



CYPRUS

FINAL QUALITY REPORT

**STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS
2008**

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PREFACE

The present final quality report complies with the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 Article 16. The structure of the report follows Commission Regulation No 28/2004 and presents results on accuracy, comparability and coherence of the EU-SILC longitudinal dataset 2005-2008 and the cross-sectional dataset 2008.

1. COMMON LONGITUDINAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS

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

The first year of EU-SILC in Cyprus was 2005. Thus 2008 is the first time that we have a panel of four years R4 for which the common longitudinal EU indicator persistent-at-risk-of poverty rate can be computed.

As it is stated in the EUROSTAT revised document 39/09: the ‘persistent-at-risk-of poverty rate by age and gender’ shows the percentage of the population – in each gender and age category – living in households where the equivalised disposable income is below the ‘at-risk-of poverty threshold’ for the current year and at least two out of the three preceding years.

According to the EU-SILC longitudinal dataset (2005-2008) 10,5% of the reference population who were in poverty in 2008 were also in poverty at least 2 out of the preceding 3 years (2005-2007).

Table 1.1.1 : Persistent-at-risk of poverty rate by age and sex (60% of median), 2005-2008

AGE	SEX	%
Total	Total	10,5
	Males	8,5
	Females	12,3
0-17	Total	5,8
18-64	Total	5,2
	Males	3,8
	Females	6,5
65>=	Total	42,4
	Males	36,7
	Females	47,5

2. ACCURACY

2.1. Sample design

2.1.1. Type of sample design (stratified, multi-stage, clustered)

The longitudinal component of EU-SILC 2008 as transmitted to EUROSTAT consists of rotational groups R4 for the years 2005-2008, R1 for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 and of the rotational group R2 for the years 2007 and 2008. The rotational group R4 for the years 2005 – 2008 was drawn with the sample of 2005, the rotational group R1 with the sample of 2006 and the rotational group 2 with the sample of 2007.

The cross-sectional component of EU-SILC 2008 included the rotational groups of R1, R2, R3 and R4. The rotational group R3 was the new sub-sample added in 2008.

The sample was drawn from the 2001 Census of Population sampling frame, which was updated by the Electricity Authority of Cyprus (E.A.C.) list of new domestic consumers (built after 2001 up to 2007). The sample design was one-stage stratification.

2.1.2. Sampling units (one stage, two stages)

The sampling units are private households, which were selected with simple random sampling within each stratum.

2.1.3. Stratification and sub-stratification criteria

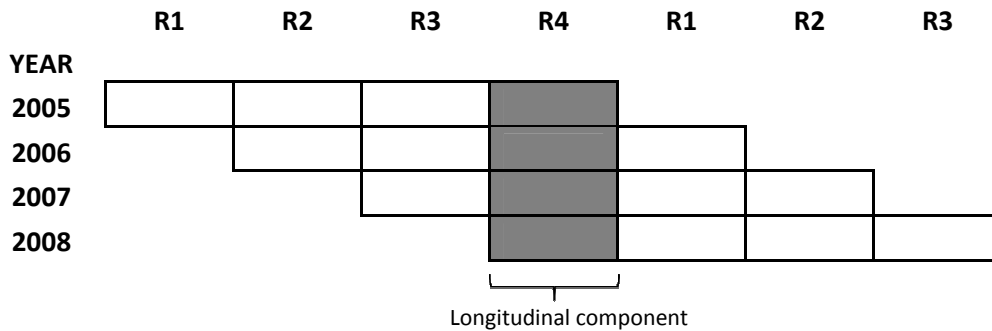
Geographical stratification criteria were used for the sample selection. The households were stratified in 9 strata based on District (Urban / Rural), i.e. 1) Lefkosia Urban, 2) Lefkosia Rural, 3) Ammochostos Rural⁽¹⁾, 4) Larnaka Urban, 5) Larnaka Rural, 6) Lemesos Urban, 7) Lemesos Rural, 8) Pafos Urban, 9) Pafos Rural.

2.1.4. Sample size and allocation criteria

According to the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 Article 9, the minimum effective sample size for Cyprus for the cross-sectional component is 3.250 households and 7.500 persons aged 16 or over and for the longitudinal component is 2.500 households and 5.500 persons aged 16 or over.

⁽¹⁾ Ammochostos Urban is an area not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The longitudinal component for the years 2005 to 2008, the 4-year trajectory is illustrated in the figure below:



The dataset of longitudinal component consists, in total of 3.910 households. These households are broken down to the original households selected in the first wave 2005 (N=1.149), the follow-up households of 2006 (N=923), the split households of 2006 (N=29), the follow-up households of 2007 (N=904), the split households of 2007 (N=22), the follow-up households of 2008 (N=863) and the split households of 2008 (N=20).

The sample results for the longitudinal component of 2005-2008, the 4-year trajectory are shown in the table that follows:

Table 2.1.4.1 : Sample size, addresses and household interviews (R4)

	2005		2006				2007				2008			
			Follow-up Households		Split Households		Follow-up Households		Split Households		Follow-up Households		Split Households	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Addresses in initial sample	1.149	100,0	923	100,0	29	100,0	904	100,0	22	100,0	863	100,0	20	100,0
Addresses used for the survey	1.041	90,6	923	100,0	29	100,0	904	100,0	22	100,0	863	100,0	20	100,0
Addresses out of scope	108	9,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Addresses used	1.041	100,0	923	100,0	29	100,0	904	100,0	22	100,0	863	100,0	20	100,0
Addresses successfully contacted	1.026	98,6	921	99,8	29	100,0	902	99,8	22	100,0	863	100,0	20	100,0
Addresses not successfully contacted	15	1,4	2	0,2	0	0,0	2	0,2	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Addresses successfully contacted	1.026	100,0	921	100,0	29	100,0	902	100,0	22	100,0	863	100,0	20	100,0
Household questionnaire completed	936	91,2	883	95,9	25	86,2	849	94,1	18	81,8	801	92,8	18	90,0
Refusal to cooperate	52	5,1	28	3,0	4	13,8	40	4,4	4	18,2	45	5,2	2	10,0
Entire household away for the duration of fieldwork	15	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,3	0	0,0	7	0,8	0	0,0
Household unable to respond	12	1,2	8	0,9	0	0,0	10	1,1	0	0,0	10	1,2	0	0,0
Other reasons for not completing the Household questionnaire	11	1,1	2	0,2	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Household questionnaire completed	936	100,0	883	100,0	25	100,0	849	100,0	18	100,0	801	100,0	18	100,0
Interviews accepted for database	936	100,0	883	100,0	25	100,0	849	100,0	18	100,0	801	100,0	18	100,0
Interviews rejected for database	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0

The table below is a breakdown of addresses and persons present in each wave:

Table 2.1.4.2 : Households and persons (R4)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Addresses used for the survey	1.041	952	926	883
Addresses successfully contacted	1.026	950	924	883
Accepted household interviews	936	908	867	819
Persons	2.865	2.865	2.721	2.551
Persons 16+	2.263	2.207	2.110	1.993
Personal interviews	2.259	2.207	2.110	1.993

2.1.5. Sample selection schemes

The sample was selected from each stratum with simple random sampling.

2.1.6. Sample distribution over time

The survey for the year 2005 was carried out from the 1st of May to the 31st of August 2005. The survey for the year 2006 was carried out from the 13th of March to the 14th of July 2006. The survey for the year 2007 was carried out from the 19th of March to the 3rd of August 2007 and the survey for the year 2008 was carried out the 17th of March 2008 to the 31st of July 2008.

2.1.7. Renewal of sample: rotational groups

The year 2005 was the initial year of the survey. The sample in the first round was divided in 4 sub-samples as it was based on a rotational design of 4 replications with a rotation of one replication per year. Each sub-sample was separately selected so as to represent the whole population. Every year one sub-sample is dropped and substituted by a new one. For 2006 one specific sub-sample, pre-selected from 2005 (R1) was dropped and substituted by a new one (R1). For 2007 the rotational group 2 (R2), was dropped and substituted by a new one (R2). For 2008 the rotational group 3 (R3), was dropped and substituted by a new one (R3).

The size of each Rotational Group for the 2008 survey (longitudinal component) is shown in Table 2.1.7.1:

Table 2.1.7.1 : Used addresses and accepted interviews (R1 - R2 - R4)

	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Used addresses	Accepted interviews	Used addresses	Accepted interviews	Used addresses	Accepted interviews	Used addresses	Accepted interviews
R1	na	na	1.153	940	967	889	917	851
R2	na	na	na	na	1.153	912	928	845
R4	1.149	936	965	908	940	867	897	819
Total	1.149	936	2.218	1.848	3.060	2.668	2.742	2.515

2.1.8. Weightings

2.1.8.1. Design factor

The methodology that was used for the computation of the weights of the survey is the one proposed in Doc. EU-SILC 065/05. For a household the design weight is calculated as the inverse of its inclusion probability that is the probability belonging to the selected sample of households:

$$DB080_i = \frac{1}{\pi_i} = \frac{1}{\frac{n_i}{N_i}} = \frac{N_i}{n_i}, \quad i=1, \dots, 9$$

π_i = the probability of a household to be selected from stratum i

n_i = the sample size of stratum i

N_i = the total number of households in the sampling frame of stratum i

The design weights were calculated for all households included in the 2005 sample. For the subsequent years i.e. 2006 onwards, design weights are calculated for each new sub-sample added to the existing sample.

2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments (first wave)

The aim of non-response adjustments is to reduce the bias due to non-response, i.e. household was contacted (DB120=11) but household questionnaire was not completed (DB130≠11). The empirical response rate within each stratum provides an estimate of the response probability for all the households of the stratum. The weight of a household after correction for the non-response at the household level is:

$$DB080_i * \frac{1}{\hat{p}_i}$$

$DB080_i$ = the design weight of a household in stratum i before non-response adjustment

\hat{p}_i = the estimated response probability of the household in stratum i

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

The next step is to adjust the data to reliable external sources. The aim is to improve the accuracy of the estimated household and personal variables by using external known information. Eurostat recommends the method of “*integrative*” calibration. The idea is to use calibration variables defined at both household and individual level. The individual variables are aggregated at the household level by calculating household totals such as the number of male/female in the household, the number of persons aged 16 and over etc. After that, calibration is done at the household level using the household variables and the individual variables in their aggregate form. The calibration variables used at household level were the household size (household size=1, household size=2, household size=3, household size \geq 4) and the tenure status (tenure status=1 (i.e. owned or provided free), tenure status =2 (i.e. rented)). At personal level the calibration variables used were the distribution of population by age (age \leq 15, 16 \leq age \leq 19, 20 \leq age \leq 24, ..., 70 \leq age \leq 74, age \geq 75) and gender.

2.1.8.4. Final longitudinal weight (first wave)

The base weights for the first wave of the longitudinal component (RB060) are identical to the calibrated cross-sectional weights RB050 scaled up by a factor so each rotational group corresponds to the total population.

2.1.8.5. Non-response adjustments (second wave onwards)

For the subsequent waves the weights are adjusted for non response due to attrition. Additionally there are persons who enter the panel households for the first time. Newly born to sample mothers take the weight of their mother. Persons entering the panel household from outside the survey population take as their weight the average weight of sample persons in the household. Persons moving into sample households from other non-sample households in the population, the so called “co-residents” are given zero base weight.

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

Adjustments to external sources on the subsequent waves of the longitudinal data are not applied.

2.1.8.7. Final longitudinal weight (second wave onwards)

For the second and subsequent waves of the longitudinal component we compute the base weights (RB060) using the cross-sectional base weights (RB050) adjusted for panel attrition. A rescaling of weights is carried out so to reflect the total target population.

Additionally the weights for the 2-year, the 3-year and the 4-year longitudinal sets are computed, namely RB062, RB063 and RB064 respectively. The longitudinal weight RB062 is computed by dividing RB060 by 3, the longitudinal weight RB063 is computed by dividing RB060 by 2 and the longitudinal weight RB064 by dividing RB060 by 4.

2.1.8.8. Final household cross-sectional weight

The calibration procedures described above were applied on the initial weight that is the weight adjusted for non-response so to compute the cross-sectional weights at the household level (DB090) and at the individual level (RB050).

Calibration procedures were further used for the calculation of cross-sectional weights for household members aged 16 and over (PB040) and for the children aged 0 to 12 years (inclusive) (RL070). For both PB040 and RL070 the personal cross-sectional weight RB050 was used as the initial weight. The calibration variables used for the cross-sectional weight of household members aged 16 and over were the distribution of population aged 16 and over by age (five years age groups) and gender. The respective calibration variable for the children cross-sectional weight for childcare (RL070) was the distribution of population aged 0 to 12 by single years of age. The calibration was carried out using the SAS macro "CALMAR".

2.1.9. Substitutions

No substitution procedures were applied.

2.1.9.1. Method of selection of substitutes

Not applicable.

2.1.9.2. Main characteristics of substituted units compared to original units, by region (NUTS 2) if available

Not applicable.

2.1.9.3. Distribution of substituted units by record of contact at address (DB120), household questionnaire result (DB130) and household interview acceptance (DB135) of the original units

Not applicable.

2.2. Sampling errors

2.2.1. Standard error and effective sample size

The tables that follow present the weighted means (based on the households/persons having received an amount on the respective income component), the number of observations (before and after imputation – unweighted) and the standard errors of each income component for each wave of the longitudinal component and the cross-sectional component of the year 2008.

Table 2.2.1.1: Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level - longitudinal component R4

Income Components at household level	EU-SILC 2005			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Total household gross income (HY010)	17.619,7	915	936	399,6
Total disposable household income (HY020)	15.891,6	936	936	344,1
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	15.083,6	929	929	335,1
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023)	14.147,0	843	843	359,4
Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)	4.621,3	64	64	1.140,3
Family/children related allowances (HY050G)	629,3	508	508	33,9
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	2.718,4	27	27	433,7
Housing allowances (HY070G)	2.145,8	22	22	385,1
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G)	1.766,2	58	58	204,2
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G)	1.617,7	64	64	286,6
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)	0	0	0	0
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	41,8	580	580	2,1
Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G)	2.197,6	90	90	283,0
Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G)	1.503,2	675	696	68,2

Table 2.2.1.1 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level - longitudinal component R4

Income Components at personal level	EU-SILC 2005			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	9.315,1	1.106	1.128	205,0
Company car (PY021G)	1.777,5	19	19	337,9
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G)	582,2	38	38	61,6
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	9.892,4	231	234	448,7
Pension from individual private plans (PY080G)	4.264,4	6	6	542,7
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	1.583,0	88	88	328,4
Old-age benefits (PY100G)	5.059,6	423	423	307,8
Survivor benefits (PY110G)	4.993,0	24	24	586,3
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	601,2	24	24	127,0
Disability benefits (PY130G)	3.543,3	36	36	332,9
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	1.368,0	112	112	47,3

Table 2.2.1.2 : Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income - longitudinal component R4

Equivalised disposable income	EU-SILC 2005			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Subclasses by household size				
1 household member	7.471,8	135	135	606,5
2 household members	8.431,7	580	580	281,6
3 household members	9.156,9	438	438	223,6
4 and more	8.408,0	1.712	1.712	90,8
Population by age group				
< 25	8.245,0	1.019	1.019	122,3
25 to 34	9.311,0	360	360	203,2
35 to 44	8.865,0	420	420	203,8
45 to 54	9.351,8	376	376	313,3
55 to 64	9.614,7	340	340	439,7
65+	5.645,7	350	350	173,0
Population by sex				
Male	8.548,2	1.416	1.416	129,0
Female	8.435,0	1.449	1.449	130,3

Table 2.2.1.3: Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level - longitudinal component R4

Income Components at household level	EU-SILC 2006			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Total household gross income (HY010)	19.340,8	889	908	526,7
Total disposable household income (HY020)	17.396,8	903	908	452,5
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	16.441,8	896	901	448,4
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023)	15.397,2	815	820	490,9
Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)	4.600,2	68	68	1.096,7
Family/children related allowances (HY050G)	577,3	630	630	36,6
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	2.149,3	16	16	191,9
Housing allowances (HY070G)	2.694,3	24	24	706,8
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G)	2.202,4	73	73	249,5
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G)	3.969,3	97	97	2.283,8
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)	0	0	0	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	47,2	526	526	4,9
Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G)	2.093,8	113	113	200,6
Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G)	1.678,0	674	693	80,7

Table 2.2.1.3 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level - longitudinal component R4

Income Components at personal level	EU-SILC 2006			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	9.922,2	1.061	1.081	229,6
Company car (PY021G)	1.506,3	24	24	237,0
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G)	697,2	11	11	57,5
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	9.311,7	258	258	545,6
Pension from individual private plans (PY080G)	5.716,4	7	7	1.011,8
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	1.973,5	94	94	416,7
Old-age benefits (PY100G)	5.373,2	418	418	282,3
Survivor benefits (PY110G)	4.544,3	21	21	673,0
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	665,3	21	22	191,4
Disability benefits (PY130G)	3.063,5	42	42	345,8
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	1.405,1	113	113	69,3

Table 2.2.1.4 : Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income - longitudinal component R4

Equivalised disposable income	EU-SILC 2006			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Subclasses by household size				
1 household member	7.621,4	153	154	498,6
2 household members	8.881,9	542	544	263,6
3 household members	10.128,0	399	408	247,7
4 and more	9.429,5	1.615	1.615	161,9
Population by age group				
< 25	9.193,4	960	963	197,3
25 to 34	10.017,2	324	328	229,2
35 to 44	10.233,0	380	381	392,4
45 to 54	10.253,1	361	362	373,3
55 to 64	10.089,0	319	322	366,7
65+	6.261,1	365	365	203,4
Population by sex				
Male	9.484,7	1.334	1.340	177,8
Female	9.171,6	1.375	1.381	159,4

Table 2.2.1.5: Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level - longitudinal component R4

Income Components at household level	EU-SILC 2007			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Total household gross income (HY010)	21.580,7	839	867	666,1
Total disposable household income (HY020)	19.378,3	862	867	577,7
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	18.274,4	855	860	573,9
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023)	16.930,8	777	782	525,2
Imputed rent (HY030G) *	3.557,1	NA	NA	43,7
Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)	5.264,9	65	65	1.259,6
Family/children related allowances (HY050G)	755,9	465	465	48,7
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	2.309,3	13	13	217,1
Housing allowances (HY070G)	1.736,5	28	28	220,9
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G)	2.045,4	70	70	241,3
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G)	3.815,3	109	109	1.865,3
Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G) *	1.677,7	135	135	135,9
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)	600,0	1	1	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	46,2	514	514	4,9
Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G)	2.143,9	105	105	224,4
Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G)	1.938,2	645	673	100,8

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.5 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level - longitudinal component R4

Income Components at personal level	EU-SILC 2007			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	10.809,2	1.011	1.038	264,7
Non-cash employee income (PY020G)	533,9	170	170	54,1
Company car (PY021G)	1.172,2	36	36	107,1
Employer's social insurance contributions (PY030G) *	1.560,2	921	921	35,1
Optional employer's social insurance contributions (PY031G) *	853,4	406	406	31,7
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G) *	711,5	11	11	108,9
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	9.408,6	254	257	591,6
Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070G) *	646,1	20	20	79,1
Pension from individual private plans (PY080G)	6.303,6	6	6	846,7
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	2.745,9	97	97	641,9
Old-age benefits (PY100G)	6.399,7	407	407	704,4
Survivor benefits (PY110G)	5.183,5	21	21	714,0
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	1.367,2	20	20	277,8
Disability benefits (PY130G)	4.086,6	48	48	300,5
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	1.311,0	134	134	53,9

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.6 : Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income - longitudinal component R4

Equivalised disposable income	EU-SILC 2007			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Subclasses by household size				
1 household member	9.027,9	157	157	616,7
2 household members	8.992,6	506	508	240,5
3 household members	11.223,6	378	384	278,7
4 and more	10.742,0	1.511	1.521	216,3
Population by age group				
< 25	10.249,0	901	908	211,4
25 to 34	11.578,8	295	299	500,0
35 to 44	10.946,5	344	346	406,2
45 to 54	11.278,8	349	350	319,2
55 to 64	11.588,4	320	321	632,6
65+	6.739,8	343	346	208,9
Population by sex				
Male	10.534,3	1.248	1.257	204,3
Female	10.220,2	1.304	1.313	214,8

Table 2.2.1.7: Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level - longitudinal component R4

Income Components at household level	EU-SILC 2008			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Total household gross income (HY010)	22.831,9	800	819	699,3
Total disposable household income (HY020)	20.516,1	814	819	631,6
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	19.105,0	812	817	605,2
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023)	17.548,9	741	746	493,8
Imputed rent (HY030G) *	4.010,6	NA	NA	55,3
Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)	5.248,0	62	62	1.312,4
Family/children related allowances (HY050G)	849,7	441	441	59,7
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	2.516,8	11	11	151,8
Housing allowances (HY070G)	3.589,6	22	22	712,7
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G)	2.240,4	78	78	225,3
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G)	1.889,7	100	100	345,8
Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G) *	1.755,4	133	133	143,1
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	51,0	515	515	4,7
Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G)	2.135,4	92	92	198,6
Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G)	2.055,7	621	639	92,5

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.7 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level - longitudinal component R4

Income Components at personal level	EU-SILC 2008			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	11.543,2	953	968	298,4
Non-cash employee income (PY020G)	604,4	151	151	57,6
Company car (PY021G)	1.212,1	32	32	103,5
Employer's social insurance contributions (PY030G) *	1.622,3	889	889	37,1
Optional employer's social insurance contributions (PY031G) *	812,8	413	413	30,0
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G) *	977,1	7	7	236,8
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	9.171,1	255	257	496,0
Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070G) *	421,1	8	8	59,7
Pension from individual private plans (PY080G)	6.342,5	6	6	3.531,7
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	3.531,0	85	86	1.585,2
Old-age benefits (PY100G)	6.873,8	390	390	849,4
Survivor benefits (PY110G)	4.837,3	19	19	599,2
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	1.343,1	18	18	435,9
Disability benefits (PY130G)	4.534,1	44	44	296,6
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	1.486,0	130	130	67,8

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.8 : Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income - longitudinal component R4

Equivalised disposable income	EU-SILC 2008			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Subclasses by household size				
1 household member	9.333,7	162	162	494,1
2 household members	9.872,5	470	474	293,7
3 household members	12.258,3	342	351	419,0
4 and more	11.206,1	1.410	1.410	236,6
Population by age group				
< 25	10.660,6	839	841	196,7
25 to 34	12.843,8	275	276	675,6
35 to 44	10.740,6	306	307	291,2
45 to 54	12.032,6	343	344	320,5
55 to 64	12.906,8	286	293	863,2
65+	7.515,9	335	336	238,7
Population by sex				
Male	10.991,6	1.155	1.163	203,3
Female	10.989,2	1.229	1.234	263,4

Table 2.2.1.9: Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level – cross sectional component 2008

Income Components at household level	EU-SILC 2008			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Total household gross income (HY010)	22.596,2	3.275	3.355	366,9
Total disposable household income (HY020)	20.243,9	3.341	3.355	318,4
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	19.167,2	3.326	3.340	310,4
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023)	17.902,5	3.008	3.022	291,0
Imputed rent (HY030G) *	4.056,0	NA	NA	29,9
Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)	4.941,1	298	298	425,6
Family/children related allowances (HY050G)	684,4	1.680	1.680	24,4
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	2.833,0	25	25	303,9
Housing allowances (HY070G)	2.740,2	63	63	414,2
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G)	2.561,2	279	279	162,1
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G)	2.928,5	371	371	462,7
Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G) *	1.840,4	455	455	79,4
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	52,3	2.054	2.054	2,1
Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G)	2.355,7	386	386	118,1
Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G)	2.092,4	2.439	2.518	63,4

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.9 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level – cross sectional component 2008

Income Components at personal level	EU-SILC 2008			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	11.453,1	3.993	4.073	161,9
Non-cash employee income (PY020G)	688,5	590	590	41,3
Company car (PY021G)	1.334,3	110	110	84,9
Employer's social insurance contribution (PY030G)	1.596,8	3.714	3.714	19,7
Optional employer's social insurance contributions (PY031G) *	798,7	1.669	1.669	17,1
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G) *	733,4	33	33	98,7
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	9.974,4	984	988	541,6
Value of goods produced by own consumption (PY070G)	431,0	40	40	62,3
Pension from individual private plans (PY080G)	9.981,0	49	49	3.017,0
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	2.441,3	288	289	589,5
Old-age benefits (PY100G)	6.715,4	1.706	1.712	355,5
Survivor benefits (PY110G)	4.613,1	80	80	308,4
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	1.352,9	69	69	180,2
Disability benefits (PY130G)	4.110,9	199	199	164,6
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	1.624,3	519	519	101,6

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.10 : Mean (weighted - CY£), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income – cross sectional component 2008

Equivalised disposable income	EU-SILC 2008			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Subclasses by household size				
1 household member	8.889,8	526	526	357,1
2 household members	10.153,1	2.084	2.090	245,2
3 household members	11.750,7	1.620	1.635	247,0
4 and more	11.209,9	5.744	5.774	95,4
Population by age group				
< 25	10.666,6	3.403	3.416	108,1
25 to 34	11.864,3	1.145	1.156	243,8
35 to 44	11.058,1	1.311	1.316	169,5
45 to 54	11.999,9	1.428	1.436	248,9
55 to 64	12.647,6	1.224	1.237	443,6
65+	7.933,6	1.463	1.464	171,1
Population by sex				
Male	11.115,0	4.796	4.821	115,1
Female	10.847,9	5.178	5.204	128,3

2.3. Non-sampling errors

2.3.1. Sampling frame and coverage errors

The list of households from the 2001 Census of Population was used as sampling frame with a supplementary list of newly constructed houses (built after 2001 up to 2007). The Statistical Service of Cyprus was provided by the Electricity Authority of Cyprus (E.A.C.) with a list of domestic electricity consumers, which contained all the new connections of electricity between 2001 and 2007. The E.A.C. distinguishes domestic consumers from other consumers (e.g. industrial etc). It has been established that each domestic electricity consumer registered by the E.A.C. corresponds to the statistical definition of a housing unit. Each of these new electricity meter connections represented one new household.

Coverage problems encountered were:

1. The frame of the 2001 Census of Population was somehow outdated and as a result some housing units were found to be empty or to be used for other purposes other than housing.
2. Some houses included in the E.A.C. list were used as secondary residence, so they were out of scope of the survey.

3. Some houses listed by the E.A.C. were impossible to be located due to incomplete information regarding their addresses.
4. Housing units built during 2008 were not included in our sampling frame.

2.3.2. Measurement and processing errors

2.3.2.1. Measurement errors

Possible sources of measurement errors are the questionnaire (design, content and wording), the method of data collection, the interviewers and the respondents.

The questionnaire for EU-SILC was developed on the basis of the EU-SILC Doc. 065 and Doc. 055. It was further developed after the pilot survey which was carried out during the period 14/06/2004 to 23/07/2004. Even though, the questionnaire was well tested and despite the fact that this was the 4th wave of the survey, some questions were still difficult to be answered with precision. Difficulties due to memory lapses were encountered in questions regarding income from interests, dividends and shares (HY 090). Furthermore, difficulties were also encountered in distinguishing the various benefits and pensions.

As the method of data collection was Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) many validation and consistency checks were implemented during the interview. This had a positive impact on the quality of the data collected. Additionally, problems usually accounted to the routing of the questionnaire were fully avoided because of CAPI.

In order to reduce interviewer effects a two week training session for all the interviewers and an extra week training for newly recruited interviewers (i.e. those working for the first time in EU-SILC), was organised at the head offices of the Statistical Service. The training was conducted by permanent staff, Statistics Officers responsible for the EU-SILC survey. The aim of the training was to ensure that all interviewers were uniformly trained both in regard to the content of the questionnaire, as well as their behaviour during the interview. The extra week training for the newcomers focused mainly on the terminology of the survey giving as well general information on the previous round of the survey. In this way the newcomers were able to follow the other interviewers who worked the year before in the survey. In the second week where all interviewers were together, the training mainly focused on refreshing the terminology used in the questionnaire

and on the understanding of new terminology used for the first time in the questionnaire (e.g. Over-indebtedness and financial exclusion module). Main emphasis was given on difficult definitions and on explaining the various public benefits as well as the importance of the accuracy of the information collected. On the third week the interviewers had intensive sessions on working with their laptops and the electronic questionnaires in the environment of BLAISE. An interviewer manual was prepared explaining each and every single question of the questionnaire as well as their respective possible answers.

Apart from the 20 interviewers the training sessions were also attended by 5 supervisors. Each one of them was responsible for a group of 4 interviewers. During the fieldwork period the supervisor had meetings with each one of the interviewers in his/her group at least once a week. During these meetings, apart from discussing problems or questions raised during the week, the supervisors also collected (from the interviewers' laptops) all completed questionnaires. Their main duty during the data collection period was to examine the interviewers' work and refer back to them for inconsistencies or for problems identified in connection with terminology. Furthermore the supervisors had to double check some of the answers with respondents either by telephone or by personally visiting the household in question, especially in the case of unusual answers or missing data. Additionally from 2nd wave onwards, data for households in the survey for 2 years or more were further checked based on the data from previous years.

2.3.2.2. Processing errors

Processing errors were reduced because of CAPI and the implementation of validation and consistency checks during the data collection phase (BLAISE software). The processing errors were further reduced as the questionnaires were edited and coded by the supervisors prior to finalising the data files for processing. The coding requested was minimal, i.e. occupation (2 digits ISCO), economic activity (2 digits NACE) and country of birth; and was carried out using drop down lists.

The finalised data files prepared by supervisors were then processed using SAS programs with various other logical and consistency checks. The main errors found were connected to self-employment income and the recording of the various benefits and pensions under the correct income variable according to EU-SILC Doc. 065.

Before sending the final D-, R-, H- and P- files, data files were further checked using EUROSTAT's SAS programs.

2.3.3. Non-response errors

2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

The table below presents analytically the accepted personal interviews, as well as the accepted household interviews, within each rotational group.

Table 2.3.3.1.1 : Sample Size and Accepted Interviews longitudinal component (R4)

	R4			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Persons 16 years and over	2.263	2.207	2.110	1.993
Sample persons	2.263	2.146	2.023	1.855
Co-residents	0	61	87	138
Number of accepted personal questionnaires	2.259	2.207	2.110	1.993
Accepted household interviews	936	908	867	819

2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

The following non-response rate calculations, refer to the 2005 wave of the EU-SILC longitudinal component.

- *Household non-response rates (NRh)*

DB120 is the record of contact at the address

DB130 is the household questionnaire result

DB135 is the household interview acceptance result

Address contact rate:

$$Ra = \frac{\sum [DB120 = 11]}{\sum [DB120 = all] - \sum [DB120 = 23]}$$

Proportion of complete household interviews accepted for the database:

$$R_h = \frac{\sum [DB135 = 1]}{\sum [DB130 = all]}$$

Household non-response rate:

$$NR_h = (1 - (R_a * R_h)) * 100$$

- **Individual non-response rates (NRp)**

RB245 is the respondent status

RB250 is the data status

Proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database:

$$R_p = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 11 + 12 + 13 + 14^{(1)}]}{\sum [RB245 = 1 + 2 + 3]}$$

Individual non-response rate:

$$NR_p = (1 - R_p) * 100$$

- **Overall individual non-response rates (* NRp)**

$$* NR_p = (1 - (R_a * R_h * R_p)) * 100$$

First wave of longitudinal component (Year 2005)

	R4
Ra	0,9856
Rh	0,9123
NRh (%)	10,0865
Rp	0,9982
NRp (%)	0,1768
* NRp (%)	10,2454

The tables that follow present the household and person response rates for the longitudinal components of wave 2 (2005 – 2006) , wave 3 (2006 – 2007) and wave 4 (2007-2008).

⁽¹⁾These are individuals for whom the information was completed from full record imputation.

Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between EU-SILC 2005 and EU-SILC 2006 (R4)

Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2005			Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2006										Total	
			DB130 = 11		DB110 = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	DB110 = 10	DB120 = 21	DB120 = 22	DB120 = 23	DB130 = 21	DB130 = 22	DB130 = 23		DB130 = 24
DB135 = 1	DB135 = 2													
2005	DB130 = 11	DB135 = 1	883	0	13	0	2	0	0	28	0	8	2	936
		DB135 = 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB120 = 21													0
	DB120 = 22													0
	DB120 = 23													0
	DB120 = 24													0
Total			883	0	13	0	2	0	0	28	0	8	2	936
New Households in EU-SILC 2006														
2006	DB110 = 8		25	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	29
	DB110 = 9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			908	0	13	0	2	0	0	32	0	8	2	965

Response rate for households

Wave response rate = 0,94093

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0,95406

Follow-up ratio = 0,98077

Achieved sample size ratio = 0,97009

Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between EU-SILC 2006 and EU-SILC 2007 (R4)

Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2006			Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2007										Total	
			DB130 = 11		DB110 = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	DB110 = 10	DB120 = 21	DB120 = 22	DB120 = 23	DB130 = 21	DB130 = 22	DB130 = 23		DB130 = 24
DB135 = 1	DB135 = 2													
2006	DB130 = 11	DB135 = 1	849	0	11	2	2	0	0	34	3	7	0	908
		DB135 = 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB120 = 22		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB130 = 22		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB130 = 23		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	8
	DB130 = 24		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Total		849	0	12	2	2	0	0	40	3	10	0	918
New Households in EU-SILC 2007														
2007	DB110 = 8		18	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	22
	DB110 = 9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			867	0	12	2	2	0	0	44	3	10	0	940

Response rate for households

Wave response rate = 0,92234

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0,93900

Follow-up ratio = 0,95861

Achieved sample size ratio = 0,95485

Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between EU-SILC 2007 and EU-SILC 2008 (R4)

Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2007			Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2008										Total	
			DB130 = 11		DB110 = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	DB110 = 10	DB120 = 21	DB120 = 22	DB120 = 23	DB130 = 21	DB130 = 22	DB130 = 23		DB130 = 24
DB135 = 1	DB135 = 2													
2007	DB130 = 11	DB135 = 1	801	0	11	2	0	0	0	38	7	8	0	867
		DB135 = 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB120 = 22		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB130 = 22		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
	DB130 = 23		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	7
	DB130 = 24		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		801	0	12	2	0	0	0	45	7	10	0	877
New Households in EU-SILC 2008														
2008	DB110 = 8		18	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	20
	DB110 = 9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			819	0	12	2	0	0	0	47	7	10	0	897

Response rate for households

Wave response rate = 0,91304

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0,93273

Follow-up ratio = 0,95325

Achieved sample size ratio = 0,94464

Personal interview outcome in EU-SILC 2006 (R4)

		Not completed because of								
		RB250 = 11, 12, 13	RB250 = 14	RB250 = 21	RB250 = 22	RB250 = 23	RB250 = 31	RB250 = 32	RB250 = 33	Total
Row	Sample persons forwarded from last wave									
1	RB110 = 1 - 2	2.105	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.110
2	RB110 = 6									5
3	RB110 = -1									0
4	RB120 = 2									4
5	RB120 = 3									21
6	RB120 = 4									3
7	DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB110 = 7, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or -1									0
8	DB110 = 3-6									0
New Sample Persons										
9	Reached age 16	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
10	Sample additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Sample persons 16+										
11	Wave 1 - 2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wave 2 - 2006	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules)										
13	From EU-SILC 2006									120
Sum of Rows										
1+3+6+7+9+10		2.141	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.149
1+3+6+7+9+10+13		2.141	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.269
1+3+6+7+9+10+11		2.201	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.210

Response rate for persons in EU-SILC 2006 (R4)

wave response rate of sample persons =0,99628

wave response rate of co-residents =0,00000

longitudinal follow-up ratio =0,94359

R(RB250 = 14) =0,00220

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons =0,94776

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents =0,97432

achieved sample size ratio for co-residents in first wave =0,00000

response rate for non-sample persons =0,98361

Personal interview outcome in EU-SILC 2007 (R4)

		Not completed because of								
		RB250 = 11, 12, 13	RB250 = 14	RB250 = 21	RB250 = 22	RB250 = 23	RB250 = 31	RB250 = 32	RB250 = 33	Total
Row	Sample persons forwarded from last wave									
1	RB110 = 1 - 2	1.978	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.982
2	RB110 = 6									10
3	RB110 = -1									0
4	RB120 = 2									1
5	RB120 = 3									8
6	RB120 = 4									10
7	DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB110 = 7, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or -1									0
8	DB110 = 3-6									0
New Sample Persons										
9	Reached age 16	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
10	Sample additions									
Non-Sample persons 16+										
11	Wave 1 - 2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wave 2 - 2006	43	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
	Wave 3 - 2007	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules)										
13	From EU-SILC 2006									135
Sum of Rows										
1+3+6+7+9+10		2.018	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.032
1+3+6+7+9+10+13		2.018	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.167
1+3+6+7+9+10+11		2.104	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.119

Response rate for persons in EU-SILC 2007 (R4)

wave response rate of sample persons =0,99311

wave response rate of co-residents =0,97727

longitudinal follow-up ratio =0,93124

R(RB250 = 14) =0,00231

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons =0,94255

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents =0,98272

achieved sample size ratio for co-residents in previous wave =0,71667

response rate for non-sample persons =0,98851

Personal interview outcome in EU-SILC 2008 (R4)

		Not completed because of								Total
		RB250 = 11, 12, 13	RB250 = 14	RB250 = 21	RB250 = 22	RB250 = 23	RB250 = 31	RB250 = 32	RB250 = 33	Total
Row	Sample persons forwarded from last wave									
1	RB110 = 1 - 2	1.850	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.855
2	RB110 = 6									10
3	RB110 = -1									0
4	RB120 = 2									1
5	RB120 = 3									3
6	RB120 = 4									8
7	DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB110 = 7, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or -1									0
8	DB110 = 3-6									0
New Sample Persons										
9	Reached age 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Sample additions									
Non-Sample persons 16+										
11	Wave 2 - 2006	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
	Wave 3 - 2007	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
	Wave 4 - 2008	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules)										
13	From EU-SILC 2006									146
Sum of Rows										
1+3+6+7+9+10		1.850	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.863
1+3+6+7+9+10+13		1.850	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.009
1+3+6+7+9+10+11		1.988	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.001

Response rate for persons in EU-SILC 2008 (R4)

wave response rate of sample persons =0,99302

wave response rate of co-residents =1,00000

longitudinal follow-up ratio =0,92086

R(RB250 = 14) =0,00249

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons =0,91448

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents =0,98270

achieved sample size ratio for co-residents in previous wave =0,76744

response rate for non-sample persons =1,00000

2.3.3.3. Distribution of households by ‘household status’ (DB110), by ‘record of contact at address’ (DB120), by ‘household questionnaire result’ (DB130) and by ‘household interview acceptance’ (DB135)

Table 2.3.3.3.1 : Distribution of households by household status - DB110 (R4)

DB110 - Household Status	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
At the same address as last interview (1)	0	0,0	893	92,5	867	92,2	838	93,4
Entire household moved to a private household within the country (2)	0	0,0	30	3,1	37	3,9	25	2,8
Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country (3)	0	0,0	1	0,1	3	0,3	1	0,1
Household moved outside the country (4)	0	0,0	7	0,7	6	0,6	1	0,1
Entire household died (5)	0	0,0	3	0,3	2	0,2	7	0,8
Household does not contain sample person (6)	0	0,0	2	0,2	1	0,1	2	0,2
Address not contacted (unable to access or lost, i.e. no record of what happened to the household) (7)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Split-off household (8)	0	0,0	29	3,0	22	2,3	20	2,2
New address added to the sample this wave or first wave (9)	1.149	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Fusion (10)	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,2	2	0,2
Lost household (no information on what happened to the household) (11)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	0,1
Total	1.149	100,0	965	100,0	940	100,0	897	100,0

Table 2.3.3.3.2 : Distribution of households by record of contact at address - DB120 (R4)

DB120 - Contact at address	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Address contacted (11)	1.026	89,3	57	5,9	57	6,1	45	5,0
Address cannot be located (21)	15	1,3	2	0,2	2	0,2	0	0,0
Address unable to access (22)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Address does not exist or empty etc. (23)	108	9,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Missing	0	0,0	906	93,9	881	93,7	852	95,0
Total	1.149	100,0	965	100,0	940	100,0	897	100,0

Table 2.3.3.3.3 : Distribution of households by household questionnaire result - DB130 (R4)

DB130 – Household questionnaire result	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Household questionnaire completed (11)	936	91,2	908	95,6	867	93,8	819	92,8
Refusal to co-operate (21)	52	5,1	32	3,4	44	4,8	47	5,3
Entire household temporarily away (22)	15	1,5	0	0,0	3	0,3	7	0,8
Household unable to respond (23)	12	1,2	8	0,8	10	1,1	10	1,1
Other reasons (24)	11	1,1	2	0,2	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	1.026	100,0	950	100,0	924	100,0	883	100,0

Table 2.3.3.3.4 : Distribution of households by household interview acceptance - DB135 (R4)

DB135 – Household interview acceptance	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Interview accepted for database (1)	936	100,0	908	100,0	867	100,0	819	100,0
Interview rejected (2)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	936	100,0	908	100,0	867	100,0	819	100,0

2.3.3.4. Distribution of persons by membership status

Table 2.3.3.4.1 : Distribution of persons by membership status - RB110 (R4)

RB110 - Membership Status	2006		2007		2008	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<i>For current household members</i>						
Was in this household in previous waves or current household member (1)	2.657	92,7	2.551	93,8	2.399	94,0
Moved into this household from another sample household since previous wave (2)	37	1,3	29	1,1	25	1,0
Moved into this household from outside sample since previous wave (3)	65	2,3	45	1,7	38	1,5
Newly born into this household since last wave (4)	23	0,8	23	0,8	29	1,1
<i>Not current household members</i>						
Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave (5)	69	2,4	62	2,3	47	1,8
Died (6)	5	0,2	10	0,4	11	0,4
Lived in the household at least three months during the income reference period but was not recorded in the register of this household (7)	9	0,3	1	0,0	2	0,1
Total	2.865	100	2.721	100	2.551	100

Table 2.3.3.4.2 : Distribution of persons by 'moved to' - RB120 (R4)

RB120 - Moved to		2006		2007		2008	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
RB110=5	To a private household in the country - current household member this wave (1)	37	53,6	29	46,8	25	53,2
	To a private household in the country - not current household member this wave (1)	4	5,8	11	17,7	3	6,4
	To a collective household or institution in the country (2)	4	5,8	1	1,6	1	2,1
	Abroad (3)	21	30,4	11	17,7	8	17,0
	Lost (4)	3	4,3	10	16,1	10	21,3
	Total	69	100,0	62	100,0	47	100,0

2.3.3.5. Item non-response

The tables that follow provide an overview of non-response for all household income variables.

Note:

(1) percentages are based on the total number of households

(2) percentages are based on households having received an amount on the specific income variable

Table 2.3.3.5.1: Information on item non-response, household level income variables (R4)

Item non-response	2005		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of households having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of households with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of households with partial information (before imputation)
Total household gross income HY010	99,9	0,0	2,2
Total disposable household income HY020	99,9	0,0	0,0
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022	99,1	0,0	0,0
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023	90,0	0,0	0,0
Imputed rent HY030G	na	na	na
Income from rental of a property or land HY040G	6,8	0,0	0,0
Family/children related allowances HY050G	54,3	0,0	0,0
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G	2,9	0,0	0,0
Housing allowances HY070G	2,4	0,0	0,0
Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G	6,2	0,0	0,0
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G	6,8	0,0	0,0
Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G	na	na	na
Income received by people aged under 16 HY110G	0,0	0,0	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth HY120G	62,0	0,0	0,0
Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G	9,6	0,0	0,0
Tax on income and social insurance contributions HY140G	74,4	1,2	1,5

Table 2.3.3.5.2: Information on item non-response, household level income variables (R4)

Item non-response	2006		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of households having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of households with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of households with partial information (before imputation)
Total household gross income HY010	100,0	0,0	2,1
Total disposable household income HY020	100,0	0,0	0,5
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022	99,2	0,1	0,6
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023	90,3	0,1	0,6
Imputed rent HY030G	na	na	na
Income from rental of a property or land HY040G	7,5	0,0	0,0
Family/children related allowances HY050G	69,4	0,0	0,0
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G	1,8	0,0	0,0
Housing allowances HY070G	2,6	0,0	0,0
Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G	8,0	0,0	0,0
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G	10,7	0,0	0,0
Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G	na	na	na
Income received by people aged under 16 HY110G	0,0	0,0	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth HY120G	57,9	0,0	0,0
Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G	12,4	0,0	0,0
Tax on income and social insurance contributions HY140G	76,3	0,7	2,0

Table 2.3.3.5.3: Information on item non-response, household level income variables (R4)

Item non-response	2007		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of households having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of households with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of households with partial information (before imputation)
Total household gross income HY010	100,0	0,0	3,2
Total disposable household income HY020	100,0	0,0	0,6
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022	99,2	0,0	0,5
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023	90,2	0,0	0,6
Imputed rent HY030G	92,3	na	na
Income from rental of a property or land HY040G	7,5	0,0	0,0
Family/children related allowances HY050G	53,6	0,0	0,0
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G	1,5	0,0	0,0
Housing allowances HY070G	3,2	0,0	0,0
Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G	8,1	0,0	0,0
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G	12,6	0,0	0,0
Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G	15,6	0,0	0,0
Income received by people aged under 16 HY110G	0,1	0,0	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth HY120G	59,3	0,0	0,0
Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G	12,1	0,0	0,0
Tax on income and social insurance contributions HY140G	77,6	1,3	2,9

Table 2.3.3.5.4: Information on item non-response, household level income variables (R4)

Item non-response	2008		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of households having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of households with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of households with partial information (before imputation)
Total household gross income HY010	100,0	0,0	2,3
Total disposable household income HY020	100,0	0,0	0,6
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022	99,8	0,0	0,6
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023	91,1	0,0	0,7
Imputed rent HY030G	92,4	na	na
Income from rental of a property or land HY040G	7,6	0,0	0,0
Family/children related allowances HY050G	53,9	0,0	0,0
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G	1,3	0,0	0,0
Housing allowances HY070G	2,7	0,0	0,0
Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G	9,5	0,0	0,0
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G	12,2	0,0	0,0
Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G	16,2	0,0	0,0
Income received by people aged under 16 HY110G	0,0	0,0	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth HY120G	62,9	0,0	0,0
Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G	11,2	0,0	0,0
Tax on income and social insurance contributions HY140G	77,6	0,8	2,8

The tables that follow provide an overview of non-response for all personal income variables.

Note:

⁽¹⁾ percentages are based on the total number of persons aged 16 and over

⁽²⁾ percentages are based on persons aged 16 and over having received an amount on the specific income variable

Table 2.3.3.5.5: Information on item non-response, personal level income variables (R4)

Item non-response	2005		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of persons 16+ having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with partial information (before imputation)
Employee cash or near cash income PY010G	49,9	0,0	2,0
Non-cash employee income PY020G	na	na	na
Company car PY021G	0,8	0,0	0,0
Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G	na	na	na
Contributions to individual private pension plans PY035G	1,7	0,0	0,0
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G	10,2	0,0	1,3
Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G	na	na	na
Pension from individual private plans PY080G	0,3	0,0	0,0
Unemployment benefits PY090G	3,9	0,0	0,0
Old-age benefits PY100G	18,7	0,0	0,0
Survivor benefits PY110G	1,1	0,0	0,0
Sickness benefits PY120G	1,1	0,0	0,0
Disability benefits PY130G	1,6	0,0	0,0
Education-related allowances PY140G	5,0	0,0	0,0

Table 2.3.3.5.6: Information on item non-response, personal level income variables (R4)

Item non-response	2006		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of persons 16+ having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with partial information (before imputation)
Employee cash or near cash income PY010G	50,7	0,2	1,2
Non-cash employee income PY020G	na	na	na
Company car PY021G	1,1	0,0	0,0
Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G	na	na	na
Contributions to individual private pension plans PY035G	0,5	0,0	0,0
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G	11,9	0,0	0,0
Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G	na	na	na
Pension from individual private plans PY080G	0,3	0,0	0,0
Unemployment benefits PY090G	4,4	0,0	0,0
Old-age benefits PY100G	19,1	0,0	0,0
Survivor benefits PY110G	1,0	0,0	0,0
Sickness benefits PY120G	1,1	4,3	0,0
Disability benefits PY130G	1,9	0,0	0,0
Education-related allowances PY140G	5,2	0,0	0,0

Table 2.3.3.5.7: Information on item non-response, personal level income variables (R4)

Item non-response	2007		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of persons 16+ having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with partial information (before imputation)
Employee cash or near cash income PY010G	51,4	0,4	2,5
Non-cash employee income PY020G	8,2	0,0	0,0
Company car PY021G	1,7	0,0	0,0
Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G	45,7	0,0	0,0
Contributions to individual private pension plans PY035G	0,5	0,0	0,0
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G	12,5	0,4	1,5
Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G	1,0	0,0	0,0
Pension from individual private plans PY080G	0,3	0,0	0,0
Unemployment benefits PY090G	4,8	0,0	0,0
Old-age benefits PY100G	19,7	0,0	0,0
Survivor benefits PY110G	1,0	0,0	0,0
Sickness benefits PY120G	1,0	0,0	0,0
Disability benefits PY130G	2,3	0,0	0,0
Education-related allowances PY140G	6,4	0,0	0,0

Table 2.3.3.5.8: Information on item non-response, personal level income variables (R4)

Item non-response	2008		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of persons 16+ having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with partial information (before imputation)
Employee cash or near cash income PY010G	51,3	0,3	1,7
Non-cash employee income PY020G	7,8	0,0	0,0
Company car PY021G	1,6	0,0	0,0
Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G	47,1	0,0	0,0
Contributions to individual private pension plans PY035G	0,4	0,0	0,0
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G	13,2	0,8	0,0
Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G	0,4	0,0	0,0
Pension from individual private plans PY080G	0,3	0,0	0,0
Unemployment benefits PY090G	4,5	1,1	0,0
Old-age benefits PY100G	19,9	0,0	0,0
Survivor benefits PY110G	1,0	0,0	0,0
Sickness benefits PY120G	0,9	0,0	0,0
Disability benefits PY130G	2,3	0,0	0,0
Education-related allowances PY140G	6,6	0,0	0,0

2.4. Mode of data collection

The mode of data collection for EU-SILC survey was CAPI. PAPI was only used in the extreme case of a technical problem with the interviewer's laptop. Proxy interviews occurred mainly for persons serving as national guards or for students fully supported by their parents and temporarily away; both of these categories were considered to be members of their parents' households. The

following tables present the distribution of individuals aged 16 or over by data status and type of interview.

Table 2.4.1 : Distribution of all household members by data status - RB250 (R4)

RB250 - Data status	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
information completed only from interview (11)	2.259	99,8	2.201	99,7	2.105	99,8	1.988	99,7
information completed from full record imputation (14)	0	0,0	6	0,3	5	0,2	5	0,3
individual unable to respond and no proxy possible (21)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
refusal to co-operate (23)	4	0,2	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
person temporarily away and no proxy possible (31)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
no contact for other reasons (32)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
information not completed: reason unknown (33)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	2.263	100,0	2.207	100,0	2.110	100,0	1.993	100,0

Table 2.4.2 : Distribution of sample persons by data status - RB250 (R4)

RB250 - Data status	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
information completed only from interview (11)	2.259	99,8	2.141	99,8	2.019	99,8	1.850	99,7
information completed from full record imputation (14)	0	0,0	5	0,2	4	0,2	5	0,3
individual unable to respond and no proxy possible (21)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
refusal to co-operate (23)	4	0,2	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
person temporarily away and no proxy possible (31)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
no contact for other reasons (32)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
information not completed: reason unknown (33)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	2.263	100,0	2.146	100,0	2.023	100,0	1.855	100,0

Table 2.4.3 : Distribution of co-residents by data status - RB250 (R4)

RB250 - Data status	2006		2007		2008	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
information completed only from interview (11)	60	98,4	86	98,9	138	100,0
information completed from full record imputation (14)	1	1,6	1	1,1	0	0,0
individual unable to respond and no proxy possible (21)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
refusal to co-operate (23)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
person temporarily away and no proxy possible (31)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
no contact for other reasons (32)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
information not completed: reason unknown (33)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	61	100,0	87	100,0	138	100,0

Table 2.4.4 : Distribution of all household members by type of interview - RB260 (R4)

RB260 - Type of interview	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
face to face interview - PAPI (1)	9	0,4	0	0,0	1	0,0	0	0,0
face to face interview - CAPI (2)	1.953	86,5	1.894	86,1	1.711	81,3	1.671	84,1
CATI, telephone interview (3)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
self administered by respondent (4)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
proxy (5)	297	13,1	307	13,9	393	18,7	317	15,9
Total	2.259	100,0	2.201	100,0	2.105	100,0	1.988	100,0

Table 2.4.5 : Distribution of sample persons by type of interview - RB260 (R4)

RB260 - Type of interview	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
face to face interview - PAPI (1)	9	0,4	0	0,0	1	0,0	0	0,0
face to face interview - CAPI (2)	1.953	86,5	1.844	86,1	1.649	81,7	1.575	85,1
CATI, telephone interview (3)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
self administered by respondent (4)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
proxy (5)	297	13,1	297	13,9	369	18,3	275	14,9
Total	2.259	100,0	2.141	100,0	2.019	100,0	1.850	100,0

Table 2.4.6 : Distribution of co-residents by type of interview - RB260 (R4)

RB260 - Type of interview	2006		2007		2008	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
face to face interview - PAPI (1)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
face to face interview - CAPI (2)	50	83,3	62	72,1	96	69,6
CATI, telephone interview (3)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
self administered by respondent (4)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
proxy (5)	10	16,7	24	27,9	42	30,4
Total	60	100,0	86	100,0	138	100,0

2.5. Imputation procedure

In the very few cases where imputation required, the method used was deductive imputation. Imputation was necessary in the cases where only net income was collected and in the cases of personal refusals. Net income was converted to gross by applying the existing tax system and social insurance contributions rules. Personal refusals were imputed using existing data from previous waves as the starting point.

2.6. Imputed rent

Imputed rent was calculated using Heckman Method as it was one of the methods proposed by Eurostat. The following variables were taken into account for the calculation: type of dwelling, number of rooms, area in square meters, year of construction, heating, air-conditioning and income brackets. Despite the fact that efforts were made to make correct estimates using the Heckman method, however we still have our reservations as regards to the accuracy of these estimates, due to the fact that the rental market in Cyprus is considered quite small.

2.7. Company cars

To value the benefit of private use of company car the approach of ‘Valuation on the basis of accrued saving’ according to Doc. EU-SILC 065 was followed. In order to value the amount the recipient would have to pay over the reference period to enjoy the same benefit from the use of own vehicle the sum of (i) & (ii) below were computed:

(i) Depreciation over the reference period in the capital value of the car,

(ii) Coverage by the employer of other costs, which would normally fall on the user of his/her own car. The latter may cover car insurance and possibly maintenance and major repair costs, but would normally exclude fuel and other running costs.

External sources had to be used to construct suitable average schedules for (i) and (ii), rather than to collect (i) and (ii) from individual respondents.

The main requirement was to construct a ‘depreciation model’:

$$\text{Depreciation} = \frac{\text{Purchase prices} - \text{Selling prices at } X}{X},$$

where X = ‘the average age of a company car’

To calculate the ‘Purchase price’ and the ‘Selling price’, the make, the model, the registration year and other characteristics of the car were used. A list of prices and manufacturer’s recommended retail prices (RRP) were also used for a wide range of new cars. If the RRP was not available, then it was estimated based on the price of a similar car or the price relative to other cars with a similar pricing structure. The list price included VAT and vehicle registration tax. For calculating ‘the average age of a company car’, an average of 5 was considered.

3. COMPARABILITY

3.1. Basic concepts and definitions

Reference population

There is no difference to the standard EU-SILC definition, hence the reference population is defined as all the households and their members living in the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. Population in collective households and institutions is excluded.

Private household definition

No deviation from the standard EU-SILC definition. A private household is a person living alone or a group of persons living together in the same dwelling sharing expenses, including the joint provision of the essentials of living.

Household membership

The definition of household membership is the one recommended by EUROSTAT. Students (either in Cyprus or abroad) are considered to be members of their parents' household given they are fully financially supported by them.

Income reference period(s) used

For EU-SILC 2008 the income reference period was 2007.

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions

The period for taxes payments/refunds and social insurance contributions was 2007. Tax refunds received during 2007 referred to income received in previous years.

Reference period for taxes on wealth

The reference period for taxes on wealth was 2007.

The lag between the income reference period and current variables

Since EU-SILC 2008 was carried out during the middle of March and the end of July 2008, the time lag between the income reference period and current variables varied between 3 to 7 months.

Total duration of the data collection of the sample

The data collection phase of the survey lasted almost 5 months.

Basic information on activity status during the income reference period

The information on activity status was collected using an activity calendar covering each month of the income reference period.

3.2. Components of income

3.2.1. Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions

The total household gross income and its components were calculated based on the definitions of income provided in the Commission Regulation (EC) 1980/2003 and the guidelines given in DOC.065. The definitions were fully applied and an effort was made to collect data as accurately as possible.

Imputed rent was calculated using Heckman Method as it was one of the methods proposed by Eurostat.

Interest paid on mortgages is collected asking directly the amount. Over and above, a double check is carried out with an estimation of the amount, which is calculated on the basis of the following questions: year the housing loan was taken, the initial amount borrowed, years of repayment of the initial loan, the monthly payment, the outstanding amount at the end of the previous year, the actual total amount paid on the previous year.

Non-cash employee income (except company car), value of goods produced for own consumption and employers' social insurance contributions were collected according to the guidelines provided by Eurostat.

Gross monthly earnings for employees were not collected as the gender pay gap is calculated from other sources than EU-SILC.

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

Data on income variables were collected by Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing. Each and every income component was separately collected.

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

The instructions to the interviewers were to collect each income component as gross and to record separately taxes on income at source and social insurance contributions. In the very few cases where gross income was impossible to collect, net income was recorded.

3.2.4. The method used for obtaining income target variables in the required form

In the cases where gross income or taxes on income at source or social insurance contributions were impossible to collect, at least net value was collected for the specific income component. It was then converted to gross by applying the existing tax system and social insurance contributions rules.

3.3. Tracing rules

There were no differences between the national tracing rules and the standard EU-SILC tracing rules.

4. COHERENCE

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

In the tables that follow, we compare the results on income components between EU-SILC 2005, EU-SILC 2006, EU-SILC 2007 and EU-SILC 2008 at both household and personal level. More specifically in the two tables that follow the percentages of households and persons having received an amount on specific income target variables, as well as their mean value per household are presented.

The results show that the percentages of either households or persons receiving an amount between the four surveys are very close and hence consistent. The only big difference corresponds to the "family children related allowance" (HY050G). This is due to the fact that in 2005 (EU-SILC 2006) an ad-hoc benefit was paid after a special government decision to households independently of family or child allowances.

Another difference that occurred between the first survey and the other three surveys at household level, corresponded to "social exclusion not elsewhere classified" (HY060G). This is mainly due to the fact that during 2005 interviewers did not record benefits as detailed as during 2006.

In EU-SILC 2007 and 2008, PY020G corresponds to the variable Non-cash employee income, whereas in EU-SILC 2006 and 2005 it corresponded to the variable Company car. In EU-SILC 2007 and 2008 Company car corresponds to PY021G.

In general the survey results reflect the improvement in the economy of Cyprus between 2007 (EU-SILC 2008), 2006 (EU-SILC 2007), 2005 (EU-SILC 2006) and 2004 (EU-SILC 2005). Compensation of employees and imputed wages and salaries of self-employed increased by 5,6% from 2004 to 2005, by 6,1% from 2005 to 2006 and by 6,6% from 2006 to 2007 (National Accounts). Furthermore, earnings of the employees increase every six months (July and December) automatically based on the cost of leaving allowance.

Table 4.1.1: Comparison between EU-SILC 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 for all income target variables at household level

Income target variable	EU-SILC							
	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	% of households having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (CY £)	% of households having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (CY £)	% of households having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (CY £)	% of households having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (CY £)
Total household gross income HY010	100,0	18.239	100,0	19.981	100,0	22.166	100,0	22.596
Total disposable household income HY020	100,0	16.338	100,0	17.907	100,0	19.907	100,0	20.244
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022	98,9	15.342	99,4	16.774	99,2	18.673	99,5	19.076
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023	89,5	13.273	90,7	14.521	90,0	15.888	90,0	16.318
Imputed rent HY030G	-	-	-	-	91,8	3.393	91,8	3.569
Income from rental of a property or land HY040G	8,3	341	8,9	392	9,6	462	8,9	391
Family/children related allowances HY050G	54,9	350	70,4	370	51,8	351	50,1	351
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G	3,0	68	1,1	28	0,9	22	0,7	15
Housing allowances HY070G	2,9	84	2,8	92	2,7	84	1,9	71
Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G	7,1	172	8,5	209	8,1	175	8,3	212
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G	7,1	219	11,1	333	12,6	448	11,1	289
Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G	-	-	-	-	14,7	299	13,6	292
Regular taxes on wealth HY120G	60,4	28	58,6	27	56,0	27	61,2	31
Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G	10,7	223	13,2	264	11,9	232	11,5	229
Tax on income and social contributions HY140G	74,3	1.651	75,0	1.783	75,5	1.999	75,1	2.092

Table 4.1.2: Comparison between EU-SILC 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 for all income target variables at individual level

Income target variable	EU-SILC							
	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (CY £)	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (CY £)	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (CY £)	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (CY £)
Employee cash or near cash income PY010G	51,1	12.091	51,8	13.269	51,2	14.344	50,3	14.622
Non-cash employee income PY020G	-	-	-	-	7,1	120	7,3	130
Company car PY021G	1,0	41	1,8	45	1,6	49	1,4	44
Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G	-	-	-	-	45,8	1.792	45,9	1.875
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G	9,5	2.263	10,3	2.290	11,3	2.473	12,2	2.978
Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G	-	-	-	-	1,0	11	1,0	4
Unemployment benefits PY090G	3,6	169	3,8	249	3,7	314	3,6	213
Old-age benefits PY100G	18,4	2.021	19,6	2.233	20,1	2.807	21,2	2.791
Survivor benefits PY110G	1,0	94	0,9	76	0,9	87	1,0	102
Sickness benefits PY120G	1,1	23	1,0	19	0,8	24	0,9	29
Disability benefits PY130G	1,6	120	1,9	164	2,5	208	2,5	235
Education-related allowances PY140G	5,1	182	5,0	211	6,2	232	6,4	253

The next table presents the labour force participation rates as they were recorded by Labour Force Survey 2008 and EU-SILC 2008. There is one main methodological difference between the two surveys, for LFS students studying abroad or national guards (compulsory army service) are not considered to be part of the population, whereas they are part of the EU-SILC population. Thus, the totals as well as the rates of the ages 16-24 are not comparable. The rest of the results up to the age of 59 fit very well. EU-SILC seems to underestimate the rates for persons aged 60 years and over, but this is understandable since LFS is the core survey with main objective to collect information on employment.

Table 4.1.3: Comparison between Labour Force Survey 2008 and EU-SILC 2008 for the labour force participation rates

Age Groups	Total		Males		Females	
	LFS	EU-SILC	LFS	EU-SILC	LFS	EU-SILC
16 - 19	13,5	7,4	15,7	7,2	11,7	7,7
20 - 24	69,7	46,7	70,6	40,7	69,0	52,5
25 - 29	85,9	81,4	87,4	81,9	84,5	80,9
30 - 34	91,5	92,5	97,1	97,7	85,9	87,2
35 - 39	87,1	90,4	95,8	96,5	78,8	84,5
40 - 44	87,3	88,7	95,6	98,7	79,4	79,2
45 - 49	85,4	84,8	95,8	96,1	75,0	73,3
50 - 54	80,7	79,6	92,8	93,7	68,8	65,8
55 - 59	68,4	68,1	85,0	84,3	52,4	52,4
60 - 64	42,2	38,7	58,1	58,1	27,4	20,6
65+	12,3	6,3	21,4	11,3	4,5	2,1
Total	64,2	60,4	73,1	67,5	55,8	53,5