

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF ROMANIA

STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS
(EU-SILC 2007-2009 longitudinal component)

FINAL QUALITY REPORT

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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 retained, 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 2007-2009 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 third wave, two 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 2009 operation, sample size of new rotation corresponds to 1931 households, and 2007 subsistent rotations comprise 3958 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, dwellings 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. The longitudinal sample for 2007-2009 is made by the sub-samples S1, 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

The longitudinal component of EU-SILC started with the sample of the EU-SILC 2007 survey. For each household the design weight 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.

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

a) Year 2007 (wave 1): *Longitudinal set of two sub-samples selected in 2007.*

First of all we calculated the base weights RB060 derived from the cross-sectional weights RB050, taking into account the fact that each rotational group, for each wave, should represent the longitudinal population in scope in 2007. For persons aged 16 or more the weight PB050 is 4 times the cross-sectional weight PB040

b) Year 2008 (wave 2)

The weights RB060 are obtained multiplying the base weights calculated in 2007, taking into account the attrition:

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

For persons aged 16 or more the weight PB050 is calculated derived from RB060 taking into account the response probability of the individuals.

c) Year 2009 (wave 3)

Two cases have to be distinguished:

i) The sample person was enumerated in 2007 and 2008:

The base weight RB060 is calculated multiplying the base weight of the previous year by a factor that takes into account the attrition between 2008 and 2009 and by a factor to compensate the re-entries.

ii) The sample person was a respondent in 2007 and 2009, but not in 2008 (re-entries):

The weights RB060 are obtained multiplying the base weights calculated in 2007, inflated taking into account the attrition between 2007 and 2009.

The weight PB050 is calculated as the same manner like at the point b.

Weight RB063 is determined for *Longitudinal set of three years duration(2007-2009), for the year 2009.* RB063 is calculated only for the panel selected in 2007. RB063 is missing as these years do not correspond to the last wave. Members with RB110 = 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 (moved into from outside sample, newly born, moved out, died or not in register) have a zero weight.

Weight RB062 is determined for *longitudinal set of two years duration, for the most recent period (2008 to 2009).* RB062 is missing as this year does not correspond to the last wave. Rb062 is calculated both for sub-samples *selected in 2007 (wave 3) and sub-sample selected in 2008 (wave 2).* Members with RB110 = 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 (moved into from outside sample, newly born, moved out, died or not in register) have a zero weight.

2.1.8.5 Non-response adjustments

We applied a specific adjustment, at region level, for the non-response due to attrition. We estimate that the response probability is the ratio between number of persons in 2009 and (number of persons in 2007 - number of persons ‘out-of-scope ‘between 2007 and 2009, taking into account the wave they belong). “Out-of-scope” means persons who have moved to a collective household or to a foreign country, died or were unable 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) Personal base weight for all current household members aged 16 and over (PB050)
- 3) Longitudinal weight (two years duration) (RB062)
- 4) Longitudinal weight (three years duration) (RB063)

2.1.9 Substitutions

No substitution of unit non-response has been applied.

2.2 Sampling errors

Sampling errors were calculated based on the longitudinal component of EU-SILC2007-2009.

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 third 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	18161.4	5835	5835	500.4603
HY020	Total disposable household income	14725.1	5835	5835	367.5086
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits	13727.0	5835	5835	364.7092
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	10351.3	5835	5835	358.4944
Net income components at household level					
HY040N	Net income from rental of a property or land	2028.8	39	39	841.8803
HY050N	Family / children related allowances	1136.3	1520	1520	65.1581
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	513.1	1473	1473	26.8453
HY070N	Housing allowances	-	-	-	-
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	2280.2	360	360	339.8900
HY090N	Net interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	3462.1	66	66	932.9800
HY100N	Net interest repayments on mortgage	345.6	44	44	61.5514

HY110N	Net income received by people aged under 16	600.3	54	54	162.1992
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	196.5	5238	5238	5.6684
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	1045.8	119	119	113.4196
HY140N	Tax on income and social insurance contributions	5502.0	2900	2900	159.1450
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	33.8	196	196	35.3592

Gross income components at household level

HY040G	Gross income from rental of a property or land	2028.8	39	39	841.8803
HY050G	Family / children related allowances	1140.1	1520	1520	65.4553
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	513.1	1473	1473	26.8453
HY070G	Housing allowances	-	-	-	-
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	2280.2	360	360	339.8900
HY090G	Gross interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	4062.4	66	66	1107.8181
HY100G	Gross interest repayments on mortgage	345.6	44	44	61.5514
HY110G	Gross income received by people aged under 16	603.3	55	55	160.2590
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	196.5	5238	5238	5.6684
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	1045.8	119	119	113.4196
HY140G	Tax on income and social insurance contributions	5502.0	2900	2900	159.1450

Net income components at personal level					
PY010N	Net cash or near cash employee income	10904.0	4114	4114	196.9340
PY020N	Net non-cash employee income	17011.8	58	58	2303.3008
PY035N	Net contribution to individual private pensions plans	-	-	-	-
PY050N	Net cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)	5165.0	1475	1475	484.6401
PY070N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	3191.4	5688	5688	110.5869
PY080N	Net regular pensions from individual private plans	-	-	-	-
PY090N	Net unemployment benefits	3253.1	56	56	367.9116
PY100N	Net old-age benefits	7163.4	3887	3887	151.6558
PY110N	Net survivor's benefits	4129.3	399	399	115.3485
PY120N	Net sickness benefits	2865.0	1	1	1074.3750
PY130N	Net disability benefits	5268.0	559	559	141.9003
PY140N	Education-related allowances	1643.2	42	42	145.3208

Gross income components at personal level					
PY010G	Gross cash or near cash employee income	14882.0	4115	4115	280.8549
PY020G	Gross non-cash employee income	17012.0	58	58	2303.3008
PY035G	Gross contribution to individual private pensions plans	-	-	-	-
PY050G	Gross cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)	5562.7	1475	1475	544.3007
PY070G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	3191.4	5688	5688	110.5869
PY080G	Gross regular pensions from individual private plans	-	-	-	-

PY090G	Gross unemployment benefits	3495.1	56	56	406.9382
PY100G	Gross old-age benefits	7298.8	3887	3887	164.9644
PY110G	Gross survivor's benefits	4135.8	399	399	116.2593
PY120G	Gross sickness benefits	3507.6	1	1	1315.3500
PY130G	Gross disability benefits	5268.0	559	559	141.9003
PY140G	Education-related allowances	1643.2	42	42	145.3200

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	3602.1	1618	1618	123.9827
2 household members	4263.9	1874	1874	152.3620
3 household members	4301.7	1046	1046	135.9287
4 household members and more	3287.6	1205	1205	132.8570
Population by age group				
<25	3142.9	3338	3338	119.7500
25 to 34	4294.7	1654	1654	175.2400
35 to 44	3793.4	1993	1993	142.2400
45 to 54	3939.0	2045	2045	127.4531
55 to 64	3895.0	2031	2031	124.7266
65+	3244.2	3110	3110	90.7447
Population by sex				
Male	3647.8	6804	6804	99.2298
Female	3607.7	7367	7367	106.6501

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 2008 year and number of dwellings at the end of 2008 year (Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook, 2009). 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 3,29%. 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: 2,5%.

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, identifier, 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 and 2008;
- household incomes in 2006, respectively 2007 and 2008;
- questions regarding the 2007, respectively 2008 and 2009 secondary module;

❖ **The individual questionnaire:**

- identification data;
- questions regarding the health status;
- level of education questions (the school attended currently and the highest 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 addressees selected to carry-out the interviews. The second part included the situation found on the field for each address. This document is very useful for the interviewers and supervisors 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 field 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 recommendations 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 unknown 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. Another difficult answer was related to the housing cost, also the question was preceded 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 cases were solved by taking with priority the idea of a consensual union in the case the partners have not the same family name.

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 checking 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 software 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=3	1983	49.5

DB075=4	2022	50,5
Total	4005	100,0

Wave 2 – year 2008

ROTATIONAL GROUP	households	percentage
DB075=1	1930	33,1
DB075=3	1941	33,3
DB075=4	1964	33,6
Total	5835	100,0

Wave 3 – year 2009

ROTATIONAL GROUP	households	percentage
DB075=1	1895	32,8
DB075=3	1929	33,4
DB075=4	1947	33,8
Total	5771	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:	8505
- sample persons	8505
- co-residents	0

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number
Number of persons 16 years and older, from which:	12325
- sample persons	12270
- co-residents	55

Wave 3 – year 2009

	Number
Number of persons 16 years and older, from which:	12271
- sample persons	12178
- co-residents	93

2.3.3.2 Unit non-response

a) wave 1(year 2007)

Household non-response rates (*NRh*)

-Number of addresses successfully contacted (DB120 = 11): 4372

-Number of valid addresses selected (DB120 <> 23): 4393

Ra (address contact rate): **99.52%**

-Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database (DB135 = 1): 4005

-Number of eligible households at contact addresses (DB130 filled): 4372

Rh (proportion of complete household interviews accepted for database): **91.6**

NRh (household non-response rate): **8.84%**

Individual non-response rates (*NRp*)

-Number of personal interviews completed (RB250 = 11 + 12 + 13): 8610

-Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the database (RB245 = 1 + 2 + 3): 8627

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): **99.52%**

Rh (proportion of complete household interviews accepted for database): **91.6%**

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

***NR** (overall individual non-response rate): **9.02%**

b) wave 2(year 2008)

Household non-response rates (NRh)

-Number of addresses successfully contacted (DB120 = 11): 6230

-Number of valid addresses selected (DB120 <> 23): 6243

Ra (address contact rate): **99.79%**

-Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database (DB135 = 1): 5835

-Number of eligible households at contact addresses (DB130 filled): 6186

Rh (proportion of complete household interviews accepted for database): **94.3%**

NRh (household non-response rate): **5.9%**

Individual non-response rates (NRp)

-Number of personal interviews completed (RB250 = 11 + 12 + 13): 12344

-Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the database (RB245 = 1 + 2 + 3): 12382

Rp (proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database): **99.69%**

NRp (individual non-response rate): **0.31%**

Overall individual non-response rates (*NRp)

Ra (address contact rate): **99.79%**

Rh (proportion of complete household interviews accepted for database): **94.3%**

Rp (proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database): **99.69%**

***NR** (overall individual non-response rate): **6.2%**

c) wave 3(year 2009)

Household non-response rates (NRh)

-Number of addresses successfully contacted (DB120 = 11): 5888

-Number of valid addresses selected (DB120 <> 23): 5888

Ra (address contact rate): **100%**

-Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database (DB135 = 1): 5771

-Number of eligible households at contact addresses (DB130 filled): 5829

Rh (proportion of complete household interviews accepted for database): **99.0%**

NRh (household non-response rate): **1.00%**

Individual non-response rates (*NRp*)

-Number of personal interviews completed (RB250 = 11 + 12 + 13): 12275

-Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the database (RB245 = 1 + 2 + 3): 12305

Rp (proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database): **99.76%**

NRp (individual non-response rate): **0.24%**

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

Ra (address contact rate): 100%

Rh (proportion of complete household interviews accepted for database): **99.0%**

Rp (proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database): **99.74%**

***NR** (overall individual non-response rate): **1.7%**

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

Sample outcome in wave 1 - 2007	Sample outcome in wave 2 - 2008								TOTAL	
	DB130=11 and		DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	Not contacted		
	DB135=1	DB135=2								
DB130=11 and										
DB135=1	3900	0	23	13	1	24	0	19	3980	
DB135=2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	
New households in wave 2										
DB110=8	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	
TOTAL	3905	0	23	13	3	25	0	19	3988	

Wave response rate =0.979

Longitudinal follow up rate =0. 9733

Follow up ratio = 0.998

Achieved sample size ratio = 0.973

Household response rate: Comparison of results between wave 3 and wave 2

Sample outcome in wave 2 - 2008	Sample outcome in wave 3 - 2009								
	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	5743	0	19	11	1	14	0	7	5795
DB135=2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New households in wave 3									
DB110=8	11	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	13
TOTAL	5754	0	19	11	2	14	1	7	5808

Wave response rate = 0.991

Longitudinal follow up rate = 0.981

Follow up ratio = 0,998

Achieved sample size ratio = 0.989

Personal interview outcome in wave 2

	Situation in 2008							TOTAL
	RB250=11 , 12,13	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33	
RB110=1 or 2	12270	0	0	6	12	20	0	12308
RB110=6								33
RB120=2								0
RB120=3								0
RB120=4								0

Wave response rate of sample persons and co-residents = 0.995

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.993

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents = 0.987

Personal interview outcome in wave 3

	Situation in 2009							TOTAL
	RB250=11 , 12,13	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33	
RB110=1 or 2	12232	2	0	3	12	12	0	12261
RB110=6								82
RB120=2								0
RB120=3								0
RB120=4								0

Wave response rate of sample persons and co-residents = 0.997

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents=0.996

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.995

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	4701	100,0
Address contacted (DB120=11)	4372	93,0
Address non-contacted (DB120=21 U 22 U 23) from which:	329	7,0
- address cannot be located (DB120=21)	11	0,2
- address unable to access (DB120=22)	10	0,2
- address does not exist, is not residential address or unoccupied (DB120=23)	308	6,6

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number	%
Total	6360	100,0
Address contacted (DB120=11)	6230	98,0
Address non-contacted (DB120=21 U 22 U 23) from which:	130	2,0
- address cannot be located (DB120=21)	4	0,06
- address unable to access (DB120=22)	9	0,14
- address does not exist, is not residential address or unoccupied (DB120=23)	117	1,84

Wave 3 – year 2009

	Number	%
Total	5889	100,0
Address contacted (DB120=11)	5888	100,0
Address non-contacted (DB120=21 U 22 U 23) from which:	1	0

- address cannot be located (DB120=21)	0	0
- address unable to access (DB120=22)	0	0
- address does not exist, is not residential address or unoccupied (DB120=23)	0	0

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

Wave 1 – year 2007

	Number	%
Total	4372	100,0
Household questionnaire completed (DB130=11)	4007	91,7
Interview not completed , from which:	365	8,3
- refusal to cooperate (DB130=21)	132	3,01
- entire household temporary away for duration of fieldwork (DB130=22)	138	3,16
- household unable to respond (DB130=23)	94	2,15
- other reasons (DB130=24)	1	0,02

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number	%
Total	6186	100,0
Household questionnaire completed (DB130=11)	5835	94,3
Interview not completed , from which:	351	5,67
- refusal to cooperate (DB130=21)	142	2,3
- entire household temporary away for duration of fieldwork (DB130=22)	94	1,5
- household unable to respond (DB130=23)	112	1,8
- other reasons (DB130=24)	3	0,04

Wave 3 – year 2009

	Number	%
Total	5829	100,0
Household questionnaire completed (DB130=11)	5771	99,00
Interview not completed , from which:	58	0,96
- refusal to cooperate (DB130=21)	15	0,26

- entire household temporary away for duration of fieldwork (DB130=22)	26	0,45
- household unable to respond (DB130=23)	15	0,26
- other reasons (DB130=24)	2	0,03

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

Wave 1 – year 2007

	Number	%
Household questionnaire completed	4007	100,0
- interview accepted for the database (DB135=1)	4005	99,96
- interview rejected (DB135=2)	2	0,04

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number	%
Household questionnaire completed	5835	100,0
- interview accepted for the database (DB135=1)	5835	100,0
- interview rejected (DB135=2)	0	0

Wave 3– year 2009

	Number	%
Household questionnaire completed	5771	100,0
- interview accepted for the database (DB135=1)	5771	100,0
- interview rejected (DB135=2)	0	0

2.3.3.4 Distribution of persons for membership status (RB110)

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number	%
Total household members	14362	100,0
Current household members		
RB110 = 1	14208	98,92
RB110 = 2	8	0,06
RB110 = 3	76	0,5
RB110 = 4	26	0,2

Not current household members		
RB110 = 5	8	0,06
RB110 = 6	33	0,24
RB110 = 7	3	0,02

Wave 3 – year 2009

	Number	%
Total household members	14235	100,0
Current household members		
RB110 = 1	14015	98,45
RB110 = 2	21	0,14
RB110 = 3	57	0,41
RB110 = 4	23	0,16
Not current household members		
RB110 = 5	33	0,23
RB110 = 6	82	0,58
RB110 = 7	4	0,03

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	%
<i>Household incomes</i>									
HY010	Total household gross income	3995	99.8	3995	99.8	0	0,0	10	0.2
HY020	Total disposable household income	4002	99.9	4002	99.9	0	0,0	3	0.1
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits	3970	99.1	3970	99.1	0	0,0	35	0.9
HY023	Total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits	3822	95.4	3822	95.4	0	0,0	0	0,0
<i>Net income components at household level</i>									
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	30	0.8	30	0.8	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY050N	Family/child related allowances	1095	27.3	1095	27.3	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	783	19.6	783	19.6	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	330	8.2	330	8.2	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments	33	0.8	33	0.8	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	52	1.3	52	1.3	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	149	3.7	149	3.7	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	289	7.2	289	7.2	0	0,0	0	0,0

Gross income components at household level

HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	30	0.8	30	0.8	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY050G	Family/child related allowances	1095	27.3	1095	27.3	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	783	19.6	783	19.6	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	330	8.2	330	8.2	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments	33	0.8	33	0.8	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	52	1.3	52	1.3	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	149	3.7	149	3.7	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY140G	Tax on Income and Social Contributions	1876	46.8	1876	46.8	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	%
<i>Household incomes</i>									
HY010	Total household gross income	5819	99.7	5819	99.7	0	0,0	16	0.3
HY020	Total disposable household income	5831	99.9	5831	99.9	0	0,0	4	0.1
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits	5799	99.4	5799	99.4	0	0,0	36	0.6
HY023	Total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits	5586	95.7	5586	95.7	0	0,0	0	0.0
<i>Net income components at household level</i>									
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	39	0.7	39	0.7	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY050N	Family/child related allowances	1520	26.1	1520	26.1	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	1473	25.2	1473	25.2	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	360	6.2	360	6.2	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments	66	1.1	66	1.1	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	54	0.9	54	0.9	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	119	2.0	119	2.0	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	196	3.4	196	3.4	0	0,0	0	0,0

Gross income components at household level

HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	39	0.7	39	0.7	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY050G	Family/child related allowances	1520	26.1	1520	26.1	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	1473	25.2	1473	25.2	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	360	6.2	360	6.2	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments	66	1.1	66	1.1	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	55	0.9	55	0.9	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	119	2.0	119	2.0	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY140G	Tax on Income and Social Contributions	2900	49.7	2900	49.7	0	0,0	0	0,0

1. Information on item non-response on household level – households 2009

		Households having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		total	% of all interviewed households	total	%	total	%	total	%
<i>Household incomes</i>									
HY010	Total household gross income	5749	99.6	5749	99.6	0	0,0	22	0.4
HY020	Total disposable household income	5762	99.8	5762	99.8	0	0,0	9	0.2
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits	5734	99.4	5734	99.4	0	0,0	37	0.6
HY023	Total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits	5521	95.7	5521	95.7	0	0,0	0	0.0
<i>Net income components at household level</i>									
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	44	0.8	44	0.8	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY050N	Family/child related allowances	1473	25.5	1473	25.5	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	1494	25.9	1494	25.9	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	303	5.3	303	5.3	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments	53	0.9	53	0.9	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	68	1.2	68	1.2	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	92	1.6	92	1.6	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	141	2.4	141	2.4	0	0,0	0	0,0

Gross income components at household level

HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	44	0.8	44	0.8	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY050G	Family/child related allowances	1473	25.5	1473	25.5	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	1494	25.9	1494	25.9	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	303	5.3	303	5.3	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments	53	0.9	53	0.9	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	92	1.6	92	1.6	0	0,0	0	0,0
HY140G	Tax on Income and Social Contributions	3127	54.2	3127	54.2	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	%
<i>Net income components at personal level</i>									
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	2768	32.6	2768	32.6	0	0,0	9	0,1
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	1367	16.1	1367	16.1	0	0,0	1	0,01
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	3999	47.0	3999	47.0	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0,0	1	0,01
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	62	0.7	62	0.7	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY100N	Old-age benefits	2622	30.8	2622	30.8	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	280	3.3	280	3.3	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY120N	Sickness benefits	10	0.1	10	0.1	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY130N	Disability benefits	397	4.7	397	4.7	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY140N	Education-related allowances	20	0.2	20	0.2	0	0,0	0	0,0
<i>Gross income components at personal level</i>									
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	2773	32.6	2773	32.6	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	1367	16.1	1367	16.1	0	0,0	1	0,01

PY070G	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	3999	47.0	3999	47.0	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	62	0.7	62	0.7	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY100G	Old-age benefits	2622	30.8	2622	30.8	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	280	3.3	280	3.3	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY120G	Sickness benefits	10	0.1	10	0.1	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY130G	Disability benefits	397	4.7	397	4.7	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY140G	Education-related allowances	20	0.2	20	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	%
<i>Net income components at personal level</i>									
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	4058	32.9	4058	32.9	0	0,0	1	0,01
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	1497	12.2	1497	12.2	0	0,0	1	0,01
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	5797	47.0	5797	47.0	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	58	0.5	58	0.5	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY100N	Old-age benefits	3937	31.9	3937	31.9	0	0,0	2	0,02
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	398	3.2	398	3.2	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY120N	Sickness benefits	5	0.04	5	0.04	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY130N	Disability benefits	524	4.3	524	4.3	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY140N	Education-related allowances	33	0.3	33	0.3	0	0,0	0	0,0
<i>Gross income components at personal level</i>									
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	4061	33.0	4061	33.0	0	0,0	1	0,01
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	1497	12.2	1497	12.2	0	0,0	1	0,0
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	5797	47.0	5797	47.0	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	58	0.5	58	0.5	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY100G	Old-age benefits	3937	31.9	3937	31.9	0	0,0	2	0,02
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	398	3.2	398	3.2	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY120G	Sickness benefits	5	0.04	5	0.04	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY130G	Disability benefits	524	4.3	524	4.3	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY140G	Education-related allowances	34	0.3	34	0.3	0	0,0	0	0,0

4. Information on item non-response on individual level – persons 2009

		Persons having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		total	% of all interviewed households	total	%	total	%	total	%
<i>Net income components at personal level</i>									
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	4114	33.5	4114	33.5	0	0,0	0	0,0
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	1475	12.0	1475	12.0	0	0,0	10	0.1
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	5688	46.3	5688	46.3	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	56	0.5	56	0.5	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY100N	Old-age benefits	3887	31.7	3887	31.7	0	0,0	3	0.02
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	399	3.3	399	3.3	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY120N	Sickness benefits	1	0.01	1	0.01	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY130N	Disability benefits	559	4.6	559	4.6	0	0,0	1	0.01
PY140N	Education-related allowances	42	0.3	42	0.3	0	0,0	0	0,0
<i>Gross income components at personal level</i>									
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	4115	33.5	4115	33.5	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	1475	12.0	1475	12.0	0	0,0	10	
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	5688	46.3	5688	46.3	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	56	0.5	56	0.5	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY100G	Old-age benefits	3887	31.7	3887	31.7	0	0,0	3	
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	399	3.3	399	3.3	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY120G	Sickness benefits	1	0.01	1	0.01	0	0,0	0	0,0
PY130G	Disability benefits	559	4.6	559	4.6	0	0,0	1	
PY140G	Education-related allowances	42	0.3	42	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	9980	100,0
Information of interview completed	8522	85,2
- information completed only from interview (RB250=11)	8505	
- 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	1458	14,6
- 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)	-	-
- not eligible person (RB245=4 i.e RB250_F= -2)	1458	
Individual not contacted because:	17	0.2
- person temporarily away and no proxy possible (RB250=31)	7	
- no contact for other reasons (RB250=32)	10	
Information not completed, reason unknow (RB250=33)	-	-

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number	%
Total	14343	100,0
Information of interview completed	12325	85,9
- information completed only from interview (RB250=11)	12325	
- information completed only from registers (RB250=12)	na	na
- information completed both from interview and registers	na	na

(RB250=13)		
Interview not completed, though contact made	1986	13,9
- 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)	6	
- not eligible person (RB245=4 i.e RB250_F= -2)	1980	
Individual not contacted because:	32	0,2
- person temporarily away and no proxy possible (RB250=31)	12	
- no contact for other reasons (RB250=32)	20	
Information not completed, reason unknow (RB250=33)	-	-

Wave 3 – year 2009

	Number	%
Total	14235	100,0
Information of interview completed	12275	86,2
- information completed only from interview (RB250=11)	12275	
- 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	1936	13,6
- individual unable to answer and no proxy possible (RB250=21)	2	
- failed to return the self-administrated questionnaire (RB250=22)	na	na
- refusal to cooperate (RB250=23)	4	
- not eligible person (RB245=4 i.e RB250_F= -2)	1930	
Individual not contacted because:	24	0.2
- person temporarily away and no proxy possible (RB250=31)	12	
- no contact for other reasons (RB250=32)	12	
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	9980	100,0
- Current household member aged 16 years and over (RB245=1)	8522	85,4
- Selected respondent (RB245=2)	na	na
- non-selected respondent (RB245=3)	na	na
- not eligible respondent (RB245=4)	1458	14,6

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number	%
Total	14343	100,0
- Current household member aged 16 years and over (RB245=1)	12363	86,2
- Selected respondent (RB245=2)	na	na
- non-selected respondent (RB245=3)	na	na
- not eligible respondent (RB245=4)	1936	13,5
- not existent respondent in current wave (RB245_F=-2 and RB250_F=-2)	44	0,3

Wave 2 – year 2009

	Number	%
Total	14235	100,0
- Current household member aged 16 years and over (RB245=1)	12305	86,4
- Selected respondent (RB245=2)	na	na
- non-selected respondent (RB245=3)	na	na
- not eligible respondent (RB245=4)	1811	12,7
- not existent respondent in current wave (RB245_F=-2 and RB250_F=-2)	119	0,9

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

Wave 1 – year 2007

	Number	%
Total	8505	100,0
- Questionnaire completed –face-to-face interview PAPI (RB260=1)	6847	80,5
- 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)	1658	19,5

Wave 2 – year 2008

	Number	%
Total	12325	100,0
- Questionnaire completed –face-to-face interview PAPI (RB260=1)	9869	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)	2456	19,9

Wave 2 – year 2009

	Number	%
Total	12275	100,0
- Questionnaire completed –face-to-face interview PAPI (RB260=1)	10628	86,6
- 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)	1647	13,4

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 colleagues 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 where 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 around 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 private households and their current members residing in the territory of the Romania at the time of data collection. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are excluded from the target population.

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 stairs, from the yard or from the street and which was build, transformed or arranged in order to be inhabited.

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**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HY010} = & \sum \text{PY010G} + \sum \text{PY021G} + \sum \text{PY050G} + \sum \text{PY090G} + \sum \text{PY100G} + \sum \text{PY110G} + \sum \text{PY120G} \\ & + \sum \text{PY130G} + \sum \text{PY140G} + \text{HY040G} + \text{HY050G} + \text{HY060G} + \text{HY070G} + \text{HY080G} + \\ & \text{HY090G} + \text{HY110G} \end{aligned}$$

❖ **Total household disposable income**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HY020} = & \sum \text{PY010G} + \sum \text{PY021G} + \sum \text{PY050G} + \sum \text{PY090G} + \sum \text{PY100G} + \sum \text{PY110G} + \sum \text{PY120G} \\ & + \sum \text{PY130G} + \sum \text{PY140G} + \text{HY040G} + \text{HY050G} + \text{HY060G} + \text{HY070G} + \text{HY080G} + \\ & \text{HY090G} + \text{HY110G} - \text{HY120G} - \text{HY130G} - \text{HY140G} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HY022} = & \text{HY020} - (\sum \text{PY090G} + \sum \text{PY120G} + \sum \text{PY130G} + \sum \text{PY140G}) - \text{HY050G} - \text{HY060G} - \\ & \text{HY070G} \end{aligned}$$

❖ **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 around 37000 households and it is conducted continuously 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 raise 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, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated 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 around 37000 households and it is conducted continuously 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: anticipated 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 insurance pension for old age limit
- Anticipated social insurance pension
- Social benefit (in the form of pension)
- Social insurance 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 insurance 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 insurance pension for work incapacity
 - Special allowance for handicapped persons

- ❖ **Education-related allowances (PY140G/PY140N)**
 - Scholarships
 - Cash amount received by people attended 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 use 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 dividends 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		2009	
	HBS	EU-SILC	HBS	EU-SILC	HBS	EU-SILC
<i>Poverty threshold –lei, for one person annually-</i>	3698.76	3507.0	4841.88	3908.0	5302	5181
<i>At-risk-of-poverty rate (after all social transfers) -%-</i>	23.9	24.8	22.4	23.4	22.3	21.1
<i>Dispersion around the poverty threshold -%-</i>						
- at-risk-of-poverty rate at 40% of median	10.9	12.9	10.0	11.2	9.2	-
- at-risk-of-poverty rate at 50% of median	17.1	18.7	15.8	16.6	15.1	-
- at-risk-of-poverty rate at 70% of median	30.9	32.1	29.4	30.1	29.3	-
<i>Relative median risk-of-poverty gap -%-</i>	30.1	34.8	29.6	32.3	26.3	30.6
<i>At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -%-</i>						
- including pensions	46.6	46.2	47.2	47.8	51.1	47.4
- excluding pensions	28.8	30.9	27.2	30.7	28.1	27.5
S80/S20 quartile share ratio	6.9	7.8	6.3	7.0	5.9	6
Gini Coefficient -%-	36.3	37.8	34.3	36.0	33.2	33.3