NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

(EU-SILC 2007-2008 longitudinal component)

FINAL QUALITY REPORT

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Romanian survey on income and living conditions, named Quality of life survey, represents the implementation of EU-SILC survey in Romanian statistical system. The main goal of this survey is to produce data regarding the income and living conditions in a standardized manner, in order to produce comparable estimates at EU level. In this way, the survey is the reference source for comparative statistics on income distribution and social exclusion in European Union.

In 2007, the survey was included in the Program of Statistical Researches of National Institute of Statistics. The survey implemented the methodology described in the EU-SILC Regulation (EC) no 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions.

We designed this survey as a new harmonised survey in order to meet all EU-SILC requirements. An integrated design with a rotational sample was applied, in which the sample is divided in sub-samples, each of them similar in size and design and representative for the whole population. From one year to another three sub-samples are ratained, one is dropped and one new sub-sample is included in the survey. In this way, the cross-sectional and longitudinal statistics are produced from the same set of sample observations.

This documents provides a description of the accuracy, precision, the comparability and the coherence of the Romanian SILC 2007-2008 longitudinal component of the survey.

1. COMMON LONGITUDINAL EU INDICATORS BASED ON THE LONGITUDINAL COMPONENT OF EU-SILC

Due to the fact 2008 was the second year when NIS conducted EU-SILC in Romania, the longitudinal component did not comprise yet four consecutive years, in order to calculate the longitudinal EU indicators.

2. ACCURACY

2.1 Sample design

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

The sampling plan is a two-stage probability sampling of housing units (dwellings).

2.1.2 Sampling units (one stage, two stage)

The primary sampling unit, corresponding to the selection of the *master sample*, is a group of census sections (census enumeration areas EAs).

The secondary (ultimate) sampling unit, corresponding to the selection of the survey sample, has been a fix number of dwellings from each PSU.

2.1.3 Stratification and sub-stratification criteria

Stratification concerns only the first stage sampling. There are 88 strata, the criteria used being the area where a certain PSU is located (urban or rural area) and county (NUTS 3 level).

2.1.4 Sample size and allocation criteria

For the second wave, three subsamples of the previous wave sample had to be followed-up in current wave, plus one subsample of new dwellings which entered in the sample. Because sample size is a random variable due to the tracing rules, for 2008 operation, sample size of new rotation corresponds to 2340 dwellings, and 2007 subsistent rotations comprise 5884 households.

2.1.5 Sample selection schemes

In the first stage, a stratified random sample of 780 areas, Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), was designed after the 2002 census. The PSUs were sampled with probability proportional to size (number of permanent dwellings). This is the Multifunctional Sample of Territorial

Areas, so called the master sample EMZOT. The EMZOT sample has 427 PSUs selected from urban area and 353 PSUs selected from rural area. In the second stage, dwelings are systematically selected from EMZOT. All households within each dwelling are included.

2.1.6 Sample distribution over time

The sample is not distributed over time.

2.1.7 Renewal of sample: Rotational groups

The survey uses the integrated four-years rotational panel design, in which one-fourth of the sample is replaced each year. In 2008, one sub-sample (S1 in 2007) left the survey and a new one entered for the first time. The longitudinal sample for 2007-2008 is made by the sub-samples S2, S3 and S4.

	Years					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sub-samples	S1					
	S2	S2				
	S3	S3	S3			
	S4	S4	S4	S4		
		S1	S1	S1	S1	
			S2	S2	S2	S2
				S3	S3	S3
					S4	S4
						S1

2.1.8 Weightings

Weighting factors have been calculated taking into account the units probability of selection, non-response adjustment and the calibration to external data relating to the distribution of

persons in the target population. The weights are calculated in three steps. The first step assigns the inverse of the selection probabilities to each sampled dwelling unit. The second step adjusts for non-response. The third and final step consists of calibrating the secondary weights, for each wave, by region, to the best latest available population totals.

2.1.8.1 Design factor

Wave 1

The design factor of the household is the inverse of its inclusion probability.

The design factor for households and for individuals are the same, because in each selected dwelling, all persons are selected for the survey.

Wave 2

In case of the households at the second wave, an indirect sampling of households is done through the panel (of persons aged 14+ at the time of the panel selection). In this case, the inclusion probabilities cannot be calculated. Then, the solution consists of applying the Weight Share Method. Within a household, each member has been assign a weight coming from the final cross-sectional weight of the precedent year of survey, except for co-residents for whom the weight is =0. Average of these weights over all the household members (including co-residents) is assigned to each member (including co-residents).

2.1.8.2 Non-response adjustments

In order to contra balance the non-respondent households, it is proceed at a re-weighting, by adjusting the weights of the respondent households with the inverse of the response rate. The non-response are not globally adjusted, at the entire sample level, but separately, on groups of households, groups generated by the variable considered as explicative variable of the non response: region (NUTS II level) and area of residence (urban / rural). This correspond to the so-called 'response-homogenous groups' method, which assumes that in a certain group all the units have the same probability. In order to minimize the effects induced by the presence of non-response another adjustment is done: re-weighting by calibration of the weights.

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

We applied an integrative calibration that means that we used both households and personal variables in the procedure. The calibration is performed at the household level using the household variables and individual variables in their aggregate form as calibration variables.

This technique ensures that all members in the same household receive the same weight. Adjustments were made using the SAS macro CALMAR. Calibration variables were: "distribution of the population by age group, area of residence (urban \ rural) and gender" (except for groups "0 to 15 years old" and "75 years old and more", groups were defined by intervals of ten years using Romanian Population Estimates at the end of the income reference period and ''households totals by region''.

2.1.8.4 Final longitudinal weights

The longitudinal weights were calculated as follows:

The individual weights RB060 (base weights) are obtained multiplying the cross-sectional weights RB050 calculated in 2007, inflated taking into account the attrition.

Children born to a sample woman receive the weight of the mother; persons moving into sample households from another non-sample household in the population (co-residents) or have left the population are given zero weight; former household members receive a zero weight.

For persons aged 16 or more (weight PB050), the re-weighting factor is calculated. The response probability is given as the ratio between the sum of the base weights RB060 of persons who have replied the individual questionnaire and the sum of the base weights RB060 for all individuals.

2.1.8.5 Non-response adjustments

We applied a specific adjustment, at region level, for the non-response due to attrition. We estimate the response probability is the ratio between number of persons in 2008 and (number of persons in 2007 - number of persons 'out-of-scope 'between 2007 and 2008). "Out-of-scope" means persons who have moved to a collective household or to a foreign country, died or were enable to locate.

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

No specific calibration was applied.

2.1.8.7 Final longitudinal weights

Three longitudinal weights were calculated:

1) Personal base weight for all household members (RB060)

2) Longitudinal weight (two years duration) (RB062)

3) Personal base weight for all current household members aged 16 and over (PB050)

2.1.9 Substitutions

No substitution of unit non-response has been applied.

2.2 Sampling errors

Sampling errors were calculated for the common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC.

Particularly, sampling errors were estimated with the JRR method using the software developed by Siena University (Report Silc.04 for the Finaly Quality Report).

For the second wave of the longitudinal component we calculated the following information for each income component, net and gross:

Variable name	Income components	Mean	Number of observation		Standard error
			Before imputation	After imputation	
HY010	Total gross household income	17573.4	5875	5875	486.6091
HY020	Total disposable household income	14264.5	5875	5875	361.0276
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits	13250.7	5875	5875	363.0691
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	10055.0	5875	5875	354.9496
Net income components at household level					
HY040N	Net income from rental of a property or land	2554.1	42	42	720.1833
HY050N	Family / children related allowances	1121.1	1571	1571	62.1368

HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	561.7	1501	1501	32.7603
HY070N	Housing allowances	-	-	-	-
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	1521.9	368	368	140.0781
HY090N	Net interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	4505.4	75	75	1153.7451
HY100N	Net interest repayments on mortgage	286.3	37	37	58.3156
HY110N	Net income received by people aged under 16	529.1	61	61	155.1634
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	196.9	5294	5294	5.3979
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	949.5	98	98	101.0987
HY140N	Tax on income and social insurance contributions	5331.7	2956	2956	148.1744
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	-5.5	235	235	34.4151

Gross income components at household level					
HY040G	Gross income from rental of a property or land	2554.1	42	42	720.1833
HY050G	Family / children related allowances	1124.5	1571	1571	62.4450
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	561.7	1501	1501	32.7603
HY070G	Housing allowances	-	-	-	-
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	1521.9	368	368	140.0781
HY090G	Gross interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	5290.8	75	75	1374.3258

HY100G	Gross interest repayments on mortgage	286.3	37	37	58.3156
HY110G	Gross income received by people aged under 16	531.9	62	62	154.1212
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	196.9	5294	5294	5.3979
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	949.5	98	98	101.0987
HY140G	Tax on income and social insurance contributions	5331.7	2956	2956	148.1744

Net income components at personal level					
PY010N	Net cash or near cash employee income	9480.3	4209	4209	168.5439
PY020N	Net non-cash employee income	17396.8	52	52	2985.5857
PY035N	Net contribution to individual private pensions plans	-	-	-	-
PY050N	Net cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)	4610.6	1523	1523	392.4029
PY070N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	2646.9	5812	5812	88.4668
PY080N	Net regular pensions from individual private plans	-	-	-	-
PY090N	Net unemployment benefits	3340.0	64	64	442.9532
PY100N	Net old-age benefits	5329.3	3897	3897	121.6200
PY110N	Net survivor's benefits	2842.6	398	398	82.3012
PY120N	Net sickness benefits	2211.2	3	3	467.8379
PY130N	Net disability benefits	3850.6	561	561	68.5818
PY140N	Education-related allowances	1332.1	40	40	69.8301

Gross income components at personal level					
PY010G	Gross cash or near cash employee income	12739.3	4209	4209	245.8954

PY020G	Gross non-cash employee income	17396.8	52	52	2985.5857
PY035G	Gross contribution to individual private pensions plans	-	-	-	-
PY050G	Gross cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)	5076.1	1523	1523	452.2639
PY070G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	2646.9	5812	5812	88.4668
PY080G	Gross regular pensions from individual private plans	-	-	-	-
PY090G	Gross unemployment benefits	3702.1	64	64	539.5368
PY100G	Gross old-age benefits	5375.8	3897	3897	128.7166
PY110G	Gross survivor's benefits	2843.3	398	398	82.2791
PY120G	Gross sickness benefits	2744.9	3	3	642.1216
PY130G	Gross disability benefits	3850.6	561	561	68.5818
PY140G	Education-related allowances	1304.3	41	41	73.6761

For the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size, we calculated the following information :

Equivalent disposable income	Mean	Number of observation		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Subclasses by household size				
1 household member	4102.4	1614	1614	125.3338
2 household members	4940.5	1872	1872	157.6459
3 household members	5361.4	1102	1102	165.0709
4 household members and more	3936.8	1287	1287	127.3714
Population by age group				
<25	3874.0	3641	3641	127.0849

25 to 34	5153.1	1838	1838	182.7647
35 to 44	4537.2	2005	2005	141.3325
45 to 54	4873.0	2183	2183	149.1140
55 to 64	4774.0	1998	1998	141.9421
65+	3830.0	3026	3026	86.0886
Population by sex				
Male	4446.6	7032	7032	115.2634
Female	4363.3	7659	7659	114.7374

2.3 Non-sampling errors

2.3.1 Sampling frame and coverage errors

Due to the lack of appropriate information, the new dwellings, built after 2002 Census of the Population and Dwellings, that could possibly constitute a sampling frame of the new dwellings, have not been taken into account. Thus, an updates has be done for the PSU included in EMZOT in 2007 year, on the basis of a micro-census type survey. The micro-census has aimed in particular the updating of the addresses of the dwellings. Under-coverage rate was estimated as the ratio between number of new dwellings, built in the period end of 2002 year (the year of the census)- end of 2007 year and number of dwellings at the end of 2007 year (Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook, 2008). Thus, it was assumed that the proportion of the new dwellings in total dwellings should be the same in the master sample. Under-coverage rate was 2,5%. Over-coverage rate was estimated on the basis of the survey sample, as ratio between number of not-eligible dwellings (not valid addresses selected) and number of sampled dwellings (all addresses selected). Over-coverage rate was: 1,6%.

2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

2.3.2.1 Measurement errors

As in any other survey, there are 3 main sources of measurement errors:

- the questionnaires (1)
- the interviewers (2)

- the respondents (3)

(1) We used three types of questionnaires:
- the household file;
- the household questionnaire, with the detailed questions regarding the household;
- the individual questionnaire, which was fulfilled for each person 15 years or more, in order to record better the incomes of the people less than 16 years.

The questionnaires were designed with the occasion of 2004 and 2005 pilot tests and up-dated with the improvements based on the tests conclusions. Each year the questionnaires are modified in order to include questions to allow the determination of the secondary module's variables.

The structure of questionnaires was the following:

❖ **The household file** included:
   - identification data;
   - the household composition - name, identificator, date of birth, sex, the relatives' code (mother's, father's and husband's/wife's), sample-person or co-resident etc.;
   - some questions about household identification ;
The household file is design and used all four years a person is included in the survey.

❖ **The household questionnaire** included:
   - identification data;
   - data regarding child care for all the children less than 12 years;
   - questions regarding economic situation of the household (housing and non-housing related arrears, non-monetary household deprivation questions);
   - housing conditions (including information about dwelling and dwelling environment, housing cost, amenities in the dwelling);
   - taxes paid for the year 2006, respectively 2007;
   - household incomes in 2006, respectively 2007;
   - questions regarding the 2007, respectively 2008 secondary module;

❖ **The individual questionnaire:**
   - identification data;
   - questions regarding the health status;

- level of education questions (the school attended currently and the higest level of education attended);
- detailed questions regarding employment/non-employment;
- individual incomes achieved in 2006, respectively in 2007.

In order to help the data collection activities, other materials were designed by the methodological team:

-the letter for the households – a paper sheet in which the objectives of the EU-SILC survey is presented, the importance of the people participation is highlighted and the confidentiality of the data is garrantied.

- the list of the dwelling and households included in the sample (LG) is a document with two parts: first one included the exact addresees selected to carry-out the interviews. The second part included the situation found on the field for each address. This document is very usefull for the interviewers and supwervisors in order to check the integrity of the data collected.

(2) The interviewers make a special effort to learn the specific aspects of this survey, mainly the household membership status which differs from other previous surveys carried-out by NIS.

A handbook was prepared with all the information available to help the interviewers in the fields work activities. Explanations for a big number of questions from all the questionnaires were included. Aspects related to the follow-up of households/persons and the construction of identifiers were explained in this handbook also. A special section included some recommandations about the behaviour in the respondents' presence and the way the interviewers should convince population to participate to this survey.

Other aspects:

- co-resident and sample –person;

- presence in the household created confusion for the members who are abroad for an un-known period of time; in other surveys there was a special code – abroad – for these persons. The implication on household's income and the definition of the household (share of incomes or expenditures) made difficult to establish if these persons are or not the household members.

The tracing rules were another aspect relatively complicated, which interviewers should apply for the first time in 2008. Generally, they understood the procedure and the concept of a follow-up person. The phenomenon of moving inside country is very low, more movements were recorded abroad.

(3) For respondents, the most difficult information to declare was the value of incomes in the previous calendar year, the social insurance contribution and the taxes on wealth. Onother

difficult answer was related to the housing cost, aldo the question was preceding by a helping question in which they were asked what kind of housing cost that household is actually paying, in order to be sure the respondent is thinking at the elements of the housing cost are recommended by EU-SILC methodology to be included here.

Another aspect which created some problems was the co-relation between the declaration of the marital status/consensual union between partners. There were cases in which one partner declared he is married and his/her partner declared he is in consensual union. These case were solved by taking with priority the ideea of a consensual union in the case the partners have not the same family nane.

Some households found difficult to estimate the rent they would receive if they would rent the dwelling.

2.3.2.2 Processing errors

During the field work period and data processing period several checks were done.

Data editing and cleaning was done in two steps: firstly, at the level of each county and secondly, after the counties' files will be sent to INS team, a second check was done by EU-SILC central team.

At the county level, after data collection, supervisors had the duty to check the integrity of the questionnaires (one household file and at least one household questionnaire per household and as many personal questionnaires as household members 15 years and more exists). During data entry, a cheking software was applied at county level. The counties sent the files at central level and a new check was done on the national files.

The checking sofware included 3 types of checks: checks at each questionnaire level (household and personal questionnaires), checks for the correlation between the information included in household and personal questionnaires, and a third type of checks, integrity checks, if all the addresses included in the sample were visited (if questionnaires completed exist for each address included in the sample). Inside each type of questionnaire there were 2 types of logical conditions: to see if all the compulsory questions were fulfilled and to check if the answers were correct (for quantitative variables minimal and maximal limits were established, and for qualitative variables logical conditions were tested).

After the data files in the EUROSTAT format were obtained, a third data check was done, using the EUROSTAT software available on Circa user group.

The process of cleaning the data took a long time and imposed special efforts both from the county teams and central metodological team in order to obtain the 4 micro-data files in Eurostat format,

due to the big number of variables and numerous corelations between them. A more detailed analysis of the checking conditions should be make in the next waves in order to add more checks to the checking software.

2.3.3 Non-response errors

2.3.3.1 Achieved sample size

- **Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database by rotational group**

Wave 1 – year 2007

ROTATIONAL GROUP	households	percentage
DB075=2	2002	33,4
DB075=3	1974	32,9
DB075=4	2019	33,7
Total	**5995**	**100,0**

Wave 2 – year 2008

ROTATIONAL GROUP	households	percentage
DB075=2	2004	33,4
DB075=3	1980	33,0
DB075=4	2020	33,6
Total	**6004**	**100,0**

- **Number of persons 16 years or older, number of sample persons and number of co-residents who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database, and who completed the personal interview**

Wave 1 – year 2007

	Number
Number of persons 16 years and older, from which:	12760
- sample persons	12760
- co-residents	0

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number
Number of persons 16 years and older, from which:	12597
- sample persons	12516
- co-residents	81

2.3.3.2 Unit non-response

a) wave 1(year 2007)

Household non-response rates (*NRh*)

    -Number of addresses successfully contacted (DB120 = 11): 6543

    -Number of valid addresses selected (DB120 <> 23): 6572

        Ra (address contact rate): **99.56%**

    -Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database (DB135 = 1): 5993

    -Number of eligible households at contact addresses (DB130 filled): 5995

        Rh (proportion of complete household interviews accepted for database): **99.97%**

        NRh (household non-response rate): 0.**03%**

Individual non-response rates (*NRp*)

    -Number of personal interviews completed (RB250 = 11 + 12 + 13): 12730

    -Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the database (RB245 = 1 + 2 + 3): 12756

        Rp (proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database): **99.80%**

        NRp (individual non-response rate): **0.20%**

Overall individual non-response rates (*NRp)

        Ra (address contact rate): **99.56%**

        Rh (proportion of complete household interviews accepted for database): **99.97%**

        Rp (proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database): **99.80%**

        *NR (overall individual non-response rate): 0.**67%**

b) wave 2(year 2008)

Household non-response rates (*NRh*)

   -Number of addresses successfully contacted (DB120 = 11): 6491

   -Number of valid addresses selected (DB120 <> 23): 6533

        Ra (address contact rate): **99.36%**

   -Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database (DB135 = 1): 5875

   -Number of eligible households at contact addresses (DB130 filled): 5999

        Rh (proportion of complete household interviews accepted for database): **97.93%**

        NRh (household non-response rate): 2**.07%**

Individual non-response rates (*NRp*)

   -Number of personal interviews completed (RB250 = 11 + 12 + 13): 12597

   -Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the database (RB245 = 1 + 2 + 3): 12647

        Rp (proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database): **99.60%**

        NRp (individual non-response rate): **0.40%**

Overall individual non-response rates (*NRp*)

        Ra (address contact rate): **99.36%**

        Rh (proportion of complete household interviews accepted for database): **97.93%**

        Rp (proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database): **99.60%**

        *NR (overall individual non-response rate): 3**.09%**

Household response rate: Comparison of results between wave 2 and wave 1

Sample outcome in wave 1 - 2007	Sample outcome in wave 2 - 2008								
	DB130=11 and		DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	Not contacted	TOTAL
	DB135=1	DB135=2							
DB130=11 and									
DB135=1	5868	0	27	21	1	34	0	64	6015
DB135=2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
New households in wave 2									
DB110=8	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
TOTAL	5875	0	27	21	3	35	0	64	6025

Wave response rate = 0,975

Longitudinal follow up rate = 0,993

Follow up ratio = 0,980

Achieved sample size ratio = 0,977

Personal interview outcome in wave 2

	Situation in 2008							
	RB250=11, 12,13	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33	TOTAL
RB110=1 or 2	12516	0	0	9	15	26	0	12566
RB110=6								60
RB120=2								2
RB120=3								88
RB120=4								44
New sample persons reached age 16	335	0	0	0	1	1		337
Non-sample persons 16+								
from wave 1 -2007	0							0
from wave 2 -2008	81							81
Sample persons not forwarded from last wave								49

Response rates for persons wave 2 and wave 1:

Wave response rate of sample persons = 0,993   Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons = 0,981

Wave response rate of co-residents = n.a.   Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents= 0,987

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0,989   Achieved sample size ration for co-residents selected in previous wave = n.a.

                                          Response rate for non-sample persons = 1,0

2.3.3.3 Distribution of households by "record of contact at adress" (DB120) by "household questionnaire result" (DB130) and by "household interview acceptance" (DB135)

Table 1A: **Distribution of households by "record of contact at adress" (DB120)**

Wave 1 – year 2007

	Number	%
Total	7024	100,0
Address contacted (DB120=11)	**6543**	93,2
Address non-contacted (DB120=21 U 22 U 23) from which:	**481**	6,8
- address cannot be located (DB120=21)	13	0,2
- address unable to access (DB120=22)	16	0,2
- address does not exist, is not residential address or unocuppied (DB120=23)	452	6,4

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number	%
Total	7003	100,0
Address contacted (DB120=11)	**6491**	92,7
Address non-contacted (DB120=21 U 22 U 23) from which:	**512**	7,3
- address cannot be located (DB120=21)	23	0,3
- address unable to access (DB120=22)	19	0,3
- address does not exist, is not residential address or unocuppied (DB120=23)	470	6,7

Table 1B: **Distribution of households by "household questionnaire result" (DB130)**

Wave 1 – year 2007

	Number	%
Total	6543	100,0
Household questionnaire completed (DB130=11)	**5995**	**91,6**

Interview not completed, from which:	548	8,4
- refusal to cooperate (DB130=21)	196	3,0
- entire household temporary away for duration of fieldwork (DB130=22)	193	2,9
- household unable to respond (DB130=23)	155	2,4
- other reasons (DB130=24)	4	0,1

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number	%
Total	**6491**	**100,0**
Household questionnaire completed (DB130=11)	**5999**	**92,4**
Interview not completed, from which:	**492**	**7,6**
- refusal to cooperate (DB130=21)	194	3,0
- entire household temporary away for duration of fieldwork (DB130=22)	148	2,3
- household unable to respond (DB130=23)	140	2,2
- other reasons (DB130=24)	10	0,1

Table 1C: **Distribution of households by "household interview acceptance" (DB135)**

Wave 1 – year 2007

	Number	%
Household questionnaire completed	**5995**	100,0
- interview accepted for the database (DB135=1)	5993	99,9
- interview rejected (DB135=2)	2	0,1

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number	%
Household questionnaire completed	**5999**	100,0
- interview accepted for the database (DB135=1)	5875	97,9
- interview rejected (DB135=2)	128	2,1

2.3.3.4 Distribution of persons for membership status (RB110)

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number	%
Current household members	**14691**	100,0
RB110 = 1	14461	98,43
RB110 = 2	11	0,08
RB110 = 3	113	0,76
RB110 = 4	31	0,21
Not current household members		
RB110 = 5	11	0,08
RB110 = 6	60	0,41
RB110 = 7	4	0,03

Distribution of persons moving out by variable RB120 in second year of EU-SILC longitudinal component

	Number	%
Persons moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave RB110=5)	**166**	100,0
RB120 = 1, from which:	32	19,3
- persons which are current household members of another household in 2008	11	6,6
- persons which are not current household members of another household in 2008	21	12,7
Not current household members		
RB120 = 2	2	1,2
RB120 = 3	88	53,0
RB120 = 4	44	26,5

2.3.3.5 Item non-response

The following tables present the income non-response at household and personal level for the first and second wave. For every income component the total number of households/persons having received the component are given. The percentages are calculated as a ratio between the number of households/persons having received an amount of the respective income component and the total number of all completed household or personal interviews.

1. Information on item non-response on household level – households 2007

		Households having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		total	% of all interviewed households	total	%	total	%	total	%
Household incomes									
HY010	Total household gross income	5998	99,7	5998	99,7	0	0,0	17	0,3
HY020	Total disposable household income	6009	99,9	6009	99,9	0	0,0	6	0,1
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits	5966	99,2	5966	99,2	0	0,0	49	0,8
HY023	Total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits	6015	100,0	6015	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Net income components at household level									
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	46	0,7	46	0,7	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY050N	Family/child related allowances	1644	27,3	1644	27,3	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	1162	19,3	1162	19,3	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY070N	Housing allowances	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	517	8,6	517	8,6	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY090N	Interest, dividents, profit from capital investments	51	0,8	51	0,8	0	0,0	0	0,0

HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	70	1,2	70	1,2	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	234	3,9	234	3,9	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	474	7,9	474	7,9	0	0,0	0	0,0

Gross income components at household level

HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	46	0,7	46	0,7	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY050G	Family/child related allowances	1644	27,3	1644	27,3	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	1162	19,3	1162	19,3	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY070G	Housing allowances	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	517	8,6	517	8,6	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY090G	Interest, dividents, profit from capital investments	51	0,8	51	0,8	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	70	1,2	70	1,2	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	234	3,9	234	3,9	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY140G	Tax on Income and Social Contributions	2868	47,7	2868	47,7	0	0,0	0	0,0

2. Information on item non-response on household level – households 2008

		Households having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		total	% of all interviewed households	total	%	total	%	total	%
Household incomes									
HY010	Total household gross income	5861	99,8	5861	99,8	0	0,0	14	0,2
HY020	Total disposable household income	5873	99,9	5873	99,9	0	0,0	2	0,1
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits	5840	99,4	5840	99,4	0	0,0	35	0,6
HY023	Total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits	5875	100,0	5875	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Net income components at household level									
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	42	0,7	42	0,7	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY050N	Family/child related allowances	1571	26,7	1571	26,7	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	1501	25,5	1501	25,5	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY070N	Housing allowances	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	368	6,3	368	6,3	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY090N	Interest, dividents, profit from capital investments	75	1,3	75	1,3	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	61	1,0	61	1,0	0	0,0	1	0,1
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	98	1,7	98	1,7	0	0,0	0	0,0

HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	235	4,0	235	4,0	0	0,0	0	0,0

Gross income components at household level

HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	42	0,7	42	0,7	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY050G	Family/child related allowances	1571	26,7	1571	26,7	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	1501	25,5	1501	25,5	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY070G	Housing allowances	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	368	6,3	368	6,3	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY090G	Interest, dividents, profit from capital investments	75	1,3	75	1,3	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	62	1,0	62	1,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	98	1,7	98	1,7	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY140G	Tax on Income and Social Contributions	2956	4,0	2956	4,0	0	0,0	0	0,0

3. Information on item non-response on individual level – persons 2007

		Persons having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		total	% of all interviewed households	total	%	total	%	total	%
Net income components at personal level									
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	4235	33,3	4235	33,3	0	0,0	9	0,07
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	1986	4,7	1986	4,7	0	0,0	1	0,007
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	6007	47,2	6007	47,2	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,007
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	95	0,7	95	0,7	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY100N	Old-age benefits	3904	30,7	3904	30,7	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	426	3,3	426	3,3	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY120N	Sickness benefits	12	0,1	12	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY130N	Disability benefits	605	4,8	605	4,8	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY140N	Education-related allowances	29	0,2	29	0,2	0	0,0	0	0,0
Gross income components at personal level									
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	4242	33,3	4242	33,3	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	1986	4,7	1986	4,7	0	0,0	1	0,007

		total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	6007	47,2	6007	47,2	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	95	0,7	95	0,7	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY100G	Old-age benefits	3904	30,7	3904	30,7	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	426	3,3	426	3,3	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY120G	Sickness benefits	12	0,1	12	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY130G	Disability benefits	605	4,8	605	4,8	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY140G	Education-related allowances	29	0,2	29	0,2	0	0,0	0	0,0

4. Information on item non-response on individual level – persons 2008

		Persons having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		total	% of all interviewed households	total	%	total	%	total	%
Net income components at personal level									
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	4211	33,4	4211	33,4	0	0,0	2	0,015
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	1523	12,1	1523	12,1	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	5812	46,1	5812	46,1	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	64	0,5	64	0,5	0	0,0	0	0,0

PY100N	Old-age benefits	3899	31,0	3899	31,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	398	3,2	398	3,2	0	0,0	2	0,015
PY120N	Sickness benefits	3	0,02	3	0,02	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY130N	Disability benefits	561	4,5	561	4,5	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY140N	Education-related allowances	40	0,3	40	0,3	0	0,0	1	0,007

Gross income components at personal level

PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	4211	33,4	4211	33,4	0	0,0	2	0,015
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	1523	12,1	1523	12,1	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	5812	46,1	5812	46,1	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	64	0,5	64	0,5	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY100G	Old-age benefits	3899	31,0	3899	31,0	0	0,0	2	0,015
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	398	3,2	398	3,2	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY120G	Sickness benefits	3	0,02	3	0,02	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY130G	Disability benefits	561	4,5	561	4,5	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY140G	Education-related allowances	41	0,3	41	0,3	0	0,0	0	0,0

2.4 Method of data collection

The method of data collection was face-to-face personal interviews, using paper questionnaires. The interviewers visited the addresses selected in the sample and fulfilled the questionnaires, based on the interviews. The household questionnaire was fulfilled by interview with the household head and individual questionnaire by interview with each household member 15 years old and more.

Table 2: Distribution of households members aged 16 years old and over by data status (RB250)

Wave 1 – year 2007

	Number	%
Total	12756	
Information of interview completed	**12730**	99,8
- information completed only from interview (RB250=11)	12730	
- information completed only from registers (RB250=12)	na	na
- information completed both from interview and registers (RB250=13)	na	na
Interview not completed, though contact made	**1**	0,007
- individual unable to answer and no proxy possible (RB250=21)	-	-
- failed to return the self-administrated questionnaire (RB250=22)	na	na
- refusal to cooperate (RB250=23)	1	
Individual not contacted because:	**25**	0,2
- person temporarily away and no proxy possible (RB250=31)	8	
- no contact for other reasons (RB250=32)	17	
Information not completed, reason unknow (RB250=33)	-	-

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number	%
Total	12647	
Information of interview completed	**12597**	99,6
- information completed only from interview (RB250=11)	12597	
- information completed only from registers (RB250=12)	na	na
- information completed both from interview and registers (RB250=13)	na	na

Interview not completed, though contact made		**9**	0.1
- individual unable to answer and no proxy possible (RB250=21)		-	-
- failed to return the self-administrated questionnaire (RB250=22)		na	na
- refusal to cooperate (RB250=23)		9	
Individual not contacted because:		**41**	0,3
- person temporarily away and no proxy possible (RB250=31)		15	
- no contact for other reasons (RB250=32)		26	
Information not completed, reason unknow (RB250=33)		-	-

Table 3: Distribution of households members aged 16 years old and over by the respondent status

Wave 1 – year 2007

	Number	%
Total	14868	100,0
- Current household member aged 16 years and over (RB245=1)	12756	85,8
- Selected respondent (RB245=2)	na	na
- non-selected respondent (RB245=3)	na	na
- not eligible respondent (RB245=4)	2112	14,2

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number	%
Total	14616	100,0
- Current household member aged 16 years and over (RB245=1)	12647	86,5
- Selected respondent (RB245=2)	na	na
- non-selected respondent (RB245=3)	na	na
- not eligible respondent (RB245=4)	1969	13,5

Table 4: Distribution of households members aged 16 years old and over by the type of interview

Wave 1 – year 2007

	Number	%
Total	12730	100,0
- Questionnaire completed –face-to-face interview PAPI (RB260=1)	10200	80,1
- Questionnaire completed –face-to-face interview CAPI (RB260=2)	na	na
- Questionnaire completed –CATI (RB260=3)	na	na
- Self-administrated by respondent (RB260=4)	na	na
- Proxy interview (RB260=5)	2530	19,9

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number	%
Total	12597	100,0
- Questionnaire completed –face-to-face interview PAPI (RB260=1)	10087	80,1
- Questionnaire completed –face-to-face interview CAPI (RB260=2)	na	na
- Questionnaire completed –CATI (RB260=3)	na	na
- Self-administrated by respondent (RB260=4)	na	na
- Proxy interview (RB260=5)	2510	19,9

2.5 Imputation procedure

The editing program used on the data editing in our 42 counties statistical offices is build in such a way that shows the missing data. For this reason, our colegues from counties' statistical offices made the first corrections, based on the direct discussions with sampled households/families or/and interviewers.

The second moment when some imputations were done was at central level, when the few missing data are imputed. We used intuitive imputation were was possible (based on other logical correlation between missing data and other disposable information) or imputation based on the nearest close donor in other cases.

2.6 Imputed rent

Imputed rent is calculated based on data from HBS. HBS is conducted every year and arround 37000 households are included annually. The cells are made based on intersection of:

dwelling type x area of residence (urban, rural) x net income deciles

The average value of the rent calculated on the HBS cells were imputed on EU-SILC.

2.7 Collection of variable company car

The following information were collected in the individual questionnaire:

- the type of the car;
- the model;
- the registration year;
- number of months in 2007, respectively in 2008, the car was at the disposal of the person for private use;

The company car value was calculated as:

Company car value = number of months*selling price*[1 – 100*(survey year- registration year)/10]/12

The selling prices of the cars by type of car and producer were taken from the List of manufactures recommended retail prices of the Competition DG report.

1. COMPARABILITY

3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

3.1.1 The reference population

The reference population is all citizens officially living in Romania. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are excluded from the target population, as well as households having members diplomatic missioners.

3.1.2 The dwelling definition

The dwelling is the unit formed by one or more rooms, having in general annexes (kitchen, bathroom etc.) or other utility spaces, the unit being independent from the functional point of view,

having separate entrance from the space of the staires, from the yard or from the street and which was build, transformed or arranged in order to be inhabitatted.

3.1.3 The household definition

Household is defined as a person living alone or a group of persons who live together in the same dwelling and share expenditures including the joint provision of the essentials of living.

3.1.4 The household membership

We used the same household membership definition as the Eurostat recommended in the document EU-SILC 065.

3.1.5 The income reference period

No departure from the common definition.

We used a fixed income reference period of twelve-month, more exactly the previous calendar year (January – December).

3.1.6 The period for taxes on income and social insurance contribution

No departure from the common definition.

For the year 2007, the repayments and receipts for tax adjustment referring to the income taxes recalculated for the global income gained in 2005 and they were collected if there were paid/received during the calendar 2006.

3.1.8 Total duration of data collection

Data collection period was 16-31 July for the year 2008.

3.2 Components of income

The main goal of this survey is a correct estimation of the gross and disposable income of the households. In order to achieve this goal, the household and individual questionnaires included a long list of income components, currently existing in Romania (45 income components in individual questionnaire and 19 income components in the household questionnaire). From all these elements we calculated income components at household and individual level corresponding to the income variables for households and persons and in the final, we aggregated all in the gross (HY010) and disposable income (HY020) for each household who accepted the interview.

The total gross and disposable household incomes, as the each component of the total income were calculated in the following way:

* **Total household gross income**

$$HY010 = \sum PY010G + \sum PY021G + \sum PY050G + \sum PY090G + \sum PY100G + \sum PY110G + \sum PY120G + \sum PY130G + \sum PY140G + HY040G + HY050G + HY060G + HY070G + HY080G + HY090G + HY110G$$

* **Total household disposable income**

$$HY020 = \sum PY010G + \sum PY021G + \sum PY050G + \sum PY090G + \sum PY100G + \sum PY110G + \sum PY120G + \sum PY130G + \sum PY140G + HY040G + HY050G + HY060G + HY070G + HY080G + HY090G + HY110G - HY120G - HY130G - HY140G$$

* **Total household disposable income, before social transfers other than old age and survivors' benefits**

$$HY022 = HY020 - (\sum PY090G + \sum PY120G + \sum PY130G + \sum PY140G) - HY050G - HY060G - HY070G$$

* **Total household disposable income, before social transfers including old age and survivors' benefits**

$$HY023 = HY020 - (\sum PY090G + \sum PY100G + \sum PY110G + \sum PY120G + \sum PY130G + \sum PY140G) - HY050G - HY060G - HY070G$$

* **Imputed rent (HY030N)**

The value of imputed rent was estimated at the household level (and included in the personal file for only one person per household) from the household budget survey (HBS), using the stratification method. The HBS includes arround 37000 households and it is conducted continuosly during each year.

INCOME COLLECTED AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

❖ **Income from rental of property or land (HY040N)**
  - rent received for renting land, buildings, dwellings or rooms

❖ **Family/children related allowances (HY050N)**
  - Child allowance
  - Complementary family allowance
  - Allowance for new-born children
  - Allowance for single-parent families
  - Allowance paid to families which rise children in family placement
  - Monthly social benefit for wives of people in compulsory military service (only in 2007)
    - Benefit for the maternal leave or for leave due to child care
    - Benefit for leave due to child care

❖ **Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified (HY060N)**
  - Benefit for persons without incomes/ with low incomes
  - Benefit for dwelling heating
  - Emergency benefit for urgent situations (natural disasters etc.)

❖ **Housing allowances (HY070N)**

We didn't identify any allowance or benefit to be included in this category.

❖ **Regular inter-household cash transfers received (HY080N)**

❖ **Interest, dividents, profit from capital investments in unicorporated business (HY090N)**
  - interests
  - dividends
  - profit from capital investments in unincorporated business

❖ **Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110N)**
  - income received by people aged under 16 (collected in the household questionnaire);
  - personal gross/net income of people 15 years old (collected in the personal questionnaire)

❖ **Regular inter-household transfers paid (HY130N)**

❖ **Tax on income and social insurance contribution (HY140N)**
- income tax retained at source for wages
- anticipated income tax for own account activities
- income tax retained at source for pensions
- regular taxes on wealth

The value of own consumption was estimated at the household level (and included in the personal file for only one person per household) from the household budget survey (HBS), using the stratification method. The HBS includes arround 37000 households and it is conducted continuosly during each year.

INCOMES COLLECTED AT PERSONAL LEVEL

❖ **Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G/PY010N)**
- Salaries and other employees rights

❖ **Non-cash employee income (PY020G/PY020N)**
- In-kind employee salaries
- Non-cash employee income

For these incomes we collected: net amount, if the income tax was retained at source, deduction and other amounts retained at source.

❖ **Cash benefits or losses from self employment (PY050G/PY050N)**
- Cash income received from agricultural associations
- Incomes from sales of agricultural products, animals and poltry
- Incomes from agricultural work carried-out for other households or persons
- Incomes from commerce
- Incomes from services carried-out
- Incomes from trade
- Incomes from liberal professions

- Incomes from royalties

For all these incomes we collected also: anticipatated income tax and social contributions (unemployment, health and pension). The sums are collected in the form of profit or loss.

❖ **Unemployment benefits (PY090G/PY090N)**
- Unemployment benefit,
- Professional integration allowance or supporting allowance
- Compensatory payment for collective firing

❖ **Old age benefits (PY100G/PY100N)**
- Social inssurance pension for old age limit
- Anticipated social inssurance pension
- Social benefit (in the form of pension)
- Social inssurance pension for farmers
- Pension for war invalids, war orphans and war widows (excluding survivals' pension)
- Social benefit for war's veterans and war's widows

❖ **Survivor's benefits (PY110G/PY110N)**
- Survival social inssurance pension
- Allowance or other money rights for survivals of persons dead during 1989 Revolution
- Allowance in case of the death of a family member

❖ **Sickness benefits (PY120G/PY120N)**
- Sickness benefit

❖ **Disability benefits (PY130G/PY130N)**
- Social inssurance pension for work incapacity
- Special allowance for handicapped persons

❖ **Education-related allowances (PY140G/PY140N)**
- Scholarships

- Cash amount received by people attainded high-school included in the program "Money for high-school"

❖ **Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment for the income achieved in 2005 (HY145N)**

3.2.2 The source or procedure for the collection of income variables

The source for the collection of income variables was paper and pencil interviews for all income variables, including the money drawn out of business by the self-employed. We did not used administrative records.

The use of the justificative documents regarding the incomes was the respondents' decision.

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

The majority of income components were recorded net and the gross variables were obtained by adding at the net values, the value of income tax retained at source and social contributions paid (in the case of wages, we add the value of other sums retained at source, too).

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

The only income components calculated in the process of data editing were:

- the value of income tax retained at source for salaries (we have a flat rate of 16% for income tax), the respondents being asked only if they paid or not the income tax for wage;

- the exact value of the social insurance contribution retained at source for salaries, if this was declared in the form of an interval.

- the value of income tax retained at source and social insurance contributions for pensions (if the pension was bigger than 900 lei);

- the interest for dividents and money withdrawn from the banks;

3.3 Tracing rules

The tracing rules presented in Doc065 were applied in the process of follow-up households /persons.

4. COHERENCE

4.1 Comparison of income target variables with external sources

A very exact comparison between HBS and EU-SILC data is not possible due to some methodological differences, more exactly, differences at the level of income elements collected and included in the EU-SILC.

The differences between these two surveys it is possible to be due to the greater value of the income taxes and social insurance contributions for wages, own account activities and pensions in EU-SILC, where these elements are automatical calculated (if the person declared there were paid). In HBS the person should declare himself the value of these components in the diary.

A better comparison can be done with the at-risk-of-poverty indicators calculated on the data collected on these two surveys.

	2007		2008	
	HBS	EU-SILC	HBS	EU-SILC
Poverty threshold –lei, for one person annually-	3698.76	3507.0	4841.88	3908.0
At-risk-of-poverty rate (after all social transfers) -%-	23.9	24.8	22.4	23.4
Dispersion around the poverty threshold -%-				
- at-risk-of-poverty rate at 40% of median	10.9	12.9	10.0	11.2
- at-risk-of-poverty rate at 50% of median	17.1	18.7	15.8	16.6
- at-risk-of-poverty rate at 70% of median	30.9	32.1	29.4	30.1
Relative median risk-of-poverty gap -%-	30.1	34.8	29.6	32.3
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -%-				
- including pensions	46.6	46.2	47.2	47.8
- excluding pensions	28.8	30.9	27.2	30.7
S80/S20 quartile share ratio	6.9	7.8	6.3	7.0
Gini Coefficient -%-	36.3	37.8	34.3	36.0