.77	2.43
Transfers paid	4.39	0.48	0.02
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	40.52	3.85	1.36

	% of persons having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputation)	% of persons with partial information (before imputation)
Net income components at personal level			
Employee cash or near-cash income	36.04	3.05	0.67
Non cash employee incombe	0.84	0.00	0.00
Contributions to individual private pension plan	7.94	0.76	0.00
Cash benefit or losses from self-employment	17.10	3.64	0.03
Pension from individual private plans	0.34	0.08	0.00
Unemployment benefits	3.95	0.68	0.07
Old-age benefits	29.26	1.03	0.11
Survivor' benefits	1.76	0.11	0.00
Disability benefits	3.55	0.24	0.00
Education related allowances	0.66	0.14	0.00
Gross monthly earnings of employees	32.20	3.06	0.00

2.3.3.5. The total item non-response for equivalised disposable income and for unadjusted gender pay gap is 7.40%, which corresponds to 1219 observations.

2.4. Mode of data collection

Non responding individuals in responding households were totally imputed, so that we have the same distribution of paragraph 2.3.3.1.

First rotational group: 12,710
Second rotational group: 12,905
Third rotational group: 12,987
Fourth rotational group: 13,309
Total: 51,911.

Considering also the imputed individual records like proxy interviews we have this distribution:

First rotational group: PAPI interview: 10,275. Proxy interview: 2,435.
Second rotational group: PAPI interview: 10,358. Proxy interview: 2,547.
Third rotational group: PAPI interview: 10,426. Proxy interview: 2,561.
Fourth rotational group: PAPI interview: 10,650. Proxy interview: 2,659.
Total: PAPI interview: 41,709. Proxy interview: 10,202.

2.5. Interview duration

The mean household interview duration, calculated as prescribed, amounts to 66 minutes.

3. COMPARABILITY

3.1. Basic concepts and definitions

The national concepts used, **the differences between the national concepts and standard EU-SILC concepts**, and an assessment, **if available**, of the consequences of the differences mentioned.

− The reference population: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

− the private household definition: in accordance with the Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1980/2003 (Annex I, paragraph 1.1), that allow to the Member States for using the common household definition defined in their own national statistical system, in EU-SILC Italy uses the following Italian household definition*: "cohabitants related through marriage, kinship, affinity, adoption, patronage and affection"*;

− the household membership: the Italian EU-SILC does not include live-in domestic personnel, au pairs. Concerning these persons, only some socio-demographic information are collected (date of birth, sex, marital status, duration of stay in the household). The number of these persons included in the sample was 35 (0,1% with respect to the total number of households and 0,06% w.r.t. interviewed individuals).

− the income reference period(s) used: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— the period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions: *no income taxes and social security contributions at source available in the Italian EU-SILC before 2007*;

— the reference period for taxes on wealth: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

− the lag between the income reference period and current variables: *in the Italian EU-SILC 2004 current period is about 10 months after the end of the income reference period;*

− the total duration of the data collection of the sample: *2 months, starting from the transmission of questionnaires to interviewers until their return back.*

— basic information on activity status during the income reference period: same to the standard EU-SILC concept;

3.2. Components of income

3.2.1. Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions, and an assessment, if available, of the consequences of the differences mentioned will be reported for the following target variables:

— total household gross income: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— total disposable household income: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— total disposable household income, before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— total disposable household income, before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— imputed rent: *not available before 2007*;

— income from rental of property or land: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— family/children-related allowances: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

- social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— housing allowances: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— regular inter-household cash transfers received: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated businesses: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— interest paid on mortgages: *not available before 2007*;

— income received by people aged under 16: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— regular taxes on wealth: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— regular inter-household transfers paid: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— tax on income and social insurance contributions: *not available before 2007*;

— repayments/receipts for tax adjustments: *repayments/receipts for tax adjustments are those paid in the n+1 year, where n is the income reference period. This is consistent with the (optional) definition of taxes as 'taxes due on the incomes of the reference period'. An accurate assessment of the differences between the two tax concepts will be feasible after 2008, when it is possible to compare the total taxes due on the incomes of the reference period with the total taxes paid during the same period for the individuals included in the first two-year panel.*

— cash or near-cash employee income: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— non-cash employee income: *the value of the company car for personal use is the user's cost estimated by the ACI (Automobile Club Italiano)*;

— employers' social insurance contributions: *not available*;

— cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties): *the standard procedure requires to collect the amount of money drawn out of self-employment activity only when the profit/loss resulting from accounting books or the taxable self-employment income (net of corresponding taxes) are not available. For the Italian EU-SILC, both administrative and survey micro-data are available, through an exact matching of tax and sample records. The income from self-employment is set equal to the maximum value between: (i) the (net) self-employment income resulting from the Tax Report and (ii) the (net) self-employment income reported by the interviewee. In the questionnaire, the self-employment income question is preceded by a 'reminder question' that provides a YES/NO list of the possible personal uses of earnings (consumption and saving). This departure from the standard definition is adopted in order to minimise either tax avoidance in the administrative data or under-reporting in the survey data, depending on which of the two is greater. With respect to the standard one, the procedure adopted for the Italian EU-SILC leads to more comparable data, under the assumption that other countries' self-employment incomes are not underestimated*;

— value of goods produced for own consumption: *not available before 2007*;

— unemployment benefits: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— old-age benefits: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

– survivors' benefits: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

–

– sickness benefits, *paid sickness leaves of employees are included in the dependent employment incomes; the same holds true for self-employed*;

— disability benefits: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— education-related allowances: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

— gross monthly earnings for employees: same definition as standard EU-SILC;

3.2.2. The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables *Paper and pencil interviews (PAPI) for all income variables, including the money drawn out of business by the self-employeds. Administrative data have been linked to sample data and used for checking pensions and self-employment incomes.*

3.2.3. The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained (e.g. gross, net of taxes on income at source and social contributions, net of tax on income at source, net of social contributions)*: all income variables at component level are net of taxes and social security contribution at source*;

3.2.4. The method used for obtaining income target variables in the required form (i.e. as gross values): *gross values not available before 2007*;

4. COHERENCE

4.1. Comparison of income target variables and number of persons who receive income from each 'income component', with external sources

Due to the different definitions, National Accounts are not directly comparable with EU-SILC estimates. An Istat Working Group is presently evaluating the way to achieve better comparability. The results will be included in the Final Quality Report.

In this section we present the main results of the comparison between EU-SILC data and external data sources for the principal income target variables. In particular, we focus on the following net income components: 1) Employee cash or near cash income (PY010N); 2) Cash benefit or losses for self-employment (PY050N); 3) A variable computed as the sum of Old-age benefits (PY100N), Survival benefits (PY110N) and Disability benefits (PY130N). Data from National Accounts and Labour Force Survey by Istat, Fiscal Agencies of the Ministry of the Economy and Pensions Register by INPS ((National Institute for Social Security) are used as external benchmarks.

The table 1 shows that the EU-SILC 2004 estimate of the net employee cash or near income is 9.1% under the Italian National Accounts value. Table 2 shows the coherence of EU-SILC 2004 estimate with the National Accounts for the number of people who earn employee cash or near income. Differences in applied definitions – i.e. domestic vs resident employment- can well explain the gap in estimates.

Table 1

PY010N	millions of euro - 2003	
Economic components:	National Accounts	Eu-Silc_04
PY010G Gross employee cash or near income (+)	393915	-
Social contribution (-)	32212	-
Tax on employee cash or near income (-)	86107	-
Net employee cash or near income	275596	249938

Table 2

Number of people who receive employee cash or near cash income	Thousands of units – 2003	
	National Accounts	Eu-Silc_04
	18202	17530

In table 3 the net cash benefits (or losses) from self-employment are shown. EU-SILC 2004 estimate differs from National Accounts and Fiscal Agencies' one for 7.1%. Larger the differences represented in table 4. Notice that in LFS and NA a worker is classified as an independent on the basis of his/her

main activity, while EU-SILC estimate is comprehensive of a number of people whose earnings from self-employment may have been temporary and/or from a secondary working activity.

Table 3

PY050N		Millions of euro - 2003
Economic Components:	National Account and Fiscal Agencies	Eu-Silc_04
PY050G Gross cash benefits or losses from self-employment	172240	-
Social contribution paid to mandatory pension schemes by self-employment (-)	18320	-
Tax on self-employment benefits (-)	16513	-
Net cash benefits or losses from self-employment	137407	128242

Table 4

	Thousands of units – 2003		
Number of people who receive self-employment benefits	National Accounts	Labour force survey estimate Istat	Eu-Silc_04
	6082	6180	8092

Finally, in tables 5 and 6 they are reported data for three kinds of benefits (and beneficiaries) considered all together: old-age, survival and disability benefits. In these cases, EU-SILC estimates are quite close to other sources' ones.

Table 5

PY100N-PY110N-Y130N		Millions of euro - 2003
Economic Components:	National Account and Fiscal Agencies	Eu-Silc_04
PY100G-PY110G-PY130G (+)	204571	-
Tax on Old-age-Survival-disability benefits (-)	22739	-
PY100N-PY110N-PY130N	181832	176948

Table 6

	Thousands – 2003	
Number of beneficiaries of Old-age-Survival-disability benefits	Pension Register of INPS	Eu-Silc_04

	15726	15886