Final Technical and Financial Implementation Report
Relating to the
EU-SILC 2005 Operation

Austria

Eurostat n° 200436400016

Vienna, 28th September 2007

Table of Content

Preface 3
1 Implementation of the Operation 4
1.1. Timetable of the Action 4
1.2. Fieldwork 4
1.3. Data Checking and Cleaning 8
1.4. Data Editing, Imputation and Weighting 9
1.5. Data Analysis and Calculation of Social Cohesion Indicators 10
1.6. Transmission of Micro-data 10
1.7. Quality Reporting 11
2 Financial Implementation 16
3 Overall Assessment 17

Index of Tables and Figures

Table 1: Timetable of the action – contractual deadlines and their date of realization 4
Table 2: Realized timetable for fieldwork 5
Table 3: Number of addresses 6
Table 4: Original and substitute addresses 7
Table 5: Sample size, addresses and household interviews 7
Figure 1: Number of completed interviews per week 8
Figure 2: Editing procedure for income data 9
Table 6: Indicators of social cohesion including variance estimations (linearization and bootstrapping compared) 12

Preface

EU-SILC – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions – is implemented in Austria since 2003, since 2004 following the Regulation No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The EU-SILC 2005 operation was – as in the years before – financed by the European Commission/Eurostat and co-financed by the Austrian Ministry of Social Affairs.

The implementation was carried out by Statistics Austria in the Unit Social and Housing Statistics (Head of Unit: Martin Bauer) of the Directorate of Population Statistics (Director Peter Findl), project leaders were Martin Bauer (until December 2005) and Nadja Lamei (from January 2006). As in the year before the fieldwork was subcontracted to an external field research institute (Spectra) chosen by public tender.

The present report summarizes the work done for EU-SILC 2005 in Austria under Eurostat contract n° 200436400016 focusing on implementation aspects of the project and financial resources. For results and detailed information on quality aspects of the project please refer to the Intermediate Quality Report of EU-SILC 2005 and the Final Quality Report relating to EU-SILC 2004 and 2005 in Austria. The first part describes the implementation of the EU-SILC operation in 2005, taking the necessary steps laid down on the grant agreement as the structure for this report. The second part is on the financial side of the project and gives all the necessary details about the resources provided and used.

1 Implementation of the Operation

1.1. Timetable of the Action

According to contract number 200436400016 the EU-SILC 2005 operation in Austria started in July 2004 and lasted until June 2007. Dates for operational steps defined in the grant agreement were partly rescheduled mainly out of fieldwork needs and quality considerations, nevertheless all the contractual transmissions to Eurostat took part in this 36-months period of the operation according to plan. The table below gives an overview of these transmissions of reports and data, when they were planned and actually realized.

Table 1: Timetable of the action – contractual deadlines and their date of realization

EU contract n°:	**200436400016**	
	planned	**realized**
Start of Action:	1st July 2004	ok
Contractual deadlines with Eurostat:		
Transmission of		
cross-sectional micro-data files and social cohesion indicators	~~30th June 2006~~ 30th September 2006*	ok data: 1st delivery 9th August 2006, revision 24th October 2006. indicators: 1st delivery 9th August 2006, revision 31th October 2006
intermediate quality report	~~31st October 2006~~ 30th November 2006*	ok 30th November 2006, revision 5th December 2006 and 30th April 2007
longitudinal mico-data files	31st March 2007	ok, 30th March 2007, revision on 29th June 2007 and 4th July 2007.
final quality report	30th June 2007	ok, 29th June 2007
final technical and financial implementation report	30th September 2007	ok, 28th September 2007
End of Action:	30th June 2007	ok

*new dealines were accepted by Eurostat with letter 30153 by Director Glaude of 26th June 2006.

1.2. Fieldwork

As in 2003 and 2004 the fieldwork for EU-SILC 2005 was not conducted by Statistics Austria but outsourced to a private social research institute. Fieldwork is closely monitored, the most important instruments are:

- field-reports: every two weeks the household contact and success rates are reported to follow developments of the response rates (per rotational group, per interviewer, per region),
- intermediate data deliveries: data files for all the surveyed households up to the agreed date are sent to be checked, and problems are reported back to fieldwork,
- control survey: a small sample of households is checked by our in-house telephone interviewers, households are asked if they did take part and some central variables are checked,
- panel data base: a Microsoft-Access database was set up which contains information about the survey situation, about the contacts made to the households and a lot of other useful meta-information.

According to the original plan the fieldwork should have been finished by June/July 2005. However because of problems due to a new fieldwork institute chosen by public tender interviewing was not finished before end of November as the sample had to be enlarged as described below.

Before taking a look at the single steps of the fieldwork for EU-SILC 2005 Table 2 gives an overview on the timetable for this part of the project:

Table 2: Realized timetable for fieldwork

Preparation	Outsourced fieldwork is awarded to "Spectra" by public tender	10th March 2005
	Set-up and programming of CAPI questionnaire	March/April 2005
	Sample provided to Spectra	18th March 2005
	Start of interviewer trainings	11th April 2005
	Letter to households sent	Beginning of April 2005
Fieldwork	START OF FIELD WORK	21st April 2005
	1st field report (subsequently every two weeks)	4th May 2005
	1st intermediate data delivery to Statistics Austria	19th May 2005
	2nd intermediate data delivery to Statistics Austria	30th June 2005
	PLANNED END OF FIELD WORK	21st July 2005
	3rd intermediate data delivery to Statistics Austria	11th August 2005
	PLANNED END OF FIELD WORK according to REVISED TIMETABLE	31st August 2005
	4th intermediate data delivery to Statistics Austria	15th September 2005
	Additional sample provided to Spectra	20th September 2005
	Start of field work for additional sample	3rd October 2005
	5th intermediate data delivery to Statistics Austria	20th October 2005
	END OF FIELD WORK FOR ALL SAMPLE PARTS	30th November 2005
Post-Processing	6th intermediate data delivery to Statistics Austria	7th December 2005
	1st final delivery to Statistics Austria	5th January 2006
	2nd final delivery to Statistics Austria	19th January 2006

The fieldwork period was initially expected to take 14 weeks, thus the fieldwork period would have been terminated in the third week of July. By this time the fieldwork institute gathered only about 2,600 interviews and was far from achieving the required response rate (neither for the first wave households nor the second wave households). It was then agreed with the fieldwork institute that the fieldwork period should end by the end of August, thus expanding the fieldwork period to 20 weeks. But again the results were not satisfying, the weekly number of provided interviews actually dropped during this first extension of the fieldwork period, partly due to the summer holidays. Hence the fieldwork period was extended for a second time till the end of November, resulting in a fieldwork period of 33 weeks. Statistics Austria provided substitute addresses (increasing the number of addresses in rotational group 1) and additional second wave households, which have been in rotational group 1 in 2004 (increasing the number of addresses in rotational group 4) in October.

As stated before, despite the extension of the fieldwork period the contractual deadlines could be kept.

1.2.1. Preparations

The questionnaire for EU-SILC 2005 was developed on the basis of the EU-SILC regulations and the EU-SILC doc 65/04 (Description of Target variables: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal). Some changes and adaptations to the prior questionnaire were made according to the changes of EUROSTATs requirements and experiences with the survey of the previous year, like feedback by the interviewers or data checking procedures which indicated misinterpretations of particular items. Also, the variables for the module 2005 on intergenerational transmission on poverty had to be integrated.

Like EU-SILC 2003 and EU-SILC 2004, the data collection was conducted using the CAPI technique (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing). It was possible to expand the range of checks on the surface of the input devices (laptop or handheld computer), so that errors, inconsistencies and incompatibilities within a household or within an interview could be clarified and fixed already during the interview to an even greater extent than in the years before.

To reduce interviewer effects it was necessary to provide the interviewers with sufficient trainings and support measures. Showcards and instructions for both interviewers and respondents were thus updated and extended. Careful interviewer training helped to ensure that all respondents were interviewed under similar conditions as far as the interviewer behaviour was concerned. The responsible fieldwork institute conducted the interviewer training in cooperation with the EU-SILC project team of Statistics Austria. The fieldwork institute organised eight training sessions for interviewer groups in different Austrian cities. After the start of the fieldwork period, the fieldwork institute also organised additional trainings when they were necessary. Overall, 90 interviewers participated in these interviewer trainings.

1.2.2. Sampling, Coverage and Response Rates

EU-SILC in Austria uses an integrated (rotational) design, meaning that annually about one fourth of the sample is replaced by a new quarter. 2004 was the first year of the panel survey; accordingly in 2005 a new fourth entered the total sample of EU-SILC.

Like the sample of 2004, this first wave subsample was drawn from the central residence register ZMR (*Zentrales Melderegister*), a constantly updated population register based on the registration of residence. For this new quarter of the sample 2,126 addresses were selected with a simple random sampling procedure. Due date for the sample selection from the ZMR was the 31st of December 2004. By the end of summer 2005 (the expected end of the fieldwork) it was clear that the fieldwork institute was not able to deliver a sufficient number of interviews and would not achieve the required response rate, neither longitudinally nor cross-sectionally. Statistics Austria had to draw an additional sample with a total of 2,227 addresses. Statistics Austria provided on the basis of a revised prognosis of the response rate 361 addresses to substitute the expected failure to achieve a response rate of 60%, and additionally provided 1,697 supplement addresses to ensure sufficient panel households in the following years. This supplement was provided in October to increase the number of addresses for the first wave of the sample, thus the rotational group 1 in 2005. For these supplement addresses a small sample of substitutes was foreseen as a response rate of 60% was not expected. This substitute sample was distributed in November.

For the second wave component of the sample 2005 3,498 addresses were initially provided. Additionally, the addresses of the rotational group 1 of 2004 (N = 1,023) were used to extend the second wave component of the sample. These addresses were added to the rotational group 4 of the sample of 2005. The second wave sample then consisted of 4,521 addresses, the rotational groups 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the survey 2004. The addresses of the rotational groups 2, 3 and 4 were provided at the beginning of the fieldwork period, the addresses of the rotational group 1 of 2004 (N = 1,023) were provided in October and were added to rotational group 4 in 2005 (Table 3).

Table 3: Number of addresses

	first wave sample (rotation R1)	second wave sample (rotation R2, R3 and R4)	Total number of issued addresses
Original Sample	2,126	3,498	5,624
Additional addresses	1,697	1,023	2,720
Substitutes	527	0	527
Total	4,350	4,521	8,871

Source: EU-SILC 2005

The sample of EU-SILC 2005, thus, consists of 6 different subsamples. Table 4 presents an overview.

The first wave sample (rotational group one) consists of four subsamples:
(1) First, the original first wave households which consisted of 2,126 addresses, of which all 2,126 addresses were used. This sample was a simple random sample and was provided at the beginning of the fieldwork.

(2) However, 342 addresses were replaced during the fieldwork. 361 addresses were provided as substitutes; only 342 of these addresses were used, because for 19 of the original addresses finally a successful interview was achieved[1]. This sample was designed to be similar to the original sample in some key variables. The sampling for the substitutes is described in chapter 2.1.9. Statistics Austria delivered the sample in October to the fieldwork institute.

(3) The third sample was added to supplement the first wave sample, and consisted of 1,697 addresses which were provided and used. The supplement sample was a simple random sample. This supplement sample was also provided in October.

(4) The forth subsample of the first wave sample was designated to be the substitute for the supplement sample. This sample was drawn like the other substitute subsample, meaning the sample

[1] The contract with the fieldwork institute had foreseen penalty payments for not reaching the demanded response rates. Thus it was an incentive to still reach the original households.

should resemble the supplement sample. This substitute sample comprised 166 addresses and was issued in the 31st week of the fieldwork in November 2005.

The second wave sample consists of two subsamples:
(5) The rotational groups 2, 3 and 4 of 2004, which constitute the same rotational groups in EU-SILC 2005. This second wave sample was issued at the beginning of the fieldwork.

(6) The rotational group 1 in 2004 was added to rotational group 4 in 2005. This sample was added to ensure a sufficient number of households in the following years. It was issued in the 26th week of the fieldwork in October 2005.

Table 4: Original and substitute addresses

		Addresses provided	Addresses used	addresses replaced
1	First wave households 2005 (R1)	2,126	2,126	342
2	Substitutes for first wave households 2005 (R1)	361	342	
3	Supplement for first wave households 2005 (R1)	1,697	1,697	166
4	Substitutes for supplement for first wave households 2005 (R1)	166	166	
5	Second wave households 2005 (R2,R3;R4)	3,498	3,498	
6	Second wave households 2005 (R4; R1 in 2004)	1,023	1,023	
Total		8,871	8,852	508

Source: EU-SILC 2005

8,871 addresses entered the survey; thereof 19 substitute addresses were not used by the fieldwork institute (because the original address was successfully interviewed instead). So, 8,852 addresses were used by the fieldwork institute. 508 addresses of the original first wave households were replaced by substitutes, and are therefore not included in the data set.

This leads to a gross sample of 8,494 addresses, including 150 addresses of split households. 111 of the addresses turned out to be non existent so that the gross sample of EU-SILC in Austria consists of 8,383 valid addresses. 147 of these addresses were not successfully contacted.

For 5,164 of the remaining 8,236 successfully contacted addresses a household questionnaire was completed; 3,072 households were not successfully interviewed. 16 of the completed interviews had to be rejected because of insufficient quality, so that finally 5,148 household interviews were accepted for the database. An overview is provided in the following table.

Table 5: Sample size, addresses and household interviews

	Total		Original sample		subsitutes	split households
	n	%	1st wave	2nd wave		
Valid addresses	8,494	100.0	3,315	4,521	508	150
Adress existent	8,383	98.7	3,248	4,487	499	149
Adress not existent	111	1.3	67	34	9	1
Gross sample	8,383	100.0	3,248	4,487	499	149
Adress successfully contacted	8,236	98.2	3,168	4,443	490	135
Adress not successfully contacted	147	1.8	80	44	9	14
Successfully contacted addresses	8,236	100.0	3,168	4,443	490	135
Household questionnaire completed	5,164	62.7	1,822	3,095	174	73
Entire household entirely away for the duration of fieldwork	980	11.9	431	394	120	35
Refusal to co-operate	1,769	21.5	772	826	149	22
Household unable to respond	17	0.2	8	8	0	1
Other reasons	306	3.7	135	120	47	4
Successful household questionnaire	5,164	100.0	1,822	3,095	174	73
Interview accepted for the data base	5,148	99.7	1,813	3,089	173	73
Interview rejected	16	0.3	9	6	1	0

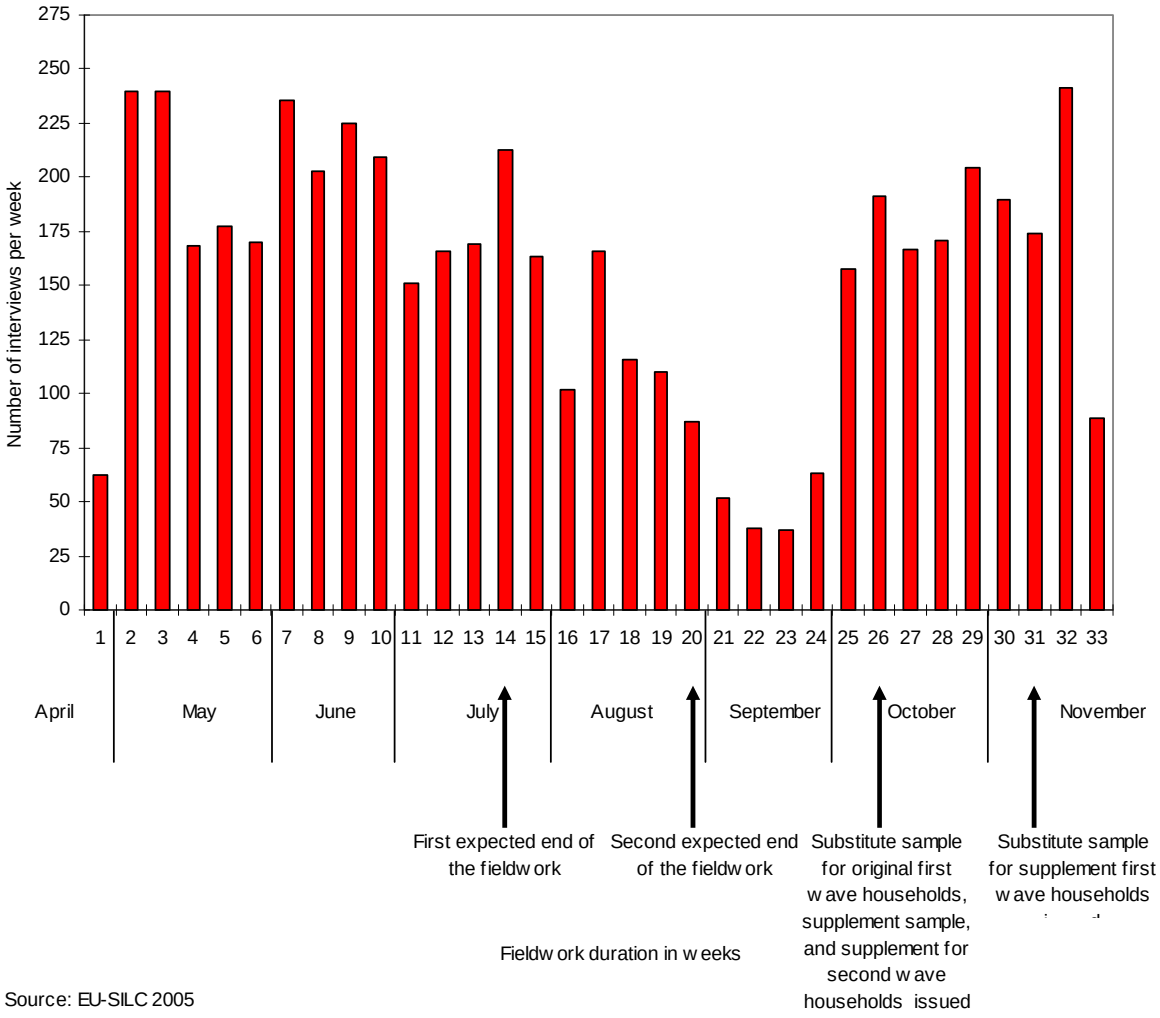
Source: EU-SILC 2005

The achieved sample of EU-SILC 2005 in Austria then consists of 5,148 households consisting of 13,043 persons. From these 13,043 individuals, 10,419 persons are aged 16 or older and 2,624 persons are younger than 16.

As in the last year, the fieldwork institute was requested to provide Statistics Austria with field reports every two weeks. These field reports reported on the development of the sample and enabled

Statistics Austria to monitor the fieldwork and to counteract erroneous trends. The following graph provides an overview of the cumulative sample development during the fieldwork period from 21st April to 30th November. Compared to the recommendations given in the document EU-SILC 065, the interval between the income reference period and the date of the interview, Austria extended this interval by three months due to difficulties in gathering the sufficient number of interviews in time.

Figure 1: Number of completed interviews per week



Source: EU-SILC 2005

1.3. Data Checking and Cleaning

This step took part parallel to the fieldwork and right after it, so basically from the first intermediate data delivery in May 2005 until January 2006.

During the fieldwork period, the fieldwork institute delivered the so far processed interview data to Statistics Austria at several points in time. Statistics Austria controlled and checked these data so that eventual errors and misunderstandings were directly reported back to the interviewers. These checks and controls in general allowed for an identification of various measurement and procession errors. In 2005 the fieldwork institute and Statistics Austria again observed respondent effects mainly in connection with the correct terminology of public benefits. A considerable share of these errors could be identified and corrected by post-hoc checks and call-backs. This feedback process allowed the fieldwork institute to make necessary call-backs as soon as possible.

Although the survey data were of generally high quality, the extension of the fieldwork and the resulting increased number of intermediate data deliveries from the planned two to six caused a great deal of additional work in this respect. Plus, data checks and comparisons between the different sample parts (first and second wave, initial and additional sample, substitutes) had to be done to guarantee for a constant quality over all sample parts.

1.4. Data Editing, Imputation and Weighting

This step took part from the beginning of 2006 until the final data delivery to Eurostat in October 2006.

1.4.1. Data Editing and Imputation Procedures

As mentioned above for EU-SILC 2005 we could already rely on quite some experience and thus incorporate as many data checks as possible during the fieldwork period. Nevertheless, measurement errors to some degree remain and have to be treated in post-fieldwork procedures – at least when they are known they can be corrected. False or inconsistent values in the data can stem from surveying errors (effects of interviewers on respondents or respondent errors due to lack of understanding or errors due to the questionnaire), errors in data entry or errors from a prior data editing step.

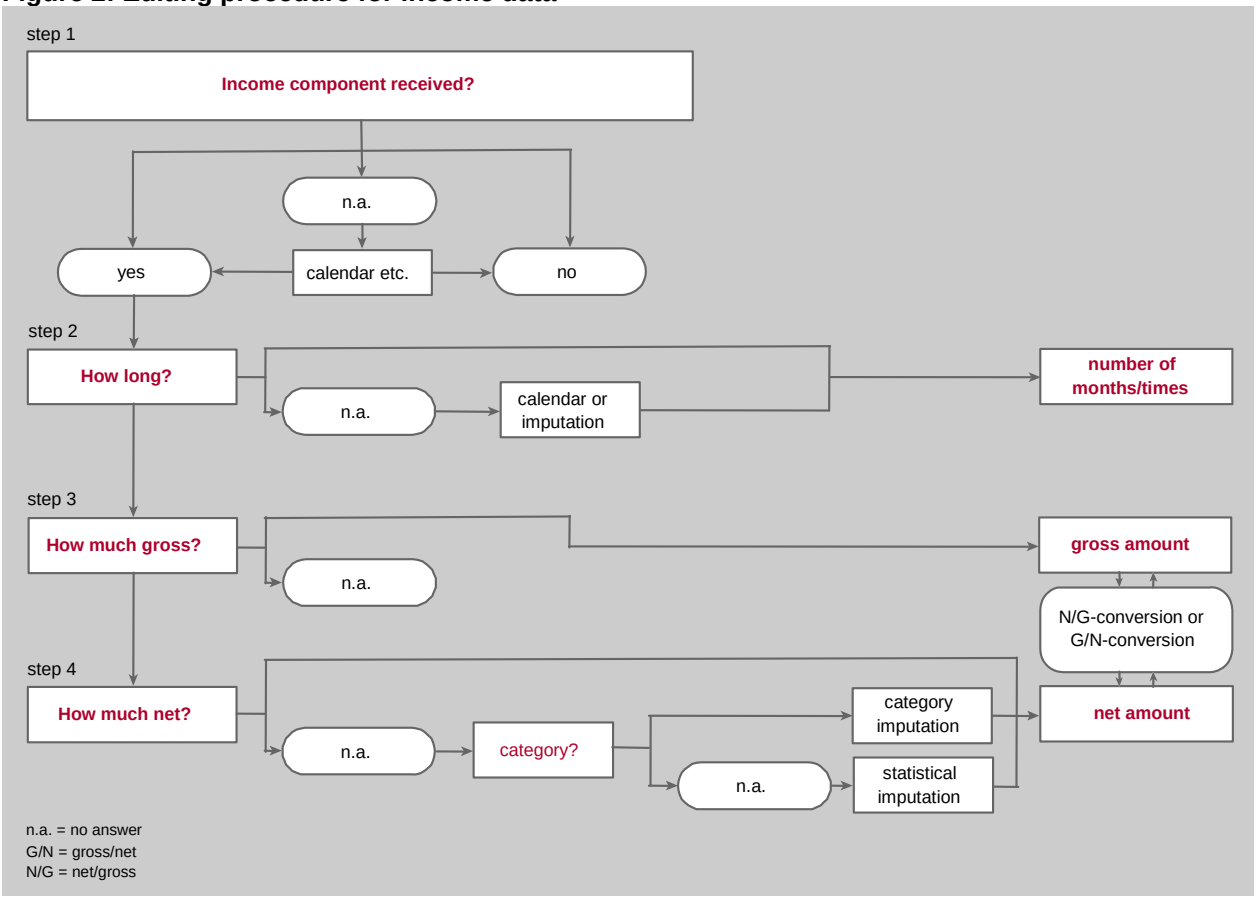
Missing values are a special problem; in relation to income it is especially important to have values for each income component to build household income and thus make inferences about the living standard of the household possible. For this reason the EU-SILC regulation states completeness of the income data as a requirement to be fulfilled by the Member states.

To correct errors or input data where they are missing the following methods were used:
- cross-sectional and longitudinal methods
- deductive and deterministic/stochastic methods.

Which method was used depended upon availability of information and “best practice” (e.g. from the ECHP and previous SILC surveys). Programmes for the longitudinal methods had to be newly developed as the survey 2005 was the first follow-up year.

Procedures to handle item non-response for income components are in short displayed in the following graph (for detailed information please refer to the Intermediate Quality Report).

Figure 2: Editing procedure for income data



1.4.2. Weighting and Calculation of Sampling Errors

2005 was the second year of the integrated cross-sectional and longitudinal survey. The Austrian sample design follows the EUROSTAT recommendation of rotational design with four subsamples. Each subsample had to be weighted separately. For a detailed description of the work done in this step please refer to the Intermediate Quality Report.

The guidelines for the quality reports required presenting the effective sample size and the standards errors for the common cross-sectional indicators. Bootstrapping and Linearization were implemented to estimate the standard errors in EU-SILC 2005. Both, the results for linearization and the bootstrapping method were first attempts for variance estimations on this complex topic and were implemented in relatively short time for EU-SILC 2005. For results see Table 6 on page 12.

1.5. Data Analysis and Calculation of Social Cohesion Indicators

Data analyses in general took place from the first intermediate data delivery on until the end of the action; data analysis for the purpose of calculating social cohesion indicators was finished in October 2006.

As major output produced for Eurostat and the Commission the social cohesion indicators are of high political relevance and thus need to undergo careful checking and quality control before being published. The table provided on page 12 and following shows the outcome of these efforts in EU-SILC 2005.

Thoroughly analysing the data gives a good insight into data quality and thus is a means to enhance it. Therefore it should be mentioned that besides calculating the indicators a report was compiled for the Federal Ministry of Social affairs and a publication made of it[2]. Also, Statistics Austria has established good relations with the Austrian research community in the field of income, poverty and inequality and offers them a data set for research purposes. Feedback from users is highly welcome and has been used to further enhancing the instrument.

1.6. Transmission of Micro-data

As can be seen in the timetable for the operation (Table 1on page 4) two data deliveries were planned for EU-SILC 2005: one of the cross-sectional data set and one of the first longitudinal data set containing cases from the 2004 and 2005 survey.

The cross-sectional data delivery was by agreement with Eurostat slightly postponed compared to the original plan. According to this new plan the delivery was due in September 2006, but the first transmission could already take place in August.

As Eurostat checks were already implemented by Statistics Austria before the delivery only minor corrections (concerning mainly flags and IDs) were asked from Eurostat. But as the ongoing fieldwork for EU-SILC 2006 caused the detection of some errors in the data (mainly wrong dates of birth) Statistics Austria decided to correct them in the 2005 data as well. Also analysis showed a problem with module variable “education of father” (pm040) and the gross income for self-employed – both variables were corrected. New and final cross-sectional micro-data files were sent in October. All the changes were documented in email conversations with Eurostat.

After the data were finished both Eurostat and Statistics Austria continued their analysis and undertook comparisons of the indicators. After that validation no more changes of the data were needed and the formal notification of acceptance by Eurostat was issued in January 2007 (cf. letter of January 4th by Ms. Clémenceau).

The longitudinal data set 2004-2005 was compiled in the beginning of 2007. Eurostat target variables for the longitudinal file had to be programmed for the first time. A challenge was the calculation of the longitudinal weights where we relied on the documents so far available at Eurostat. The task could be accomplished in time for the longitudinal data set to be sent in March 2007. However, during the preparation of the final quality report for EU-SILC 2005 the weights were calculated anew and therefore new data files were sent in July 2007.

[2] The work done was contracted with them.

The formal notification of acceptance by Eurostat was issued in May 2007 (cf. letter of May 22nd by Ms. Clémenceau).

1.7. Quality Reporting

A detailed intermediate quality report following and for some parts exceeding the structure outlined in the Commission Regulation No. 28/2004 was sent to Eurostat in November 2006 according to the agreed timetable. It reported on the common cross-sectional European indicators, accuracy (sample design, sampling errors, non-sampling errors, mode of data collection and interview duration), comparability and coherence. Two pages had to be replaced when an error was noticed and the description of the household definition amended. The slightly revised report was sent in April 2007.

In June 2007 the final quality report for the longitudinal component 2004-2005 was sent as planned. It contained tables and analysis of the first and second wave of EU-SILC.

Table 6: Indicators of social cohesion including variance estimations (linearization and bootstrapping compared)

2005 Austria		Estimates			Variance Estimation Linearization 95% CI					Variance Estimation Bootstrap 95% CI		
	Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Total item non response	Std.error	lower bound	upper bound	effective sample size	deff	Std.error	lower bound	upper bound
1	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – total	**12.3**	13043	0	0.54	11.23	13.35	11388	1.15	0.51	11.30	13.30
2	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men total	**11.5**	6318	0	0.57	10.35	12.57	5473	1.15	0.77	9.99	13.01
3	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women total	**13.1**	6725	0	0.57	11.96	14.21	5906	1.14	0.84	11.45	14.75
4	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-15 years	**15.2**	2562	0	1.07	13.12	17.32	2273	1.13	1.45	12.36	18.04
5	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-24 years	**12.9**	1437	0	1.08	10.78	15.00	1245	1.15	1.34	10.27	15.53
6	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 25-49 years	**11.2**	4690	0	0.60	9.99	12.35	4027	1.16	0.88	9.48	12.92
7	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 50-64 years	**9.8**	2533	0	0.72	8.37	11.21	2329	1.09	0.86	8.11	11.49
8	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 65+ years	**14.2**	1759	0	1.06	12.08	16.25	1572	1.12	1.58	11.10	17.30
9	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16+ years	**11.7**	10419	0	0.48	10.74	12.61	9037	1.15	0.66	10.41	12.99
10	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 16-64 years	**11.1**	8660	0	0.51	10.09	12.08	7517	1.15	0.66	9.81	12.39
11	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-64 years	**11.9**	11222	0	0.58	10.80	13.09	9834	1.14	0.73	10.47	13.33
12	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16-24 years	**11.0**	725	0	1.32	8.43	13.61	618	1.17	1.43	8.20	13.80
13	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 25-49 years	**10.9**	2285	0	0.68	9.62	12.27	1900	1.20	1.19	8.57	13.23
14	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 50-64 years	**9.6**	1192	0	0.81	7.98	11.15	1060	1.12	1.17	7.31	11.89
15	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 65+ years	**9.6**	771	0	1.06	7.54	11.68	696	1.11	1.59	6.48	12.72
16	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16+ years	**10.4**	4973	0	0.50	9.47	11.41	4238	1.17	0.74	8.95	11.85
17	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 16-64 years	**10.6**	4202	0	0.55	9.53	11.67	3541	1.19	0.79	9.05	12.15
18	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 0-64 years	**11.7**	5516	0	0.62	10.52	12.96	4750	1.16	0.81	10.11	13.29
19	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16-24 years	**14.8**	712	0	1.41	12.06	17.59	623	1.14	2.05	10.78	18.82
20	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 25-49 years	**11.4**	2405	0	0.65	10.11	12.68	2136	1.13	0.97	9.50	13.30
21	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 50-64 years	**10.0**	1341	0	0.82	8.39	11.62	1268	1.06	0.98	8.08	11.92
22	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 65+ years	**17.3**	988	0	1.36	14.60	19.95	894	1.10	1.99	13.40	21.20
23	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16+ years	**12.8**	5446	0	0.52	11.80	13.84	4777	1.14	0.82	11.19	14.41
24	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 16-64 years	**11.6**	4458	0	0.55	10.50	12.65	3975	1.12	1.67	8.33	14.87
25	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 0-64 years	**12.2**	5706	0	0.61	10.95	13.36	5091	1.12	0.85	10.53	13.87
26	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - employed	**6.7**	5620	82	0.41	5.86	7.45	4852	1.16	0.55	5.62	7.78
27	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - unemployed	**46.9**	225	82	4.09	38.88	54.92	199	1.13	7.05	33.08	60.72
28	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - retired	**12.1**	2572	82	0.79	10.53	13.61	2230	1.15	1.18	9.79	14.41
29	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other inactive	**21.7**	1920	82	1.22	19.27	24.05	1728	1.11	1.67	18.43	24.97
30	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, employed	**7.2**	3199	36	0.47	6.22	8.08	2734	1.17	0.68	5.87	8.53
31	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, unemployed	**51.3**	110	36	6.52	38.52	64.08	95	1.16	7.92	35.78	66.82
32	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men,retired	**10.3**	1201	36	0.90	8.59	12.11	1084	1.11	1.24	7.87	12.73
33	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, other inactive	**23.2**	427	36	2.19	18.95	27.52	357	1.19	3.64	16.07	30.33

2005 Austria		Estimates			Variance Estimation Linearization 95% CI					Variance Estimation Bootstrap 95% CI		
	Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Total item non response	Std.error	lower bound	upper bound	effective sample size	deff	Std.error	lower bound	upper bound
34	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, employed	**6.0**	2421	46	0.51	4.99	6.99	2136	1.13	0.64	4.75	7.25
35	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, unemployed	**42.2**	115	46	4.69	33.04	51.42	107	1.07	10.39	21.84	62.56
36	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, retired	**13.5**	1371	46	0.96	11.62	15.39	1166	1.18	1.64	10.29	16.71
37	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, other inactive	**21.2**	1493	46	1.33	18.57	23.79	1358	1.10	1.81	17.65	24.75
38	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, < 65 years	**17.3**	897	0	1.26	14.80	19.72	831	1.08	2.16	13.07	21.53
39	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, 65+ years	**22.8**	478	0	3.11	16.71	28.90	444	1.08	2.79	17.33	28.27
40	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, male	**14.4**	507	0	1.49	11.50	17.34	477	1.06	2.35	9.79	19.01
41	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, female	**22.5**	868	0	2.10	18.39	26.61	799	1.09	2.42	17.76	27.24
42	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single, total	**19.3**	1375	0	1.22	16.86	21.66	1277	1.08	1.65	16.07	22.53
43	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, no children, both < 65	**9.1**	1738	0	0.93	7.31	10.97	1489	1.17	0.94	7.26	10.94
44	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, no children, at least one 65+	**11.0**	1180	0	1.27	8.50	13.46	1045	1.13	1.97	7.14	14.86
45	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households without children	**5.9**	1674	0	1.01	3.89	7.85	1412	1.19	1.43	3.10	8.70
46	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - single parent, at least one child	**27.9**	535	0	3.49	21.08	34.77	487	1.10	5.88	16.38	39.42
47	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 1 child	**9.5**	1473	0	1.30	6.92	12.02	1360	1.08	1.8	5.97	13.03
48	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 2 children	**11.8**	2144	0	1.43	9.04	14.65	1844	1.16	2.12	7.64	15.96
49	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 2 adults, 3+ children	**19.8**	1156	0	2.99	13.98	25.69	1031	1.12	3.32	13.29	26.31
50	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other households with children	**9.8**	1768	0	1.69	6.46	13.07	1676	1.05	1.73	6.41	13.19
51	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children	**11.5**	5967	0	0.56	10.38	12.57	5114	1.17	1.16	9.23	13.77
52	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children	**13.2**	7076	0	0.84	11.51	14.81	6321	1.12	0.74	11.75	14.65
53	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - owner or rent-free	**9.8**	9109	0	0.61	8.56	10.95	8505	1.07	0.72	8.39	11.21
54	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - tenant	**17.0**	3934	0	1.06	14.89	19.06	3444	1.14	0.97	15.10	18.90
55	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, w = 0[1]	**21.1**	1061	1161*	1.66	17.84	24.33	917	1.16	2.03	17.12	25.08
56	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, 0 < w < 1	**10.2**	1754	1161	1.07	8.07	12.28	1369	1.28	1.59	7.08	13.32
57	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households without children, w = 1	**4.2**	1996	1161	0.57	3.06	5.31	1713	1.16	0.78	2.67	5.73
58	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, w = 0	**53.7**	266	1161	33.78	-12.50	119.94	237	1.12	9.15	35.77	71.63
59	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, 0 < w < 0.5	**33.6**	451	1161	11.40	11.24	55.91	405	1.11	7.22	19.45	47.75
60	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, 0.5 < w < 1	**14.6**	3206	1161	1.42	11.80	17.38	2845	1.13	1.63	11.41	17.79
61	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - households with children, w = 1	**5.7**	3148	1161	0.82	4.04	7.27	3065	1.03	1.29	3.17	8.23
62	Median of the equivalised disposable household income	**17992.64**	13043	0	150.55	17697.57	18287.71	11482	1.14	206.05	17588.78	18396.50
63	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - single	**10795.58**	13043	0	90.33	10618.54	10972.63	11482	1.14	123.63	10553.27	11037.89
64	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults, 2 children	**22670.73**	13043	0	189.69	22298.94	23042.51	11482	1.14	259.62	22161.87	23179.59
65	Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	**3.77**	13043	0	0.21	3.36	4.18	11294	1.15	0.12	3.53	4.01
66	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - total	**15.3**	1597	0	0.15	15.01	15.59	1406	1.14	0.72	13.89	16.71
67	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men total	**15.3**	722	0	0.21	14.90	15.70	634	1.14	1.28	12.79	17.81

2005 Austria		Estimates			Variance Estimation Linearization 95% CI					Variance Estimation Bootstrap 95% CI		
	Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Total item non response	Std.error	lower bound	upper bound	effective sample size	deff	Std.error	lower bound	upper bound
68	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women total	**15.3**	875	0	0.15	15.00	15.60	772	1.13	0.67	13.99	16.61
69	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 0-15 years	**13.9**	393	0	0.30	13.30	14.50	352	1.12	1.6	10.76	17.04
70	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16-64 years	**17.7**	956	0	0.38	16.96	18.44	843	1.13	2.33	13.13	22.27
71	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 65+ years	**13.7**	238	0	0.23	13.25	14.15	214	1.11	1.09	11.56	15.84
72	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 16+ years	**15.3**	1194	0	0.18	14.94	15.66	1053	1.13	0.74	13.85	16.75
73	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 16-64 years	**19.2**	432	0	1.06	17.12	21.28	379	1.14	2.44	14.42	23.98
74	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 65+ years	**12.2**	73	0	0.19	11.83	12.57	65	1.12	1.06	10.12	14.28
75	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 16+ years	**16.6**	505	0	0.34	15.94	17.26	444	1.14	1.82	13.03	20.17
76	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 16-64 years	**17.4**	524	0	0.49	16.44	18.36	466	1.13	1.47	14.52	20.28
77	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 65+ years	**15.3**	165	0	0.11	15.09	15.51	149	1.10	0.59	14.14	16.46
78	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 16+ years	**15.3**	689	0	0.14	15.02	15.58	610	1.13	0.65	14.03	16.57
79	Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold - total	**9145.00**	1597	0	83.24	8981.86	9308.14	1363	1.17	58.22	9030.89	9259.11
80	Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold - men total	**9145.00**	722	0	119.07	8911.62	9378.38	608	1.19	129.41	8891.36	9398.64
81	Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold - women total	**9145.00**	875	0	72.80	9002.30	9287.70	755	1.16	40.6	9065.42	9224.58
82	Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold - 0-15 years	**9291.67**	393	0	156.74	8957.98	9572.39	336	1.17	180.17	8938.54	9644.80
83	Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold - 16-64 years	**8880.00**	956	0	159.42	8567.53	9192.47	813	1.18	251.88	8386.32	9373.68
84	Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold - 65+ years	**9315.33**	238	0	98.63	9122.02	9508.65	217	1.10	102.36	9114.70	9515.96
85	Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold - 16+ years	**9145.00**	1194	0	73.81	9000.34	9289.66	1027	1.16	64.72	9018.15	9271.85
86	Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold - men, 16-64 years	**8723.38**	432	0	234.78	8263.22	9183.55	363	1.19	269.28	8195.59	9251.17
87	Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold - men, 65+ years	**9473.33**	73	0	73.50	9329.27	9617.40	66	1.10	91.72	9293.56	9653.10
88	Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold - men, 16+ years	**9000.00**	505	0	154.26	8697.65	9302.35	429	1.18	191.36	8624.93	9375.07
89	Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold - women, 16-64 years	**8916.00**	524	0	140.52	8640.57	9191.43	453	1.16	289.05	8349.46	9482.54
90	Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold - women, 65+ years	**9145.00**	165	0	27.24	9091.60	9198.40	151	1.09	24.24	9097.49	9192.51
91	Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold - women, 16+ years	**9145.00**	689	0	61.05	9025.34	9264.66	598	1.15	75.77	8996.49	9293.51
92	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 40%	**3.2**	13043	0	0.29	2.66	3.79	10031	1.30	0.28	2.65	3.75
93	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 50%	**5.6**	13043	0	0.39	4.85	6.39	10981	1.19	0.35	4.91	6.29
94	Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold - 70%	**19.9**	13043	0	0.62	18.69	21.12	11612	1.12	0.55	18.82	20.98
	Before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits											
95	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	**24.3**	13043	0	0.68	22.98	25.67	11725	1.11	0.61	23.10	25.50
96	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	**23.6**	6318	0	0.72	22.15	24.96	5696	1.11	0.69	22.25	24.95
97	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	**25.1**	6725	0	0.71	23.67	26.45	6023	1.12	0.69	23.75	26.45
98	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-15 years	**36.8**	2562	0	1.53	33.66	39.66	2282	1.12	1.46	33.94	39.66
99	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16-64 years	**23.0**	8660	0	0.65	21.72	24.25	7802	1.11	0.72	21.59	24.41
100	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	**16.3**	1759	0	1.08	14.19	18.41	1582	1.11	0.96	14.42	18.18

2005 Austria		Estimates			Variance Estimation Linearization 95% CI					Variance Estimation Bootstrap 95% CI		
	Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Total item non response	Std.error	lower bound	upper bound	effective sample size	deff	Std.error	lower bound	upper bound
101	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16+ years	**21.7**	10419	0	0.59	20.56	22.88	9354	1.11	0.53	20.66	22.74
102	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16-64 years	**22.4**	4202	0	0.69	21.03	23.74	3742	1.12	0.7	21.03	23.77
103	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 65+ years	**11.1**	771	0	1.10	8.91	13.21	703	1.10	1.04	9.06	13.14
104	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16+ years	**20.6**	4973	0	0.62	19.36	21.79	4447	1.12	0.61	19.40	21.80
105	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16-64 years	**23.6**	4458	0	0.68	22.25	24.92	4064	1.10	0.68	22.27	24.93
106	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 65+ years	**19.9**	988	0	1.36	17.20	22.55	899	1.10	1.24	17.47	22.33
107	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16+ years	**22.8**	5446	0	0.63	21.55	24.00	4894	1.11	0.6	21.62	23.98
	Before social including old-age and survivors' benefits											
108	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	**42.7**	13043	0	0.78	41.17	44.24	11825	1.10	0.71	41.31	44.09
109	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	**39.4**	6318	0	0.81	37.85	41.04	5665	1.12	0.79	37.85	40.95
110	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	**45.8**	6725	0	0.81	44.22	47.39	6185	1.09	0.81	44.21	47.39
111	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-15 years	**39.4**	2562	0	1.59	36.12	42.35	2267	1.13	1.57	36.32	42.48
112	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16-64 years	**33.2**	8660	0	0.71	31.81	34.59	7745	1.12	0.80	31.63	34.77
113	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	**87.0**	1759	0	4.75	77.73	96.37	1590	1.11	0.84	85.35	88.65
114	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 16+ years	**43.4**	10419	0	0.69	42.09	44.79	9419	1.11	0.68	42.07	44.73
115	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16-64 years	**30.5**	4202	0	0.75	29.07	32.00	3745	1.12	0.87	28.79	32.21
116	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 65+ years	**86.4**	771	0	3.15	80.22	92.55	696	1.11	1.28	83.89	88.91
117	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 16+ years	**39.5**	4973	0	0.71	38.07	40.88	4427	1.12	0.77	37.99	41.01
118	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16-64 years	**35.9**	4458	0	0.75	34.40	37.34	4001	1.11	0.84	34.25	37.55
119	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 65+ years	**87.5**	988	0	205.20	-314.69	489.69	894	1.10	0.92	85.70	89.30
120	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 16+ years	**47.1**	5446	0	0.70	45.75	48.51	5034	1.08	0.75	45.63	48.57
121	Gini coefficient	**26.13**	13043	0	0.44	25.27	26.99	10589	1.23	-	-	-
122	Mean equivalised disposable income	**20079.87**	13043	0	107.94	19868.30	20291.44	12238	1.07	203.85	19680.32	20479.42
123	Gender pay gap[2]	**17.94**	2679 men,. 2056 women	68 men, 55 women					1.14*	1.21	15.57	20.31

1 w=work intensity, *20 Student households, 1141 with total workable months=0

2 *No deff was calculated, it was assumed to be similar to the poverty gap

2 Financial Implementation

EU-SILC 2005 is co-financed by a Eurostat grant and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Social Affairs. The application for a Community grant in the field of EU-SILC (Eurostat grants for 2004, Theme: 364, Title: European Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) – 2005 operation, was sent to Eurostat on 16th April 2004, revisions of the application were sent in July and November 2004.

The total costs of the action were estimated at 998,781 Euro, thereof 300,225 Euro for staff costs and 698.556 Euro for other direct costs including fieldwork. However, it was stated in the grant application that the fieldwork cost was not yet known at that time because fieldwork for the operation had to be outsourced. The company conducting the fieldwork had to be chosen by public tender, which had not been conducted yet. At the stage of the application the estimated price of the fieldwork was therefore based on the price of the outsourced fieldwork of the 2004 operation, taking into account additional variables (specific longitudinal variables; Module 2005) and the general increase of prices. The fieldwork cost was estimated to be 678,000 Euro.

Financing was requested from the Commission for 664,781 Euros, equivalent to 66.56% of the estimated total eligible costs. This percentage and amount was fixed in the grant agreement of December 2004 (contract number 200436400016). The missing amount was guaranteed to be financed by the Ministry of Social Affaires.

The public tender for the fieldwork EU-SILC 2005 resulted in a lower price than expected - 524.676 Euro - by the company Spectra. Two other institutes that were technically capable of conducting the fieldwork had offered at much higher prices (792,000 and 933,600 Euros respectively). Although some additional effort for Statistics Austria for fieldwork preparation and counselling had to be expected because of the change of fieldwork institute the total price of the operation was lower than applied for. The new total cost after the result of the tender was estimated to be 879,039 Euro in May 2005, at that time the grant agreement with Eurostat was already in effect and there was no need for change.

As the fieldwork costs was considerably lower than expected the actual costs for the operation amounts to only 865,911 Euro (cf. the Final Financial Statement). Only for the staff costs there is a slight overdrawing of the estimated costs: the real costs amount to 303,005 Euro - as only 300.225 Euro were applied for in the grant for this position the surplus of 2,780 Euro is a non-eligible expenditure for Eurostat. Total eligible costs for the EU-SILC 2005 operation amount to 863,131 Euro.

Therefore the contribution asked of Eurostat is 574,500 Euro, that is 66.56% of the total eligible costs (863,131 Euro). Eurostat made a prefinancing payment of 265,912.40 Euro. The payment of the balance (308,587.60 Euro) is due within 45 days following the approval of this report and the financial documents which are sent together with this report.

3 Overall Assessment

EU-SILC 2005 was implemented successfully in Austria building upon the experience gained in 2003 and 2004. An efficient data management was used. Improvements can be achieved with item non response, weighting – including longitudinal weights for the first time – and imputation.

Problems were encountered as regards the fieldwork, and one of the most important challenges for the EU-SILC 2006 operation is the response rates. To keep panel attrition as low as possible it is necessary to raise high commitment of the participating households, this was one aim of the EU-SILC 2005 project. The use of incentives has a significant effect on the response rate of households. We would like to emphasise the necessity of incentives in a panel survey and find it a pity that these are not considered as eligible costs in the EUROSTAT grants.

The financial budget for the 2005 operation was calculated at a very early stage and because of a very competitive tender offer costs for field work was met without problem. The low offer of the competing institute Spectra will have been considered ex-post as not cost covering by them. Thus the effective costs of the EU-SILC operation in Austria have to be rated considerably higher. Staff costs were higher than initially expected, but this is non-eligible costs for Eurostat.