Statistics Finland

INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT

RELATING TO

THE EU-SILC 2006 OPERATION

IN FINLAND

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Authors: Pauli Ollila, Marie Reijo, Hannele Sauli, 31 December 2007

1 Common cross-sectional European Union indicators

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

Primary Laeken indicators of social cohesion with two alternative age classifications and Overarching indicators.

Primary Laeken indicators of social cohesion		
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers		
At-risk-of-poverty threshold		
- 1-person household (EUR)	10 987	10 986.60
- 1-person household (PPS)	8 990	8 990.16
- 2 adults, 2 dependent children (EUR)	23 072	23 071.86
- 2 adults, 2 dependent children (PPS)	18 879	18 879.33
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender		
- Total	13	12.5474
- Males, total	12	12.0368
- Females, total	13	13.0362
- Total, 0-15	9	9.0825
- Males, 0-15	9	9.3789
- Females, 0-15	9	8.7766
- Total, 16-24	22	22.0266
- Males, 16-24	21	20.7205
- Females, 16-24	23	23.4114
- Total, 25-49	9	8.9293
- Males, 25-49	10	9.7674
- Females, 25-49	8	8.0699
- Total, 50-64	9	9.4820
- Males, 50-64	11	11.1203
- Females, 50-64	8	7.8784
- Total, 65+	22	21.7220
- Males, 65+	16	15.6966
- Females, 65+	26	25.8175
- Total, 16+	13	13.3469
- Males, 16+	13	12.6793
- Females, 16+	14	13.9749
- Total, 16-64	11	11.3326
- Males, 16-64	12	12.0966
- Females, 16-64	11	10.5566
- Total, 0-64	11	10.8319
- Males, 0-64	11	11.4882
- Females, 0-64	10	10.1629
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender		
- Total	13	12.5474
- Males, total	12	12.0368
- Females, total	13	13.0362
- Total, 0-17	10	9.7870
- Males, 0-17	10	10.0928
- Females, 0-17	9	9.4686
- Total, 18-24	24	24.1293
- Males, 18-24	22	22.4262
- Females, 18-24	26	25.9102
- Total, 25-49	9	8.9293
- Males, 25-49	10	9.7674
- Females, 25-49	8	8.0699
- Total, 50-64	9	9.4820
- Males, 50-64	11	11.1203
- Females, 50-64	8	7.8784
- Total, 65+	22	21.7220

- Males, 65+	16	15.6966
- Females, 65+	26	25.8175
- Total, 18+	13	13.2945
- Males, 18+	13	12.5919
- Females, 18+	14	13.9518
- Total, 18-64	11	11.1855
- Males, 18-64	12	11.9669
- Females, 18-64	10	10.3945
- Total, 0-64	11	10.8319
- Males, 0-64	11	11.4882
- Females, 0-64	10	10.1629
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and by gender and selected age group		
- Total, 16+	13	13.1715
- Males, 16+	13	12.5513
- Females, 16+	14	13.7544
- Of which: 'At work', total, 16+	4	4.4864
- Of which: 'At work', males, 16+	5	4.6747
- Of which: 'At work', females, 16+	4	4.2831
- Of which: 'Not at work', total, 16+	24	23.5637
- Of which: 'Not at work', males, 16+	24	23.6001
- Of which: 'Not at work', females, 16+	24	23.5347
- Of which: 'Unemployed', total, 16+	42	41.7918
- Of which: 'Unemployed', males, 16+	49	48.8000
- Of which: 'Unemployed', females, 16+	33	33.1279
- Of which: 'Retired', total, 16+	20	19.9403
- Of which: 'Retired', males, 16+	17	16.7115
- Of which: 'Retired', females, 16+	22	22.3671
- Of which: 'Other inactive', total, 16+	24	24.1709
- Of which: 'Other inactive', males, 16+	26	25.6178
- Of which: 'Other inactive', females, 16+	23	23.0827
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (children aged 0-15, 16-24)		
- Total	13	12.5474
- All households, no dependent children, total	16	16.2488
- All households, no dependent children, 1-person household, total	33	33.1759
- All households, no dependent children, 1-person household, males	33	33.4955
- All households, no dependent children,1-person household, females	33	32.9466
- All households, no dependent children,1-person household, aged < 65 years	29	28.738
- All households, no dependent children,1-person household, aged 65+	42	41.9851
- All households, 2 adults, no dependent children, both aged < 65 years	7	6.8764
- All households, 2 adults, no dependent children, at least one aged 65+	9	9.4801
- All households, other households, no dependent children	5	4.9797
- All households with dependent children, total	8	8.4169
- All households with dependent children, single parent, at least 1 dependent child	16	15.6773
- All households with dependent children, 2 adults, 1 dependent child	5	5.2586
- All households with dependent children, 2 adults, 2 dependent children	6	6.2374
- All households with dependent children, 2 adults, 3+ dependent children	12	11.7935
- All households with dependent children, other households with dependent children	8	7.7646
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (children aged 0-17, 18-24)		
- Total	13	12.5474
- All households, no dependent children, total	16	16.1188
- All households, no dependent children, 1-person household, total	33	33.0467
- All households, no dependent children, 1-person household, males	33	33.3897
- All households, no dependent children,1-person household, females	33	32.8005
- All households, no dependent children,1-person household, aged < 65 years	29	28.5307
- All households, no dependent children,1-person household, aged 65+	42	41.9851
- All households, 2 adults, no dependent children, both aged < 65 years	7	6.6059
- All households, 2 adults, no dependent children, at least one aged 65+	9	9.4295
- All households, other households, no dependent children	5	4.9059
- All households with dependent children, total	9	8.6015
- All households with dependent children, single parent, at least 1 dependent child	18	18.2782
- All households with dependent children, 2 adults, 1 dependent child	5	5.2973

- All households with dependent children, 2 adults, 2 dependent children	6	5.6674
- All households with dependent children, 2 adults, 3+ dependent children	12	12.0721
- All households with dependent children, other households with dependent children	7	7.4463
At-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status		
- Total	13	12.5474
- Owner or rent-free, total	9	8.5318
- Tenant, total	24	23.9807
At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household (children aged 0-15, 16-24)		
- All households without dependent children, WI=0	30	29.9530
- All households without dependent children, 0<WI<1	12	12.4002
- All households without dependent children, WI=1	4	3.8525
- All households with dependent children, WI=0	51	50.8655
- All households with dependent children, 0<WI<0.5	38	37.6842
- All households with dependent children, 0.5<=WI<1	7	6.6147
- All households with dependent children, WI=1	3	3.2808
At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household (children aged 0-17, 18-24)		
- All households without dependent children, WI=0	30	29.7868
- All households without dependent children, 0<WI<1	12	11.9458
- All households without dependent children, WI=1	4	3.8570
- All households with dependent children, WI=0	51	50.9053
- All households with dependent children, 0<WI<0.5	40	39.8809
- All households with dependent children, 0.5<=WI<1	6	6.3981
- All households with dependent children, WI=1	4	3.5815
Inequality of income: S80/S20 income quintile share ratio		
- Total	4	3.6417
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by gender and selected age group		
- Total	14	14.4867
- Males, total	15	14.6062
- Females, total	14	14.1500
- Total, 0-15	10	9.9959
- Total, 16+	15	14.8508
- Males, 16+	15	15.0238
- Females, 16+	15	14.8053
- Total, 16-64	17	16.6394
- Males, 16-64	17	16.7653
- Females, 16-64	17	16.6394
- Total, 65+	11	11.3769
- Males, 65+	10	9.6718
- Females, 65+	12	12.4388
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by gender and selected age group		
- Total	14	14.4867
- Males, total	15	14.6062
- Females, total	14	14.1500
- Total, 0-17	10	10.4242
- Total, 18+	15	14.8508
- Males, 18+	15	15.1633
- Females, 18+	15	14.7750
- Total, 18-64	17	16.7653
- Males, 18-64	17	17.1081
- Females, 18-64	17	16.6314
- Total, 65+	11	11.3769
- Males, 65+	10	9.6718
- Females, 65+	12	12.4388
Secondary indicators		
Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold		
- 40% median, total	2	2.0546
- 40% median, males, total	2	2.1421

- 40% median, females, total	2	1.9709
- 50% median, total	5	5.3412
- 50% median, males, total	5	5.1942
- 50% median, females, total	5	5.4820
- 70% median, total	22	21.6768
- 70% median, males, total	20	20.0631
- 70% median, females, total	23	23.2211
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers		
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers except old-age/survivors' benefits by gender and selected age group		
- Total	29	28.5244
- Males, total	28	27.5330
- Females, total	29	29.4732
- Total, 0-15	30	29.8972
- Males, 0-15	30	29.8754
- Females, 0-15	30	29.9197
- Total, 16+	28	28.2076
- Males, 16+	27	26.9668
- Females, 16+	29	29.3748
- Total, 16-64	27	27.4972
- Males, 16-64	28	27.566
- Females, 16-64	27	27.4274
- Total, 65+	31	31.1613
- Males, 65+	24	23.8641
- Females, 65+	36	36.1214
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers except old-age/survivors' benefits by gender and selected age group		
- Total	29	28.5244
- Males, total	28	27.5330
- Females, total	29	29.4732
- Total, 0-17	30	29.9172
- Males, 0-17	30	29.8368
- Females, 0-17	30	30.0008
- Total, 18+	28	28.1474
- Males, 18+	27	26.8751
- Females, 18+	29	29.3378
- Total, 18-64	27	27.3932
- Males, 18-64	27	27.4813
- Females, 18-64	27	27.3041
- Total, 65+	31	31.1613
- Males, 65+	24	23.8641
- Females, 65+	36	36.1214
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers including old-age/survivors' benefits by gender and selected age group		
- Total	41	40.5517
- Males, total	38	38.2297
- Females, total	43	42.7740
- Total, 0-15	30	30.3796
- Males, 0-15	30	30.3565
- Females, 0-15	30	30.4035
- Total, 16+	43	42.8987
- Males, 16+	40	40.1330
- Females, 16+	46	45.5002
- Total, 16-64	31	30.9805
- Males, 16-64	30	30.3977
- Females, 16-64	32	31.5725
- Total, 65+	92	92.4530
- Males, 65+	91	90.5412
- Females, 65+	94	93.7524
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers including old-age/survivors' benefits by		

gender and selected age group		
- Total	41	40.5517
- Males, total	38	38.2297
- Females, total	43	42.7740
- Total, 0-17	31	30.5231
- Males, 0-17	30	30.4563
- Females, 0-17	31	30.5927
- Total, 18+	43	43.2659
- Males, 18+	40	40.4496
- Females, 18+	46	45.9005
- Total, 18-64	31	30.9563
- Males, 18-64	30	30.3653
- Females, 18-64	32	31.5546
- Total, 65+	92	92.4530
- Males, 65+	91	90.5412
- Females, 65+	94	93.7524
Inequality of income distributions: Gini coefficient		
Inequality of income distributions: Gini coefficient, total	26	25.8549

1.2 Other indicators

Other indicators		
The average of equivalised disposable income		
- Total (EUR)	20 235	20 234.68
- Total (PPS)	16 558	16 557.71

Overarching indicators					
ov1a/1		1	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - total	13	12.5474
		2	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men total	12	12.0368
		3	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women total	13	13.0362
		4	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 0-17 years	10	9.7870
		5	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 65+ years	22	21.7220
		6	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 18+ years	13	13.2945
		7	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - 18-64 years	11	11.1855
		8	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 65+ years	16	15.6966
		9	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 18+ years	13	12.5919
		10	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men 18-64 years	12	11.9669
		11	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 65+ years	26	25.8175
		12	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 18+ years	14	13.9518
		13	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women 18-64 years	10	10.3945
ov1a/2		14	Median of the equivalised disposable household income (EUR)	18 311	18 311.0
			Median of the equivalised disposable household income (PPS)	14 984	14 983.6
		15	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - single (EUR)	10 987	10 986.6
			At-risk-of-poverty threshold - single (PPS)	8 990	8 990.2
		16	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults, 2 children (EUR)	23 072	23 071.9
			At-risk-of-poverty threshold - 2 adults, 2 children (PPS)	18 879	18 879.3
ov1b		17	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - total	14	14.4867
		18	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men total	15	14.6062
		19	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women total	14	14.1500
		20	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 0-17 years	10	10.4242
		21	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 18-64 years	17	16.7653
		22	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 65+ years	11	11.3769
		23	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - 18+ years	15	14.8508
		24	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 18-64 years	17	17.1081
		25	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 65+ years	10	9.6718
		26	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - men, 18+ years	15	15.1633
		27	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 18-64 years	17	16.6314
		28	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 65+ years	12	12.4388
		29	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap - women, 18+ years	15	14.7750
ov2		30	Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	4	3.64169
ov7a*		31	Relative median income ratio people aged 65+	1	0.73521
ov7b*		32	Aggregate replacement ratio - total	0	0.46788
		33	Aggregate replacement ratio - men total	0	0.46185

		34	Aggregate replacement ratio - women total	0	0.46852
ov11		46	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - employed	4	4.4619
		47	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - non-employed	24	24.2111
		48	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - unemployed	42	41.7027
		49	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - retired	20	19.9423
		50	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - other inactive	27	27.3020
		51	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, employed	5	4.6617
		52	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, non-employed	24	24.3500
		53	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, unemployed	49	48.8170
		54	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, retired	17	16.7153
		55	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - men, other inactive	30	30.1411
		56	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, employed	4	4.2460
		57	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, non-employed	24	24.1033
		58	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, unemployed	33	32.8699
		59	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, retired	22	22.3671
		60	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women, other inactive	25	25.4250
ovc11/1		61	Before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits		
		62	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	29	28.5244
		63	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	28	27.5330
		64	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	29	29.4732
		65	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-17 years	30	29.9172
		66	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18-64 years	27	27.3932
		67	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	31	31.1613
		68	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18+ years	28	28.1474
		69	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 18-64 years	27	27.4813
		70	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 65+ years	24	23.8641
		71	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 18+ years	27	26.8751
		72	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 18-64 years	27	27.3041
		73	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 65+ years	36	36.1214
		74	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 18+ years	29	29.3378
ovc11/2		75	Before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits		
		76	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	41	40.5517
		77	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	38	38.2297
		78	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	43	42.7740
		79	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 0-17 years	31	30.5231
		80	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18-64 years	31	30.9563
		81	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 65+ years	92	92.4530
		82	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - 18+ years	43	43.2659
		83	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 18-64 years	30	30.3653
		84	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 65+ years	91	90.5412
		85	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men, 18+ years	40	40.4496
		86	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 18-64 years	32	31.5546
		87	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 65+ years	94	93.7524
		88	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women, 18+ years	46	45.9005

2 Accuracy

2.1 Sampling Design

The sampling design of the Finnish EU-SILC survey, the collection year 2006, (also parallel with the design of the Finnish Income Distribution Survey [IDS]) is a *two-phase sampling design*. The copy of the population register some weeks before the end of the study year included 4,210,524 non-institutional persons aged 16 years or over. The type of the frame was based on the *domicile code*, i.e. very exact identification of all the possible places where people can live. The first digits of this code include regional information (municipality code). Systematic sampling of persons was carried out from that frame in order to get the basis for a master sample (50,000). After various checks and combinations we get 49,150 dwelling units with all their relevant members. The loss of 850 persons is due to the difference between the register which the selector of the master sample has and the final population register of the end of the study year. This final information (coming with the tax information to be connected to the master sample in order to create the strata, for example) is available after the master sample has been selected. At this point those who have died, moved permanently abroad or placed into an institution after the time point of the copy of the register and before the end of the year are excluded from the master sample. With this processing we correct the effect of the frame imperfection (not exactly describing the right time) in the sample.

This master sample of dwelling units is used for different sampling purposes, and one of them is the Income Distribution Survey. For that the master sample is stratified by socio-economic criteria, emphasising high-earners, farmers and entrepreneurs in the allocation. The sample size of the first wave is 7,500. The second wave of the IDS (5,797) is included in the set of households to be interviewed. The final definition of the structure of the household is done during the interview. The stratum is identified for these IDS waves separately in the variable DB050.

Referring to the description of the sampling design above it can be observed that
* **the Finnish cross-sectional data 2006 are based on a nationally representative probability sample of the population residing in private households** (non-institutionalised persons, two-phase sampling in both IDS waves),
* **all private households and all persons aged 16 and over within the household are eligible for the operation** (selection of persons, creation of dwelling units around persons and definition of households during the interviews),
* **representative probability samples are achieved both for households, which are the basic units of sampling, data collection and data analysis, and for individual persons in the target population** (selection of persons aged 16 and over from the register, creation of dwelling units around persons and definition of households during the interviews), and
* **the sampling frame and methods of sample selection ensure that every individual and household in the target population is assigned a known and non-zero probability of selection** (for every non-institutionalised person the probability of selection is identified and greater than zero).

2.1.1 Type of Sampling and Sampling Units

The Finnish sampling design includes only sampling of persons, thus there is only **one stage of sampling**. The **stratification** is constructed in the first-phase master sample, **not** in the population. Sampling is conducted **in two phases**: in the first phase **persons** are selected (first phase sampling unit), in the second phase the **target persons together with their dwelling units** are selected (second phase sampling unit). In a sense the second phase contains **clustering** (though constructed around the target person). However, the **sampling unit** can be still considered as a **person** (only he/she answers the personal questions).

2.1.2 Stratification Criteria

The SILC data selection follows parallelly the sampling design of the Income Distribution Survey. The IDS stratification is conducted in the first-phase master sample containing dwelling units. The strata are created by using a socio-economic categorisation based on the register information available for the members at the time of sample selection. The stratification takes the highest earning person as the categorising person, but the entrepreneur need not be the highest earning one to define the household in the class of entrepreneurs. The income class division is used to allocate the sample more to high-earners. The stratification variable is **DB050**, containing values 1-13 for the first IDS wave and 14-26 for the second IDS wave, based on the dwelling units created around the selected persons.

Table 2.1 Stratification Criteria for the IDS

IDS Wave 1 (CY 2006)			**IDS Wave 2 (CY 2005)**		
Socio-economic categorisation of the household	Income Class	Stratum code	Socio-economic categorisation of the target person	Income Class	Stratum code
Wage earners	Lowest	1	Wage earners	Lowest	14
	2nd lowest	2		2nd lowest	15
	3rd lowest	3		3rd lowest	16
	Highest	4		Highest	17
Entrepreneurs	Lower	5	Entrepreneurs	Lower	18
	Higher	6		Higher	19
Farmers	Lower	7	Farmers	Lower	20
	Higher	8		Higher	21
Pensioners	Lower	9	Pensioners	Lower	22
	Higher	10		Higher	23
Others	Lower	11	Others	Lower	24
	Higher	12		Higher	25
No tax information	-	13	No tax information	-	26

2.1.3 Sample Size and Allocation Criteria

The effective sample size and other relevant sample size information of the Finnish EU-SILC sampling design can be found in the following tables.

Table 2.2 Sampling Design Information of the Finnish EU-SILC

Cross-sectional sample 2004	Value	Definition
Minimum effective sample size	**6 750**	For household selection, not the case of Finland
Minimum effective sample size (sample of persons)	**5 063**	Finland uses registers for income and other data; thus a sample of persons (instead of a sample of households) is selected. *Regulation 1177/2003* Article 9 (paragraph 3) states that *"the minimum effective sample size in terms of the number of persons aged 16 or over to be interviewed in detail shall be taken as 75% of the figures shown in columns 3 and 4 of the table in Annex II, for the cross-sectional and longitudinal components respectively"*.
Minimum achieved sample size	**6 329**	The achieved sample size *"depends on the efficiency of the sample design used (i.e. on the 'design effect')"*. The design effect term ($deff^2$) is *"the ratio of variance of a certain statistics) under the actual design, to that variance under a simple random sample of the same size"*. The reference statistic to be used in the design effect calculations is *at-risk-of-poverty-rate at national level (after social transfers)*. This design effect term for Finland based on the calculations from the Finnish Income Distribution Survey 2001, i.e. here $deff^2$ = **1.25**.
Minimum sample to be selected	**8 328**	Taking the nonresponse into account, the sample to be selected must be larger in order to get the minimum achieved sample size. For the calculations the overall response rate R is approximately **0.76** in Finland.
Actual sample	**13 297**	Combined with the structure of the Income Distribution Survey of Finland, the Finnish EU-SILC provides the actual sample to be selected larger than the minimum sample to be selected. This includes 7,500 from the first wave and 5,797 from the second wave of the Income Distribution Survey.

Expected number of respondents	**11 034**	When excluding the nonresponse (25% for the first wave and 8% for the second wave)
Realised number of accepted respondents	**10 868**	This includes **5,564** for the first IDS wave and **5,304** for the second IDS wave. **Thus the requirement of the minimum sample to be selected is reached (10,868 > 8,328)**.

Table 2.3 Information Concerning Stratification

Stratum in the master sample		**Master sample**		**2nd phase sample**		**2nd phase sample excluding over-coverage**		**2nd phase accepted respondents**	
1st w.	2nd w.	1st w.	2nd w.	1st w.	2nd w.	1st w.	2nd w.	1st w.	2nd w.
1	14	10 105	19 521	1 007	749	1000	744	748	677
2	15	9 089	17 946	898	707	889	704	690	658
3	16	7 699	15 890	841	679	838	675	649	623
4	17	3 687	7 659	749	578	741	576	555	530
5	18	1 799	3 807	697	531	692	526	505	468
6	19	932	1 879	502	385	500	383	361	359
7	20	1 383	2 976	560	472	555	467	445	438
8	21	805	1 749	437	390	432	388	365	374
9	22	6 559	12 845	584	420	552	406	413	377
10	23	4 238	8 529	572	449	563	438	440	414
11	24	2 344	4 536	397	276	392	274	243	242
12	25	347	636	204	142	201	140	122	127
13	26	163	275	52	19	50	19	28	17
All		**49 150**	**98 248**	**7 500**	**5 797**	**7 405**	**5 740**	**5 564**	**5 304**

Note that the strata were created only for those who were not dead or otherwise included in the over-coverage. Stratum variable **DB050**: 1-13 first wave, 14-26 second wave (i.e. stratum code + 13). The primary response probabilities for each stratum used before calibration can be calculated from this table by using *"number of respondents in the stratum" / "number of selected observations in the stratum "*.

2.1.4 Sample Selection Schemes

The master sample of persons (1st phase) is selected with **systematic sampling** from the population *sorted by the domicile code*. The SILC/IDS sample of the first wave with dwelling units constructed around the target persons is selected from the **stratified** master sample with **simple random sampling without replacement** within every stratum and using *non-proportional allocation* (see Table 2.3). The IDS second wave respondents from the previous year were selected at that time in the same way.

2.1.5 Sample Distribution over Time

The income reference period is constant for all households and persons: the calendar year preceding the survey year. The reference population is defined as the population registered as resident in Finland on 31 December 2005. Household composition is also dated 31 December 2005.

In 2006 operation, the fieldwork period streched over seven months; it started in December 2005 and ended in June 2006. The exceptional prolongation of the field work to June was allowed in case the interviewer had contacted the respondent during May.

The cross-sectional sample of the EU-SILC consists of four rotational groups. See 2.1.6 for details. The "old panel" fieldwork was started the 17th January and lasted till the end of March. The "new panel" households were interviewed between February 1st and June 8th.

Table 2.4 Distribution of interviews through time in 2006, cross-section

	Total		DB075							
			1		4		5		6	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
January	851	7.8	-	-	266	15.3	585	16.4	-	-
February	3,583	33.0	175	9.4	1,015	58.4	1,985	55.7	408	11.0
March	3,536	32.5	704	38.0	457	26.3	996	27.9	1,379	37.2
April	1,141	10.5	392	21.1	-	-	-	-	749	20.2
May	1,416	13.0	470	25.3	-	-	-	-	946	25.5
June	341	3.1	114	6.1	-	-	-	-	227	6.1
Total	10,868	100.0	1,855	100.0	1,738	100.0	3,566	100.0	3,709	100.0

2.1.6 Renewal of Sample: Rotational Groups

The Finnish cross-sectional SILC data collection year 2006 contains two groups based on the Income Distribution Survey: one is a new rotation group (1st IDS wave) and another is a set of responded households of the IDS of the previous year (2nd IDS wave). Note that the Finnish SILC design is not purely integrative from the SILC 2006 on, only the SILC waves began in 2005 (DB075=4) and in 2006 (DB075=1) are included in the cross-sectional SILC data together with non-SILC IDS collection from 2005 (DB075=6) and from 2006 (DB075=5). The two SILC waves began in 2004 (three and four years duration, DB075=2 and DB075=3) are not included in the cross-sectional SILC data, and they are conducted separately. See also Section 2.3.3 for further information.

2.1.7 Weightings

2.1.7.1 Master Sample

Separately calculated from the master samples CY 2006 (of size **50,000**) and 2005 (of size **100,000**) we got the population figures for the person selection, e.g., where $\pi_{a,person\,k}$ is the **inclusion probability of the selected person *k*** in the master sample. The **inclusion probabilities of the dwelling units** created around the selected persons in the master sample were $\pi_{ak} = \pi_{a,person\,k} n_{16+,dwelling\ of\ k}$. *Note that in this year and subsequent years concerning the EU-SILC in Finland the principles of weighting at this stage are parallel to the principles which are recommended by Eurostat, i.e. the first phase weight includes the master sample information in full.*

2.1.7.2 Income Distribution Survey Sample

The **inclusion probabilities of two-phase sampling** (the effect of selecting the master sample and the IDS sample) were calculated, at the second phase based on the stratification (13 strata) of the master sample and the allocation used. *Note that the over-coverage is now included.* For those waves we separately calculated the inclusion probabilities $\pi_k^* = \pi_{ak}\pi_{k|s_a}$, where

$$\pi_{ak} = \pi_{a,person\,k} n_{16+,HH\ of\ k} = \frac{n_{s_a} n_{16+,HH\ of\ k}}{N}$$

and $\pi_{k|s_a} = n_h / N_{h,s_a}$ is the conditional inclusion probability at the second phase taking the stratification of the master sample into account. The Finnish SILC D file has the design weight variable **DB080** (the inverse of the inclusion probability), in which the original design weights were calculated *separately for the two IDS waves* and with a multiplication by 0.5 in order to get coherent information about the households.

PB070 (*personal design weight for selected respondents*) is an estimate of the **inverse of the inclusion probability of the person** (**DB080***$n_{16+,HH}$). *This weight was not needed in the weighting procedure of the IDS*. Again in this case these weights were calculated *separately for both waves*. In addition, the calculation was conducted for *all of the sample* (excluding over-coverage). However, the weight **PB070** is defined only for the households that have been accepted (P file), not all the sample (including non-response). In this case there

should be a non-response correction included in the weight in order to get the figures right. We did *the simple adjustment n_{sample} / $n_{respondents}$ in every stratum. In addition,* to get the separate wave effect to disappear, *we multiplied the weights by 0.5.* The sum of the weights is N_{16+}.

As the basis of calibration **the unit non-response was corrected** by $n_{sample,h}$ / $n_{respondents,h}$ *in every stratum h* (interpreted as the inverse of the response probability in every stratum). The sum of these corrected weights calculated separately in the data of accepted 16+ persons in the HHs coincides with N_{16+}. The data set of accepted target persons includes in the 1st IDS wave **5,564** and in the 2nd IDS wave **5,304**, i.e. in all **10,868** observations.

These weights containing a simple correction were used in **calibration (the raking method)** conducted with the macro CALMAR (applicable in SAS) for the accepted households. The calibration process was carried out *separately for both waves*. The calibration could be interpreted as **integrative**, i.e. both the household and the person levels were included in the process. The percentual marginal distributions and the statistics used in calibration are the following:

1) Households: province; type of municipality; HH size; sums of 15 different income variables. *The first three distributions of the households were obtained from the master sample, using weights for which a primary calibration (population register: 16+ persons and persons under 16 by region; gender*age class) was conducted. The income information comes from different registers.*

2) Persons: gender and age classes (0-4, 5-9, … , 80-84, 85+)

Table 2.5 Description of the Calibration Variables

Variable name	Description
Alue	Region (NUTS 3 level), Capital region separated
Ask8	Size of dwelling unit
Haastkur	Degree of urbanisation
Mibs01-Mibs18	Men 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, … , 80-84, 85-
Nibs01-Nibs18	Women 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, … , 80-84, 85-
Trplopti	Income 1: Cash or near cash employee income
Saipalk	Income 2: Income 1 > 0
Lelake	Income 3: Pensions
Tyotts	Income 4: Unemployment benefits 1
Perustur	Income 5: Unemployment benefits 2
Saityott	Income 6: Income 4 > 0
Elintul3	Income 7: Income from self-employment
Yhtytulo	Income 8: Capital income 1
Maattulo	Income 9: Income from agriculture
Omaitul2	Income 10: Income from property and forestry 1
Muupaao2	Income 11: Other capital income
Metstulo	Income 12: Income from forestry 2
Myvo	Income 13: Capital gains
Saielake	Income 14: Pensions > 0
Askorot	Mortgage interests

In addition, **2,435,000** was used as the **fixed number of households** in the process. The result of this calibration was the weight that produced exactly these margins when used in the summation of these variables in the data set containing accepted observations. **DB090** is this calibrated weight multiplied by 0.5 in order to adjust the effect of separate calculations.

When **DB090** is connected to the R file ("All persons currently living in households or temporarily absent"), these weights (in this context **RB050**) give the sum which coincides with the exact number of non-institutionalised persons at the end of 2005, i.e. **5,179,229**. Furthermore, when **DB090** is linked to the P file ("All eligible persons for whom the information could be completed"), these weights (in this context **PB040**) give the sum which equals the number of households defined (**2,435,000**). These operations are in line with the document *"Description of the Target Variables"*, page 38: *"We have **DB090** = **RB050** = **PB040**"*.

Finally, the personal cross-sectional weight for the selected respondent, i.e. **PB060** is **DB090** multiplied by $n_{16+,HH}$. The number of 16+ is fixed in this phase as well.

An additional weight for children aged 0 to 12, i.e. **RL070** (*Children cross-sectional weight for child care*) is calculated by multiplying **RB050** with the term *" number of non-institutionalised children in age class X from the register" / "number of children in age class X estimated with RB050"*, where *X* = 0 to 12.

2.1.8 Substitutions

Substitution: *refers to replacement of the original units selected in the sample, which do not supply the required information, either because the address cannot be located or is inaccessible, or because the household refuses to co-operate, the entire household is temporarily away, or the household is unable to respond, by other units.*

The Finnish IDS and SILC data contain **no substitutions**.

2.2 Sampling Errors

The Framework Regulation 1177/2003 states that

"The precision requirements concerning publication of the data collected in EU-SILC shall be expressed in terms of the number of sample observations on which the statistic is based and the level of item non-response (additional to total non-response at unit level). The Commission shall not publish an estimate if it is based on fewer than 20 sample observations, or if non-response for the item concerned exceeds 50%. The data shall be published by the Commission with a flag if the estimate is based on 20-49 sample observations, or if non-response for the item concerned exceeds 20% and is lower than or equal to 50%. The data shall be published by the Commission in the normal way when based on 50 or more sample observations and the item non-response does not exceed 20%.
All data publications shall include technical information for each Member State on the effective sample size as well as a general indication of standard error of at least the main estimates."

That is, the MSs have to calculate the **effective sample size** and the **standard errors of at least the main estimates**, which are defined as follows:

Effective sample size
The effective sample size used in the construction of each common cross-sectional EU indicator based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC, for the equivalised disposable income and for the unadjusted gender pay gap, will be provided.
Standard errors
The standard errors for the common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC, for the equivalised disposable income and for the unadjusted gender pay gap, will be provided.

Table 2.6 Effective Sample Sizes, Item Non-responses and Standard Errors of the Main Estimators

Estimator	Accepted observations in general	Item non-response	Effective sample size	Standard error
Equivalised disposable income	28 039	0	28 039	60.51
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	28 039	0	28 039	0.413
Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	28 039	0	28 039	0.057
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap	28 039	0	28 039	0.540
Dispersion around the risk-of-poverty threshold	28 039	0	28 039	0.144
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits	28 039	0	28 039	0.432
At-risk-of-poverty rate before transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits	28 039	0	28 039	0.411
Inequality of income distribution: Gini coefficient	28 039	0	28 039	0.362

The *"gender pay gap"* comes from another source, not utilising the SILC data. Note that this table contains the calculations in general; when these indicators are classified with some variables (e.g. *main activity status* and *work intensity*), some item non-response may appear due to the classification variables.

The sampling design of the Finnish EU-SILC and the Finnish Income Distribution Survey is a two-phase design, with simple random sampling without replacement (1st phase) and stratified simple random sampling with unequal allocation emphasising some groups (2nd phase). The standard error calculations are conducted with the bootstrap method (10,000 replications). The idea is to estimate the standard error of the

second phase by separately carrying out simple random sampling with replacement in every stratum with the original sample size of the stratum. *The calibration has been conducted in every replication, and the weights are an outcome of this process.* The variance to be used is simply the variance of the bootstrap estimator. In addition, in order to take the non-negligible sampling fraction into account the variance is multiplied by the finite population correction at the whole sample level, i.e. approximately 0.77. The standard error is the square root of the variance. The standard error of the equivalised disposable income is calculated with the software CLAN.

The variance estimation process includes some aspects of uncertainty. The non-response effect is not taken into account in variance estimation. The with-replacement nature of selection differs from the original selection, and the use of the finite population correction at the general level does not take the non-proportional allocation into account. This may yield obtaining a bit conservative standard error estimates.

2.3 Non-sampling Errors

2.3.1 Sampling Frame and Coverage Errors

The target population is the set of elements about which information is wanted and parameter estimates required. The Commission Regulation on sampling and tracing rules states that "*The target population of EU-SILC shall be all private households and their current members residing in the territory of the Member State at the time of data collection. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population. Small parts of the national territory amounting to no more than 2% of the national population and the national territories listed in the Regulation may be excluded from EU-SILC, after agreement between the Member States concerned and the Commission (Eurostat).*" There is no register of households in Finland, so the selection is based on the population register and the creation of the households begins with the dwelling unit information available in the register.

2.3.1.1 Description of the Sampling Frame

The sample is drawn from the Population Information System maintained by the Population Register Centre of Finland. The register is a continuously updated population register based on domicile. It is updated daily with information on population changes: births, deaths, migration, immigration and emigration, marriages, divorces, adoptions and changes of names. The Population Information System is a compilation of local registers kept up by population register districts.

The Population Information System (PIS) includes information on Finnish citizens and aliens permanently resident in Finland. It includes persons living in private households, institutions, persons living temporarily abroad, and also homeless persons. Persons living in institutions, collective households or residential homes do not belong to the target population, but they are included in the PIS household population and have to be excluded from the master sample (see below).

Every person residing in Finland has a unique identification code and each dwelling has a domicile code. Each person is registered in the municipality where he/she has a permanent place of residence. The domicile code is the link between a person and his/her permanent dwelling. Persons without an address are registered in municipal registers as homeless persons. A person with a permanent address may also have registered a temporary address. The linkage between identification and domicile codes enables the pre-entry into the IDS-SILC questionnaire of all persons permanently registered in the dwelling unit-households before the interviewer contacts the household.

The copy of the population register some weeks before the end of the study year was the **sampling frame** for the selection of the new Income Distribution Survey (IDS) sample. After the separation of the persons placed in institutions and the homeless (a specific code identifies both cases), this frame included 4,210,524 persons aged 16 years or over. The sort of the frame was based on the domicile code, i.e. a very exact identification of all the possible places where persons can live. This code includes regional information at the beginning (municipality code). That frame is used for the **construction of the dwelling units for the master sample** as well. After various checks and combinations (e.g. excluding collective households, e.g. members of the same hall of residence as the target person) we get the dwelling units with all their relevant members for the selected master sample. Before the fieldwork begins the information of the second panel of the IDS and the changes after the selection of the sample are updated based on the register of the end of the year (then already available).

2.3.1.2 Information about the Frame: Reference Period, Updating Actions, Quality Review Actions

In general, the Population Information System of the Population Register Centre can be considered exhaustive and up-to-date as regards persons. Updating activities occur constantly. The Population Register Centre updates the 5. – 8. day of every month the official population figures in all municipalities in Finland.

The system is maintained by notifications of changes made by authorities. Maternity hospitals immediately report new-born children to local register offices. Deaths have to be reported at once either to a physician or to the police. They have to report the death to the Population Information System. The inhabitants are themselves responsible only of notification of changes of residence. Those who move or immigrate are expected to report to the local register office of the new place of residence on the change of address within one week of the move, specifying all the members of the family or household involved in the move.

Those emigrating should supply a notice of change of address in the country of entry. According to an agreement between the Nordic countries - which are the main destinations of migrants – the population register authorities of the country of entry inform the population register authorities of the country of exit. In the years when municipal elections are arranged (every 4th year), the population is corrected by around 1,000 persons, when emigrants whose emigration has been left unnoticed return notifications of voting.

A reliability survey on the Population Information System is conducted yearly by means of a sample interview (CATI) survey of 10,000 persons. From the EU-SILC point of view, reliability of its address information is of special relevance. In a quality survey taken in December 2005, the address was correct for 99.1 per cent of the respondents. The non-response rate of the reliability survey was 9.9 per cent. The addresses of the non-respondents were checked from other sources and found correct among 82.8 per cent, incorrect among 5.1 per cent and non-verifiable among 11.2 per cent. Assuming that all the unverifiable addresses were incorrect the final proportion of the correct addresses was 98.6 per cent.

The EU-SILC collects directly from the Population Information System variables PB130, PB140, PB150, PB190, PB210, PB220A and PB220B. None of these information, however, have been checked in the reliability survey.

The Population Information System has no under-coverage in any population groups. Asylum seekers and refugees are not included in the resident population until their permit of residence has been processed. The small over-coverage is a consequence of the necessity to draw the sample in good time before the actual date of defining the sample households (31 Dec.) and may also be related to register updates - delays in the notifications of emigration, moving to reside permanently in institutions or deaths.

The presence of the members of the households are checked in the interview. Persons who recently changed place of residence and/or household, new-borns, recently moved to institutions or died are the usual sources of non-correct register-based pre-entries in the IDS-SILC questionnaire.

2.3.2 Measurement and Processing Errors

Finland's SILC data is a combination of interviews and register information. In this chapter, the focus is mainly on description of collection and processing of the interviewed data. A short description of the register data processing is provided in chapter 2.3.2.3. The interviews were carried out by CATI or CAPI (table 2.7).

Table 2.7 Type of interview (%), SILC 2006 cross-section

	Total	DB075				
		1	4	5	6	n
CATI	97	96	98	98	96	10,543
CAPI	3	4	2	2	4	325

2.3.2.1 Questionnaire build-up, the testing procedures, interviewer training

Processing fieldwork tools

List of field work tools of EU-SILC in 2006

1 Questionnaires for CATI/CAPI interviews

1A 2006 panel 1, Finnish/Swedish
1B 2006 panel 2, Finnish/Swedish
1C December 2005, 2006 panel 3, Finnish/Swedish
1D 2006 panel 3, Finnish/Swedish

2 Interviewer's instructions

2A Instructions book for the first and second panels, Finnish/Swedish
2B Instructions book for the third panel, Finnish/Swedish

3 Contact letter

3A Contact letters to the selected persons, first panel, 3 different, Finnish/Swedish
3B Contact letters to the selected persons, second panel, 3 different, Finnish/Swedish
3C Contact letters to the selected persons, third panel, 3 different, Finnish/Swedish

4 Brochures to present the why and how the survey is executed, Finnish/Swedish

Since 2005, *the interviewers' feedback survey* has been regularly collected from all interviewers at the end of the project. The interviewers' feedback is collected through a standard questionnaire. They are asked about the technical and substantial functioning of the questionnaires, how the letters and brochures motivate the respondents, whether the instructions are adequate, and specific remarks on each detail on the questionnaire. This feedback is utilised in the planning of the next year's tools.

Questionnaire build-up has its starting point in the previous year's questionnaire, feedback from the field interviewers and feedback from the data editing process and users. The leading principle in the questionnaire build-up is a gradual integration process of the SILC to the IDS, and to avoid too many changes in the national IDS.

During the process of BLAISE programming (fall 2005), the questionnaire was table-tested by the team responsible for the IDS and EU-SILC. Eight persons were involved. In weekly meetings details of the questions were discussed, the focus being the parts of the questionnaire undergoing some change. In the end, a group of professional interviewers checked the questionnaire against their experience. Finally, the technical functioning of the questionnaire was tested in the interviewer organisation before they were sent to the field.

The testing procedure makes use of the BLAISE-programmed questionnaire. The real field situation is simulated by a test sample, actual households from the preceding year's data base. Thus the test questionnaire is prefilled with the information about the household composition and dates of birth. As in real field situation, the second and consequent panels have more information from previous interview entered into the questionnaires. The testers fill in the questionnaire, again and again, trying all combinations of imagined situations, and likely errors (to disclose signalling), too. They are asked to pay attention to
- spelling, language, formulations and conceptual correctness of the questions,
- proper functioning of the routings and
- adequacy of logical checks, signals and interviewing instructions on the screen.

A major problem with the questionnaire build-up is the testing: a complex routing system, several checks, forced entries and differences between the panel-specific questionnaires risk systematic testing.

The questionnaire for the module 2006 "Social participation" was planned separately in co-operation with two experts with experience of collecting data on social relations and free time activities. The Finnish implementation covers all the secondary target variables plus some extra questions of national interest. The module questionnaire was also tested by professional interviewers who work in Statistics Finland's CATI Centre.

Changes in the questionnaire

The cross-sectional questionnaire was only slightly changed:
- Work history questions for those not currently active in the labour market were improved.
- At the same time, new routings to relieve the respondent burden for the elderly and other non-active respondents were added.
- Hours of child care (RL010-RL050) were adjusted with limits and signals.
- A question on temporary absence from the household was added.

Interviewer training

Statistics Finland's interviewer organisation employs about 160 field interviewers on a permanent work contract. They work mostly part-time. They are given basic training on interviewing and questionnaire standards and codes of practices when they start working. They collect most of Statistics Finland's survey data, for the Labour Force Survey, Household Budget Survey, Time Use Survey and Adult Literacy Survey, for example. In other words, they are experienced. Of them 138 were involved with EU-SILC interviews in spring 2006.

The questionnaire changes, which were not so many, for 2006 were introduced to the interviewers in a separate written report and, of course, in the instructions book. The instructions book is rewritten every year and it is also under constant development. No interviewers' training courses were arranged in 2006 for the interviewers who had been trained in earlier years. The training material was available in the form of the CATI questionnaire and interviewer instructions and the interviewers were paid to study the material.

Newly recruited interviewers were trained separately. They had one day's training about the SILC. The training programme included a lecture on the planning of the survey, including a description of Eurostat's process, legislation and future uses of the data, and Eurostat guidelines on data protection. Concern over international comparability was underlined. Instructions on the fundamental rules of central data collection were given and discussed, such as the definition of target population, household definition and its implementation in practice, different concepts and classifications of activity, especially labour market activities, child care questions, housing costs and mortgages. A major part of the training time was used on going through the videoed BLAISE questionnaire with the aid of three lecturers. The panel design and the future modules were described. The last part of training consisted of data transferring, data protection and other practicalities.

During the whole fieldwork period, interviewers' information desk is open for them. They can ask for support from the IDS-SILC team. The interviewers, who are distributed all over the country, also have organised district meetings with each other to discuss professional matters.

2.3.2.2 Potential measurement errors

Measurement errors stemming from
- difficulties in understanding complex questions on the telephone,
- difficulties in remembering complex life course events like the year's activities, day care changes, payments of many sorts, and
- difficulties in knowing/reporting another household member's activities

are not systematically surveyed, but the questionnaire was also evaluated in the Cognitive Laboratory from the above-mentioned points of view in 2004. On the basis of observations made, the questionnaire was partly re-built in 2005. In 2006, no major substantial changes were made in the questionnaire.

The potentials for error prevention have been used extensively in BLAISE programming.
- Most relevant question-specific instructions are on the screen with the questions.
- Routings to avoid repetitive or irrelevant questions.
- Prefillings from the Population Register are used to help household construction.
- Coherence is maintained by introducing logical checks to interconnected questions.
- Questions presuming numerical answers are given upper and lower limits where possible.
- Signals are pre-programmed to possible incoherent answers, to violations of numerical limits or to missing answers.
- The questionnaire is programmed to accommodate the mode of addressing the respondent depending on whether the selected person him/herself or another member of the household is responding (interviewing the selected respondent about himself: Did you… ; interviewing through a proxy respondent: Did N.N. …). This helps the interviewer and respondent to keep control of the member-specific data collection.

Of the many possible sources of measurement errors, the focus in this section is on errors due to *integration problems*, *questionnaire techniques* and *fieldwork problems*. The problems are presented as *possible sources of error*. The exact nature, size and consequences of error, if any, can only rarely be detected.

Proxy interviews
The use of proxy respondents is a problematic choice. Person-specific facts collected in the IDS can be given by a household representative. In the EU-SILC, it is important to interview persons about their subjective evaluations.

In Finland, the EU-SILC is designed on the selected respondent -model. Typically, only one person is interviewed. He/she gives all the information: household questionnaire and the personal questionnaires of the selected person and the other members of the household. The household respondent is chosen by the interviewer. The interviewers have been instructed to negotiate with the selected respondent and prefer interviewing him if he is able to give information about the household economy, housing and the other household members' activity. Otherwise, a proxy respondent is interviewed.

Interviewing more than one household member – both the selected person and a household respondent – is supported, but it rarely happens. Other members are allowed to be consulted during the interview if they are available. This option is often used.

The interviewers have traditionally been trained to find a household respondent in the earlier years when collecting the IDS data and they have been continuing this procedure. According to an estimate of the interviewers, about 85 per cent of their informants are those who have the best knowledge of the household's affairs. In case the selected person is aged less than 18 years, the contact letter is also sent to his/her parents or guardians. In 2006, 76 per cent of the selected respondents under the age of 18 have been represented by a proxy respondent (Table 2.9).

Problems arising from the use of proxy respondents concentrate on the subjective questions: the control in terms of which household member answers the questions involving subjective assesments, depends on the interviewer. Use of proxy is denied only in the self-reported health questions (PH010-PH030). On the other hand, the selected respondent may be utterly unaware of the household economy and other members' activities. This is the case especially with the youngest respondents.

In 79 per cent of the households, the selected respondent was interviewed. Of the 10,868 selected respondents in the cross-section, 2,309 (21.2%) were represented by someone else in the household (Table 2.8). In other words, *one in five selected respondents were represented by a proxy*. Of all the 22,134

household members aged 16 or older in the 2006 cross-section, 73% were represented by the selected person.

In the following, a proxy respondent is defined as the respondent who is not the selected respondent.

Table 2.8 Use of proxy respondents (RB260=5), SILC 2006 cross-section

		Total	panel 1			panel 2		
Interview given by…			DB075			DB075		
			1	6	total	4	5	total
… the selected respondent		8,559	1,476	2,885	4,361	1,397	2,801	4,198
	%	78.8	79.6	77.8	78.4	80.4	78.6	79.1
…other than the selected		2,309	379	824	1,203	341	765	1,106
respondent	%	21.2	20.4	22.2	21.6	19.6	21.5	20.9
Total		10,868	1,855	3,709	5,564	1,738	3,566	5,304
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The high percentage of proxy interviews guarantees a higher quality of the household information. Most of the proxy respondents are parents or spouses (Table 2.9). Proxies are mostly (89%) 1st or 2nd persons responsible for the accommodation, which also indicates their competence regarding knowledge of the household affairs.

Table 2.9 Distribution of proxy interviews by their relationship to the selected person and age, SILC 2006

All selected pers.		Proxy resp.		The proxy's relationship to the selected person					Age of proxy respondent			
Age	Number	n	%	parent	spouse	child	sibling	other	<24	25-44	45-64	65+
-17	299	228	76	100	0	0	0	0	1	31	68	0
18-24	1,180	404	34	90	8	0	1	0	4	20	74	2
25-44	3,439	564	16	12	86	1	1	0	3	72	23	2
45-64	4,181	722	17	1	97	1	0	0	1	9	84	6
65+	1,769	364	21	0	79	15	3	2	0	5	27	68
All	10,868	2,282	21	7	16	1	0	0	2	28	56	14

Fieldwork problems

Mode of data collection (CATI). According to interviewers' estimate, about half of the interviews are conducted through mobile phones and about 6 per cent of them outside home. Telephone interviews are afflicted by a sense of rush. In large households, the interview is too long for telephone. The interviewers are allowed to change the mode into CAPI, in case the respondent has no phone or has an exceptionally large household. CAPI mode was used in 325 households, that is 3% of all households in 2006 cross-section.

According to the *Interviewers' Feedback Survey* 2006, 50 per cent of the interviewers felt that the duration of the interview was too long and half of those who felt so, also thought that it had an effect on the refusal rate and weakened the quality of responses.

Refusals. The share of sampled households who refuse co-operation with the interviewer slowly rises each year. In 2006, the share of refusals was 63% of the total non-response.

Fieldwork tools. According to the feedback from the interviewers, the 2006 questionnaire was easier to manage than the previous year's questionnaire. Percentage of interviewers who felt that the questionnaire functioned technically badly fell from 20 in 2005 to 7 percent in 2006. Percentage of interviewers who felt that the questionnaire functioned badly as to the substance, fell from 26 in 2005 to 16 in 2006.

Integration of the questionnaires of the national IDS and the EU-SILC
A major part of the 2006 cross-sectional questionnaire contents was shared with the national IDS and EU-SILC, but there were differences, too. A serious concern in the integration process is to preserve the national time-series without violating demands made to EU-SILC comparability. A stepwise integration strategy aims to achieve full integration in 2007. In spite of the complaints of the interviewers, the questionnaire for the third wave of the EU-SILC operation was reshaped only slightly.

Labour information in the IDS and EU-SILC
In the IDS, the reference period for the labour information is the income reference year. In the SILC, a lot of labour information refer to the current situation. Different reference periods in IDS and SILC concern variables PL030, PL040, PL050, PL110, PL130, PL140, PL150. Also, SILC variables PL070 - PL090 are in contradiction with similar IDS monthly activities variables: in the IDS overlapping activities are permitted, in the SILC, one should define one's main activity for each month.

From the beginning of the EU-SILC, the reference periods are integrated. "Current" is included in the IRP.

2.10 Examples of labour information with different requirements in the IDS and EU-SILC

Concepts / Variables	Requirements		Solution
	IDS	EU-SILC	Integrated
			Current = December of the IRP
Main job	Longest period of employment during the year or highest income	Current	If main job is different from current job, both are collected
Second job	The second longest period of employment during the year or second highest income	Current	If second job is different from current second job, both are collected
PL020	---	Current - 4 weeks	December
PL025	---	Current + 2 weeks	December
PL030	---	Current	December
PL040	Status in main job	Current	If main job is different from current job, both are collected
PL050	Occup. in main job	Current	If main job is different from current job, both are collected
PL070, PL072, PL080, PL085, PL087, PL090	Number of months for each activity - 12 categories - overlaps allowed	Number of months for each main activity - no overlaps allowed	Number of months and calendar of activities collected for all members 16+
PL110	NACE in main job	Current	If main job is different from current job, both are collected
PL140	Contract in main job	Current	If main job is different from current job, both are collected

The labour information questionnaire: **The SILC 2006 questionnaire on labour information was kept the same as the 2005 questionnaire**. December is the basis for the variable PL030 - self-defined current economic status. In SILC 2004, this variable was collected from the calendar of activities which was constructed for all members of the household aged 16 or older. In SILC 2005 and 2006, the variable was collected as a starting question in the labour market questions section. The wordings were harmonised with the LFS questionnaire. The calendar of activities was only constructed for the target person. Months of labour and other activities (PL060 - PL090) were integrated with the IDS questions: the IDS questions on different activities during the IRP were changed from a freely filled table to a standardised sequence of questions. Detailed follow-up questions were inserted in the context of each activity. Questions on the main and second job of the year and the current main and second, third,… jobs were routed effectively. All labour questions were first asked about the selected respondent and after that about the other household members. In the data processing phase, working-age persons receiving disability pension (and no other pensions) who had

defined themselves as 'retired' were moved to the 'permanently disabled'. This editing was based on register information on pensions.

Variable-specific problems

HS130 Lowest monthly income to make ends meet. The difficulty of this question for the respondent is well illustrated by the 1,193 (11.0%) cases of item non-response in the cross-section data. Very low and very high figures were also given. According to the interviewer's code of action, questions of opinion should not be helped in any way, the question can only be repeated. The wording of the question is essential. During the planning process, the wording was reformulated in the Survey laboratory. It helped only slightly, since the previous nonresponse was 1,327 (11.8%).

PH010 - PH030 Health questions: The questions are not formulated according to the regulation (as also in 2004 and 2005 questionnaire). The scale used in PH010 is not comparable, and the formulation of PH030 also slightly deviates from the regulation.

Measurement failures due to questionnaire techniques

PH010 - PH030 self-reported health: In 2006 data, item non-response in health variables PH010-PH030 increased strongly (14,3% missing in 2006 vs. 1,4% missing in 2005). The increase was caused by the routing in case of proxy respondents, the questions were not asked from a proxy. In the earlier SILC waves, the questionnaire automatically notified the interviewer to contact the selected respondent, and it was not possible to close the interview without filling in the health questions. Usually, interviewers had to make an extra contact with the selected respondent. This reminder was left out of the 2006 questionnaire. Statistics Finland has calculated a health-specific weight in the P-file to correct the item non-response (variable PH075).

HB100, PB120 - Household and personal interview duration - measurement failed in 2004, 2005 and 2006.

PE030 Year when the highest level of education was attained - a large number of missing values due to register imperfection.

PL040 Status in employment, PL050 Occupation, PL140 Type of contract, PL 150 Managerial position: a considerable item non-response still prevails for persons who were currently inactive (as in 2004 and 2005).

2.3.2.3 Processing

Description of the data processing procedures
Fieldwork management and data reception. The interviewers collect the data and transmit them to the central unit. At Statistics Finland, there is a separate organisation, the interviewers' central unit, to control, monitor and supervise the fieldwork. The central unit transmits the fieldwork tools to the field and organises interviewer training at the beginning of the project, follows the fieldwork progress, and receives the output from the field, checks that all the sampled units are adequately processed and transmits the data to the IDS-SILC team. It also collects feedback from the interviewers with a standardised questionnaire. All data contents processing takes place in the IDS-SILC team, either using the BLAISE system or SAS. Mainly the IDS and SILC data processing is integrated.

Checking and editing of the interview data. The BLAISE programming system already described above (Section 2.3.2.2) is a major data entry controller. However, there is still much processing to be done in the central unit. *Missing identification codes* are found out with the help of the Population Information System and added to the database. The checking process starts with the *interviewers' remarks* saved on the questionnaires. They comment whenever they feel that the coded answer does not reflect the individual real

world. All comments are read and the need to edit the data is evaluated. This work starts during the fieldwork period, in 2005 it was begun in mid-February. All comments were processed before the end of June.

After the fieldwork period, the IDS-SILC team looks through *incomplete interviews* and makes a decision on the acceptance. Some of the received incomplete interviews are rejected. Since the register income data are nearly perfect, the acceptance decision is based on the sufficiency of the labour activities and housing information. In the 2006 operation, no interviews were excluded from the received sample as incomplete.

Next, checking against the register data is started as soon as the relevant register information is available. Occupation and NACE are processed through automatic coding. Some of the cases will remain open, and they are processed manually.

Activity months, occupation, NACE, housing costs and child care are checked against other information with special intensity. The checks include error lists generated by comparisons of interview and register data. Statistics Finland has access to administrative data on an individual level, which makes this data process especially useful. Great differences between different sources of information, if detected, are processed one by one. All variables, except variables where opinions are expressed, are checked: missing answers, denials and don't knows are checked against other information. Clear mistakes are corrected. Missing values are completed whenever possible (e.g. missing dwelling rents are corrected with average rents per m^2 in the area, other missing housing cost information is completed with supporting information collected on the questionnaire). Illogical answers are straightened if possible. Outliers (considerably small or high values in numerical variables, e.g. inter-household transfers, housing costs) are detected and checked against other information.

Processing inconsistency in the integrated project. The 12 IDS variables on months of activity are heavily edited to comply with register data, especially with income data. That can be done, since in the IDS there are not too many connections between months of activity and other interviewed variables. As a result, some of the respondents' own answers are rejected and replaced with answers in coherence with their earnings. Corresponding editing is <u>not</u> executed on the SILC variables concerning categories of activity or inactivity, since that would destroy the coherence of the large set of other interviewed variables interconnected with activities. In other words, as a result of different editing, activity information in the IDS and SILC differs from each other. Months of activity (PL070, PL072, PL080, PL085, PL087, PL090) in the EU-SILC are, thus, subjective responses given by respondents, as defined in the EU-SILC document 065/04.

Database construction. Simultaneously with the checking process, a database is opened and variable formation begins. Interview-based and register-based variables construction is started. Interview-based variables are transferred from the questionnaires to the database. Variables that need constructing – ie. combined interview- and register information and complex questionnaire items – are added one by one into the database after all the checks have been made. In 2006, the SILC data files for Eurostat were compiled from the database by SAS in the same pace as the IDS data were completed. Compared with the earlier waves, this meant at least 2 months speed-up in the process.

Processing register data. Register data - that have been subscribed from the register authorities with a special procedure - arrive in electronic form to the Statistics Finland's data processing unit. In 2006, use was made of eleven registers. The incoming data are checked technically and contentually. Possible defects are notified to the authority in charge. They then transmit the corrected data. The registers cover all units - population, dwelling units, income receivers, etc. The data are linked to the sample persons and transmitted into the database of the IDS-SILC. The data are compared with available external data, i.e. those of the tax authority, pensions authority and other statistics. In this phase, the data are in their elementary form. Imputations are made using the hot-deck method (interest income) or modelling (imputed rent). The cross-sectional SILC target variables are constructed only after their elements have been checked.

Comparison of aggregates. Routines have been developed to compare the results on variable level with external sources such as the Labour Force Survey, National Accounts, wage statistics and statistics on different social transfers and taxation produced by the National Pensions Institute, National Board of Taxes and National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health. Standard comparisons ase routinely made each year. These comparisons also have an effect on error detection.

2.3.3 Non-response Errors

This section concentrates on non-response errors in the cross-sectional SILC data. **Many of the subsequent tables include the *rotational breakdown* as a requirement.** The second Finnish SILC data include the rotational group variable **DB075**, which is coded as follows:

1: Households included in the first wave of the Income Distribution Survey **and** in the longitudinal SILC panel beginning in the Collection Year 2006 (Survey Year 2005).
5: Households included in the first wave of the Income Distribution Survey **but not** in the longitudinal SILC panel beginning in the CY 2006 (SY 2005).
6: Households included in the second wave of the Income Distribution Survey **but not** in the longitudinal SILC panel beginning in the CY 2005 (SY 2004).
4: Households included in the second wave of the Income Distribution Survey **and** in the longitudinal SILC panel beginning in the CY 2005 (SY 2004).

The Finnish SILC design can be interpreted as *semi-rotational*, i.e. only a part of longitudinal rotational groups are included in the cross-sectional data. Thus the longitudinal rotational SILC groups 2 (beginning in the CY 2004, duration three years) and 3 (beginning in the CY 2004, duration four years) **are not included** in the cross-sectional data. The forthcoming tables deal with the cross-sectional SILC data only.

2.3.3.1 Achieved Sample Size

Table 2.11 Interview Information

Rotational group	Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database (DB135 = 1) .	Number of persons aged 16 or older who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database (DB135 = 1) and who completed a personal interview (RB250 = 11 to 13).	Number of selected respondents who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database (DB135 = 1) and who completed a personal interview (RB250=11 to 13).
Total	10 868	22 134	10 868
1	1 855	3 796	1 855
4	1 738	3 488	1 738
5	3 566	7 196	3 566
6	3 709	7 654	3 709

2.3.3.2 Unit Non-response

For Member States using a rotational design, information on unit non-response will be provided for the new replications in accordance with the formulas described below. For the total sample, the unit non-response will be calculated by removing, from the numerator and the denominator of the formulas described below, those units that according to the tracing rules are out of scope.

** **Household non-response rates*** *NRh = (1-(Ra * Rh)) *100*

***Ra** (address contact rate) = addresses successfully contacted / valid addresses selected = sum(DB120=11) / [sum(DB120=all) - sum(DB120=23)]*

Rh *(proportion of complete household interviews accepted for the database) = number of HH interviews completed and accepted for the database / number of eligible households at contacted addresses) = sum(DB135=1) / sum(DB130=all)*

DB120 is the record of contact at the addresses
DB130 is the household questionnaire result
DB135 is the household interview acceptance result

**** Individual non-response rates*** *NRp = (1-Rp)*100*

Rp *(proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database) = Number of personal interviews completed / number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the database = sum(RB250=11+12+13) / sum(RB245 = 1+2+3)*

RB245 is the respondent status
RB250 is the data status

** **Overall individual non-response rates*** *******NRp = (1-(Ra*Rh*Rp))*100*

For those MSs where a sample of persons rather than a sample of HHs (addresses) was selected, the individual non-response rates will be calculated for the selected respondent (RB245=2), for all individuals aged 16 or older (RB245=2+3) and for the non-selected respondent (RB245=3).

Table 2.12 Non-response Rates

Rotational group	Household non-response rate	Individual non-response rate			Overall individual non-response rate		
		Selected respondent	All individuals 16 or older	Non-selected respondent	Selected respondent	All individuals 16 or older	Non-selected respondent
Total	17.1	0	0	0	17.1	17.1	17.1
1	24.7	0	0	0	24.7	24.7	24.7
4	24.5	0	0	0	24.5	24.5	24.5
5	8.0	0	0	0	8.0	8.0	8.0
6	7.2	0	0	0	7.2	7.2	7.2

2.3.3.3 Distribution of households (original units) by 'record of contact at address' (DB120), by 'household questionnaire result' (DB130), and by 'household interview acceptance' (DB35), for each rotational group (if applicable) and for the total

Table 2.13 Distribution of Households by DB120, DB130 and DB135

Description	Total		IDS/SILC 2006 1		IDS/SILC 2005 4		IDS 2006 5		IDS 2005 6	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	13 297	100	2500	100	5000	100	1912	100	3885	100
Address contacted	13 111	98.6	2465	98.6	4913	98.3	1890	98.8	3843	98.9
Address non-contacted	186	1.4	35	1.4	87	1.7	22	1.2	42	1.1
Total address non-contacted	186	100	35	100	87	100	22	100	42	100
Address cannot be located	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Address unable to access	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Address does not exist, etc.	186	100	35	100	87	100	22	100	42	100

Description	Total		IDS/SILC 2006 1		IDS/SILC 2005 4		IDS 2006 5		IDS 2005 6	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	13 111	100	2465	100	4913	100	1890	100	3843	100
Household questionnaire completed	10 868	82.9	1855	75.3	3709	75.5	1738	92.0	3566	92.8
Interview not completed	2243	17.1	610	24.7	1204	24.5	152	8.0	277	7.2
Total interview not completed	2243	100	610	100	1204	100	152	100	277	100
Refusal to co-operate	1289	57.5	363	59.5	732	60.8	77	50.7	117	42.2
Entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork	240	10.7	58	9.5	95	7.9	24	15.8	63	22.8
Household unable to respond	153	6.8	45	7.4	87	7.2	4	2.6	17	6.1
Other reasons	561	25.0	144	23.6	290	24.1	47	30.9	80	28.9
Household questionnaire completed	10868	100	1855	100	3709	100	1738	100	3566	100
Interview accepted for database	10868	100	1855	100	3709	100	1738	100	3566	100
Interview rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.3.3.4 Distribution of substituted units

The Finnish IDS and SILC data contain **no substitutions**.

2.3.3.5 Item non-response

Item non-response before imputing follows from the interviewed item on interest income taxed at source, and cause partial non-response in variable HY090G on interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated businesses and in the total household income variables HY010, HY020, HY022 and HY023. Based on the sample observations, a partial item non-response rate was 50.4 per cent in the variables HY010 and HY020. The much higher item-non response rate compared to the survey year 2005 is due to changes in data collection of interest income taxed at source. The small values in particular were collected more accurately in the interview than in the previous year. The number of income receivers are much higher. The effect on the income component total monetary amount and it's average per household is slight (See Chapter 3.2.3.; Table 3.3; HY090G).

The proportion of income recipients of imputed rent (HY030G) of all households is presented, but it has not been counted to total household income. The figures on item-non responses are not relevant to the income component.

Table 2.14 Distribution of item non-response in the EU-SILC 2006 survey sample selected for the cross-sectional survey only (X) , households and persons 16+ received the income

Income component	% of households having received the amount (<0, >0)	% of households with missing values (before imputation)	% of households with partial information (before imputation)	% of households with collected values (before imputation) of the households having received the income	% of households with partial information (before imputation) of the households having received the income
HY010	100.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	50.4
HY020	100.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	50.4
HY022	98.5	0.0	50.2	49.1	50.9
HY023	97.7	0.0	48.2	50.7	49.3
HY030G	77.4	.	.	.	.
HY040G	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HY050G	33.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HY060G	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HY070G	16.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HY080G	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HY090G	85.8	0.0	50.4	41.2	58.8
HY100G	36.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HY110G	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HY120G	55.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HY130G	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HY140G	98.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HY135G	..	..	..	..	..

Income component	% of persons 16+ having received the amount (<0, >0)	% of persons 16+ with missing values (before imputation)	% of persons 16+ with partial information (before imputation)	% of persons 16+ with collected values (before imputation) of the persons 16+ having received the income	% of persons 16+ with partial information (before imputation) of the persons 16+ having received the income
PY010	63.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
PY020	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
PY030G	..	..	..	..	..
PY035G	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
PY050G	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
PY070G	..	..	..	..	..
PY080G	..	..	..	..	..
PY090G	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
PY100G	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
PY110G	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
PY120G	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
PY130G	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
PY140G	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
PY200G	..	..	..	..	..

.. not available
. information is not logical

2.4 Mode of Data Collection

Table 2.15 Distribution of Household Members aged 16 and over by 'RB250' and 'RB245'

Rotational group	Total	RB250 11	RB250 12	RB250 13	RB250 21	RB250 22	RB250 23	RB250 31	RB250 32	RB250 33
Household members 16+ and RB245 = 1 to 3										
Total	22134	0	0	22134	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDS/SILC 2006 1	3796	0	0	3796	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDS/SILC 2005 4	3488	0	0	3488	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDS 2006 5	7196	0	0	7196	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDS 2005 6	7654	0	0	7654	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Household members 16+ and RB245 = 2										
Total	10868	0	0	10868	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDS/SILC 2006 1	1855	0	0	1855	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDS/SILC 2005 4	1738	0	0	1738	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDS 2006 5	3566	0	0	3566	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDS 2005 6	3709	0	0	3709	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Household members 16+ and RB245 = 3										
Total	11266	0	0	11266	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDS/SILC 2006 1	1941	0	0	1941	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDS/SILC 2005 4	1750	0	0	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDS 2006 5	3630	0	0	3630	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDS 2005 6	3945	0	0	3945	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2.16 Distribution of Household Members aged 16 and over by 'RB260' and 'RB245'

Rotational group	Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	RB260= missing
Household members 16+ and RB245 = 1 to 3							
Total	22134	0	325	10562	0	11247	0
	100	0	1.47	47.72	0	50.81	0
IDS/SILC 2006 1	3796	0	68	1789	0	1939	0
	100	0	1.79	47.13	0	51.08	0
IDS/SILC 2005 4	3488	0	40	1698	0	1750	0
	100	0	1.15	48.68	0	50.17	0
IDS 2006 5	7196	0	61	3508	0	3627	0
	100	0	0.85	48.75	0	50.4	0
IDS 2005 6	7654	0	156	3567	0	3931	0
	100	0	2.04	46.6	0	51.36	0
Household members 16+ and RB245 = 2							
Total	10868	0	276	8284	0	2308	0
	100	0	2.54	76.22	0	21.24	0
IDS/SILC 2006 1	1855	0	62	1414	0	379	0
	100	0	3.34	76.23	0	20.43	0
IDS/SILC 2005 4	1738	0	36	1361	0	341	0
	100	0	2.07	78.31	0	19.62	0
IDS 2006 5	3566	0	55	2746	0	765	0
	100	0	1.54	77.01	0	21.45	0
IDS 2005 6	3709	0	123	2763	0	823	0
	100	0	3.32	74.49	0	22.19	0
Household members 16+ and RB245 = 3							
Total	11266	0	49	2278	0	8939	0
	100	0	0.43	20.22	0	79.34	0
IDS/SILC 2006 1	1941	0	6	375	0	1560	0
	100	0	0.31	19.32	0	80.37	0
IDS/SILC 2005 4	1750	0	4	337	0	1409	0
	100	0	0.23	19.26	0	80.51	0
IDS 2006 5	3630	0	6	762	0	2862	0
	100	0	0.17	20.99	0	78.84	0
IDS 2005 6	3945	0	33	804	0	3108	0
	100	0	0.84	20.38	0	78.78	0

2.5 Interview Duration

HB100, PB120, Duration of the household and personal interviews are not measured separately. In a design using a sample of persons, typically only one person in a household is interviewed, responding to the household questionnaire and also to all personal questionnaires. The mean interview duration per household is calculated simply as the mean of all overall durations.

The mean overall interview duration was 31 minutes. In the group with duration exceeding one hour's time (264 interviews), the mean was 68 minutes and the maximum was 81 minutes.

Table 2.17 Distribution of total duration of interview in cross-section by rotational group, SILC 2006

		Minutes						
		1-25	26-35	36-60	61-	missing	Total	Mean
Cross-section, total	n	4,310	3,497	2,724	264	73	10,868	30.7
	%	39.7	32.2	25.1	2.4	0.7	100.0	
DB075:								
1	n	589	646	539	67	14	1,855	32.8
	%	31.8	34.8	29.1	3.6	0.8	100.0	
4	n	827	528	345	32	6	1,738	28.7
	%	47.6	30.4	19.9	1.8	0.4	100.0	
5	n	1,685	1,037	751	71	22	3,566	28.9
	%	47.3	29.1	21.1	2.0	0.6	100.0	
6	n	1,209	1,286	1,089	94	31	3,709	32.3
	%	32.6	34.7	29.4	2.5	0.8	100.0	

Note: In 73 interviews the measurement of interview duration failed completely.

3 Comparability

3.1 Basic Concepts and Definitions

Basic concepts and their definitions are in accordance with the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1980/2003 provided for the community statistics on income and living conditions as regards definitions and updated definitions. To some extent, adaptation of the definitions used in the national statistical system is allowed for the EU-SILC. In Finland, private household and household membership in particular are the ones that have been defined nationally (e.g. IDS) with less detailed information than stated in the regulations, but within the framework.

The reference population consists of the members of the private households permanently resident in Finland on 31 December 2005. Persons living in institutions, in collective households or in residential homes[1] are excluded.

The private household was constructed to include a person residing alone, or all the persons, related or not, who reside and have their meals together or otherwise use their income together. If a person was temporarily absent from the household's main dwelling and from home, no time duration was set for the absence provided that the above-mentioned criteria of household formation and membership were fulfilled. Such persons have close ties to the household. Therefore, the following persons are also counted in household members:

- Persons conducting military service or conscript service
- Persons residing and working in another locality or abroad if they are involved in the acquisition and use of household income
- Persons residing and studying in another locality if they use income received mostly from their parents
- Persons temporarily in institutions, on holiday or travelling.

The following persons form a household of their own:
- Subtenants
- Domestic staff
- Students living on their own if they live mostly on their own income or on a student loan
- Students residing in dormitories, unless they are married or officially cohabiting.

The permanently resident population that has not included in private households refers to the difference between the number of total population and the private household persons permanently resident in Finland on 31 December. The number of total population was 5 255 600, from which about 1,5 per cent was not in the private households, but was permanently institutionalised or living in collective households or residential homes. The number of estimated private household population was 5 179 200.

Other definitional solutions done are due to the collection of the information both from registers and by interviews. These are related to **reference times**. First, current as a reference time refers to several calendar time points. Information collected solely by interviews (e.g. non-monetary deprivation indicators, education, health) refers to the interview time point in the survey year (2006). Information collected by interviews, but used for the target variables as combined with the information from registers and other information interviewed on themes close to income is related to the income reference period, which is the fixed 12-month period before the survey year, i.e. the whole calendar year (2005). Then, the current is either the last day (dwelling, characteristics of dwelling for the imputed rent, housing environment, housing costs) or the last

[1] Residential homes are situated either in residential or institutional care buildings and do not meet the definition of dwelling. They do not include a kitchen or cooking facilities, a water closet or cleaning facilities (shower, bathroom or sauna). Students dormitories which are counted in the private household definition above include these facilities.

month (economic activity) of the income reference year. In particular, information on housing arrears is consistent with information on housing costs from the income reference period, not from the last twelve months preceding the interview time point as provided.

Table 3.1 Finland's definitions for the reference periods in the EU-SILC 2006 survey.

Current, time point of interview for the respondent in the survey year 2006: - Non-monetary household deprivation indicators - Housing (amenities in the dwelling) - Education - Health
Current, last day (31 Dec.) of the income reference period (2005): - Basic data - Physical and social environment - Housing (dwelling type, tenure status and housing conditions, housing costs)
Current, last month (December) of the income reference period (2005): - Child care - Labour information on current activity status and current main job, including information on last main job for unemployed, - Detailed labour information
Last 12 months preceding the time point of interview: - Health (access to health care)
Income reference period (a fixed 12-month period), i.e. 2005: - Income - Labour information on activity status during income reference year - Housing and non-housing related arrears.

The income reference period is the preceding calendar year of the survey year, i.e. a fixed 12-month period. Income taxed by the Bookkeeping Act received from the completed accounting periods in the income reference period is included. These are business income, income from dividends and interest.

The reference period for taxes on income and social contributions is the years when taxes are paid from the income received during the income reference period. The taxes are paid in the income reference period (t) and the following years (t+1, t+2). The social contributions are mostly paid in the income reference period (t).[2]

The reference period of taxes on wealth is the years when taxes are paid from the wealth owned in the income reference period. Most of the payments are done during the income reference year.

[2] Most of the taxes (incl. taxes on net wealth owned) and social contributions are actually done during the income reference year (t) as withholdings by a payer or advance payments by a person, i.e. 89 per cent of enforced taxes in 2005 (National Board of Taxes 2007). Some of these payments can be done up till March of the year after the income reference period (t+1). As a result of the enforced taxation by tax authorities, 6.67 per cent of the enforced taxes were received as tax refunds in the year after the income reference period (t+1), 4.15 per cent of the enforced taxes were paid as residual taxes in the year after the income reference period (t+1) and further in the beginning of the following year (t+2). If demands of rectification and petition of appeals were proceeded, in a few cases, taxes are paid later (t+3,…,n).

The consistency is highest among employees and pensioners. 90.5 per cent of the total withholdings and advance payments for employees and 94 per cent of the total withholdings and advance payments for pensioners were in accordance with the enforced taxes in 2005. The consistency was not as high among self-employed persons, 78.7 per cent of total advance payments done by farmers and 75.6 per cent done by other self-employed persons were in accordance with the enforced taxes. (National Board of Taxes 2007).

The time lag between the income reference period and current variables is in its maximum when current information is from the interview time point. The last interview was conducted on 12 June in the survey year. The time lag is then 5.4 months. However, most of the current information is from the end of the income reference period and then the time lag does not exist.

Interviews were conducted from 17 January to 12 June in the survey year 2006. **The duration of interviewed data collection** was 4.8 months. Of all household interviews, 25 per cent were collected by 14 February, 50 per cent by 8 March, 75 per cent were collected by 5 April, and 90 per cent by 17 May.

For the register database, the last information was collected on 20 November in the survey year 2006. When data collection from registers is included in the measurement, **the duration of the whole data collection both from interviews and registers** was 10.5 months.

The basic information on activity status during the income reference period was derived from information on a person's main activity in each month by summing the activities over the months (twelve in total, see interviewed groups below). The information on a person's main activity was interviewed from the household respondent. For answering to a question, the respondent was instructed to give priority to employment over non-economic activity and inactivity if that person had had several activities during the month. Full-time and part-time work was separated by working hours. Work was full-time if a person worked at least 30 hours per week. Otherwise, work was part-time if a person worked under 30 hours per week. In economically inactive statuses, the answer is based on the respondent's assessment about his/her main activity during the month.

The target variables on a person's activity status during the income reference period and the detailed subgroups interviewed are as follows :

PL070, Number of months at full-time work :
- Employee working full-time (at least 30 hours per week)
- Entrepreuner or unpaid worker in family enterprise working full-time (at least 30 hours per week)

PL072, Number of months at part-time work:
- Employee working part-time (under 30 hours per week)
- Entrepreuner or unpaid worker in family enterprise working part-time (under 30 hours per week)

PL080, Number of months in unemployment:
- Unemployed

PL085, Number of months in retirement:
- Retiree

PL087, Number of months in studying:
- Pupil, student

PL090, Number of months in inactivity:
- On unpaid sickness leave, etc.
- Others
- In military service or conscript service

3.2 Components of Income

3.2.1 Differences between the National Definitions and Standard EU-SILC Definitions

Total household gross income and disposable household income

The target variables on gross income components, on **total gross household income, HY010**, and on **disposable household income HY020 and total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits HY022 and including old-age and survivors' benefits HY023** are well in accordance with the requirements.

HY010 is the sum of gross income components at the household level. HY020 is HY010 after current transfers paid are deducted. HY010 is a positive value (incl. 0 values). Negative values of the net income variables HY020, HY022 and HY023 on total disposable household income are due to such current transfers paid which are not related to the total household gross income HY010. These are regular taxes on wealth HY120G, which may exceed the amount of the total household gross income by the EU-SILC definition. The number of the sample households with negative values was six in HY020, 82 in HY022 and 494 in HY023. For calculating the common European Union indicators, the negative values were set for zero values. The conversion has an effect on the HY020 mean equivalised income and Gini coefficient estimates.

Tax on income and social insurance contributions HY140G and regular inter-household transfers paid HY130G were done from the total household gross income received during the income reference year. They did not cause negative values to total household income components.

The target variable **HY030G on imputed rent** is required as a compulsory variable from 2007 onwards. Information on the variable is according to the national Income Distribution Statistics in the 2006 EU-SILC survey. The rental equivalence method used follows the EU-SILC regulation (Table 3.3). Information on imputed rent was not counted for total household income components (HY010, HY020, HY022, HY023).

The target variable HY030G covers imputed rent for all households occupying own dwellings and the households renting a dwelling from other households at a lower price than the market price, or got it free. Differing from what the regulation states about the coverage, imputed rent was not yet calculated for dwellings rented from a public, municipal, voluntary or non-profit agency in the 2006 survey.

For constructing the target variables **HY022 and HY023, total disposable household income before social transfers**, social transfers in gross amounts were converted to net amounts, and deducted from total disposable household income (HY020). Detailed income information from the Personal Tax Register was used. The phases in deriving HY022 and HY023 were as follows:

1. Deductions which are focused on social transfers subject to taxation were counted in order to obtain taxable social transfers. Deductions of the state and municipal taxation were done separately.
2. Taxes paid on taxable social transfers in state and municipal taxation were deducted. These are the actual taxes paid defined by the rate of the taxed social transfers and taxed earned income (incl. social transfers in the Finnish taxation).
3. The gross to net converted social transfers subject to taxation and social transfers not subject to taxation excluding and including old-age benefits and survivors' benefits were deducted from HY020, resulting in HY022 and HY023.

Income received

The variables on gross income components were obtained by summing the detailed gross items to the person and household unit level. Especially when register income is available as very detailed items, the aggregating of the items for the target variables is closely in accordance with the regulations. **Compared**

with the Regulation definitions on the EU-SILC gross income components, the following differences, however, appear due to using register information within the Personal Tax Register frame:

- Payments (PY080G) received by persons from their voluntary personal insurances, which are in the same register item as income received from statutory, voluntary insurance taken by employers for their employees. This income could not be excluded exactly. It was counted in interests, dividends, profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business (HY090G).
- Income received from statutory, voluntary insurance taken by employers or employed persons (entrepreneurs) themselves to supplement compulsory social security was counted in interests, dividends, profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business (HY090G).
- Earned income from agriculture, forestry and business activities was counted in self-employment income (PY050G). In addition, income from business activities was included for shareholders in corporations. Income is in gross amounts after expenses except interest on loans for acquisition of income. They were counted as deductions for taxable income and result as lower taxes paid (HY140G).
- Loan interests diminish the taxable income as deductions, and result as lower taxes paid (HY140G).
- Self-employed income (PY050G) is positive (incl. 0 income). Losses were considered for lower taxes paid from other type of income in the income reference period, or in the spouse's taxes paid. If no taxable income was received at all, the confirmed losses are considered in taxes that will be paid from the income received in the following years. Therefore, confirmed losses both from the income of the income reference period and from previous periods as well can both have an effect on taxes paid from the reference period's income (HY140G).[3]
- Both received social benefits and social benefits obliged to be returned to payers were included in the certain target variables on social benefits (PY090G, PY100G, PY110G, PY120G, PY130G, PY140G, HY050G, HY060G, HY070G). The statistical units have negative values on these variables if the social benefits were solely returned back, or the returned amount exceeded the amount received during the income reference period. The social benefits are obliged to be returned if the income or living conditions have changed and they are not valid in relation to the allowed criteria any more.
- Income received personally by people aged under 16 was counted in the target variable HY110G. The variable consists of the following type of income: employee income and self-employment income, education related allowances, survivors' benefits, disability benefits and part of family/children-related allowances. Other social benefits within the ESSPROS system are paid for children's carers, and were counted in family benefits (HY050G). Income received from interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated businesses is a relatively significant income source for people aged under 16. It was counted in HY090G.

Current transfers paid

The target variable on **tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G)** includes taxes paid for the state taxation and for the municipal taxation. For the state taxation, taxes from earned income (incl. social benefits) are paid progressively by the person's income level, taxes from capital income are paid uniformly (28 per cent of capital income in 2005). For municipal taxation, taxes from earned income

[3] In the sample, 19.2 per cent of self-employed persons (PL030 =1,2, & PL040 = 1,2) had 0 income on PY050G (n = 670 / 3 492). Most of them had other income sources, personal income on PY010G and on HY090G were the highest income sources. 93 per cent of persons got income on either PY010G or HY090G at personal level. 3.7 of persons had only other type of income and 3.7 of persons had not income at all during the reference year. Persons who were temporarily away from work are counted in the numbers. Losses were in 6.2 per cent for all self-employed persons (n= 217), for 36.4 per cent of whom the losses (incl. losses from HY090G) were considered as deductions for taxes paid (incl. all income to which deductions focused), and for 72.4 per cent the confirmed losses (the rest of the losses or all) can be considered in the taxes paid from income received after the income reference year. In addition, a small number of losses were counted in the spouse’s taxation.

are paid by the tax rate of the place of domicile that a person hold at the end (31 Dec.) of the year preceding the income reference year.

The social contributions include the following items: compulsory sickness contributions, unemployment contributions and pension contributions.

The target variable on **regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)** includes taxes on real property owned and taxes paid on net wealth owned at the end (31 Dec.) of the income reference period. Besides, taxes on real property owned are paid indirectly in utility costs of dwellings by shareholders in housing corporations. The tax was not included in HY120G, but it was counted in housing costs (HH070) and consequently, as a part of the housing costs component it diminishes the gross rent value in the imputed rent (HY030G).

Changes in income from the survey year 2005 (from the income reference period 2004)

Small changes from the previous income reference years concern handling and grouping of income from dividends because of the Tax Act reform. The avoir fiscal credit was abolished in 2005. This means, that the dividends from corporations as earned and property income according to avoir fiscal credit have not been counted either in enterpreuner income received or in tax on income paid any more. The change has a very slight effect on the gross income components (See Table 3.2: PY050G) but not on the total disposable household income. Disguised dividends as earned income have been counted in property income HY090G in 2005. Other income from dividends as earned income and income from dividends as property income has been counted in property income in 2005 as in the previous years. Other changes due to the Tax Act reform are related to the annual return criterium to mathematical value of shares for dividends income from non-public companies, grouping of the income to earned and property income by this imputed return and further taxation which all have effect on the taxes paid. Taxation in general has alleviated to a some extent for dividends from public and non-public companies. Taxes paid are in HY140G.

The completeness of income have been improved by certain income items available from registers in 2005 for the first time. The items have been included in property income and tax on income paid. The effect is very slight.

Table 3.2 Components of income. Finland's definitions and assessed consequences resulting from differences compared with the EU-SILC definition in the 2006 survey.

Components of income	Variable name	The definition	Consequences to comparability 1 = comparable 0 = not comparable
Total household gross income	HY010		1 See notes below
Total disposable household income	HY020		1 See notes below
Total disposable household income, before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits	HY022		1 See notes below
Total disposable household income, before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits	HY023		1 See notes below
Imputed rent	HY030G	Imputed gross rentals for all households that do not report paying full rent, either because they are owner-occupiers or they live in accommodation rented from another household at a lower price than the market price or rent-free minus housing costs actually paid (incl. subsidies received from government, i.e. housing benefits and tax deductions for mortgage interests). Imputed for the dwellings which are used as the main residence of the household.	0 Note: Consistent with the Finnish IDS. Dwellings rented at a lower price than the market price from a public, municipal, voluntary or non-profit agency are not included. The information on imputed gross rentals (equivalent to market rent) is based on the rent including other utility costs done besides the "space rent". After deducting consistent housing costs paid by the household, the definition is comparable. Imputed rent has not been included in the gross

			household income variable (HY010) and the total disposable household income variables (HY020, HY022, HY023).
Income from rental of property or land	HY040G	Income received, during the income reference period, from renting a property less expenses except interest payments.	1 Note: Interest payments on loans for acquisition of income are considered as deductions from taxable income in taxation, and thus diminish the amount of taxes paid on the income (HY140G).
Family/children-related allowances	HY050G	Financial support to households for bringing up children and financial assistance to people who support relatives other than children: income maintenance benefit in the event of childbirth, birth grant, parental leave benefit, family or child allowance, other cash benefits.	1
Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified	HY060G	Social benefits to the socially excluded or to those at risk of social exclusion: income support to people with insufficient resources, and other cash benefits as support for destitute and vulnerable persons to help alleviate poverty or assist in difficult situations.	1 Note: A register-based item on income support also includes a minor part of means-tested housing allowance. Parts are not separable from each other.
Housing allowances	HY070G	Rent benefit or benefit to owner-occupiers, means-tested	1
Regular inter-household cash transfers received	HY080G	Regular monetary amounts or monetary amounts over the certain minimum amount (EUR 100) received during the income reference period, from other households or persons: compulsory child support, voluntary support to education, voluntary payments for housing costs and utility bills.	1
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated businesses	HY090G	The amount of interest from assets, dividends and profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business in which the person does not work, received during the income reference period, less expenses incurred. Interests on loans for acquisition of income are considered as expenses for certain income items, but not for all income items.	1 Note: Interest payments on loans for acquisition of income are subtracted as deductions from taxable income in taxation, and thus diminish the taxes paid on income. (HY140G). The component includes income from statutory benefits (incl. pensions) undertaken voluntarily by an employer, an employed person (entrepreneur), or a person individually in addition to the compulsory scheme of social benefits. These are a few register items which cannot be subdivided.
Interest paid on mortgages	HY100G	Total gross amount, before deducting any tax credit or tax allowance, of mortgage interest on the main residence of the household during the income reference period.	1
Income received by people aged under 16	HY110G	Gross income received by all household members aged under 16 during the income reference period.	1
Regular taxes on wealth	HY120G	Taxes that are payable annually on the ownership or use of land and buildings paid during the income reference period (t). Taxes that are payable on the net wealth owned at the end (31 Dec.) of the income reference period (t) paid in the income reference year (t) and in the following years $_{(t+1, t+2),}$.	1 Taxes paid on the ownership and use of land or buildings of shareholders in housing companies are included indirectly in service charges as part of housing costs, and thus they diminish the gross value of imputed rent.
Regular inter-household transfers paid	HY130G	Regular monetary amounts or monetary amounts over the certain minimum amount (EUR 100) paid during the income reference period, to other households or persons: compulsory child support, voluntary support to education, voluntary payments for housing costs and utility bills.	1
Tax on income and social insurance contributions	HY140G	Taxes on income, profits and capital gains: taxes on individual, household or tax-unit income (income from employment, property, entrepreneurship, pensions, etc.) including taxes deducted by employers (i.e. withholdings), other taxes at source and taxes on the income of owners of unincorporated enterprises paid from the income received in the income reference year. Social insurance contributions paid during the income reference period.	1 Note: Interests charged on arrears of taxes due and any fines imposed by tax authorities are not included.
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	HY145G	-	-
Cash or near-cash employee income	PY010G	Monetary component of the compensation of employees in cash payable by an employer to an employee: value of any social contributions and income taxes payable by an employee or by the employer on behalf of the employee to social insurance schemes or tax authorities.	1 Note: Tips and bonuses, and benefits based on profit sharing from stock options (excl. the ones converted into cash) are included in this component according to the Finnish IDS.
Non-cash employee income	PY020G	Non-monetary income components which may be provided free or at a reduced price to an employee as part of the employment package by an employer: company car and associated costs, free or subsidised meals, luncheon vouchers, reimbursement or payment of housing-related expenses, other goods and services provided free or at a reduced price by their employer to their employees.	1 Note: Company car is included.
Employers' social insurance contributions	PY030G	-	-
Cash profits or losses from self-employment (including	PY050G	The income received, during the income reference period, by individuals, for themselves or in respect of their family	1 Note:

royalties)		members, as a result of their current or former involvement in self-employment jobs: operating profit accruing to working owners or partners of an unincorporated enterprise, royalties earned on writing, inventions and so on, not included in the profit/loss of unincorporated enterprises, rentals from business buildings, vehicles, equipment, etc., not included in the profit/loss of unincorporated enterprises, after deduction of related costs. Interests on loans for acquisition of income are considered as costs for a few income items, but not for all income items.	Interest payments on loans for acquisition of income are subtracted as deductions for taxable income in taxation, and thus diminish the taxes paid on income (HY120G). Positive values (incl. 0 values). Losses are considered as deductions for taxable income and diminished taxes paid from other type of income in the income reference year, or in the spouse's taxes paid. If such taxable income that deductions concern has not been received at all, losses are considered as taxes which will be paid from the income received in the following years Comparability over time: Abolishment avoir fiscal credit reduces PY050G compared to the survey year 2005. The effect is assessed to be slight. The item consisted of 0.1 per cent of estimated PY050G amount in survey year 2005. 0.3 per cent of persons aged 16 and over received the income.
Value of goods produced for own consumption	PY070G	-	Note: Value is not significant at national level, or to particular groups of households. The information is not collected.
Unemployment benefits	PY090G	Benefits that replace income lost by a worker due to the loss of gainful employment, provide subsistence income to persons entering or re-entering the labour market, provide subsistence income to unemployed persons not members in unemployment funds, provide subsistence income to persons in long-term unemployment, and to elderly persons who retire after long-term unemployment before the legal retirement age, contribute to the cost of training or re-training people looking for employment. The costs of travelling or relocating to obtain employment are included as deductions for taxes paid of unemployed benefits.	1
Old-age benefits	PY100G	Benefits that provide replacement income when an aged person retires from the labour market, or guarantee certain income when a person has reached the prescribed age. Old-age pensions, early old-age pensions, deferred old-age pensions and part-time pensions are counted in old-age benefits. After the Pension reform came into force in the beginning of the 2005, the pensionable age criteria have changed. The statutory retirement age for old-age pension under the national scheme is 65 and employment scheme is 63 - 68. Persons secured under the employment scheme are in certain professions entitled to start old-age pensions earlier. In addition, early old-age pensions are awarded after the age of 60 in earliest in public sector contracts and in private sector contracts under the employment scheme. Part-time pensions are awarded to persons after the age of 56 in the public sector and after the age of 58 in private sector contracts under the employment scheme.	1
Survivors' benefits	PY110G	Benefits that provide temporary or permanent income to people below the retirement age after the death of their spouse, partner or next-of-kin, usually when the latter represented the main breadwinner for the beneficiary. Survivors' pension to the deceased person's children, to a surviving spouse and under the employment pension scheme to a former spouse are counted in survivors' benefits.	1
Sickness benefits	PY120G	Benefits that replace in whole or in part loss of earnings during temporary inability to work due to sickness or injury.	1
Disability benefits	PY130G	Benefits that provide an income to persons below the standard retirement age whose ability to work and earn is impaired beyond the minimum level laid down by legislation by physical or mental disability. Income for the disabled persons entering or returning to work.	1
Education-related allowances	PY140G	Grants, scholarships and other education assistance received by students.	1
Gross monthly earnings for employees	PY200G		Note: The gender pay gap is calculated by the Wages and Salaries Statistics unit, Statistics Finland

3.2.2 The Source or Procedure Used for the Collection of Income Variables

Income information is primarily register information, which was linked to the EU-SILC sample persons from the register database, i.e. the Total Income Database (TIDB) maintained by Statistics Finland. The TIDB is compiled from register sources maintained by several administrative authorities[4], who are also in charge of the data quality. The sources cover the whole population of Finland. For the TIDB, information is further checked in order to ensure the consistency of the data from several sources.

Items which were not available from registers were collected by interviews (1.4 per cent from all gross income and 1.9 per cent from all paid transfers weighted at total households were interviewed). Interviewed items on income were as follows:

- Wages and salaries for persons who have no taxable income in Finland (incl. in PY010G)
- Income from agriculture received by a party to an estate (incl. in PY050G)
- Income from forestry after expenses (incl. in PY050G)
- Interest income taxed at source (incl. in HY090G)
- Pensions from abroad to persons who have no taxable income in Finland (incl. in PY100G)
- Tax-free care allowances and convalescent's grants, unspecified tax-free pensions (incl. in PY130G)
- Small subsidies for studying (incl. in PY140G)
- Maintenance support for children (incl. in HY050G)
- Strike assistance (incl. in HY060G)
- Regular inter-household transfers received (HY080G)
- Regular inter-household transfers paid (HY130G)

Interviewed items were automatically checked and corrected in relation to acceptable values in the Blaise questionnaire on the basis of information received in the course of the interview and further, after the information collection, the checking was continued in order to detect and correct erroneous values (Section 2.3.3 Processing). The hot-deck method was used to impute item non-responses of interest income taxed at source in the component HY090G interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business to the households.

3.2.3 The Form in Which Income Variables at Component Level Have Been Obtained

Except for the target variables HY020, HY022 and HY023, the target variables on income are in gross amounts.

Table 3.3 Components of income. Finland's sources or procedures used for collection of income components, the form and the methods used for obtaining the target variables in the 2006 survey.

	Variable name	Source or procedure used for collection	The form	The method used for obtaining the target variable
Total household gross income	HY010	The register database, the IDS/EU-SILC interview	Gross value	The sum for all household members of gross personal income components (PY010G, PY020G (company cars), PY030G, PY50G, PY070G, PY090G, PY100G, PY110G, PY120G, PY130G, PY140G) plus gross income components at household level (HY040G, HY050G, HY060G, HY070G, HY080G, HY090G, HY110G)
Total disposable household income	HY020	The register database, the IDS/EU-SILC interview	Net value	The sum for all household members of gross personal income components (PY010G, PY020G (company cars), PY030G, PY50G, PY070G, PY090G, PY100G, PY110G, PY120G, PY130G, PY140G) plus gross

[4] Administrative registers are the Personal Tax Register of National Board of Taxes, the Pension Register of the Finnish Centre for Pension, the Pension Register, Social Insurance Register, Rehabilitation Register, Study Aid Register, Housing Allowance Register of the Social Insurance Institution; the Registers of the Education Fund, the Farm Register of the Information Service Centre of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Social Assistance Register of the National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES), the Tax Database of the military injury benefits system of the State Treasury. The main frame for income information is the Personal Tax Register to which other registers give more detailed information, or supplement it by tax-free income information.

				income components at household level (HY040G, HY050G, HY060G, HY070G, HY080G, HY090G, HY110G) minus regular taxes on wealth (HY120G), regular inter-household cash transfers paid (HY130G), tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G)
Total disposable household income, before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits	HY022	The register database, the IDS/EU-SILC interview	Net value	The total disposable income (HY020) minus **total gross to net converted transfers** of unemployment benefits (PY090G), sickness benefits (PY120G), disability benefits (PY130G), education-related allowances (PY140G), family/children-related allowances (HY050G), social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G) and housing allowances (HY070G)
Total disposable household income, before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits	HY023	The register database, the IDS/EU-SILC interview	Net value	The total disposable income (HY020) minus **total gross to net converted transfers** of unemployment benefits (PY090G), old-age benefits (PY100G), survivors' benefits (PY110G), sickness benefits (PY120G), disability benefits (PY130G), education-related allowances (PY140G), family/children-related allowances (HY050G), social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G) and housing allowances (HY070G)
Imputed rent	HY030G	The external data source is Rent statistics for which information is collected by monthly Labour Force Survey interviews (the whole sample size is 12,000), and from register sources maintained by Statistics Finland. Rent statistics are compiled by a conventional method based on classification and regression analysis (hedonic method). The available data from the statistics include mean rents/m2 for dwellings in different sizes, types, and areas. Source for repurchase prices: Federation of Finnish Insurance Companies, Finland's Tax Act The IDS/EU-SILC interviewed data. The HBS interviewed data (for estimating insurance for detached houses)	Gross value	Information about mean rent / m2 (incl. utility costs which is not separable from "the space rent", incl. new and old contracts) of privately financed rented dwellings was imputed from the Rent statistics for the floor area of the sample households' main dwelling by using the following strata: - Statistical grouping of municipalities (urban / other) - Number of rooms (1, 2, 3, 4+) - Type of building (detached houses with 1-2 dwellings and other type of buildings, semi-detached or terraced house, block of flats) - Construction or renovation year (-60, 61-70, 71-80, 81-90, 91-) Since the base year, the mean rent (i.e. a price index) of the Rent Statistics by statistical grouping of municipalities has been annually extrapolated to the base year rents by the strata, and imputed to the equivalent sample dwellings. To obtain the value of imputed rent, costs on housing the household actually paid (rents, maintenance and repair of the dwelling, electricity, gas and other fuels, incl. subsidies received for them) were subtracted from the value. Further, depreciation of detached houses was imputed for the equivalent dwellings by stratifying, and subtracted from the value. Depreciation was imputed to detached houses according to the following strata: - Statistical grouping of municipalities (urban / other) - Floor area m2 available to households (<60, 60-89, 90-124, 124-) - Construction or renovation year (-50, 50-64, 64-) - Construction material (wood, other)
Income from rental of property or land	HY040G	Register database	Gross value	
Family/children-related allowances	HY050G	Items either from the Register database or from the IDS/EU-SILC interview	Gross value	
Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified	HY060G	Items either from the Register database or from the IDS/EU-SILC interview	Gross value	
Housing allowances	HY070G	Items either from the Register database or from the IDS/EU-SILC interview	Gross value	
Regular inter-household cash transfers received	HY080G	The IDS/FI-SILC interview	Gross value	
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated businesses	HY090G	Items either from the Register database or from the IDS/EU-SILC interview	Gross value	Item non-responses of interest income taxed at source were imputed for the households that responded in the interview that they had received the income during the income reference year, but did not specify the exact amount. Imputing was done in two phases: first, to the households with the answered range value and second, to ones with missing value. Hot-deck method was used for this. Grouping variables were the socio-economic group of the reference person and the number of members in the household. Change for the two phase imputation procedure was due to the change in data collection which was done in order to improve interviewed data completeness. As a result, **the number of small values on interest income taxed at source and the households received the income increased markedly from the 2005 survey year. The effect on the total amount estimate of this income item was slight**. **The item consisted of about 10 per cent of the whole HY090G component. The increase of the item indicating both the actual change and change due**

				to measurement errors (e.g. change in data collection) was 21 per cent from the previous year.
Interest paid on mortgages	HY100G	Register database	Gross value	
Income received by people aged under 16	HY110G	Register database	Gross value	
Regular taxes on wealth	HY120G	Register database	Gross value	The item of tax on real property was edited by using data on the taxes paid on the real property owned in the year (t-1) before the income reference period (t) and data on change of taxable value of the real property from the year t-1 to the income reference period t.
Regular inter-household transfers paid	HY130G	The IDS/EU-SILC interview	Gross value	
Tax on income and social insurance contributions	HY140G	Register database	Gross value	
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	HY135G	-	-	-
Cash or near-cash employee income	PY010G	Register database	Gross value	
Non-cash employee income	PY020G	Register database	Gross value	
Employers' social insurance contributions	PY030G	-	-	-
Cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)	PY050G	Register database, the IDS/EU-SILC interview, the external data source HBS	Gross value	The component includes the gross item of timber selling as earned and capital forestry income, for which expenses were imputed by using the parameter estimates of the regression model of the expenses based on the IDS from the earlier reference year. For imputing the parameters of the expenses values, the following variables were used in a linear scale: - Forestry income from timber selling - Subsidies for forest improvement - Forestry levy - Forest area
Value of goods produced for own consumption	PY070G	-	-	-
Unemployment benefits	PY090G	Register database	Gross value	
Old-age benefits	PY100G	Register database and the IDS/EU-SILC interview data	Gross value	Survivors' benefits and disability benefits which were received simultaneously with old-age benefits were regrouped into old-age benefits by using the retirement age of the national pension scheme, which is 65.
Survivors' benefits	PY110G	Register database	Gross value	
Sickness benefits	PY120G	Register database	Gross value	
Disability benefits	PY130G	Register database	Gross value	
Education-related allowances	PY140G	Register database and the IDS/EU-SILC interview	Gross value	
Gross monthly earnings for employees	PY200G	-	-	-

4 Coherence

4.1 Comparison of Income Target Variables and Number of Persons Who Receive Income from Each Income Component with External Sources

Table 4.1 shows results from income comparisons with relevant data sources. They are the Income Distribution Statistics (IDS), Total Statistics on Income Distribution (TSID) and National Accounts (NA) by Statistics Finland. The IDS is the primary national source for the household income statistics. The TSID is compiled from the Total Income Database (TIDB) which is used as a register income source both for the IDS and EU-SILC. The EU-SILC comparisons with these two statistics (IDS, TIDB) have been done in more detail in the following tables (Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3).

Social transfers received are compared with the social expenditure on cash benefits by main group from the European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS) compiled by the National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES), Finland. Social transfers cover also those ones paid to the persons in institutional care (incl. pensions), but excluding benefits in kind (e.g. institutional care for children, young people and elderly).

The differences on total income amounts across the statistics are mostly due to differences in items defined to the components. These are described in Table 4.1. Almost all of the income information was collected from the TIDB to the EU-SILC sample units. Further, the EU-SILC data were estimated to the private households by using information on crucial demographic and income variables from the TIDB in the sampling and the weightings (Section 2.1). Therefore, inconsistencies between the estimated EU-SILC and TSID income are primarily resulting from the unit-non responses among the units having received certain type of register-based income not used in the weightings (see below). Interviewed information completes the register information on income, and as a result from this part, the income is slightly more complete in the EU-SILC than in the TSID.

The EU-SILC and IDS income data were compiled in the integrated statistical survey. The sample and the frame households were the same. All differences between these two statistics are due to income definitions.

Compared with the ESSPROS (Table 4.1) and with the TSID in more detail (Table 4.2), the under-coverage of the EU-SILC income components is related to certain social transfers received. These are housing allowances (HY070G) and social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G), both focused on low income households as means-tested income, and therefore, having relevancy to the indicators on poverty and social exclusion. The income components were not considered in the calibration.

The amount on register-based housing allowances is 8.3 per cent lower in the EU-SILC than in the TSID. Of housing allowances, general housing allowance as the largest item is 6.4 per cent lower, and of other items, students' housing supplements is 5.9 per cent lower and pensioners' housing allowances 13.9 per cent lower in the EU-SILC than in the TSID.

Social assistance is the main item consisting of 94 per cent of income on social exclusion not elsewhere classified. Compared with the TSID, the EU-SILC amount is 14.2 per cent lower.

The differences from comparing income recipients by main income components in Table 4.3 follows from the same factors as the differences in total income sums. Further, the EU-SILC and IDS household keeping unit definition differs from the TSID household dwelling unit definition. This also has an effect on the figures.

Table 4.1 The total gross income of private households in the income reference year 2005 according to different data sources: Income Distribution Statistics (IDS), Total Statistics on Income Distrobution (IDS), National Accounts (NA), European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS)

	EU-SILC	IDS	Difference	Difference	Notes
Income components	Sum (EUR 1 000)	Sum (EUR 1 000)	Sum (EUR 1 000)	%	
2.1. Gross employee income	60 569 175	60 855 686	-286 511	-0.5	The IDS includes employee income received by those aged under 16, and other non-cash employee income than company car. Additionally, small differences in focusing costs of expenses of taxable earned income on income components.
2.2. Self-employment income	5 625 490	5 581 608	43 881	0.8	Small differences in forestry income definitions.
2.3. Imputed rent	..	..			Not a separate income component in the IDS.
2.4. Property income	5 415 728	14 390 845	.	.	The IDS includes imputed rent (incl. interest payments), profits from sales, and an item counted as social benefits (e.g. criminal liability substitution paid by the State Treasury) in the EU-SILC.
excl. imputed rent	5 415 728	7 965 883	-2 550 115	-32.0	Profits from sales cause mostly the difference.
2.5. Current transfers received	25 758 606	26 470 930	-712 325	-2.7	The IDS includes imputed rent from other household. Inter-household transfers received have been defined as more widely in the IDS than the EU-SILC.
excl. imputed rent	25 758 606	26 256 129	-497 523	-1.9	
2.6. Other income received	145 126	..	.	.	The income is included in other IDS income component.
2.7. Interest payments	1 323 295	..	.	.	
2.8. Current transfers paid	24 942 751	25 381 486	-438 736	-1.7	The IDS does not include inter-household transfers paid except compulsory child support. Taxes paid on profits from sales are included in the IDS. Deduction due to voluntary payments done by persons themselves to personal private pensions plans are included in the EU-SILC and IDS.
Total disposable household income (incl. imputed rent)	..	81 917 800	.	.	
Total disposable household income (excl. imputed rent, positive values)	72 573 104	75 278 259	-2 705 155	-3.6	
	EU-SILC	**TSID**	Difference	Difference	
Income components	Sum (EUR 1 000)	Sum (EUR 1 000)	Sum (EUR 1 000)	%	
2.1. Gross employee income	60 569 171	60 809 361	-240 189	-0.4	The TSID includes employee income received by those aged under 16, and other non-cash employee income than company car.
2.2. Self-employment income	5 625 490	5 397 775	227 714	4.2	Small differences in forestry income definitions.
2.3. Imputed rent	..	..			
2.4. Property income	5 415 728	7 341 504	-1 925 775	-26.2.	The difference is mostly due to the profits from sales which are included in the TSID.
2.5. Current transfers received	25 758 606	24 494 267	1 264 338	5.2	The TSID does not include all inter-household transfers received.
2.6. Other income received	145 126	..	.	.	The income is included in other income components TSID.
2.7. Interest payments	1 323 295	..	.	.	
2.8. Current transfers paid	24 942 751	24 842 866	99 884	0.4	The TSID does not include inter-household transfers paid. Tax paid on profits from sales is counted in the TSID.
Total disposable household income (incl. imputed rent)	..	..			
Total disposable household income (excl. imputed rent, positive values)	72 573 104	73 205 711	-632 607	-0.9	The TSID does not include the EU-SILC and IDS interviewed income.
	EU-SILC	**NA**	Difference	Difference	
Income components	Sum (EUR 1 000)	Sum (EUR 1 000)	Sum (EUR 1 000)	%	
2.1. Gross employee income	60 569 171	61 936 000	-1 366 829	-2.2	Differences, e.g. employee income received by those aged under 16, other non-cash employee income than company car, employee income from grey economy are included, profit sharing from stock options (the ones not converted to cash) is excluded in NA.
2.2. Self-employment income	5 625 490	6 002 000	376 510	-6.3	
2.3. Imputed rent	..	8 698 000			Imputed rent (depreciation included in the amount)
2.4. Property income					NA includes imputed rent after subtracting mortgage interest
excl. imputed rent	5 415 728	4 849 000	566 728	11.7	The NA does not include all profit and interest items. Income from voluntarily taken insurances is counted in current transfers received.
2.5. Current transfers received	25 758 606	42 041 000	16 282 394	-38.7	The NA does not include inter-household

					transfers received.
2.6. Other income received	145 126				The income is included in other income components in the NA.
2.7. Interest payments	1 323 295	1 602 000	278 705	-17.4	The NA include interest payments from outstanding credit.
2.8. Current transfers paid	24 942 751	27 334 000	2 391 249	-8.7	The NA does not include inter-household transfers paid.
	EU-SILC	**ESSPROS**	Difference	Difference	
Income components	Sum (EUR 1 000)	Sum (EUR 1 000)	Sum (EUR 1 000)	%	
PY090G. Unemployment benefits	3 581 451	3 389 230	192 221	5.7	
PY100G. Old-age benefits	13 276 405	12 190 330	1 086 075	8.9	The ESSPROS includes pensioners' housing allowances, it does not include income received from PY110G and PY130G for the persons who are on old-age pensions after the standard age
PY110G. Survivors' benefits	387 620	1 465 590	-1 077 970	-73.6	See PY100G
PY120G. Sickness benefits	498 484	1 852 928	-1 354 444	-73.1	The ESSPROS includes sickness benefits paid as employee income
PY130G. Disability benefits	3 387 843	3 820 212	-432 369	-11.3	See PY100G
PY140G. Education-related allowances	569 126	..	.	.	
HY050G. Family/children-related allowances	2 492 255	2 568 930	-76 675	-3.0	The ESSPROS include the income maintenance benefits paid in the event of child birth and the parental leave benefits that are paid as employee income.
HY060G. Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified	369 192	438 207	-69 015	-15.7	
HY070G. Housing allowances	890 837	437 000	453 837	103.9	See PY100G. The ESSPROS does not include students' housing supplements.
Total, excl. education-related allowances	24 884 088	26 162 427	-1 278 339	-4.9	
Same definitions in accordance with ESSPROS:					
HY070G. Housing allowances	411 268	437 000	-257 32	-5.9	
PY100G,PY110G,PY130G	17 051 868	17 476 132	-424 264	-2.4	
Total, excl. all education-related allowances	24 404 518	26 162 427	-1 757 909	-6.7	

.. Information is not available
. Information is not logical

Table 4.2 Income items of social exclusion payment not elsewhere classified (HY060G) and housing allowances (HY070G) in the income reference year 2005 in the EU-SILC and TSID

HY060G	**EU-SILC**		**TSID**	
Income item	Mean	Sum (EUR 1 000)	Mean	Sum (EUR 1 000)
Social assistance	135	328 498	163	399 473
Conscript's allowance	2	5 937	6	15 094
Special assistance for immigrants	12	28 369	7	16 470
Daily allowance from liability insurance	0	107	0	1 099
Strike assistance	0	75	0	138
Strike assistance (interviewed)	3	6 207	.	.
HY070G	**EU-SILC**		**TSID**	
Income item		Sum (EUR 1 000)	Mean	Sum (EUR 1 000)
General housing allowance	168	411 268	176	432 016
Students' housing supplements	87	211 553	93	227 314
Pensioners' housing allowance	105	255 950	114	278 511
Spouse pensioners' housing allowance	2	5 966	1	2 719
Other (interviewed)	0	24	.	.

.. Information is not available
. Information is not logical

Table 4.3 The number of income recipients in the income reference year 2005 according to EU-SILC and IDS

	EU-SILC	IDS	Difference	EU-SILC	IDS	Difference
Income components	Households (1 000)	Households (1 000)	%	Persons (1 000)	Persons (1 000)	%
2.1. Gross employee income	1 684	1 687	-0.2	2 681	2 772	-1.5
2.2. Self-employment income	390	370	5.6	466	434	7.4
2.3. Imputed rent	..	..		..	..	..
2.4. Property income	1 991	2 100	.	.	.	.
excl. imputed rent	1 991	2 000	-0.4	.	.	.
2.5. Current transfers received	2 061	2 145	-3.9	.	.	.
excl. imputed rent	2 061	2 138	-3.6	.	.	.
2.6. Other income received	59	..	.	.	.	.
2.7. Interest payments	774	..	.	.	.	.
2.8. Current transfers paid	2 394	2 393	0.1	.	.	.
	EU-SILC	TSID	Difference	EU-SILC	TSID	Difference
Income components	Households (1 000)	Households (1 000)	%	Persons (1 000)	Persons (1 000)	%
2.1. Gross employee income	1 684	1 683	0.1	2 681	2 713	-1.2
2.2. Self-employment income	390	362	7.3	466	434	5.0
2.3. Imputed rent	..	..		..	..	..
2.4. Property income	1 991	1 588	20.2	.	.	.
2.5. Current transfers received	2 061	1 992	3.4	.	.	.
2.6. Other income received	59	..	.	.	.	.
2.7. Interest payments	774	..	.	.	.	.
2.8. Current transfers paid	2 394	2 365	1.2	.	.	.

.. Information is not available
. Information is not logical

4.2 Comparison of Labour Target Variables with Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The differences between the EU-SILC self defined current activity status (PL030) and the LFS activity status are logical to their definitional differences. Compared with EU-SILC, LFS uses the ILO concept which is more detailed in relation to the employment and unemployment definitions in particular. After deriving more comparable unemployment definition with LFS by using information on actively looking for a job (PL020) and availability for work (PL025) in addition to self defined current activity status, EU-SILC results less persons in labour force groups and consequently, more persons not in labour force groups (Table 4.4.) Perception of own activity is based on more alternatives in which have been involved during the reference period as it can be expected. Temporary absence from work has not as strictly been considered as working by respondents than it has been provided in the survey question definition and interview guidelines.

There are also differences in reference time periods which may explain the differences between the variable frequencies. The whole December is the time reference period in EU-SILC, whereas it is used one week periods over the whole December as the references periods in LFS. The LFS estimate is the average of these reference periods.

Table 4.4. Self defined current activity status (PL030) completed by information on looking for a job (PL020) and availability for a job (PL025), persons of aged 16-64 (LFS: persons aged 15-64) on December 2005

	EU-SILC (December)		EU-SILC (December)	LFS (December)
PL030 Self defined activity status				
1. Working full time	58.9	Working full time or part time	66.7	67.8
2. Working part time	7.9			
3. Unemployed	7.3	PL020 & PL025. Without work, actively looked for a job in previous four weeks and available for work in the next two weeks	5.0	5.6
In labour force			**71.8**	**73.4**
4. Pupil, students, further training etd.	11.0			10.2
5. In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business	3.1			3.8
6. Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work	7.1			6.3
7. In compulsory military or community service	0.7			0.5
8. Fulifilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	3.5			2.6
9. Other inactive persons	0.7			3.2
Not in labour force			**28.2**	**26.6**
Total	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of persons	**3 323 815**		**3 323 815**	**3 505 400**

Table 4.5. Status in employment , employed persons of aged 16-64 (LFS: persons aged 15-64) on December 2005

	EU-SILC (December)	LFS (December)
PL040 Status in employment		
1. Self-employed with employees	4.6	..
2. Self-employed without employees	8.3	..
Self employed in total	12.9	11.8
3. Employee	86.8	87.7
4. Family worker	0.2	0.4
Missing	0.0	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of persons	**2 217 503**	**2 375 400**