INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT

EU-SILC-2006

Iceland

1. Common cross-sectional EU indicators

Common cross-sectional EU indicators 2006 (income year 2005)

Table 1. At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender

		2006
All ages		**Percentage**
	Males and females	**10**
	Males	9
	Females	10
0-17 years		
	Males and females	**12**
18-4 years		
	Males and females	**14**
	Males	11
	Females	17
25-49 years		
	Males and females	**9**
	Males	9
	Females	9
50-64 years		
	Males and females	**4**
	Males	4
	Females	4
65 and over		
	Males and females	**10**
	Males	8
	Females	12
18 and over		
	Males and females	**9**
	Males	8
	Females	10
18-64 years		
	Males and females	**9**
	Males	8
	Females	9
0-65 years		
	Males and females	**10**
	Males	9
	Females	10

Table 2. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender

		2006
Employed		**Percentage**
	Males and females	**7**
	Male	7
	Female	7
Unemployed		
	Males and females	**12**
	Male	16
	Female	10
Retired		
	Males and females	**10**
	Male	8
	Female	12
Other inactive		
	Males and females	**24**
	Male	23
	Female	25
Not at work		
	Males and females	**16**
	Male	14
	female	17
At work + not at work		
	Males and females	**9**
	Male	8
	Female	10

Table 3. At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

	2006
	Percentage
Households without dependent children	8
One person household, total	16
One person household, male	13
One person household, female	18
One person household, under 65 years	12
One person household, 65 years and over	23
Two adults under 65 years, no children	7
Two adults, at least one 65+ years, no children	3
Other no dependent children	4
Households with dependent children	10
Single parent, one or more dependent child	27
Two adults, 1 dependent child	10
Two adults, 2 dependent children	6
Two adults, 3 or more dependent children	10
Other households with dependent children	6

Table 4. At-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status

	2006
	Percentage
Total	**10**
Owner or rent free	8
Tenant	19

Table 5. At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values)

	2006
	Per year
Median	2.189.583
One person household	1.313.750
Two adults and two children	2.758.876

Table 6. Inequality of income distribution S80/S20

	2006
S80 /20	3,7

Table 7. Relative median at-risk-of poverty gap by age and gender

	2006
All ages	
Males and females	**19**
Males	20
Females	18
0-17 years	
Males and females	**19**
18 and over	
Males and females	**19**
Males	20
Females	18
18-64 years	
Males and females	**22**
Males	22
Females	220
65 and over	
Males and females	**7**
Males	8
Females	7

Table 8. Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

	2006
	Percentage
40%	3
50%	5
60%	10
70%	17

Table 9. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors benefits

	2006
Percentage	
All ages	
Males and females	**19**
Males	18
Females	20
0-17 years	
Males and females	**24**
18 and over	
Males and females	**17**
Males	15
Females	18
18-64 years	
Males and females	**17**
Males	16
Females	19
65 and over	
Males and females	**16**
Males	14
Females	17

Table 10. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers including old-age and survivours benefits

	2006
Percentage	
All ages	
Males and females	**26**
Males	25
Females	28
0-17 years	
Males and females	**25**
18 and over	
Males and females	**27**
Males	25
Females	30
18-64 years	
Males and females	**19**
Males	17
Females	20
65 and over	
Males and females	**81**
Males	76
Females	85

Table 11. Gini coefficient

	2006
Total	26

2. Accuracy

2.1. Sample design

2.1.1 Type of sampling

There were four even one-stage simple random samples without stratification used for the 2006 EU-SILC in Iceland.

2.1.2 Sampling units

The sampling units are persons aged 16 years or more living in private households, selected from the Icelandic population register.

2.1.3 Stratification and sub-stratification criteria

The sample is post stratified, see 2.8.

2.1.4 Sample size and allocation criteria

The gross sample size was 4,085 persons out of which, set to meet demands for minimum effective sample size of both the cross-sectional and the longitudinal.

2.1.5 Sample selection schemes

The sample plan for EU-SILC is a simple random sample in one step, and no upper age limit.

2.1.6 Sample distribution over time

The sample is a rotating panel sample of approximately 4,000[1] individuals selected by simple random sampling from the national register in the end of the year 2003. The sample is divided into four rotation groups of approximately 1,000 individuals, each of which is replaced by another 1,000 participants every successive year. Therefore 1,000 new individuals were added to the sample in the end of the year 2004 and another 1000 in the year 2005 and the 1,000 belonging to rotational group 1 and the 1000 belonging to rotational group 2 were omitted from the sample.

2.1.7 Renewal of sample: Rotational groups

The sampling frame consists of all persons in the National Register who are 16 years or older and live in private households in Iceland. The households of the selected respondents are the household units. Each person (and respective household) drawn remains in the sample for four years and rotates as shown in table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Rotation of waves in the Icelandic SILC survey

Year t		t+1		t+2		t+3	
Wave number	Number in sample	Wave number	Number in sample	Wave number	Number in sample	Wave number	Number in sample
1	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000
2	1.000	2	1.000	2	1.000	2	1.000
3	1.000	3	1.000	3	1.000	3	1.000
4	1.000	4	1.000	4	1.000	4	1.000

Notes:

---

[1] 4.000 in the year 2004 when the survey starts but in four years the gross sample will be appr. 4,160

　　　	Those drawn new in sample year t
　　　	Those drawn new in sample year t-1
　　　	Those drawn new in sample year t-2
　　　	Those drawn new in sample year t-3
　　　	Those drawn new in sample year t+1
　　　	Those drawn new in sample year t+2
　　　	Those drawn new in sample year t+3

Persons 16 years of age are added to the sample every year in order to make up for the aging of the sample. Those who are 16 years old in 2003 will be 20 years old in 2007 and therefore there is need to add 16 year old persons to the sample every year. The gross number in the sample increases with those supplements resulting in approximately 4,100 in the year 2007 when the survey has been run for four years.

2.1.8. Weightings

2.1.8.1 Design factor

The probability of a household being selected is equal to the number of persons aged 16 and over in the household. The weight for households and for all adult household members is the inverse of the number of adult household members as calculated in **DB080**, the household design weight:

$$DB080 = \frac{1}{n16+}$$

Where
n16+ = number of persons age 16+ in the respondents households

2.1.8.2 Non-response adjustments

Post stratification weights are used to adjust the data to the population. The information on the population comes from the national register. The weights both adjust for nonresponse and sampling error. The post stratification weights are based on age (14 groups total, 12 groups for 16 and older and 2 groups below 16), sex and residence (2 groups).

2.1.8.3 Adjustments to external data

Results are only calibrated with numbers from the national register as described above.

PB060 is the personal cross-sectional weight for selected respondent:

$$PB060 = \frac{N(kba)}{n(kba)}$$

Where
N = Population 16 years and older 31. December 2005 in private homes
n = number of cases in the data base
k = sex   b = residence (capital area and other areas)
a = age groups [16-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-66, 67-79, 80+]

Originally the household cross-sectional weight (**DB090**) was calculated a shown below:

$$DB090 = DB080 * PB060 = \frac{1}{n16+} * \frac{N(kba)}{n(kba)}$$

Where
N = Population 16 years and older 31. December 2005 in private homes
n = number of cases in the data base
k = sex   b = residence (capital area and other areas)
a = age groups [16-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-66, 67-79, 80+]

Integrative calibration is applied using the software G-Calib (designed by Statistics Belgium). Then the original values of **DB090** are replaced by calibrated values. The calibrated values of **DB090** are also assigned to **RB050** in order to assign idendical weight to all members of the same household. Integrative calibration takes into account the distribution of the population according to age, sex and residence using information from the national register.

The personal cross-sectional weight **PB040** is equal to **RB050**.

The personal design weight for selected respondent **PB070** is calculated in a similar way as **PB060** except **PB070** applies to the selected sample while **PB060** applies to respondents only.

$$PB070 = \frac{N(kba)}{s(kba)}$$

Where
N = Population 16 years and older 31. December 2005 in private households
s = number of selected respondents
k = sex   b = residence (capital area and other areas)
a = age groups [16-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-66, 67-79, 80+]

The children cross-sectional weights **RL070** are calculated as the number of children in each one-year group (0-12 years) in private households in the population divided by the number of children in one-year groups in the households interviewed:

$$RL070 = \frac{BA}{ba}$$

Where
BA = population 0-12 years of age 31. December 2005 in private households
b = number of children 0-12 years old in the respondents' households
a = age groups [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]

2.1.9 Substitutions

No substitutions were applied.

2.2 Sampling errors

2.2.1. Standard errors and effective sample size

There were 4.085 persons in the 2006 sample. During the field period, 204 of these proved to be non-eligible (either deceased, living in institutions or emigrated), thus giving a net sample of 3881 persons. Interviews were completed for 2.845 of them.

Table 2.2.1.A The mean, the total number of observations and the standard errors for the following income components (unweighted data)

	2006 Mean	2006 Before imp	2006 After imp	2006 SE mean
Total HH gross inc (HY010)	6894600,983	2845	2845	94085,8987
Total HH disp. Inc (HY020)	4859381,027	2845	2845	66268,7515
Total HH disp before (HY022)	4501842,124	2845	2845	66478,5199
Total HH disp. Including (HY023)	4054912,966	2845	2845	69713,0714
Gross Income from rental (HY040)	30990,42389	2845	2845	4140,93185
Gross income from investments (HY090)	418261,7008	2845	2845	47124,9261
Gross family allowences (HY050)	113538,7925	2845	2845	6096,23729
Gross social excl. (HY060)	5315,970402	2845	2845	984,010111
Gross housing allowances (HY070)	57299,06942	2845	2845	1754,94609
Gross inter-HH cash received (HY080)	54120,98168	2771	2845	3062,75418
Gross interest repayments (HY100)	394164,6364	2845	2845	10954,0653
Gross Income under 16 (HY110)	13998,10183	2845	2845	1223,19376
Gross taxes on wealth (HY120)	92187,31265	2845	2845	1791,39346
Gross inter-HH cash paid (HY130)	39406,98027	2759	2845	2419,97483
Gross tax on income (HY140)	1903625,664	2845	2845	34839,7517
Gross employee cash income (PY010)	2318974,765	6521	6521	31768,1205
Gross non-cash income (PY020)				
Gross self employment (PY050)	106343,0917	6521	6521	7313,6881
Gross unemployment benefits (HY090)	8189,001227	6521	6521	755,532776
Gross old-age benefits (PY100)	163831,8845	6521	6521	6826,45736
Gross survivor benefits (PY110)	30675,85232	6521	6521	4778,77677
Gross sickness benefits (PY120)	233,276338	6521	6521	79,1628865
Gross disability benefits (PY130)	60661,30547	6521	6521	4311,9959
Gross education allowances (PY140)	9856,890661	6521	6521	2472,41234

Table 2.2.1.B The mean, the number of observations and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size (unweighted data)

Euivalised disposable income	2006 Mean	2006 Before imp	2006 After imp	2006 Standard error
1 household member	2158215,691	387	387	72251,00124
2 household members	4074239,338	1662	1662	93253,19327
3 household members	4995192,642	1722	1722	68632,65235
4+ household members	6444620,844	4827	4827	49075,31553
<25 years	5767829,661	3467	3467	56687,73915
25-34 years	4841808,419	1051	1051	91102,22655
35-44 years	5711018,164	1205	1205	95857,17803
45-54 years	6417815,286	1260	1260	119388,0018
55-64 years	5547519,037	793	793	153539,6191
65+ years	3482534,253	797	797	76304,53941
Male	5588524,653	4308	4308	54436,12266
Female	5422428,361	4290	4290	53312,98749

As we do not have resources take the design of the survey and the calibration into account in the caluclation of standard error, simple random sample is assumed

2.3 Non-sampling errors

Errors other than sampling errors can be placed in three categories: coverage errors, non-response errors and measurement errors.

2.3.1 Sampling frame and coverage errors

The sampling frame is the population register of Iceland in the end of the year 2005. Eligible for the sample were all persons 16 and older who were living in Iceland according to the register. Those registered at institutions were excluded from the sample.

The national register is updated continuously. However, it does not always contain correct information on changing of residence. People may move abroad or to an institution without giving that information to the national register. Therefore the national register overrepresents young people who tend to go abroad for their studies and older people who sometimes maintain a private address in spite of living in an institution.

This is adjusted for with information received during the data collection process. For instance if it turns out that 5% of 25-29 years old females from the capital area are living abroad in spite of being in the register then the population frame is adjusted to these information and the relevant group is decreased by 5%. These adjustments are made before calculating the post stratification weights.

Under coverage of foreign citizens who live in Iceland is possible but it can be hard to assess. However it is likely that most foreign citizens who live here are working legally and are therefore in the national register.

2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

Errors of this kind can be classified into three categories: Design errors, interviewer errors and processing errors.

2.3.2.1 Measurement errors

The questionnaire may be the cause of measurement errors. The phrasing of questions can cause misunderstanding as can the ordering of questions affect responses.
Here are some comments on those variables and other cases where there might be deviations from Eurostat standards.

HS040
The Icelandic question differs because of the uniqueness of Iceland as an island. We asked if the respondent and his family could afford to go on a vacation abroad for one week. We also asked if the household could go on one week vacation in Iceland for one week.

HH020
In the Icelandic questionnaire was asked whether the respondent is an owner or is renting. The situation in Iceland is that there is no clear distinction between a "prevailing rent" rent sector and a "reduced rent" sector. Most households own their home and the concept of market rent does not have a real empirical meaning in Iceland. To distinguish household with a rent-free accommodation we asked how much rent the household paid.

The fact that income variables are mostly collected from registers should reduce the risk of mesurement errors in the income variables. Wrong estimation from respondents or error in data entering from interviewer should not be a problem.

2.3.2.2. Processing errors

The data collection mode in the Iceland EU-SILC is CATI, using the interview programme BLAISE. Data entry controls are built into the electronic questionnaire.

Once the data has been collected all processing is all done in the SQL data management software, except for imputations which are done in SPSS.
Registers are used quite extensively in the EU SILC in Iceland. The result should be a decrease in mesurement error from respondents or interviewers. However there still room for human error in data process as complexities are added to the data processing with linking between survey data and public records or other outside data. The following sources of data are used: the national register, tax register, realestate register, HBS (Household budged survey) data, muncipality tax data and list of people living in institutions.

Often a comination of sources or questions are used to fill in the EU-SILC variables. There is plenty of room for error in this process. Data processing for 2004 and 2005 in Iceland was done under a great time pressure as many problems arose in the process.
For the 2006 survey there has been some room for improvements. All collected data and outside sources have been compled into a data base which includes all the years the SILC has been conducted in Iceland. The idea is to be able to process all years simuntanuasly and adding a year to the data base should be easy. Running comparison of years is quick and easy and filtering out individual years is easy to do as well. However quite a bit of programming work was done in order to achieve this.

2.3.3. Non-response errors

In general, males are more difficult to reach than females and young people are harder to reach than older people. People living in the capital region are more often absent from home than people elsewhere in Iceland.

Refusals to participate in the survey are more prevalent among inhabitants of the capital city region and older persons. In contrast, women, people outside the capital city region and young people are less likely to refuse to participate.

To counter bias, the results were weighted by sex, age and residence.

2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

Achieved sample size

	Households (HH)	Persons 16+	HH members
2003	685	1590	2061
2004	705	1610	2152
2005	713	1645	2176
2006	742	1676	2209
	2845	6521	8598

2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

Household non-response rates (NRh)

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

Where

$$Ra = \frac{Number\_of\_addresses\_successfully\_contacted}{Number\_of\_valid\_addresses\_selected}$$

$$Ra = \frac{\sum (DB120 = 11)}{\sum (DB120 = all) - \sum (DB120 = 23)} = \frac{3881}{4085 - 204} = 1$$

$$Rh = \frac{Number\_of\_household\_interviews\_completed\_and\_accepted\_for\_database}{Number\_of\_valid\_addresses\_selected}$$

$$Rh = \frac{\sum (DB130 = 1)}{\sum (DB130 = all)} = \frac{2845}{3881} = 0.7331$$

$$NRh = (1 - 0.7331) * 100 = 26.69$$

Individual non-response rates (NRp)

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

Where

$$Rp = \frac{Number\_of\_personal\_interviews\_completed}{Number\_of\_eligible\_individuals\_in\_households\_where\_interviews\_were\_completed\_and\_accepted\_for\_database}$$

$$Rp = \frac{6521}{6521} = 1$$
$$NRp = 1 - (1 - (Rp)) * 100 = 1 - (0) * 100 = 100$$

Overall individual non-response rates (*NRp)

$$* NRp = (1 - (Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100 = (1 - (1 * 0.2669 * 1)) * 100 = 73.31$$

2.3.3.3 Distribution of households

Table 2.3.3.3.A Distribution of households by 'record of contact address' (DB120)

	Rot. 1	Rot. 2	Rot. 3	Rot. 4	Rot. 1-4
address contacted (11)	969	973	974	965	3881
address not located (21)	0	0	0	0	0
address unable to access (22)	0	0	0	0	0
address does not exist (23)	31	43	62	68	204
Total	1000	1016	1036	1033	4085

Table 2.3.3.3.B Distribution of households by 'household questionnaire result'

	Rot. 1	Rot. 2	Rot. 3	Rot. 4	Rot. 1-4
completed (11)	685	705	713	742	2845

refuse (21)	163	146	152	132	593
away (22)	108	104	93	76	381
unable to respond (23)	7	7	9	5	28
other reasons (24)	6	11	7	10	34
Total	969	973	974	965	3881

Table 2.3.3.3.C Distribution of households by 'household interview acceptance'

	Rot. 1	Rot. 2	Rot. 3	Rot. 4	Rot. 1-4
accepted for database (1)	685	705	713	742	2845
rejected (2)	0	0	0	0	0
	685	705	713	742	2845

A change was made when processing the 2006 data that caused a minor increase in nonresponse. Households which included individuals for whom we were not able to retrieve social ID numbers were categorized as non response. In 2004 and 2005 they would have been in the data base with zero income. Absence of social ID number means that it is impossible to connect the survey data to the tax register which means that all the income variables will be empty (or 0) for these individuals which can greatly affect the equivalised disposable income of the households. This was further justified by the fact that only about 1% of the households were taken out, all of which had underestimated equivalised disposable income since an "incomeless" person was living there.

2.3.3.4. Distribution of substituted units

Not applicable as no substitutions are applied.

2.3.3.5. Item non-response

Item non-response is mostly related to housing cost such as electricity, heating etc. Answers are imputed using information on type of housing, type of heating, area of residence and number of bedrooms.

Item non-response is not to be found for income variables as they come from registers. The only income variables imputed were the ones not received from registers, "regular inter-household cash transfer received" and "regular inter-household cash transfer paid" (HY080G and HY130G). Imputations were used for those variables using survey data.

Table 2.3.3.5 Number receiving an amount and item non response for the following income components

	% received amount	% missing	% partial
Total HH gross inc (HY010)	99,88	0,12	0,00
Total HH disp. Inc (HY020)	99,88	0,12	0,00
Total HH disp before (HY022)	99,88	0,12	0,00
Total HH disp. Including (HY023)	99,88	0,12	0,00
Gross Income from rental (HY040)	6,00	0,12	0,00
Gross income from investments (HY090)	68,46	0,12	0,00
Gross family allowences (HY050)	36,45	0,12	0,00
Gross social excl. (HY060)	2,32	0,12	0,00
Gross housing allowances (HY070)	34,52	0,12	0,00
Gross inter-HH cash received (HY080)	16,19	1,13	0,00

Gross interest repayments (HY100)	74,65	0,12	0,00
Gross Income under 16 (HY110)	14,64	0,12	0,00
Gross taxes on wealth (HY120)	89,69	0,12	0,00
Gross inter-HH cash paid (HY130)	14,83	1,32	0,00
Gross tax on income (HY140)	99,83	0,12	0,00
Gross employee cash income (PY010)	84,30	0,00	0,00
Gross non-cash income (PY020)	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gross self employment (PY050)	10,40	0,00	0,00
Gross unemployment benefits (HY090)	3,24	0,00	0,00
Gross old-age benefits (PY100)	11,35	0,00	0,00
Gross survivor benefits (PY110)	4,80	0,00	0,00
Gross sickness benefits (PY120)	0,18	0,00	0,00
Gross disability benefits (PY130)	4,57	0,00	0,00
Gross education allowances (PY140)	3,31	0,00	0,00

Table 2.3.3.6 Total item non-response and number of observations

At risk of poverty rate by gender		Valid N	Item nonresp
	Males	4304	8
	Females	4289	3
At risk of povery by main activity			
	Employed	4831	6
	Unemployed	740	0
	Inactive	769	2
At risk of povery rate by age			
	Under 25	3489	3
	25-34	1051	0
	35-44	1202	3
	45-54	1258	2
	55-64	791	2
	65+	796	1
At risk of poverty rate by tenure status			
	Owner	7679	5
	Tenant	909	6
At risk of poverty rate by age and gender			
Male	Under 25	1755	3
	25-34	540	0
	35-44	575	2
	45-54	625	2
	55-64	397	0
	65+	408	1
Female	Under 25	1734	0
	25-34	511	0
	35-44	627	1
	45-54	633	0
	55-64	394	2
	65+	388	0
At risk of poverty rate by main activity and gender			
Male	Employed	2547	4
	Unemployed	323	0
	Inactive	328	1
Female	Employed	2284	2
	Unemployed	417	0
	Inactive	441	1
At risk of poverty rate by household type			
	One person under 64 years	246	4
	One person, 65 years or older	137	0
	One person male	189	3
	One person female	194	1
	One person total	383	4
	Two adults under 65 no dependent children	860	0
	Two adults, no dependent children	628	2
	Other, no dependent children	737	0
	Single parent, one or more dependent child	349	5
	Two adults , 1 dependent child	1080	0
	Two adults, 2 dependent children	1724	0
	Two adults, 3 or more dependent children	1472	0
	Other households with dependent children	1330	0
	Households without dependent children	2608	6
	Households with dependent children	5955	5

For 2006, instead of asking about the amounts paid for electricity and heat (which are a part of variable HH070, Total Housing cost) imputations are used based on the HBS (Household Budget Survey). The reason is that it is our belief that people often do not know the amounts they pay for heating and electricity. These bills are often paid automatically through credit cards or automatically taken out of peoples' bank accounts and some people hardly ever see the bills. Length of the intervals the amounts apply to have also sometimes been hard to establish (1 month, 3, months ect). The HBO on the other hand is a face to face survey where the respondents are asked in advance to prepare for the survey by keeping bills or bank transcripts handy.

Improvements have also been made on how amount paid for rent has been imputed by adding variables which contribute significantly to the model.

2.4. Mode of data collection

The mode of data collection was telephone interview with the aid of the BLAISE system for data recording. One week before the start of data collection Statistics Iceland sent a letter to the sampled individuals explaining the purpose of the survey and requesting their cooperation.

The distribution of the selected respondents, household members aged 16 or over, and non-selected household members by data status (RB250) and by type of interview (RB260) is shown in the tables below.

Table 2.4 A Distribution of household members age 16 or over by data status (RB250)

Rot. Group	Data status	Sel_resp	All hhmembers 16+	Non_sel
1	Only registers (12)	0	14	14
	Registers and interview (13)	685	1576	891
2	Only registers (12)	0	7	7
	Registers and interview (13)	705	1603	898
3	Only registers (12)	0	4	4
	Registers and interview (13)	713	1641	928
4	Only registers (12)	0	12	12
	Registers and interview (13)	742	1664	922
Total		2845	6521	3676

Table 2.4 B Distribution of household members age 16 or over by type of interview (RB260)

Rot. Group	Type of interview	Sel_resp	All hhmembers 16+	Non_sel
1	CATI (3)	685	1576	891
2	CATI (3)	705	1603	898
3	CATI (3)	713	1641	928
4	CATI (3)	742	1664	922
Total		2.845	6.484	3.639

2.5. Interview duration

The mean interview duration was 25 minutes and 55 seconds.

3. Comparability

3.1. Basic concepts and definitions

The reference population
The reference population is persons aged 16 years or more at December 31 2005, living in private households.

The private household definition
A private household is defined as individuals that share food, meaning that they either do not pay for their food or that they share expenses for food. The definition does not require that they eat at the same times or that they are related.

The household membership
Persons are considered as household members if they spend most of their nights at the address of the household.
Individuals that are temporarily away (not having a private address elsewhere) and will return to the household are considered as household members. As example of this are children/youngsters in boarding schools, seamen / fishermen, individuals admitted to hospitals or imprisoned and those that are working for longer periods away from home.

The income reference period
The income reference period is the calendar year 2005.

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions
The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions is the calendar year 2005.

The reference period for taxes on wealth
The reference period for taxes on wealth is the calendar year 2005.

The lag between the income reference period and current variables
The income variables are collected from registers and the interval between the end of the income reference period and the time of interview for current variables is maximum four and a half months.

The total duration of the data collection of the sample
The interviews were carried out between 16th of January and 19th of April 2006.

Basic information on activity status during the income reference period
Table 3.1 Activity status of persons 16 years or older

	Number	Percent
Employed	4796	73,55%
Unemployed	41	0,63%
Retired	740	11,35%
Other inactive	771	11,82%
Missing	173	2,65%
Total	6521	100,00%

3.2. Components of income

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

This section gives an overview of how income data from registers have been organised in order to be comparable to the income concepts outlined in the SILC guidelines. In addition references are made to any departures from these guidelines.

All income data derived from registers are recorded gross at component level. All income data are collected at the individual level (i.e. the person registered as the receiver of the income). This also concerns typically "household" related incomes such as housing benefits and social assistance.

Total household gross income (HY010)
The sum of all income components:
HY040G+HY050G+HY060G+HY070G+HY080G+HY090G
Plus the sum for all household members of:
PY010G+PY020G+PY050G+PY090G+PY100G+PY110G+PY120G+PY130G+PY140G.

Total disposable household income (HY020)
Defined as total gross income (HY100G+HY130G+HY140G) minus (HY120G+HY130+ HY140G)

Total disposable household income before social transfers except old-age and survivor's benefits (HY022)
Defined as HY020 minus the sum for all household members of:
(PY090N+PY120N+PY130N+PY140N) + HY050N+HY060N+HY070N

Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits (HY023)
Defined as HY020 minus the sum for all household members of:
(PY090N+PY100N+PY110N+PY120N+PY130N+PY140N) + HY050N+HY060N+HY070N

Income from rental of property or land (HY040)
Income from hiring out property not contacted to business activity. Deviates from SILC definitions in that no information is available in the register on interest repayments, maintenance, insurance and other charges.

Family/children-related allowances (HY050)
Includes the following income components:
- Family allowance
- Maternity allowance (birth grant)
- Single parent's allowance

Social assistance (HY060)
Includes the total amount received in social assistance.

Housing allowances (HY070)
Includes rent benefits granted to tenants.

Regular inter-household cash transfers received - (HY080)
Includes alimonies received from former spouse. Information on regular private cash support received by children from parents living in a separate household is included from interview. The same goes for other inter household cash transfers received.

Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090):
Interest and dividends are taxable income.

Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110)
Includes the following income components:
- Interests and dividends.
Those are registered in one sum on parent's tax return. If more than one child in the household it is divided equally between the children.
- Children with income.
-

Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100)
As interest repayments on mortgage are used for calculating fiscal benefits to owner-occupiers are to be found in registers.

Regular taxes on wealth (HY120)
As the taxes are paid in the following year information is sought in registers from the year before.

Regular inter-household cash transfers paid (HY130)
Information on alimonies paid and regular private cash support to children from parents living in a separate household is included from interview. The same goes for other inter household cash transfers received.

Total Tax on income and social contribution (HY140)
It includes assessed income, wealth taxes and social contributions.

Repayment/receipts for tax adjustment (HY145)
It is included in HY140.

Employee cash or near cash income (PY010)
Deviation from the SILC concept:
It is not possible to separate from employee cash income redundancy compensations that should be included under unemployment benefits. The same goes for wages and salaries during sickness, which is a major part of sickness benefits paid in Iceland.

Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050)
Entrepreneurial income is collected *net* in register data. Royalties are registered as "other income" and not possible to separate and not include here.

Unemployment benefits (PY090)
Deviation from the SILC concept:
It is not possible to separate from employee cash income (PY010) redundancy compensations that should be included here or in PY100.

Old-age function (PY100)
Includes the following income components:
- Old age pension from social security scheme (basic pension).
- Old age pension from compulsory private pension funds (employment pension).

Survivors' function (PY110)
Includes the following income components:
- Survivors' pension from social security scheme.

- Survivors' pension from compulsory private pension funds.
- Death grants.

Social benefits in the sickness (PY120)
All sickness benefits that are included in wages and salaries cannot be specified in registers and are included in PY010.

Disability benefits (PY130);
Includes the following income components:
- Disability benefits and pension from social security scheme (basic pension).
- Disability benefits and pension from compulsory private pension funds (employment pension).

Education related allowance (PY140)
It includes scholarship of various kinds and "educational alimony" received by children at the age of 18 to 20 years living with single parent (e.g. students).

3.2.2. The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables

Tax register is use for all income variables except for HY080 and HY130 (Regular inter-household cash transfer received and paid). For those two variables information are collected through the interview. Those are also the only income variables where imputation was used.

3.2.3. The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained

The register data only report gross income at component level. Total assessed taxes and contributions to social security are collected separately from tax registers.

3.2.4. The method used for obtaining income target variables in the required form (i.e. as gross values)

All income data are recorded gross at component level.

4. Coherence

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

With the exception of inter-household transfers all the income data in SILC are from register. Hence, in our opinion, there is no point in comparing the results with external sources since the source we would compare with is the source used in SILC.