INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA

Intermediate Quality Report

Survey on Income and Living Conditions Spain (Spanish ECV 2005)

Madrid, December 2006

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This Report complies with Article 16 of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 June 2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC).

Article 16 requires that by the end of the year N+1 Member States produce an intermediate quality report on the cross-sectional component of the statistical operation. Article 16 further provides that by the end of the year N+2 Member States produce a final quality report covering both cross-sectional and longitudinal components.

To implement Article 16, the Commission made a Regulation on the detailed content of the intermediate and final quality reports. The Commission also drew up a technical document to further specify and clarify the content of quality reports.

This Report sets out the EU common basic indicators drawn from EU-SILC (the Spanish version is called *Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida*) survey 2005, and provides information on accuracy, comparability and coherence with external sources.

The subject of the net/gross conversion is explained in a separate document.

1. EUROPEAN UNION COMMON CROSS-SECTIONAL INDICATORS

1.1. European Union common cross-sectional indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC

Primary and secondary Laeken indicators

At-risk-of-poverty rate (after social transfer) by age and gender

Total	0 le age	19.8
	0 le age le 15	24.2
	16 le age le 24	18.4
	25 le age le 49	15.7
	50 le age le 64	16.7
	65 le age	29.4
	16 le age	19.0
	16 le age le 64	16.4
	0 le age le 64	17.8
Males	0 le age	18.6
	0 le age le 15	24.5
	16 le age le 24	17.5
	25 le age le 49	14.8
	50 le age le 64	16.2
	65 le age	26.4
	16 le age	17.4
	16 le age le 64	15.6
	0 le age le 64	17.2
Females	0 le age	20.9
	0 le age le 15	23.9
	16 le age le 24	19.4
	25 le age le 49	16.7
	50 le age le 64	17.2
	65 le age	31.6
	16 le age	20.4
	16 le age le 64	17.3
	0 le age le 64	18.5

At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender

Total	Employed	10.4
	Unemployed	34.8
	Retired	24.7
	Other inactive	27.8
	Not at work	27.9
Males	Employed	11.4
	Unemployed	41.7
	Retired	25.4
	Other inactive	25.5
	Not at work	27.9
Females	Employed	8.7
	Unemployed	30.7
	Retired	23.2
	Other inactive	28.4
	Not at work	27.9

At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

One person household, under 65 years	19.0
One person household, 65 years and over	47.3
2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	10.6
2 adults, no dep. children, at least 1 adult 65 years or more	29.2
Other households without dependent children	13.5
Single parent household, one or more dependent children	36.9
2 adults, one dependent child	14.2
2 adults, two dependent children	22.8
2 adults, three or more dependent children	34.1
Other households with dependent children	19.3
One person household, male	21.1
One person household, female	43.0
One person household, total	34.0
Households without dependent children	18.5
Household with dependent children	21.1

At-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status

Owner or rent free	18.4
Tenant	32.1

At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household

WI=0 (household without dependent children)	42.7
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	13.1
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	5.5
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	67.7
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	39.8
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	23.7
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	9.4

At-risk-of-poverty threshold

	Threshold
For a one person household (euros)	6346.8
For a one person household (PPS)	7263.4
For a 2 adults and 2 children household (euros)	13328.3
For a 2 adults and 2 children household (PPS)	15253.1

Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

	Ratio
s80s20	5.4

Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender

Todos	Total	25.4
	Menos de 16	29.4
	De 16 a 64	28.5
	65 y más años	21.7
	16 y más años	25.0
Males	Total	27.7
	De 16 a 64	29.4
	65 y más años	22.9
	16 y más años	26.7
Females	Total	24.1
	De 16 a 64	27.4
	65 y más años	20.3
	16 y más años	23.5

Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

	At-risk-of-poverty-rate (threshold 40%)	At-risk-of-poverty-rate (threshold 50%)	At-risk-of-poverty-rate (threshold 70%)
All	7.8	12.9	27.3
Males	7.7	12.5	25.7
Females	7.8	13.3	28.9

At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (including pensions) by age and gender

Total	0 le age	38.7
	0 le age le 15	31.6
	16 le age le 64	29.4
	65 le age	83.3
	16 le age	39.9
Males	0 le age	36.5
	0 le age le 15	31.9
	16 le age le 64	27.8
	65 le age	84.0
	16 le age	37.3
Females	0 le age	40.8
	0 le age le 15	31.2
	16 le age le 64	31.0
	65 le age	82.9
	16 le age	42.4

At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (excluding pensions) by age and gender

Total	0 le age	24.0
	0 le age le 15	28.6
	16 le age le 64	21.0
	65 le age	32.2
	16 le age	23.2
Males	0 le age	22.7
	0 le age le 15	28.4
	16 le age le 64	20.2
	65 le age	28.9
	16 le age	21.7
Females	0 le age	25.3
	0 le age le 15	28.8
	16 le age le 64	21.9
	65 le age	34.6
	16 le age	24.7

Gini coefficient

	Coefficient
Gini	31.8

Equivalised disposable income (mean)

Equivalised disposable income	12149

Distribution of total and poor population by age and gender

		Poor	Total
Total		100.0	100.0
	age le 15	18.7	15.3
	16 le age le 24	10.5	11.3
	25 le age le 49	32.1	40.4
	50 le age le 64	13.9	16.5
	65 le age	24.7	16.6
	16 le age	81.3	84.7
	16 le age le 64	56.5	68.1
	0 le age le 64	75.3	83.4
Males		46.2	49.2
	age le 15	21.0	15.9
	16 le age le 24	11.0	11.7
	25 le age le 49	33.2	41.7
	50 le age le 64	14.3	16.4
	65 le age	20.4	14.3
	16 le age	79.0	84.1
	16 le age le 64	58.6	69.7
	0 le age le 64	79.6	85.7
Females		53.8	50.8
	age le 15	16.8	14.7
	16 le age le 24	10.0	10.8
	25 le age le 49	31.2	39.1
	50 le age le 64	13.6	16.6
	65 le age	28.4	18.8
	16 le age	83.2	85.3
	16 le age le 64	54.8	66.5
	0 le age le 64	71.6	81.2

Distribution of total and poor population by most frequent activity status

			Poor	Total
Total			100.0	100.0
	Employed		27.7	50.8
		Waged	14.1	42.6
		Self-employed	13.6	8.2
	Unemployed		13.3	7.2
	Retired		19.3	14.9
	Other inactive		39.7	27.1
Males			100.0	100.0
	Employed		41.7	63.6
		Waged	19.7	52.0
		Self-employed	22.0	11.6
	Unemployed		13.2	5.5
	Retired		29.1	19.9
	Other inactive		16.0	10.9
Females			100.0	100.0
	Employed		16.3	38.4
		Waged	9.6	33.5
		Self-employed	6.7	4.8
	Unemployed		13.3	8.9
	Retired		11.3	10.0
	Other inactive		59.1	42.7

Distribution of total and poor population by household type

	Poor	Total
	100.0	100.0
One person household, under 65 years	2.6	2.7
One person household, 65 years and over	7.3	3.1
2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	5.5	10.2
2 adults, no dep. children, at least 1 adult 65 years or more	14.1	9.6
Other households without dependent children	15.6	22.9
Single parent household, one or more dependent children	2.9	1.6
2 adults, one dependent child	8.9	12.4
2 adults, two dependent children	19.9	17.2
2 adults, three or more dependent children	7.9	4.6
Other households with dependent children	15.2	15.7
One person household, male	2.5	2.4
One person household, female	7.4	3.4
One person household, total	10.0	5.8
Households without dependent children	45.2	48.5
Household with dependent children	54.8	51.5

Distribution of total and poor population by accommodation tenure status

		Poor	Total
Total		100.0	100.0
	Owner or rent free	83.6	89.9
	Tenant	16.4	10.1
Males		100.0	100.0
	Owner or rent free	83.3	90.0
	Tenant	16.7	10.0
Females		100.0	100.0
	Owner or rent free	83.9	89.9
	Tenant	16.1	10.1

Distribution of total and poor population by working intensity

	Poor	Total
	100.0	100.0
WI=0 (household without dependent children)	13.6	5.8
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	15.7	21.9
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	4.4	14.7
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	7.6	2.1
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	10.7	4.9
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	36.8	28.5
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	11.3	22.0

1.2. Other indicators

Gender pay gap

	Gender pay gap
Value	13.4

2. ACCURACY

2.1. Sample design

2.1.1. Type of sample design

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (Spanish "ECV") is an annual survey with a rotational-group design. The sample comprises four independent sub-samples, each of which is a four-year panel. Each year, the sample is rotated in one of the panels.

The new sub-sample is selected following a two-stage design; the first-stage units are stratified. The first stage is made up of census sections. The second stage comprises main family addresses. There was no sub-sampling within those units; all households usually residing in those addresses were surveyed.

The other sub-samples are formed with the households of the previous wave that have collaborated.

2.1.2. Sampling units

The first-stage units are census sections. Each section is made up of around 400 addresses.

The second-stage units are the principal family addresses selected for the sample in the census section.

2.1.3. Stratification and sub-stratification criteria

In each Autonomous Community [self-ruling region], first-stage units were **stratified** by the size of the municipality to which the census section belonged.

The following strata were considered:

Stratum 0: Municipalities of over 500,000 population.

Stratum 1: Provincial capitals (other than the above).

Stratum 2: Municipalities of over 100,000 population (other than the above).

Stratum 3: Municipalities of 50,000 to 100,000 population (other than the above).

Stratum 4: Municipalities of 20,000 to 50,000 population (other than the above).

Stratum 5: Municipalities of 10,000 to 20,000 population.

Stratum 6: Municipalities of under 10,000 population.

An independent sample was designed in each Autonomous Community to represent it, because one of INE's survey objectives is to provide data at this level of disaggegration.

2.1.4. Sample size and allocation criteria

To achieve the survey objective of producing acceptably reliable estimates at both the national and at the Autonomous Community (regional) level, we selected, in wave 1 (survey 2004), a sample of 16,000 addresses spread over 2000 census sections.

We distributed the sample across Autonomous Communities by allocating one part uniformly and another part in proportion to Autonomous Community size. The uniform part accounted for about 40% of sections.

Table I. Sample distribution (wave 1) by Autonomous Community

Autonomous Community	Number of census sections	Number of addresses
Andalusia	240	1,920
Aragon	88	704
Asturias (Principality of)	84	672
Balearic Islands	72	576
Canary Islands	96	768
Cantabria	60	480
Castile-León	132	1,056
Castile-La Mancha	96	768
Catalonia	224	1,792
Valencia	156	1,248
Extremadura	76	608
Galicia	132	1,056
Madrid (Community of)	192	1,536
Murcia (Region of)	76	608
Navarre (Autonomous Community)	60	480
Basque Country	120	960
La Rioja	60	480
Ceuta and Melilla (Autonomous Cities)	36	288
Total	2,000	16,000

In each section, besides the eight addresses selected originally, a further eight were selected as substitutes in case any problem arose with the addresses chosen originally.

The number of sections in each Autonomous Community and stratum group was always a multiple of four, to ensure that all rotations had the same notional-sample distribution across Autonomous Communities and strata. Therefore the number of units consideres in the new sub-sample in the current survey is ¼ of the figures included in the table above.

In order to achieve the minimum effective sample size included in the Regulation, the initial sample in the new-subsample is 4.000 dwellings. The response rate (including frame invalid addresses – non-residential, unoccupied, etc. -) is about 60%. As substituions are admited the final sample in the new-sub-sample is about 4.000 households.

For the other 3 sub-samples (panel component) the estimated response rate was about 85%-90%, using the information of the Spanish ECHP (European Community Household Panel). Therefore the final sample in these 3 groups is (4.000 + 4.000 + 4.000)* 85% equal to about 10.200 households

The design effect in relation to the 'risk of poverty rate' variable is about 1,4 (using wave 1 data). Therefore the final effective sampe size is approximately (4.000 + 10.200) / 1,4 = 10.143 households. Comparing this figure with the minimum effective sample size included in the Regulation, 6.500, we see that the minimum sample size is achieved by far in Spain.

2.1.5. Sample selection schemes

In the new sub-sample, census sections were selected in each stratum by a probability in proportion to size (family dwellings). In each section, addresses were selected with equal probability by systematic sampling initiated at random. This procedure produces self-weighted samples in each stratum.

2.1.6. Sample distribution over time

There is no itemised distribution for sample collection in the period April-Jun 2005. The income reference period is fixed (year 2004).

About the date of interview there has been a problem with the CAPI implementation. The date of the interview has not been correctly recorded in the computers and it has been necessary to construct the variables “day” and “month” of interview after fieldwork, using the information available in the fieldwork process. The error of this information is estimated in a few days.

Sample distribution (household questionnaire) over the time

		Number	Percentage
April	11 to 20	1361	10.5
	21 to 31	1631	12.6
May	1 to 10	2471	19.0
	11 to 20	1747	13.4
	21 to 31	2724	21.0
June	1 to 10	1320	10.2
	11 to 20	1403	10.8
	21 to 31	339	2.6

2.1.7. Renewal of sample: Rotational groups

As indicated earlier, the sample design takes the form of four annual panels: individuals in each panel remain in the sample for four consecutive years. Therefore we divided, in wave 1, the 2000 sections into four groups – called rotational groups – corresponding to the four panels of the sample. Each sub-sample had 500 sections

Every year, we replace all the sample of addresses in the sections belonging to a given rotational group (the sections don´t change, new addresses are selected). Hence the year’s sample has a three-quarters overlap with the previous year’s sample.

The number of sections in each Autonomous Community and stratum group was always a multiple of four, to ensure that all rotations had the same notional sample distribution across Autonomous Communities and strata.

2.1.8. Weightings

The complete weighting procedure is described:

2.1.8.1. Weightings in 2004

In the first year (2004), only cross-sectional factors and estimates need be considered. We calculated factors independently for each of the four sub-samples, represented by t=1, …, 4.

Step 1. Design factor

$$\hat{Y}^{(1,t)} = \sum_h \sum_{j,i\in h} \frac{V_h^{(03)}}{vt_h^t} y_{hji}^t = \sum_h \sum_{j,i\in h} \frac{V_h^{(03)}}{8 \cdot n_h^t} y_{hji}^t$$

Where:

t is the rotational group;
h is the stratum to which section j belongs;
j is the section;
i is a household.
$V_h^{(03)}$ is the total addresses in the municipal register file for 2003 in stratum h.
n_h^t is the allocation of sections in stratum h and rotational group t.
vt_h^t is the initial number of addresses in stratum h in rotational group t, which, by design, is $8 \cdot n_h^t$.
y_{hji}^t is the value of the study variable in household i, section j, stratum h, rotational group t.

Therefore, for a household i, section j, stratum h, turn t, the design factor is:

$$w_{hji}^t = \frac{V_h^{(03)}}{8 \cdot n_h^t}$$

Given that $n_h^1 = n_h^2 = n_h^3 = n_h^4$, as indicated regarding rotational groups, the design factor does not depend on the rotational group.

Step 2. Non-response adjustments

We adjust for non-response by multiplying the above factor by $\frac{vt_h^t}{ve_h^t}$. This provides an estimate of the inverse probability of response in the stratum, where ve_h^t is the actual number of addresses in stratum h and rotational group t. We thus have:

$$\hat{Y}^{(2,t)} = \sum_h \hat{Y}_h^{(2,t)} = \sum_h \sum_{j,i\in h} \frac{V_h^{(03)}}{ve_h^t} y_{hji}^t$$

Step 3. Adjustments to external data (ratio estimator)

Using projected population as at the time of the survey as an auxiliary variable, we obtained a separate ratio estimator the chief purpose of which was to enhance the estimate produced by the previous steps by bringing the population figure at the time of sample selection up to date to the time of survey performance. The population figure used refers to 15 February 2004.

The expression of the estimator is:

$$\hat{Y}^{(3,t)} = \sum_h \frac{\hat{Y}_h^{(2,t)}}{\hat{P}_h^{(2,t)}} P_h$$

i.e.,

$$\hat{Y}^{(3,t)} = \sum_h \frac{\sum_{j,i\in h} \frac{V_h^{(03)}}{ve_h^t} y_{hji}^t}{\sum_{j,i\in h} \frac{V_h^{(03)}}{ve_h^t} p_{hji}^t} \cdot P_h = \sum_h \sum_{j,i\in h} \frac{P_h}{\sum_{j,i\in h} p_{hji}^t} y_{hji}^t$$

Which can be written down as:

$$\hat{Y}^{(3,t)} = \sum_k w_k^t \cdot y_k^t$$

Where the subscript k represents sample households, and:

$w_k^t = \frac{P_h}{\sum_{ji\in h} p_{hji}^t} = \frac{P_h}{p_h^t}$ if household k is in stratum h.

p_h^t is the sample population of stratum h, turn t.

P_h is the projected population of stratum h.

y_k^t is the value of the study variable in household k, rotational group t.

Step 4. Adjustments to external data (calibration)

The above factor is weighted to adjust estimated distribution to the population distribution by Autonomous Community, age group and gender provided by the Demographic Projections Unit.

We have also adjusted the estimated distribution of households by size to our estimate in the first quarter of 2004 for the Labour Force Survey (*Encuesta de Población Activa* - EPA).

For the calibration we used the CALMAR macro designed by the French Institut National de Statistique et Études Economiques (INSEE). We opted for the truncated Logit method with values LO=0.1, UP=10. We considered the following twenty-two groups: Males and females aged 0-15, 16-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-74, 75 years and over.

Household distribution by size was: households of 1, 2, 3 or 4 or more members.

In Ceuta and Melilla adjustment groups were fewer because of the small sample size. Specifically, household distribution was not adjusted, and we only considered the following age and gender groups: males and females aged 0-15, 16-24, 25-49, 50-64, 65-74, 75 years and over.

The obtained factor, WH_k^t , is the household factor. We allocated to all household members their respective household factor $WP_i^t = WH_k^t$, if $i \in k$.

Step 5. Final cross-sectional weights

The four rotational groups are grouped together. Finally, the factors of the four groups are grouped together by weighting them by the actual number of sample households in each group, by Autonomous Community.

Thus:

$$WH_k = \frac{n_{ca}^t}{n_{ca}} WH_k^t$$

This is the household factor and also the factor for each household member.

Where n_{ca}^t represents the number of sample households in the Autonomous Community ca and rotational group t, and n_{ca} represents the household sample size in the Autonomous Community ca ($n_{ca} = \sum_{t=1}^{4} n_{ca}^t$).

Step 6. Factor for persons aged 16 and over

The factor is calculated on the basis of the factor for all household persons, in two steps:

1. Correction of non-response in Individual Questionnaires. Using the factor WP_i^t , we construct the **factor for persons aged 16 and over completing the Individual Questionnaire**, correcting non-response in Individual Questionnaires:

$$WCI_i^t = \frac{\sum_{j \in G_i} WP_j^t}{\sum_{j \in G_i} WP_j^t \cdot R_j} \cdot WP_i^t$$

Where:

- Variable R takes the value 1 for individual j if he/she has completed the questionnaire, and 0 if not.

- G_j is the set of individuals in the same Autonomous Community and age and gender group as questionnaire i. The age and gender groups considered are the 22 groups mentioned for the general case outlined in step 4[1].

2. Grouping of the four rotational groups. Finally, the factors of the four rotational groups are grouped together by weighting them by the number of Individual Questionnaires in each group, by Autonomous Community.

The factor for persons aged 16 or over completing the Individual Questionnaire is:

$$WCI_i = \frac{ci_{ca}^t}{ci_{ca}} WCI_i^t$$

Where ci_{ca}^t represents the number of sample Individual Questionnaires in the Autonomous Community ca and rotational group t, and ci_{ca} represents the actual number of sample Individual Questionnaires in the Autonomous Community ca ($\left(ci_{ca} = \sum_{t=1}^{4} ci_{ca}^t \right)$).

[1] Except in Cantabria and the Autonomous Community of Madrid, where groups have been brought together owing to the small sample size.

2.1.8.2. Weightings in 2005 and subsequent waves

From year 2005 the procedure to calculate the estimators will be the same in each wave, only differentiate between units in the new sub-sample and units in the panel component.

As in the first wave the construction of the weights is done in several steps.

Step 1. Calculation of the basic panel weight

This weight is calculated in each rotational group independently. It collects the inclusion probabilities and non-response or attrition of the panel sample.

Case a). For households in the new sample, the basic panel weight is the inverse of the selection probability adjusted with the non-response (steps 1 to 3 of paragraph 2.1.8.1 above).

Case b). For households in the component panel (rotating groups already investigated in previous waves) the basic panel weight is only calculated for the panel persons of the household.

It is calculated from the final cross-sectional weight obtained for the household in wave 1 ($WP_i = WH_k$, si $i \in k$), adjusting due to the attrition of the sample. The adjustment is the inverse of the response probability inside the rotational group, region, age group and gender.

Non-panel persons have a basic panel weight equal to zero.

Step 2. Calculation of the household weight in each rotational group

Case a). For households in the new sample, the household weight is obtained calibrating (step 4 of paragraph 2.1.8.1) the basic panel weight previously obtained.

Case b). For households in the component panel the Weight Share Method is used.

The household weight of household h is:

$$w_h^t = \frac{\sum_{j \in h} d_j}{n_h}$$

where:

d_j : is the basic panel weight of the panel person j of the household h.

n_h : is the number of persons (panel and non-panel) aged 14 or more in wave 1, of the household h.

The sum is only for the panel persons of the household.

Step 3. Calculation of the final weight of the household

The weights calculated, for each rotational group, are combined to obtain the weights for the whole sample.

A composite estimator is used, dividing each weight by 4. This weight is calibrated again.

The final weight is for the household and for their members,

WHk,= WPi , if i∈k.

Step 4. Weight for persons aged 16 or more

Taking the weight calculated before, WPi, the weight for persons aged 16 or more with completed individual questionnaire is constructed adjusting the response.

$$WCI_i = \frac{\sum_{j \in G_i} WP_j}{\sum_{j \in G_i} WP_j \cdot R_j} \cdot WP_i$$

where:

The variable R is 1 in the person j when this person has completed the individual questionnaire and is 0 in the other case.

Gi is the group of persons of the same region, age group, gender that the person i. The age and gender groups considered are the 22 groups mentioned for the general case outlined in step 4 of paragraph 2.1.8.1.

2.1.9. Substitutions

2.1.9.1. Method of selection of substitutions

In the new sub-sample, in each section, besides the eight addresses selected originally, a further eight were selected in the section as substitutes in case any problem arose with the addresses chosen originally.

Hence the common variable of an address selected originally and its prospective substitute is the census section. There is not other common variable.

There has been multiple substitutions in the sense that further substitutions (until the list of eight substitutes is completely used) have been made for failed substitutions.

The total number of households in D-file in the new sub-sample is 6976 (4007 are original households and 2969 are substituted households). This number includes the substituted households not accepted for database (failed substituted units).

Number of original dwellings and original households in the new sub-sample

	Original units
	Number
Dwellings	4000
Households in same dwelllings	7
Total households	4007

Number of original households in the new sub-sample

	Original units
	Number
Households accepted for database	2276
Households failed	1731
Total households	4007

Number of original households in the new sub-sample not accepted in database by colaboration of the susbstituted unit

	Original units
	Number
Failed original households successfully subsistuted	1403
Failed original households not successfully subsistuted	328
Total failed original households	1731

Number of substituted households in the new sub-sample

	Substituted units
	Number
Substituted dwelling accepted in DB	1403
Households in same dwelllings	2
Other substituted household accepted in DB	18
Failed substituted household	1546
Total substituted households	2969

There are “Other substituted household accepted in database” because some hosueholds initilally rejected (and carried out the process of substitutions) were finally recovered. At the end the maximum number of units accepted for database must not exceed 8 (the number of original units selected).

In the tables related to substitutions the original household is linked only to the final substituted household (there can be some intermediate substituted failed households in between).

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

In this point the information is very limited. There are some variables that have been collected using a short quetionnaire in field when an original unit has not been accepted, but the non-response rate has been very high.

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

Distribution of substituted units by record of contact at address, household questionnaire result and household interview acceptance of the original units

	Original units	Original units	Substituted units	Substituted units
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DB120 = 21	82	4.7	68	4.8
DB120 = 22	4	0.2	3	0.2
DB120 = 23	348	20.1	309	22.0
DB130 = 21	678	39.2	559	39.8
DB130 = 22	518	29.9	408	29.1
DB130 = 23	26	1.5	21	1.5
DB130 = 24	74	4.3	34	2.4
DB135 = 2	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	1731	100.0	1403	100.0

2.2. Sampling errors

2.2.1. Standard errors and effective sample size

The following results are obtained using the Bootstrap method:

EU-SILC 2005 Indicator At-risk-of-poverty rate (after social transfer) by age and gender		ESTIMATE			COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (%)			EFFECTIVE SAMPLE SIZE		
		VAR	VAR1	VAR2	CV_VAR	CV_VAR1	CV_VAR2	ES_VAR	ES_VAR1	ES_VAR2
Total	**0 le age**	19,8			3,21			10.820		
	0 le age le 15	24,2			5,52			7.819		
	16 le age le 24	18,4			6,94			7.761		
	25 le age le 49	15,7			4,45			7.875		
	50 le age le 64	16,7			6,22			13.360		
	65 le age	29,4			4,41			14.369		
	16 le age	19			3,23			11.524		
	16 le age le 64	16,4			3,88			9.563		
	0 le age le 64	17,8			3,80			9.127		
Males	**0 le age**	18,6			3,60			10.524		
	0 le age le 15	24,5			6,67			8.574		
	16 le age le 24	17,5			9,06			8.325		
	25 le age le 49	14,8			5,21			9.647		
	50 le age le 64	16,2			7,12			11.825		
	65 le age	26,4			5,81			9.893		
	16 le age	17,4			3,68			9.991		
	16 le age le 64	15,6			4,24			9.642		
	0 le age le 64	17,2			4,12			10.176		
Females	**0 le age**	20,9			3,40			10.753		
	0 le age le 15	23,9			7,18			7.805		
	16 le age le 24	19,4			8,80			7.493		
	25 le age le 49	16,7			4,61			7.046		
	50 le age le 64	17,2			7,23			12.915		
	65 le age	31,6			4,52			14.991		
	16 le age	20,4			3,35			11.207		
	16 le age le 64	17,3			4,19			8.400		
	0 le age le 64	18,5			4,17			8.954		

At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender

Total	**Employed**	10,4	5,26	9.252
	Unemployed	34,8	5,84	12.739
	Retired	24,7	4,99	12.111
	Other inactive	27,8	4,02	10.272
	Not at work	27,9	3,31	13.111
Males	**Employed**	11,4	5,44	10.728
	Unemployed	41,7	7,85	11.967
	Retired	25,4	5,49	8.377
	Other inactive	25,5	8,78	7.033
	Not at work	27,9	4,27	10.072
Females	**Employed**	8,7	8,19	7.137
	Unemployed	30,7	7,32	12.478
	Retired	23,2	8,56	13.229
	Other inactive	28,4	4,08	11.504
	Not at work	27,9	3,51	13.503

At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

One person household, under 65 years	19	15,05	8.137
One person household, 65 years and over	47,3	6,63	12.850
2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	10,6	12,77	17.437
2 adults, no dep. children, at least 1 adult 65 years or more	29,2	6,67	10.452
Other households without dependent children	13,5	8,91	12.886
Single parent household, one or more dependent children	36,9	17,55	7.652
2 adults, one dependent child	14,2	11,54	12.682
2 adults, two dependent children	22,8	7,29	10.317
2 adults, three or more dependent children	34,1	14,78	8.340
Other households with dependent children	19,3	10,16	11.067
One person household, male	21,1	15,03	8.285
One person household, female	43	6,79	8.464
One person household, total	34	6,90	9.892
Households without dependent children	18,5	4,35	13.024
Household with dependent children	21,1	4,81	9.647

At-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status

Owner or rent free	18,4	3,48	12.249
Tenant	32,1	9,57	8.410

At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household

WI=0 (household without dependent children)	42,7	7,50	11.522
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	13,1	10,10	14.755
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	5,5	17,72	13.497
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	67,7	8,66	11.825
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	39,8	11,23	10.892
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	23,7	6,72	8.324
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	9,4	13,30	8.673

At-risk-of-poverty threshold

Threshold			
For a one person household (euros)	6346,8	1,36	8.187
For a one person household (PPS)	7263,4	1,36	8.188
For a 2 adults and 2 children household (euros)	13328,3	1,36	8.189
For a 2 adults and 2 children household (PPS)	15253,1	1,36	8.188

Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

	Ratio		
s80s20	5,4	2,44	12.145

Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender

Todos	**Total**	25,4	4,14	22.536
	Menos de 16	29,4	9,90	10.109
	De 16 a 64	28,5	6,81	7.703
	65 y más años	21,7	4,76	4.903
	16 y más años	25	3,83	25.103
Males	**Total**	27,7	5,57	10.135
	De 16 a 64	29,4	7,93	5.014
	65 y más años	22,9	4,81	10.638
	16 y más años	26,7	5,16	10.765
Females	**Total**	24,1	4,18	26.381
	De 16 a 64	27,4	6,51	10.159
	65 y más años	20,3	6,46	4.384
	16 y más años	23,5	4,00	25.062

Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

	At-risk-of-poverty-rate (threshold 40%)	At-risk-of-poverty-rate (threshold 50%)	At-risk-of-poverty-rate (threshold 70%)						
All	7,8	12,9	27,3	5,82	4,22	2,36	9.528	6.504	9.460
Males	7,7	12,5	25,7	6,43	4,69	2,71	10.063	8.124	11.590
Females	7,8	13,3	28,9	6,07	4,49	2,49	8.891	5.212	6.962

At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (including pensions) by age and gender

Total	**0 le age**	38,7	1,90	11.402
	0 le age le 15	31,6	4,60	7.510
	16 le age le 64	29,4	2,68	13.381
	65 le age	83,3	1,30	6.745
	16 le age	39,9	1,86	12.040
Males	**0 le age**	36,5	2,16	11.120
	0 le age le 15	31,9	5,59	7.997
	16 le age le 64	27,8	2,98	13.092
	65 le age	84	1,63	7.396
	16 le age	37,3	2,15	10.771
Females	**0 le age**	40,8	2,02	10.767
	0 le age le 15	31,2	5,98	7.793
	16 le age le 64	31	2,91	11.412
	65 le age	82,9	1,56	6.458
	16 le age	42,4	1,92	11.662

At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (excluding pensions) by age and gender

Total	**0 le age**	24	2,86	11.768
	0 le age le 15	28,6	4,96	8.454
	16 le age le 64	21	3,38	11.799
	65 le age	32,2	4,18	12.872
	16 le age	23,2	2,89	11.281
Males	**0 le age**	22,7	3,19	12.431
	0 le age le 15	28,4	6,09	8.442
	16 le age le 64	20,2	3,66	13.342
	65 le age	28,9	5,53	9.455
	16 le age	21,7	3,24	11.285
Females	**0 le age**	25,3	3,04	10.054
	0 le age le 15	28,8	6,34	8.485
	16 le age le 64	21,9	3,67	9.614
	65 le age	34,6	4,28	12.705
	16 le age	24,7	3,02	10.303

Gini coefficient

	Coefficient			
Gini	31,8	1,30	10.238	

Equivalised disposable income (mean)

Equivalised disposable income	12149	1,06	8.206	

Distribution of total and poor population by age and gender

		Poor	Total				
Total		100	100	0,00	0,00		
	age le 15	18,7	15,3	4,51	2,47	10.067	10.957
	16 le age le 24	10,5	11,3	6,44	3,00	9.654	11.041
	25 le age le 49	32,1	40,4	2,63	1,15	7.789	6.249
	50 le age le 64	13,9	16,5	6,08	2,56	14.481	7.758
	65 le age	24,7	16,6	4,59	2,72	13.016	8.466
	16 le age	81,3	84,7	1,10	0,46	10.067	10.957
	16 le age le 64	56,5	68,1	1,86	0,72	9.924	7.333
	0 le age le 64	75,3	83,4	1,53	0,54	13.016	8.466
Males		46,2	49,2	1,62	0,68	8.206	5.574
	age le 15	21	15,9	5,82	3,26	7.636	9.462
	16 le age le 24	11	11,7	8,82	3,88	9.421	10.145
	25 le age le 49	33,2	41,7	3,63	1,48	8.536	7.171
	50 le age le 64	14,3	16,4	7,35	2,98	11.090	8.579
	65 le age	20,4	14,3	6,03	3,34	9.597	7.624
	16 le age	79	84,1	1,73	0,64	7.636	9.462
	16 le age le 64	58,6	69,7	2,39	0,89	7.833	7.632
	0 le age le 64	79,6	85,7	1,55	0,57	9.597	7.624
Females		53,8	50,8	1,41	0,65	8.206	5.574
	age le 15	16,8	14,7	6,15	3,20	10.693	8.942
	16 le age le 24	10	10,8	8,28	3,95	8.546	10.504
	25 le age le 49	31,2	39,1	3,24	1,38	7.682	6.214
	50 le age le 64	13,6	16,6	7,18	2,96	16.141	8.297
	65 le age	28,4	18,8	4,73	2,98	13.516	9.857
	16 le age	83,2	85,3	1,23	0,57	10.693	8.942
	16 le age le 64	54,8	66,5	2,35	0,91	8.872	6.618
	0 le age le 64	71,6	81,2	1,93	0,67	13.516	9.857

Distribution of total and poor population by most frequent activity status

	Poor	Total				
Total	100	100	0,00	0,00		
Employed	27,7	50,8	3,92	1,08	8.003	7.344
Waged	14,1	42,6	5,98	1,34	8.053	6.916
Self-employed	13,6	8,2	6,52	3,90	10.789	10.080
Unemployed	13,3	7,2	6,28	3,74	12.673	12.190
Retired	19,3	14,9	4,66	2,66	10.702	8.774
Other inactive	39,7	27,1	2,66	1,64	8.085	9.482
Males	100	100	0,00	0,00		
Employed	41,7	63,6	3,94	1,10	9.878	7.626
Waged	19,7	52	6,76	1,45	7.653	6.837
Self-employed	22	11,6	7,02	4,52	14.020	8.826
Unemployed	13,2	5,5	9,03	6,30	15.031	11.818
Retired	29,1	19,9	5,21	2,94	7.277	9.069
Other inactive	16	10,9	8,91	4,37	9.540	11.111
Females	100	100	0,00	0,00		
Employed	16,3	38,4	7,37	1,83	5.643	7.940
Waged	9,6	33,5	10,39	2,07	7.142	9.126
Self-employed	6,7	4,8	11,56	6,54	7.965	14.709
Unemployed	13,3	8,9	7,74	4,34	14.078	12.707
Retired	11,3	10	9,00	4,57	10.760	7.089
Other inactive	59,1	42,7	2,73	1,75	10.904	11.298

Distribution of total and poor population by household type

	Poor	Total				
	100	100	0,00	0,00		
One person household, under 65 years	2,6	2,7	15,22	7,42	7.598	4.772
One person household, 65 years and over	7,3	3,1	8,00	5,83	9.714	10.353
2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	5,5	10,2	12,89	4,77	12.624	5.924
2 adults, no dep. children, at least 1 adult 65 years or more	14,1	9,6	7,26	4,40	10.638	7.929
Other households without dependent children	15,6	22,9	8,75	3,50	12.505	7.128
Single parent household, one or more dependent children	2,9	1,6	19,38	10,35	14.863	16.014
2 adults, one dependent child	8,9	12,4	11,84	4,60	8.512	6.954
2 adults, two dependent children	19,9	17,2	7,05	3,76	11.965	9.715
2 adults, three or more dependent children	7,9	4,6	17,77	11,53	6.803	6.308
Other households with dependent children	15,2	15,7	10,19	4,63	12.545	9.251
One person household, male	2,5	2,4	15,16	8,23	5.492	4.320
One person household, female	7,4	3,4	8,08	5,51	9.562	8.440
One person household, total	10	5,8	7,22	4,73	9.742	5.581
Households without dependent children	45,2	48,5	4,03	1,85	11.262	9.119
Household with dependent children	54,8	51,5	3,22	1,68	11.262	9.119

Distribution of total and poor population by accommodation tenure status

		Poor	Total				
Total		100	100	0,00	0,00		
	Owner or rent free	83,6	89,9	1,86	0,62	8.175	7.570
	Tenant	16,4	10,1	10,31	5,37	8.175	7.570
Males		100	100	0,00	0,00		
	Owner or rent free	83,3	90	2,27	0,70	6.732	6.661
	Tenant	16,7	10	12,24	6,22	6.732	6.661
Females		100	100	0,00	0,00		
	Owner or rent free	83,9	89,9	1,75	0,64	9.575	8.898
	Tenant	16,1	10,1	9,96	5,41	9.575	8.898

Distribution of total and poor population by working intensity

	Poor	Total				
	100	100	0,00	0,00		
WI=0 (household without dependent children)	13,6	5,8	9,36	6,23	11.391	10.857
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	15,7	21,9	10,04	3,78	13.132	8.190
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	4,4	14,7	17,81	4,36	9.297	6.681
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	7,6	2,1	14,61	12,58	16.963	17.552
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	10,7	4,9	12,97	8,77	17.111	12.258
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	36,8	28,5	5,68	3,05	7.040	12.527
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	11,3	22	13,19	3,67	8.417	10.044

Gender pay gap

	Gender pay gap			
Value	13,4	13,15	11.450	

2.3. Non-sampling errors

2.3.1. Sampling frame and coverage errors

The sample selection frame was area-based and consisted of the list of census sections used in the Municipal Register (population register).

The new sample for SILC-2005 was obtained with the Register dated 16.3.2004.

The **Municipal Register** [*Padrón*] is an administrative record of the residents in a municipality. The Municipal Register is formed, maintained, reviewed and kept by each municipality. It is continually updated.

All persons residing in Spain must appear in the Municipal Register of the municipality where they usually live. A person living in more than one municipality must register only in the one where he/she lives longest in the year.

Municipal Register entries contain only the following mandatory details on each resident:

a) Name

b) Sex

c) Usual address

d) Nationality

e) Place and date of birth

f) Identity Card Number or, if foreign, an equivalent identifying document

The percentage of addresses does not exist or is non-residential address or is unoccupied is:

```
Percentage of address does not exist or is non-residential or is unoccupied or not principal
residence (DB120 = 23) over the total original address (household) selected


                Percentage

                        8.7
```

2.3.2. Measurement and processing errors

2.3.2.1. Measurement errors

We constructed the questionnaire so as to elicit sufficient information to determine the target variables set forth in the Commission Regulation. We did not include additional questions to cover other areas at the national level.

We applied the experience of 2004 operation to improve the questionnaire. Apart from the 2004 questionnaire, the experience of the European Community Household Panel and, more particularly, the experience of the Pilot Survey on Living Conditions (2002) has helped to the configuration of the current questionnaire.

The questionnaire design was worked on by experts of the originating unit and of the IT and Fieldwork departments. It was then reviewed by experts working on other surveys. The questionnaire was later tested by various people.

We have updated the questionnaire on an ongoing basis in response to the final reports of the 38 Area Heads in charge of fieldwork.

Training followed a cascade pattern. We first ran a three-day course in Madrid for the 38 Area Heads, divided into 2 groups. At their Provincial Offices Area Heads then taught a one-week course to their staff using a range of training manuals.

A section was assigned to each interviewer and fieldwork began. Inspectors revisited some households on the basis of any difficulties found.

2.3.2.2. Processing errors

Questionnaires are completed by CAPI (Compute Aided Personal Interviewing). This procedure has been implemented this year (in 2004 questionnaires were completed by PAPI).

With the new implementation of CAPI there has been a problem with some variables tha should have been generated automatically. This variables are ‘the date of the interview’ and ‘duration of the interview’ has not been correctly recorded in the computers.

It has been necessary to construct the variables “day” and “month” of interview after fieldwork, using the information available in the fieldwork process. The error of this information is estimated in a few days.

Interview duration has only been correctly recorded in about 15% of the units. For the rest imputation has been needed using IVE software and taking the number of answered questions as a explicative variable.

After data collection, we then apply a range of checks developed at INE to ensure data consistency. The phases of these checks are:

1) Households coverage
2) Persons coverage
3) Inconsistencies among tables
4) Control of duplicates
5) Household identification check
6) Person identification check
7) Monitoring of flows, valid values and out-of-range values
8) Intra-year inconsistencies check
   8.1 Intra-questionnaire inconsistencies check
   8.2 Inter-questionnaire inconsistencies check
9) Follow-up of households and persons

We convert the data to the format required by Eurostat and apply the set of checks developed by Eurostat.

Due to the mode of collection (CAPI), some of the traditional sources of errors have disappeared or have been reduced.

The main source of error was flow path. Errors in direct questions on income were few.

The estimated percentage of errors and warnings for each phase listed above was:

Phase 1:	
Phase 2:	
Phase 3:	3.5
Phase 4:	
Phase 5:	
Phase 6:	
Phase 7:	51.0
Phase 8.1:	31.1
Phase 8.2:	12.5
Phase 9:	1.9
Total	100

The main inconsistencies prompting warnings under the Eurostat checks were the following (these warnings have been duly accounted for):

PM020 - Year of birth of father. Syntax check: invalid values: 10 errors

Check #123 Structural - Warning: RB210 - Age and basic activity status may be not consistent : 6 errors

Check #156 Structural - Warning: HB090 - Age of Person 2 responsible for the accomodation is below 16: 2 errors

Check #315 Relationship - Warning: RB230 - Child should be at least 15 years younger than its mother : 7 errors

Check #722 Education - Warning: PE010 - Not in education but undergoing education or training : 22 errors

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 (DB135 = 1). Rotational group breakdown

	Number
Group 1	3699
Group 2	3091
Group 3	3136
Group 4	3070
Total	12996

Number of persons 16 years or older who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database (DB135 = 1), and who completed a personal interview (RB250 = 11 to 13). Rotational grou

	Number
Group 1	8382
Group 2	7297
Group 3	7453
Group 4	7243
Total	30375

2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

Unit non-response. Rotational group and total

		Group 1
All households	Ra	0.97
	Rh	0.59
	NRh	42.21
	Rp	0.97
	NRp	3.13
	NRp2	44.02
Original households	Ra	0.98
	Rh	0.64
	NRh	37.80
	Rp	0.97
	NRp	3.15
	NRp2	39.76

Ra-Proportion of address contact
Rh-Proportion of complete household interv. accepted for the database
NRh-Household non-response rate
Rp-Proportion of complete personal interv. within the households accepted for the database
NRp-Individual non-response rate
NRp2-Overall individual non-response rate

2.3.3.3. Distribution of households by ‘record of contact at address’ (DB120), by ‘household questionnaire result’ (DB130) and by ‘household interview acceptance’ (DB135), for each rotational group and for the total

Distribution of original units by record of contact at address. Rotational group and total

			Number	Percentage
Group 1	Total		4007	100.0
	Contacted		3573	89.2
	Non contacted		434	10.8
	Non contacted		434	100.0
		Can not be located	82	18.9
		Unable to access	4	0.9
		Not exists or non-res.	348	80.2
Group 2	Total		3933	100.0
	Contacted		3774	96.0
	Non contacted		159	4.0
	Non contacted		159	100.0
		Can not be located	119	74.8
		Unable to access	1	0.6
		Not exists or non-res.	39	24.5
Group 3	Total		3983	100.0
	Contacted		3858	96.9
	Non contacted		125	3.1
	Non contacted		125	100.0
		Can not be located	94	75.2
		Unable to access	2	1.6
		Not exists or non-res.	29	23.2
Group 4	Total		3944	100.0
	Contacted		3809	96.6
	Non contacted		135	3.4
	Non contacted		135	100.0
		Can not be located	102	75.6
		Not exists or non-res.	33	24.4
Total	Total		15867	100.0
	Contacted		15014	94.6

	Non contacted		853	5.4
	Non contacted		853	100.0
		Can not be located	397	46.5
		Unable to access	7	0.8
		Not exists or non-res.	449	52.6

Distribution of original address contacted by household questionnaire result and by household interview acceptance. Rotational group and total

			Number	Percentage
Group 1	Total		3573	100.0
	Household q. completed		2277	63.7
	Interv. not completed		1296	36.3
	Interv. not completed		1296	100.0
		Refusal to cooperate	678	52.3
		Temporaly away	518	40.0
		Unable to respond	26	2.0
		Other reasons	74	5.7
	Household q. completed	Interview accepted	2276	100.0
		Interview rejected	1	0.0
Group 2	Total		3774	100.0
	Household q. completed		3101	82.2
	Interv. not completed		673	17.8
	Interv. not completed		673	100.0
		Refusal to cooperate	430	63.9
		Temporaly away	203	30.2
		Unable to respond	22	3.3
		Other reasons	18	2.7
	Household q. completed	Interview accepted	3091	99.7
		Interview rejected	10	0.3
Group 3	Total		3858	100.0
	Household q. completed		3146	81.5
	Interv. not completed		712	18.5
	Interv. not completed		712	100.0
		Refusal to cooperate	470	66.0
		Temporaly away	190	26.7
		Unable to respond	28	3.9
		Other reasons	24	3.4
	Household q. completed	Interview accepted	3136	99.7
		Interview rejected	10	0.3
Group 4	Total		3809	100.0
	Household q. completed		3078	80.8
	Interv. not completed		731	19.2
	Interv. not completed		731	100.0
		Refusal to cooperate	465	63.6
		Temporaly away	228	31.2
		Unable to respond	16	2.2
		Other reasons	22	3.0
	Household q. completed	Interview accepted	3070	99.7
		Interview rejected	8	0.3
Total	Total		15014	100.0
	Household q. completed		11602	77.3
	Interv. not completed		3412	22.7
	Interv. not completed		3412	100.0
		Refusal to cooperate	2043	59.9
		Temporaly away	1139	33.4
		Unable to respond	92	2.7
		Other reasons	138	4.0
	Household q. completed	Interview accepted	11573	99.8
		Interview rejected	29	0.2

2.3.3.4. Distribution of substituted units by ‘record of contact at address’ (DB120), by ‘household questionnaire result’ (DB130) and by ‘household interview acceptance’ (DB135), for each rotational group and for the total

Distribution of substituted units by record of contact at address. Rotational group and total

			Number	Percentage
Group 1	Total		2969	100.0
	Contacted		2656	89.5
	Non contacted		313	10.5
	Non contacted		313	100.0
		Can not be located	73	23.3
		Unable to access	13	4.2
		Not exists or non-res.	227	72.5
Total	Total		2969	100.0
	Contacted		2656	89.5
	Non contacted		313	10.5
	Non contacted		313	100.0
		Can not be located	73	23.3
		Unable to access	13	4.2
		Not exists or non-res.	227	72.5

Distribution of substituted address contacted by household questionnaire result and by household interview acceptance. Rotational group and total

			Number	Percentage
Group 1	Total		2656	100.0
	Household q. completed		1425	53.7
	Interv. not completed		1231	46.3
	Interv. not completed		1231	100.0
		Refusal to cooperate	500	40.6
		Temporaly away	598	48.6
		Unable to respond	17	1.4
		Other reasons	116	9.4
	Household q. completed	Interview accepted	1423	99.9
		Interview rejected	2	0.1
Total	Total		2656	100.0
	Household q. completed		1425	53.7
	Interv. not completed		1231	46.3
	Interv. not completed		1231	100.0
		Refusal to cooperate	500	40.6
		Temporaly away	598	48.6
		Unable to respond	17	1.4
		Other reasons	116	9.4
	Household q. completed	Interview accepted	1423	99.9
		Interview rejected	2	0.1

2.3.3.5. Item non-response

Distribution of item non-response

	% households having received an amount	% households with missing values (before imputation)	% households with partial information (before imputation)	% households with total information (before imputation)
Total disposable household income	99.6	4.5	43.2	52.2
T. d. h. income before s. tr. other than old_age and surv. ben.	98.7	5.1	42.7	52.2
T. d. h. income before s. tr. including old_age and surv. ben.	88.5	9.6	42.6	47.8
Net income from rental of a property or land	6.0	5.7	15.2	79.1
Family/children-related allowances	3.4	2.1	2.1	95.9
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Housing allowances	0.8	2.9	0.0	97.1
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	2.4	11.4	0.0	88.6
Net interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	31.1	41.9	36.0	22.1
Net income received by people aged under 16	4.2	0.4	0.0	99.6
Regular taxes on wealth	3.4	36.4	16.8	46.8
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	5.0	5.9	8.7	85.4
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	68.9	6.5	6.1	87.4

	% persons 16+ having received an amount	% persons with missing values (before imputation)	% persons with partial information (before imputation)	% persons with total information (before imputation)
Net cash or near cash employee income	43.6	11.8	0.0	88.2
Net non-cash employee income	0.6	27.7	1.2	71.1
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment	7.7	38.1	41.4	20.5
Net pension from individual private plans	0.5	5.4	0.0	94.6
Net unemployment benefits	5.1	5.3	0.0	94.7
Net old-age benefits	19.5	4.4	0.2	95.4
Net survivors benefits	1.6	2.5	0.0	97.5
Net sickness benefits	1.4	8.7	0.0	91.3
Net disability benefits	2.1	2.2	0.0	97.8
Education-related allowances	1.9	5.1	0.0	94.9
Gross monthly earnings for employees	36.9	6.2	37.8	56.0

2.3.3.6. Total item non-response and number of observations in the sample at unit level of the common cross-sectional European Union indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC, for equivalised disposable income and for the unadjusted gender pay gap

At-risk-of-poverty rate (after social transfer) by age and gender

		Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total	0 le age	8162	0	214	521
	0 le age le 15	1597	0	28	521
	16 le age le 24	894	0	39	521
	25 le age le 49	2455	0	78	521
	50 le age le 64	1264	0	51	521
	65 le age	1952	0	18	521
	16 le age	6565	0	186	521
	16 le age le 64	4613	0	168	521
	0 le age le 64	6210	0	196	521
Males	0 le age	3733	0	113	521
	0 le age le 15	810	0	20	521
	16 le age le 24	437	0	20	521
	25 le age le 49	1124	0	37	521
	50 le age le 64	604	0	24	521
	65 le age	758	0	12	521
	16 le age	2923	0	93	521
	16 le age le 64	2165	0	81	521
	0 le age le 64	2975	0	101	521
Females	0 le age	4429	0	101	521
	0 le age le 15	787	0	8	521
	16 le age le 24	457	0	19	521
	25 le age le 49	1331	0	41	521
	50 le age le 64	660	0	27	521
	65 le age	1194	0	6	521
	16 le age	3642	0	93	521
	16 le age le 64	2448	0	87	521
	0 le age le 64	3235	0	95	521

At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender

		Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at individual level	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total	Employed	1714	7	19	845	521
	Unemployed	831	7	10	845	521
	Retired	1201	7	0	845	521
	Other inactive	2665	7	42	845	521
	Not at work	4697	7	52	845	521
Males	Employed	1161	7	7	845	521
	Unemployed	371	7	1	845	521
	Retired	841	7	0	845	521
	Other inactive	473	7	4	845	521
	Not at work	1685	7	5	845	521
Females	Employed	553	7	12	845	521
	Unemployed	460	7	9	845	521
	Retired	360	7	0	845	521
	Other inactive	2192	7	38	845	521

Not at work	3012	7	47	845	521

At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Num. sample obs. no taken into account due to non-resp. for item or at indiv. level (classif. var.)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22)) ()
One person household, under 65 years	198	492	0	521
One person household, 65 years and over	574	492	0	521
2 ad., no dep. children, both ad. under 65 years	432	492	16	521
2 ad., no dep. ch.,at least 1 ad. 65 y. or more	1132	492	4	521
Other households without dependent children	1154	492	54	521
Single parent household, 1 or more dep. children	267	492	0	521
2 adults, one dependent child	681	492	15	521
2 adults, two dependent children	1628	492	32	521
2 adults, three or more dependent children	638	492	5	521
Other households with dependent children	1414	492	29	521
One person household, male	179	492	0	521
One person household, female	593	492	0	521
One person household, total	772	492	0	521
Households without dependent children	3490	492	74	521
Household with dependent children	4628	492	81	521

At-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status

	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Owner or rent free	6981	0	193	521
Tenant	1201	0	22	521

At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household

	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Num. sample obs. no taken into account due to non-response for item or at individual level (classif. var.)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
WI=0 (household without dependent children)	902	479	32	521
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	944	479	3	521
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	256	479	27	521
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	633	479	61	521
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	855	479	0	521
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	2414	479	0	521
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	701	479	9	521

At-risk-of-poverty threshold

	Number of sample observations	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Threshold	37276	215	521

Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

	Number of sample observations	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Ratio	37276	215	521

Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender

		Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total	0 le age	8162	0	214	521
	16 le age le 64	4613	0	168	521
	65 le age	1952	0	18	521
	0 le age le 15	1597	0	28	521
	16 le age	6565	0	186	521
Males	0 le age	3733	0	113	521
	16 le age le 64	2165	0	81	521
	65 le age	758	0	12	521
	16 le age	2923	0	93	521
Females	0 le age	4429	0	101	521
	16 le age le 64	2448	0	87	521
	65 le age	1194	0	6	521
	16 le age	3642	0	93	521

Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (At-risk-of-poverty-rate (threshold 40%))

	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
All	3303	215	521
Males	1581	113	521
Females	1722	102	521

Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (At-risk-of-poverty-rate (threshold 70%))

	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
All	11140	215	521
Males	5108	113	521
Females	6032	102	521

Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (At-risk-of-poverty-rate (threshold 50%))

	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
All	5447	0	215	521
Males	2553	0	113	521
Females	2894	0	102	521

At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (including pensions) by age and gender

		Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total	0 le age	15477	0	214	521
	0 le age le 15	2022	0	28	521
	16 le age le 64	8077	0	168	521
	65 le age	5378	0	18	521
	16 le age	13455	0	186	521
Males	0 le age	7125	0	113	521
	0 le age le 15	1038	0	20	521
	16 le age le 64	3752	0	81	521
	65 le age	2335	0	12	521
	16 le age	6087	0	93	521
Females	0 le age	8352	0	101	521
	0 le age le 15	984	0	8	521
	16 le age le 64	4325	0	87	521
	65 le age	3043	0	6	521
	16 le age	7368	0	93	521

At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (excluding pensions) by age and gender

	Number of sample observations (below	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item	Non-response at household level (db135

		poverty line)	(classif. variable)	(income variable)	= 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total	0 le age	9742	0	214	521
	0 le age le 15	1834	0	28	521
	16 le age le 64	5791	0	168	521
	65 le age	2117	0	18	521
	16 le age	7908	0	186	521
Males	0 le age	4494	0	113	521
	0 le age le 15	927	0	20	521
	16 le age le 64	2740	0	81	521
	65 le age	827	0	12	521
	16 le age	3567	0	93	521
Females	0 le age	5248	0	101	521
	0 le age le 15	907	0	8	521
	16 le age le 64	3051	0	87	521
	65 le age	1290	0	6	521
	16 le age	4341	0	93	521

Gini coefficient

	Number of sample observations	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Gini	37276	215	521

Equivalised disposable income (mean)

	Number of sample observations	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Equivalised disposable income	37276	215	521

Distribution of poor population by age and gender

		Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total		8162	0	214	521
	age le 15	1597	0	28	521
	16 le age le 24	894	0	39	521
	25 le age le 49	2455	0	78	521
	50 le age le 64	1264	0	51	521
	65 le age	1952	0	18	521
	16 le age	6565	0	186	521
	16 le age le 64	4613	0	168	521
	0 le age le 64	6210	0	196	521
Males		3733	0	113	521
	age le 15	810	0	20	521
	16 le age le 24	437	0	20	521

	25 le age le 49	1124	0	37	521
	50 le age le 64	604	0	24	521
	65 le age	758	0	12	521
	16 le age	2923	0	93	521
	16 le age le 64	2165	0	81	521
	0 le age le 64	2975	0	101	521
Females		4429	0	101	521
	age le 15	787	0	8	521
	16 le age le 24	457	0	19	521
	25 le age le 49	1331	0	41	521
	50 le age le 64	660	0	27	521
	65 le age	1194	0	6	521
	16 le age	3642	0	93	521
	16 le age le 64	2448	0	87	521
	0 le age le 64	3235	0	95	521

Distribution of total population by age and gender

		Number of sample observations	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total		37147	0	214	521
	age le 15	6113	0	28	521
	16 le age le 24	4265	0	39	521
	25 le age le 49	13715	0	78	521
	50 le age le 64	6645	0	51	521
	65 le age	6409	0	18	521
	16 le age	31034	0	186	521
	16 le age le 64	24625	0	168	521
	0 le age le 64	30738	0	196	521
Males		18041	0	113	521
	age le 15	3104	0	20	521
	16 le age le 24	2225	0	20	521
	25 le age le 49	6694	0	37	521
	50 le age le 64	3250	0	24	521
	65 le age	2768	0	12	521
	16 le age	14937	0	93	521
	16 le age le 64	12169	0	81	521
	0 le age le 64	15273	0	101	521
Females		19106	0	101	521
	age le 15	3009	0	8	521
	16 le age le 24	2040	0	19	521
	25 le age le 49	7021	0	41	521
	50 le age le 64	3395	0	27	521
	65 le age	3641	0	6	521
	16 le age	16097	0	93	521
	16 le age le 64	12456	0	87	521
	0 le age le 64	15465	0	95	521

Distribution of poor population by most frequent activity status

			Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at individual level	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total			6411	7	71	845	521
	Employed		1714	7	19	845	521
		Waged	818	7	0	845	521
		Self-employed	896	7	19	845	521
	Unemployed		831	7	10	845	521

	Retired		1201	7	0	845	521
	Other inactive		2665	7	42	845	521
Males			2846	7	12	845	521
	Employed		1161	7	7	845	521
		Waged	505	7	0	845	521
		Self-employed	656	7	7	845	521
	Unemployed		371	7	1	845	521
	Retired		841	7	0	845	521
	Other inactive		473	7	4	845	521
Females			3565	7	59	845	521
	Employed		553	7	12	845	521
		Waged	313	7	0	845	521
		Self-employed	240	7	12	845	521
	Unemployed		460	7	9	845	521
	Retired		360	7	0	845	521
	Other inactive		2192	7	38	845	521

Distribution of total population by most frequent activity status

			Number of sample observations	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at individual level	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total			29928	7	71	845	521
	Employed		14210	7	19	845	521
		Waged	11647	7	0	845	521
		Self-employed	2563	7	19	845	521
	Unemployed		2154	7	10	845	521
	Retired		4751	7	0	845	521
	Other inactive		8813	7	42	845	521
Males			14374	7	12	845	521
	Employed		8650	7	7	845	521
		Waged	6900	7	0	845	521
		Self-employed	1750	7	7	845	521
	Unemployed		793	7	1	845	521
	Retired		3209	7	0	845	521
	Other inactive		1722	7	4	845	521
Females			15554	7	59	845	521
	Employed		5560	7	12	845	521
		Waged	4747	7	0	845	521
		Self-employed	813	7	12	845	521
	Unemployed		1361	7	9	845	521
	Retired		1542	7	0	845	521
	Other inactive		7091	7	38	845	521

Distribution of poor population by household type

	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Num. sample obs. no taken into account due to non-response for item or at individual level (classif. var.)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
	8118	492	155	521
One person household, under 65 years	198	492	0	521
One person household, 65 years and over	574	492	0	521
2 ad., no dep. children, both ad. under 65 years	432	492	16	521
2 ad., no dep. ch.,at least 1 ad. 65 y. or more	1132	492	4	521
Other households without dependent children	1154	492	54	521
Single parent household, 1 or more dep. children	267	492	0	521
2 adults, one dependent child	681	492	15	521
2 adults, two dependent children	1628	492	32	521

2 adults, three or more dependent children	638	492	5	521
Other households with dependent children	1414	492	29	521
One person household, male	179	492	0	521
One person household, female	593	492	0	521
One person household, total	772	492	0	521
Households without dependent children	3490	492	74	521
Household with dependent children	4628	492	81	521

Distribution of total population by household type

	Number of sample observations	Num. sample obs. no taken into account due to non-response for item or at individual level (classif. var.)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
	36844	492	155	521
One person household, under 65 years	854	492	0	521
One person household, 65 years and over	1187	492	0	521
2 ad., no dep. children, both ad. under 65 years	3096	492	16	521
2 ad., no dep. ch.,at least 1 ad. 65 y. or more	3674	492	4	521
Other households without dependent children	8047	492	54	521
Single parent household, 1 or more dep. children	699	492	0	521
2 adults, one dependent child	4296	492	15	521
2 adults, two dependent children	6944	492	32	521
2 adults, three or more dependent children	1819	492	5	521
Other households with dependent children	6228	492	29	521
One person household, male	727	492	0	521
One person household, female	1314	492	0	521
One person household, total	2041	492	0	521
Households without dependent children	16858	492	74	521
Household with dependent children	19986	492	81	521

Distribution of poor population by accommodation tenure status

		Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total		8182	0	215	521
	Owner or rent free	6981	0	193	521
	Tenant	1201	0	22	521
Males		3744	0	113	521
	Owner or rent free	3199	0	103	521
	Tenant	545	0	10	521
Females		4438	0	102	521
	Owner or rent free	3782	0	90	521
	Tenant	656	0	12	521

Distribution of total population by accommodation tenure status

	Number of sample observations	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))

Total		37276	0	215	521
	Owner or rent free	33676	0	193	521
	Tenant	3600	0	22	521
Males		18107	0	113	521
	Owner or rent free	16390	0	103	521
	Tenant	1717	0	10	521
Females		19169	0	102	521
	Owner or rent free	17286	0	90	521
	Tenant	1883	0	12	521

Distribution of poor population by working intensity

	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Num. sample obs. no taken into account due to non-response for item or at individual level (classif. var.)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
	6705	479	132	521
WI=0 (household without dependent children)	902	479	32	521
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	944	479	3	521
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	256	479	27	521
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	633	479	61	521
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	855	479	0	521
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	2414	479	0	521
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	701	479	9	521

Distribution of total population by working intensity

	Number of sample observations	Num. sample obs. no taken into account due to non-resp. for item or at indiv. level (classif. var.)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
	33005	479	132	521
WI=0 (household without dependent children)	2232	479	32	521
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	6805	479	3	521
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	4030	479	27	521
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	907	479	61	521
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	1882	479	0	521
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	9760	479	0	521
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	7389	479	9	521

Gender pay gap

	Number of sample observations	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at individual level	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Gender pay gap	10214	73	681	845	521

2.4. Mode of data collection

Questionnaires are completed by CAPI (Compute Aided Personal Interviewing). This procedure has been implemented this year (in 2004 questionnaires were completed by PAPI).

The main mode of data collection was personal interview with all household members who were aged 16 and above as at 31 December of the year before the year of interview.

If personal interview was impracticable because the subject was temporarily absent or was unable to respond, we would conduct a telephone interview or interview another household member and later corroborate the information with the subject.

Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by RB245. Rotational group and total

		Number	Percentage
Group 1	Total	8653	100.0
	RB250=11	8382	96.9
	RB250=21	9	0.1
	RB250=23	63	0.7
	RB250=31	36	0.4
	RB250=32	83	1.0
	RB250=33	80	0.9
Group 2	Total	7477	100.0
	RB250=11	7297	97.6
	RB250=21	6	0.1
	RB250=23	47	0.6
	RB250=31	31	0.4
	RB250=32	45	0.6
	RB250=33	51	0.7
Group 3	Total	7644	100.0
	RB250=11	7453	97.5
	RB250=21	4	0.1
	RB250=23	53	0.7
	RB250=31	38	0.5
	RB250=32	66	0.9
	RB250=33	30	0.4
Group 4	Total	7446	100.0
	RB250=11	7243	97.3
	RB250=21	7	0.1
	RB250=23	53	0.7
	RB250=31	42	0.6
	RB250=32	48	0.6
	RB250=33	53	0.7
Total	Total	31220	100.0
	RB250=11	30375	97.3
	RB250=21	26	0.1
	RB250=23	216	0.7
	RB250=31	147	0.5
	RB250=32	242	0.8
	RB250=33	214	0.7

Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by RB260. Rotational group and total

		Number	Percentage
Group 1	Total	8373	100.0
	RB260=2	4786	57.2
	RB260=3	176	2.1
	RB260=5	3411	40.7
Group 2	Total	7292	100.0
	RB260=2	4212	57.8
	RB260=3	219	3.0
	RB260=4	2	0.0
	RB260=5	2859	39.2
Group 3	Total	7452	100.0
	RB260=2	4184	56.1
	RB260=3	201	2.7
	RB260=5	3067	41.2
Group 4	Total	7242	100.0
	RB260=2	4160	57.4
	RB260=3	190	2.6
	RB260=4	2	0.0
	RB260=5	2890	39.9
Total	Total	30359	100.0
	RB260=2	17342	57.1
	RB260=3	786	2.6
	RB260=4	4	0.0
	RB260=5	12227	40.3

2.5. Interview duration

The mean interview duration per household is calculated as the sum of the duration of all household interviews plus the sum of the duration of all personal interviews, divided by the number of household questionnaires completed and accepted for the database. Due to an error in the CAPI implementation the duration is imputed in about 85% of the cases.

Compared to wave 1, the mode of data collection has changed in wave 2. CAPI has been used instead of PAPI. This change may have increased the interview duration (44 minutes in wave). Besides it must be taken into account the inclusion of the module.

It has been informed by the interviewers the excesive duration of the interview having an impact on the quality of the information collected.

Interview duration

Mean
61

3. COMPARABILITY

3.1. Basic concepts and definitions

- Reference population. (No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

The target population was members of private households residing at main family addresses, and the households themselves.

Although all persons formed part of the target population, not all were surveyed exhaustively: only those who were aged 16 or over as at 31 December of the year before the year of interview.

- Private household definition. (No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

An individual or a group of people occupying in common a main family address or a part of it, and consuming and/or sharing food or other goods paid for out of a common budget.

- Household membership.

We have tried to implement in the field the definition of ‘household member’ given in the Commission Regulation. But, owing to the large number of possible special cases, and so as to reduce the number of related items on the questionnaire, there may be differences in some marginal cases.

To identify those differences, we provide a table below in which the left column itemises groups of people deemed household members under the definition given in the Regulation. On the right of the table we indicate whether such persons are household members under the definition used for the Spanish questionnaire.

Next we provide a reciprocal table in which the left column itemises groups of people deemed household members under the definition used for the Spanish questionnaire, while the right column indicates whether they are household members under the definition given in the Regulation.

STANDARD DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ACCORDING TO EU-SILC (under Regulation)	DIFFERENCES FROM NATIONAL DEFINITION
Present: - Usually resident at the address - Related to other household members - Share expenses	(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)
Present: - Usually resident at the address - Not related to household members - Share expenses	(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)
Present: - Resident boarders, lodgers, tenants - Have no private address elsewhere - Share expenses	(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)
Present: - Resident boarders, lodgers, tenants - Actual or intended length of stay is 6 months or more - Share expenses	• *Have other address they treat as their usual residence.* ***Not a member of the interviewed household.*** • Otherwise: No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
Present: - Visitors - Have no private address elsewhere - Share expenses	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.

Present: - Visitors - Actual or intended length of stay is 6 months or more - Share expenses	• *Have other address they treat as their usual residence.* ***Not a member of the interviewed household.*** • Otherwise: No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
Present: - Live-in domestic employees, au pairs - Have no private address elsewhere - Share expenses	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
Present: - Live-in domestic employees, au pairs - Actual or intended length of stay is 6 months or more - Share expenses	• *Have other address they treat as their usual residence.* ***Not a household member.*** • Otherwise: No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
Absent: - Temporarily absent owing to holiday leave, work reasons, studies and similar - Have no private address elsewhere - Actual or intended length of stay is less than 6 months - Share expenses	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
Absent: - Temporarily absent owing to holiday leave, work reasons, studies and similar - Have no private address elsewhere - Actual or intended length of stay is more than 6 months - Very close ties to household - Share expenses	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.

Absent: - Children of the household - Receiving education away from home - Have no private address elsewhere - Treat this address as their main residence - Share expenses	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
Absent: - Persons with ties to the household away for extended periods for work reasons - Have no private address elsewhere - Must be a household member's partner or child - Treat this address as their main residence - Share expenses	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
Absent: - Temporarily absent persons with ties to the household - In hospital, clinic or other institution - Have financial ties to the household - Actual or intended length of absence must be less than 6 - Share expenses (financial ties)	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.

Conclusion:
If a person is a household member according to the definition in the Regulation, he/she is also a household member under the national definition, except in the following group:

- Resident boarders, lodgers, tenants, visitors or domestic servants present at the place of interview
- Actual or intended length of stay is 6 months or more
- Have other address they treat as their usual residence and do not have close ties to household
- Share expenses

Under the Regulation, persons meeting the above conditions are treated as members of the household in which they are present. But they are not considered household members in the Spanish survey because priority is given to the fact that they have another address they regard as their usual residence. Due to the lack of sources is difficult to assess the impact of this difference, but we think it is marginal.

NATIONAL DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER (Cases contemplated in the Spanish version of the questionnaire)	DIFFERENCES FROM STANDARD DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ACCORDING TO EU-SILC (under Regulation)
Present: - Has no other address he/she treats as usual residence - Shares income or expenditures with the household	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
Absent: - In hospital, clinic or other institution, such as nursing home, prison, etc. - Total length of stay to be less than 6 months - Considers this his/her usual residence - Shares income or expenditures with the household	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
Absent: - Work reasons - Considers this his/her usual residence - Shares income or expenditures with the household	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
Absent: - Study reasons - Considers this his/her usual residence - Shares income or expenditures with the household	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.

Absent: - Travel - Considers this his/her usual residence - Shares income or expenditures with the household	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.

Conclusion:

If a person is a household member according to the national definition, he/she is also a household member under the Regulation definition.

- Income reference period.

The income reference period is the previous calendar year.

- Period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions.

We considered taxes received/paid during the income reference period. Only refunds/payments for tax adjustments (personal income tax – Spanish IRPF) in 2004 were provided. These taxes normally refer to income received in 2003, but there may be instances of income received in previous years.

- Reference period for taxes on wealth.

We considered the period for income tax received/paid during the income reference period.

- Lag between income reference period and current variables.

From 31 December of the year prior to the survey to the time of data collection (April-June). The lag thus ranged from 3 to 6 months.

- Total duration of the data collection of the sample.

April to June of the survey year.

- Basic information on activity status during the income reference period.

We used the definition given in EU-SILC 065/04.

3.2. Components of income

3.2.1. Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions, and an assessment, if available, of the consequences of the differences mentioned, for the following target variables:

- Total household gross income.

Not provided for the 2005 survey.

- Total disposable household income.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.).
Negative values are permitted.

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

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)
Negative values are permitted.

- Total disposable household income, before social transfers.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)
Negative values are permitted.

- Imputed rent.

Not provided for the 2005 survey.

- Income from rental of property or land. (No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Family/children-related allowances.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Housing allowances.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Regular inter-household cash transfers received.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated businesses.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Interest paid on mortgages.

Not provided for the 2005 survey.

- Income received by people aged under 16.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Regular taxes on wealth.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Regular inter-household transfers paid.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Tax on income and social insurance contributions.

Not provided for the 2005 survey.

- Refunds/receipts for tax adjustments (personal income tax – IRPF).

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Cash or near-cash employee income.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Non-cash employee income.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Employers' social insurance contributions.

Not provided for the 2005 survey.

- Cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties).

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Value of goods produced for own consumption.

Not provided for the 2005 survey.

- Unemployment benefits.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Old-age benefits.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Survivors' benefits.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Sickness benefits.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Disability benefits.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Education-related allowances.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

- Gross monthly earnings for employees.

(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

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

We used personal interview as the method to collect income variables.

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

We gave respondents the option of reporting income gross or net (of tax on income at source and, if applicable, of social contributions) at component level. The interviewee normally states income net at source although in some cases gives too gross. The form in which the amounts are recorded in database are net (of tax on income at source and, if applicable, of social contributions).

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

Target income variables were reported net of tax on income at source and, where applicable, net of social contributions; hence no conversion has been needed except for current monthly earnings.

Total disposable household income has been obtained considering net (of income tax at source and of social contributions) income subcomponents and repayments/receipts for tax adjustments.

Current monthly earnings for employees are reported gross. Interviewees were asked to report figures both net (of income tax at source) and gross (the latter generated many ‘not available’ entries). The conversion is explained in Annex I (Net-to-gross conversion).

4. COHERENCE

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

Comparison with external sources is difficult because the definitions used do not match. The difficulty stems from the definition of the income component itself, which affects comparison of the number of people receiving a given income component, and from the way an amount is expressed (external sources usually state gross figures), which affects comparison of average amounts.

A very large proportion of social transfers, for instance, depends on Autonomous Communities (self-ruling region), and so it is very hard to bring all the available information together.

Nevertheless, we provide a range of tables to offer a guide to the structure of income distribution using other sources.

The available results from external sources come from:

- The *Boletín de Estadísticas Laborales* (labour statistics journal) of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- INE National Accounts
- Fiscal sources
- Wage Structure Survey

Starting with the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) results, the following table itemises number of recipients, average income, average monthly income (taking account of 14 annual pay packets) and total income by component. Figures are given net of income tax at source and, where applicable, net of social contributions.

To make it easier to compare social transfers, we have removed the constraint that all survivors' and disability benefits for persons aged 65 and above be treated as old-age benefits.

Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (ECV). Adult recipients by income type (net figures)

	Recipients (thousands)	Average income 2004 (euros)	Average monthly income 2004 (euros)	Total income 2004 (millions of euros)
Cash employee income	17.084	13.242	946	226.227
Non-cash employee income	238	2.871	205	682
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	2.698	9.532	681	25.721
Unemployment benefits	1.919	3.311	236	6.355
Old-age benefits	5.214	9.584	685	49.975
Survivors benefits	1.672	6.537	467	10.929
Disability benefits	792	7.478	534	5.919

Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (ECV). Recipient households by income type (net figures)

	Recipient households (thousands	Average income 2004 (euros)	Total income 2004 (millions of euros)
Income from rental of a property or land	849	4.900	4.162
Interest, div., profit from capital invest.	3.982	769	3.064

For social transfers we have the following data from the *Boletín de Estadísticas Laborales* (labour statistics journal) of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Social Security pension contributions Series 1994-2004

Pensions by scheme, class, years, number and average figure

Units: Number: thousands of pensions. Average figure: euros per month

	2004	
	Number	Average figure
TOTAL		
Total	7.878,6	576,57
Permanent disability	815,1	665,10
Retirement	4.619,6	648,91
Widowhood	2.136,3	432,09
Orphanhood	266,6	248,46

Benefits not tied to contributions Series 1994-2004

Beneficiaries of benefits not tied to contributions by mode, class and year

Units: Number of beneficiaries (annual average)

	2004
SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS NOT TIED TO CONTRIBUTIONS (1)	488.472
Disability	207.025
Retirement	281.447

On comparing the number of benefits payees by type, we find the largest differences relate to survivors' benefits, 1672 as against 2136+266. The largest differences in average amount are found in disability pensions (but it should be borne in mind that the average amount of pensions not tied to contributions is unknown).

The available statistics on unemployment refer only to the average annual number of beneficiaries of unemployment benefits and subsidies (1.262.400 in 2004); other benefits and the turnover of unemployed workers in the year are not reflected, therefore.

To compare with the results for other components of income we can use the interim National Accounts 2003. The following table presents data on "Accounts for the total economy and institutional sectors" ("Table of current accounts and accumulated accounts") of the household sector (millions of euros).

D.11.	Wages and salaries	288,640
B.3b.1	Gross mixed income	124,397
D.621	Social security benefits in cash	79,288
D.41	Interest	14,603
D.42	Income distributed by corporations	9,104
D.45	Income from land	831

To compare National Accounts and SILC data, account must be taken of the fact that income components and amount values (net/gross) are defined differently.

The difference between the 'wages and salaries' item under NA and the 'net cash employee income' under SILC is partly accounted for by the latter not including income tax deducted at source or social contributions. Remuneration in kind other than company cars are not reflected by SILC, either.

'Net cash profits or losses from self-employment', 'income from rental of a property or land' and 'net interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business' are very poorly picked up by interview, so comparison is not possible. 'Income from rental of a property or land' under SILC is treated as mixed income in NA.

The differences between the two statistical operations are less with regard to figures on social benefits.

In relation to Fiscal sources the Tax Agency produces yearly the publication *Mercado de Trabajo y Pensiones en Las Fuentes Tributarias 2004* (Labour market and Pensions in Tax Sources). The reference period is the year 2004 and the amounts in the fiscal sources are gross.

Number of persons with employee income and amount annual average

	Employees	Income (annual average) euros
Total	17.320.764	15.658

There are not important differences between the two sources (SILC and Fiscal sources). It must be taken into account that the amounts in the fiscal sources are gross.

Number of persons with pensions income and amount annual average

	Pensioners	Pension (annual average) euros
Total	8.018.617	9.042

There are not important differences between the two sources (SILC and Fiscal sources) if we consider in EU-SILC together old-age, survivors and disability benefits.

Number of persons with unemployment benefits and amount annual average

	Unemployed	Benefits (annual average) euros
Total	3.147.956	2.778

The difference between the two sources (SILC and Fiscal sources) can be explained if EU-SILC, perhaps, is not able of collecting cases of very short periods of unemployment.

According to the Wage Structure Survey (2002), the net monthly salary was 1.161,38 euros. It must be taken into account the difference in the scope (in the Wage Structure Survey some local units are excluded).