INE

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA

Intermediate Quality Report

Survey on Income and Living Conditions Spain (Spanish ECV 2006)

Madrid, December 2007

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 survey 2006 (the Spanish version is called *Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida*), and provides information on accuracy, comparability and coherence with external sources.

The gross and net figures are provided for the 2006 Spanish microdata.

1. EUROPEAN UNION COMMON CROSS-SECTIONAL INDICATORS

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

<u>Primary and secondary Laeken indicators</u>

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

Total	0 le age	19.9
	0 le age le 15	23.8
	16 le age le 24	19.4
	25 le age le 49	15.5
	50 le age le 64	16.4
	65 le age	30.6
	16 le age	19.1
	16 le age le 64	16.3
	0 le age le 64	17.7
Males	0 le age	18.5
	0 le age le 15	23.6
	16 le age le 24	17.7
	25 le age le 49	14.7
	50 le age le 64	15.4
	65 le age	28.0
	16 le age	17.5
	16 le age le 64	15.3
	0 le age le 64	16.9
Females	0 le age	21.2
	0 le age le 15	24.1
	16 le age le 24	21.2
	25 le age le 49	16.3
	50 le age le 64	17.4
	65 le age	32.6
	16 le age	20.7
	16 le age le 64	17.4
	0 le age le 64	18.6

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

Total	Employed	9.8
	Unemployed	37.6
	Retired	23.9
	Other inactive	29.6
	Not at work	29.1
Males	Employed	11.1
	Unemployed	43.6
	Retired	26.4
	Other inactive	25.2
	Not at work	28.7
Females	Employed	7.8
	Unemployed	34.2
	Retired	18.9
	Other inactive	30.6
	Not at work	29.3

```
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type


 One person household, under 65 years                         20.3
 One person household, 65 years and over                      48.1
 2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years  10.3
 2 adults, no dep. children, at least 1 adult 65 years or more 30.2
 Other households without dependent children                  12.2
 Single parent household, one or more dependent children      37.4
 2 adults, one dependent child                                14.8
 2 adults, two dependent children                             22.1
 2 adults, three or more dependent children                   41.4
 Other households with dependent children                     21.2
 One person household, male                                   22.0
 One person household, female                                 43.7
 One person household, total                                  34.9
 Households without dependent children                        18.1
 Household with dependent children                            21.7



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


 Owner or rent free                                18.4
 Tenant                                            32.8



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


 WI=0 (household without dependent children)       44.9
 0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)      11.4
 WI=1 (household without dependent children)         4.3
 WI=0 (household with dependent children)           69.5
 0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)       46.5
 0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)      24.8
 WI=1 (household with dependent children)            8.6



At-risk-of-poverty threshold


                                           Threshold

 For a one person household (euros)            6860.0
 For a one person household (PPS)              7532.7
 For a 2 adults and 2 children household (euros)    14406.0
 For a 2 adults and 2 children household (PPS)      15818.8


Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio


                                    Ratio

 s80s20                             5.3
```

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

```
Total              Total                       26.0
                   0 le age le 15              28.2
                   16 le age le 64             28.8
                   65 le age                   21.5
                   16 le age                   25.6
Males              Total                       26.5
                   0 le age le 15              29.0
                   16 le age le 64             28.6
                   65 le age                   23.1
                   16 le age                   26.2
Females            Total                       25.5
                   0 le age le 15              27.4
                   16 le age le 64             28.9
                   65 le age                   19.3
                   16 le age                   25.2
```

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%)
Total	7.6	13.0	27.5
Males	7.3	12.3	25.8
Females	8.0	13.8	29.1

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

```
Total              0 le age                    38.5
                   0  le age le 15             29.7
                   16 le age le 64             29.6
                   65 le age                   84.0
                   16 le age                   40.2
Males              0 le age                    36.2
                   0  le age le 15             29.5
                   16 le age le 64             27.8
                   65 le age                   84.9
                   16 le age                   37.5
Females            0 le age                    40.9
                   0  le age le 15             29.9
                   16 le age le 64             31.4
                   65 le age                   83.3
                   16 le age                   42.8
```

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

```
Total              0 le age                    23.9
                   0  le age le 15             27.8
                   16 le age le 64             20.7
                   65 le age                   33.5
                   16 le age                   23.2
Males              0 le age                    22.5
                   0  le age le 15             27.2
                   16 le age le 64             19.8
                   65 le age                   30.9
                   16 le age                   21.6
Females            0 le age                    25.3
                   0  le age le 15             28.4
                   16 le age le 64             21.7
```

```
                            65 le age                         35.4
                            16 le age                         24.7



Gini coefficient


                                                      Coefficient

 Gini                                                      31.1



Equivalised disposable income (mean)


 Equivalised disposable income                           12877

Distribution of total and poor population by age and gender


                                                 Poor        Total

 Total                                          100.0        100.0
                      0 le age le 15             18.7         15.6
                      16 le age le 24            10.6         10.8
                      25 le age le 49            31.6         40.5
                      50 le age le 64            13.8         16.6
                      65 le age                  25.4         16.4
                      16 le age                  81.3         84.4
                      16 le age le 64            56.0         68.0
                      0 le age le 64             74.6         83.6
 Males                                           45.9         49.3
                      0 le age le 15             20.7         16.3
                      16 le age le 24            10.7         11.2
                      25 le age le 49            33.3         41.9
                      50 le age le 64            13.8         16.5
                      65 le age                  21.4         14.2
                      16 le age                  79.3         83.7
                      16 le age le 64            57.8         69.6
                      0 le age le 64             78.6         85.8
 Females                                         54.1         50.7
                      0 le age le 15             16.9         14.9
                      16 le age le 24            10.5         10.5
                      25 le age le 49            30.2         39.2
                      50 le age le 64            13.7         16.8
                      65 le age                  28.7         18.6
                      16 le age                  83.1         85.1
                      16 le age le 64            54.4         66.4
                      0 le age le 64             71.3         81.4
```

Distribution of total and poor population by most frequent activity status

			Poor	Total
Total			100.0	100.0
	Employed		26.1	51.1
		Waged	14.8	43.1
		Self-employed	11.2	8.0
	Unemployed		14.5	7.4
	Retired		17.8	14.3
	Other inactive		41.6	27.1
Males			100.0	100.0
	Employed		40.1	63.4
		Waged	22.0	52.3
		Self-employed	18.0	11.1
	Unemployed		13.4	5.4
	Retired		29.5	19.6
	Other inactive		17.0	11.6
Females			100.0	100.0
	Employed		14.8	39.3
		Waged	9.0	34.3
		Self-employed	5.7	5.0
	Unemployed		15.3	9.3
	Retired		8.3	9.2
	Other inactive		61.6	42.1

Distribution of total and poor population by household type

	Poor	Total
	100.0	100.0
One person household, under 65 years	2.9	2.9
One person household, 65 years and over	7.6	3.2
2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	5.2	10.1
2 adults, no dep. children, at least 1 adult 65 years or more	14.4	9.5
Other households without dependent children	14.2	23.2
Single parent household, one or more dependent children	2.9	1.5
2 adults, one dependent child	9.5	12.9
2 adults, two dependent children	22.0	19.8
2 adults, three or more dependent children	6.7	3.2
Other households with dependent children	14.6	13.7
One person household, male	2.7	2.4
One person household, female	7.8	3.6
One person household, total	10.5	6.0
Households without dependent children	44.3	48.8
Household with dependent children	55.7	51.2

Distribution of total and poor population by accommodation tenure status

		Poor	Total
Total		100.0	100.0
	Owner or rent free	83.5	90.0
	Tenant	16.5	10.0
Males		100.0	100.0
	Owner or rent free	83.2	90.1
	Tenant	16.8	9.9
Females		100.0	100.0
	Owner or rent free	83.7	89.9
	Tenant	16.3	10.1

Distribution of total and poor population by working intensity

	Poor	Total
	100.0	100.0
WI=0 (household without dependent children)	14.2	5.7
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	13.7	21.8
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	3.6	15.3
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	8.0	2.1
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	10.9	4.2
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	38.9	28.4
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	10.7	22.5

1.2.   Other indicators

Gender pay gap

	Gender pay gap
Value	12.6

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 disaggregation.

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 considered 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 within this subsample (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 sample will consist of the households from the previous wave: 4.000 + 3.600 + 3.600 = 11.200 households. Since the estimated response rate is 85%, the final sample in these three groups will be close to 9.500 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 sample size is approximately (4.000 + 9.500) / 1,4 = 9.643 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, since the effective sample size included in the Regulation represents 70% out of the effective sample size used 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-July 2006. The income reference period is fixed (year 2005).

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Sample distribution (household questionnaire) over the time
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		Number	Percentage
April	1 to 10	1388	11.4
	11 to 20	1225	10.0
	21 to 31	1339	11.0
May	1 to 10	1813	14.9
	11 to 20	1331	10.9
	21 to 31	1788	14.7
June	1 to 10	1334	10.9
	11 to 20	1185	9.7
	21 to 31	652	5.3
July	1 to 10	118	1.0
	11 to 20	27	0.2

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 a NEW rotational group

In the first year for the rotational group t, only cross-sectional factors and estimates need be considered, for t=1, 2, ….

Step 1. Design factor

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

Where:

t is the rotational group;
h is the stratum to which section j belongs;
j is the section;
i is a household.
$V_h^{(t-1)}$ is the total addresses in the municipal register file for t-1 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:

$$w_{hji}^t = \frac{V_h^{(t-1)}}{8 \cdot n_h^t}$$

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 $\dfrac{vt_h^t}{ve_h^t}$. 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:

$$\hat{Y}^{(2,t)} = \sum_h \hat{Y}_h^{(2,t)} = \sum_h \sum_{j,i \in h} \frac{V_h^{(t-1)}}{ve_h^t} y_{hji}^t$$

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 of the current year.

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.,

$$\hat{Y}^{(3,t)} = \sum_h \frac{\displaystyle\sum_{j,i \in h} \frac{V_h^{(t-1)}}{ve_h^t} y_{hji}^t}{\displaystyle\sum_{j,i \in h} \frac{V_h^{(t-1)}}{ve_h^t} p_{hji}^t} \cdot P_h = \sum_h \sum_{j,i \in h} \frac{P_h}{\displaystyle\sum_{j,i \in h} p_{hji}^t} y_{hji}^t$$

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:

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

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 the current year 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 $i \in k$.

2.1.8.2. Weightings in a PANEL rotational group

As in the previous step, where weigths in a new rotational group were calculated, the construction of the weights in a panel rotational group 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.

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 t-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

The household weight of household h is:

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

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.

2.1.8.3. Common weightings in NEW and PANEL rotational groups

After having applied the corresponding weightings in the new and panel sub-samples, some other steps need be considered.

Common step 1. 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 ($n_{ca} = \sum_{t=1}^{4} n_{ca}^t$).

From 2005 onwards $\frac{n_{ca}^t}{n_{ca}}$ will be ¼ and calibration will be carried out at this stage.

Common step 2. 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:

$$WCI_i = \frac{ci_{ca}^t}{ci_{ca}} WCI_i^t \text{ for t = 2004 and } WCI_i = \frac{\sum_{j \in G_{i_i}} WP_j}{\sum_{j \in G_{i_i}} WP_j \cdot R_j} \cdot WP_i \text{ for t > 2004}$$

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

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 ($\left(ci_{ca} = \sum_{t=1}^{4} ci_{ca}^{t} \right)$).

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 6937 (4004 are original households and 2933 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	4
Total households	4004

```
Number of original households in the new sub-sample
```

	Original units
	Number
Households accepted for database	2252
Households failed	1752
Total households	4004

```
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	1385
Failed original households not successfully subsistuted	367
Total failed original households	1752

```
Number of substituted households in the new sub-sample
```

```
                                                 Substituted
                                                    units

                                                   Number

Substituted dwelling accepted in DB                  1385
Households in same dwelllings                           3
Other substituted household accepted in DB             11
Failed substituted household                         1534
Total substituted households                         2933
```

There are "Other substituted household accepted in database" because some households initially 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 questionnaire 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	67	4.8
DB120 = 22	5	0.3	5	0.4
DB120 = 23	329	18.8	279	20.1
DB130 = 21	671	38.3	520	37.5
DB130 = 22	564	32.2	434	31.3
DB130 = 23	27	1.5	21	1.5
DB130 = 24	73	4.2	58	4.2
DB135 = 2	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	1752	100.0	1385	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 2006		ESTIMATE			COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (%)			EFFECTIVE SAMPLE SIZE
Indicator		**VAR**	**VAR1**	**VAR2**	**CV_VAR**	**CV_VAR1**	**CV_VAR2**	
At-risk-of-poverty rate (after social transfer) by age and gender								
Total	**0 le age**	19,9			3,19			10.134
	0 le age le 15	23,8			5,33			11.143
	16 le age le 24	19,4			6,77			10.201
	25 le age le 49	15,5			4,36			10.902
	50 le age le 64	16,4			6,76			9.941
	65 le age	30,6			4,87			7.274
	16 le age	19,1			3,25			9.609
	16 le age le 64	16,3			3,86			10.687
	0 le age le 64	17,7			3,76			11.235
Males	**0 le age**	18,5			3,71			9.810
	0 le age le 15	23,6			6,59			10.627
	16 le age le 24	17,7			9,27			10.223
	25 le age le 49	14,7			5,33			9.733
	50 le age le 64	15,4			8,40			10.149
	65 le age	28			5,99			7.832
	16 le age	17,5			3,86			9.617
	16 le age le 64	15,3			4,44			10.672
	0 le age le 64	16,9			4,26			10.848
Females	**0 le age**	21,2			3,29			10.063
	0 le age le 15	24,1			6,61			11.466
	16 le age le 24	21,2			8,52			10.819
	25 le age le 49	16,3			4,55			11.054
	50 le age le 64	17,4			7,30			9.524
	65 le age	32,6			5,04			7.307
	16 le age	20,7			3,32			9.161
	16 le age le 64	17,4			4,07			10.290
	0 le age le 64	18,6			3,96			11.189

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

Total	Employed	9,8	4,99	11.826
	Unemployed	37,6	6,16	9.779
	Retired	23,9	5,76	7.510
	Other inactive	29,6	4,19	8.839
	Not at work	29,1	3,63	8.312
Males	Employed	11,1	5,32	13.304
	Unemployed	43,6	8,50	9.145
	Retired	26,4	6,08	7.761
	Other inactive	25,2	11,08	7.918
	Not at work	28,7	5,09	7.624
Females	Employed	7,8	7,88	10.508
	Unemployed	34,2	7,49	11.114
	Retired	18,9	10,17	8.332
	Other inactive	30,6	4,34	7.581
	Not at work	29,3	3,76	7.579

At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

One person household, under 65 years	20,3	13,52	7.061
One person household, 65 years and over	48,1	6,13	10.051
2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	10,3	14,39	15.038
2 adults, no dep. children, at least 1 adult 65 years or more	30,2	7,27	9.308
Other households without dependent children	12,2	11,82	8.680
Single parent household, one or more dependent children	37,4	14,72	9.279
2 adults, one dependent child	14,8	11,57	13.633
2 adults, two dependent children	22,1	7,74	10.187
2 adults, three or more dependent children	41,4	14,32	9.478
Other households with dependent children	21,2	9,35	10.623
One person household, male	22	13,82	7.135
One person household, female	43,7	6,30	10.334
One person household, total	34,9	6,22	9.448
Households without dependent children	18,1	4,82	8.767
Household with dependent children	21,7	4,51	11.697

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

Owner or rent free	18,4	3,62	10.528
Tenant	32,8	8,78	10.658

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

WI=0 (household without dependent children)	44,9	9,16	6.516
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	11,4	12,37	8.409
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	4,3	18,15	15.808
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	69,5	9,26	7.484
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	46,5	10,58	9.969
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	24,8	6,30	9.255
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	8,6	13,12	11.812

At-risk-of-poverty threshold

Threshold

For a one person household (euros)	6860	1,27	9.279
For a one person household (PPS)	7532,7	1,27	9.280
For a 2 adults and 2 children household (euros)	14406	1,27	9.279
For a 2 adults and 2 children household (PPS)	15818,8	1,27	9.279

Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

s80s20	5,3	2,80	8.182

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

Todos	**Total**	26	5,33	5.420
	Menos de 16	28,2	7,73	7.434
	De 16 a 64	28,8	6,71	6.327
	65 y más años	21,5	6,57	5.830
	16 y más años	25,6	5,39	5.402
Males	**Total**	26,5	5,96	5.084
	De 16 a 64	28,6	8,00	5.076
	65 y más años	23,1	7,62	4.303
	16 y más años	26,2	6,17	4.568
Females	**Total**	25,5	5,41	6.202
	De 16 a 64	28,9	6,18	8.093
	65 y más años	19,3	6,36	15.349
	16 y más años	25,2	5,40	5.822

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	7,6	13	27,5	6,61	4,36	2,36	9.504	13.244	10.521
Males	7,3	12,3	25,8	7,47	5,06	2,79	8.896	11.472	10.116
Females	8	13,8	29,1	6,82	4,42	2,46	9.970	14.505	10.113

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

Total	**0 le age**	38,5	1,91	9.230
	0 le age le 15	29,7	4,48	10.819
	16 le age le 64	29,6	2,70	8.201
	65 le age	84	1,23	10.769
	16 le age	40,2	1,91	8.812
Males	**0 le age**	36,2	2,24	9.683
	0 le age le 15	29,5	5,58	9.541
	16 le age le 64	27,8	3,06	9.808
	65 le age	84,9	1,49	11.123
	16 le age	37,5	2,25	9.985
Females	**0 le age**	40,9	2,01	8.445
	0 le age le 15	29,9	5,87	11.620
	16 le age le 64	31,4	2,96	6.842
	65 le age	83,3	1,47	9.444
	16 le age	42,8	2,00	7.063

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

Total	**0 le age**	23,9	2,70	10.534
	0 le age le 15	27,8	4,67	10.828
	16 le age le 64	20,7	3,21	10.270
	65 le age	33,5	4,57	7.340
	16 le age	23,2	2,76	9.744
Male	**0 le age**	22,5	3,16	9.067
	0 le age le 15	27,2	5,88	9.530
	16 le age le 64	19,8	3,72	10.578
	65 le age	30,9	5,70	7.358
	16 le age	21,6	3,31	9.414
Female	**0 le age**	25,3	2,85	11.173
	0 le age le 15	28,4	6,03	12.178
	16 le age le 64	21,7	3,43	9.654
	65 le age	35,4	4,74	7.415
	16 le age	24,7	2,85	9.408

Gini coefficient

Gini	31,1	1,65	6.736

Equivalised disposable income (mean)

Equivalised disposable income	12877	1,16	7.350

Distribution of total and poor population by age and gender

Total		100	100	0,00	0,00		
	age le 15	18,7	15,6	4,56	2,52	10.728	7.996
	16 le age le 24	10,6	10,8	6,29	3,22	8.401	7.788
	25 le age le 49	31,6	40,5	2,72	1,13	9.233	7.729
	50 le age le 64	13,8	16,6	6,60	2,77	12.588	8.945
	65 le age	25,4	16,4	4,85	2,89	10.368	9.435
	16 le age	81,3	84,4	1,11	0,50	10.728	7.996
	16 le age le 64	56	68	1,95	0,76	10.097	7.299
	0 le age le 64	74,6	83,6	1,67	0,55	10.368	9.435
Males		45,9	49,3	1,73	0,73	9.505	7.642
	age le 15	20,7	16,3	5,77	3,27	10.218	9.930
	16 le age le 24	10,7	11,2	8,97	4,30	10.249	8.856
	25 le age le 49	33,3	41,9	3,71	1,43	10.469	7.783
	50 le age le 64	13,8	16,5	8,64	3,18	11.972	9.859
	65 le age	21,4	14,2	6,12	3,54	11.504	10.199
	16 le age	79,3	83,7	1,68	0,69	10.218	9.930
	16 le age le 64	57,8	69,6	2,32	0,91	10.398	8.472
	0 le age le 64	78,6	85,8	1,69	0,56	11.504	10.199
Females		54,1	50,7	1,44	0,67	9.505	7.642
	age le 15	16,9	14,9	5,92	3,21	13.540	9.070
	16 le age le 24	10,5	10,5	8,20	4,10	8.862	8.483
	25 le age le 49	30,2	39,2	3,27	1,43	8.558	7.976
	50 le age le 64	13,7	16,8	7,25	3,21	12.184	8.159
	65 le age	28,7	18,6	5,00	3,07	9.243	8.469
	16 le age	83,1	85,1	1,23	0,60	13.540	9.070
	16 le age le 64	54,4	66,4	2,48	0,95	10.273	7.770
	0 le age le 64	71,3	81,4	2,03	0,67	9.243	8.469

Distribution of total and poor population by most frequent activity status

Total	100	100	0,00	0,00		
Employed	27	52,3	3,99	1,18	9.265	7.068
Waged	15,4	44,1	5,13	1,45	9.275	5.968
Self-employed	11,6	8,2	7,85	4,16	8.861	9.520
Unemployed	14,8	7,5	6,87	4,31	8.253	6.681
Retired	18,5	14,7	4,97	2,96	11.012	9.763
Other inactive	39,7	25,5	2,87	1,86	10.334	7.827
Males	100	100	0,00	0,00		
Employed	41,6	64,8	4,52	1,21	9.088	8.088
Waged	22,9	53,4	6,80	1,57	8.790	7.808
Self-employed	18,7	11,4	8,34	4,78	9.778	9.084
Unemployed	13,6	5,4	9,90	7,14	7.000	6.702
Retired	30,7	20,2	5,34	3,15	11.143	10.767
Other inactive	14	9,6	10,84	5,43	10.157	7.896
Females	100	100	0,00	0,00		
Employed	15,3	40,2	7,46	1,97	8.495	6.946
Waged	9,3	35,1	9,23	2,23	7.750	6.421
Self-employed	5,9	5,1	14,04	7,03	6.616	7.910
Unemployed	15,7	9,5	8,30	4,96	9.941	7.532
Retired	8,6	9,4	10,43	4,90	9.681	8.237
Other inactive	60,4	40,8	2,99	1,92	9.200	8.567

Distribution of total and poor population by household type

One person household, under 65 years	100	100	0,00	0,00		
One person household, 65 years and over	2,9	2,9	14,67	7,46	7.716	23.465
2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	7,6	3,2	8,20	5,89	7.090	33.109
2 adults, no dep. children, at least 1 adult 65 years or more	5,2	10,1	14,87	5,31	17.261	10.081
Other households without dependent children	14,4	9,5	7,65	4,55	10.956	12.999
Single parent household, one or more dependent children	14,2	23,2	11,87	3,72	7.094	9.131
2 adults, one dependent child	2,9	1,5	17,34	11,51	13.777	12.679
2 adults, two dependent children	9,5	12,9	12,10	5,00	9.686	6.556
2 adults, three or more dependent children	22	19,8	7,54	3,85	9.289	9.078
Other households with dependent children	6,7	3,2	16,65	10,80	18.577	14.307
One person household, male	14,6	13,7	9,72	4,96	14.708	16.889
One person household, female	2,7	2,4	15,11	8,60	7.375	17.358
One person household, total	7,8	3,6	7,95	5,65	6.872	36.188
Households without dependent children	10,5	6	7,31	4,83	7.170	45.950
Household with dependent children	44,3	48,8	4,38	2,00	12.199	16.328
	55,7	51,2	3,09	1,74	12.199	16.328

Distribution of total and poor population by accommodation tenure status

Total	100	100	0,00	0,00		
Owner or rent free	83,5	90	1,87	0,58	9.232	9.535
Tenant	16,5	10	10,45	5,96	9.232	9.534
Males	100	100	0,00	0,00		
Owner or rent free	83,2	90,1	2,29	0,67	8.214	8.179
Tenant	16,8	9,9	12,43	6,99	8.214	8.179
Females	100	100	0,00	0,00		
Owner or rent free	83,7	89,9	1,78	0,62	10.181	9.635
Tenant	16,3	10,1	10,25	6,14	10.181	9.635

Distribution of total and poor population by working intensity

	100	100	0,00	0,00		
WI=0 (household without dependent children)	14,2	5,7	12,11	7,44	8.775	11.513
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	13,7	21,8	12,23	3,98	7.586	8.239
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	3,6	15,3	18,49	4,53	11.251	6.363
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	8	2,1	14,64	12,84	13.271	13.050
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	10,9	4,2	13,36	9,58	15.224	12.631
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	38,9	28,4	5,56	3,28	9.088	9.635
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	10,7	22,5	13,04	3,89	9.962	7.929

Gender pay gap

Value	12,6		20,38			3311,50966

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-2006 was obtained with the Register dated 01.04.2005.

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

            8.2
```

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 previous operations to improve the questionnaire. Apart from previous 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 have been completed by CAPI (Compute Aided Personal Interviewing). This procedure has been implemented since 2005 (in 2004 questionnaires were completed by PAPI).

With the new implementation of CAPI some problems arose: the variable 'duration of the interview of the individual questionnaire' should have been generated automatically. In 9.3% of questionnaires, this information has not been loaded because of an error in the program. As we consider that this variable at microdata level is not very relevant, we have let the value to missing (no imputation carried out).The duration of the individual interview, at aggregated level could be analysed with the other 90.7 % records

Also, the variable HS020 'Arrears on utility bills' has not been properly recorded due to internal errors in the software. In 19.8% of questionnaires, this question has not been asked. because of an error in the program. As we haven´t found other sources of information to impute, we have let the value to missing. As most of the population doesn´t have these arreas (only about 3% have arrears on utility bills), due to this error we estimate that we will miss about 0.6% of the households with arrears on utility bills.

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):

Check #315 Relationship - Warning: RB230 - Child should be at least 15 years younger than its mother : 6 errors

Check #722 Education - Warning: PE010 - Not in education but undergoing education or training : 15 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            3650
 Group 2            2807
 Group 3            2744
 Group 4            3004
 Total             12205
```

```
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            8203
 Group 2            6587
 Group 3            6454
 Group 4            6900
 Total             28144
```

2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

```
Unit non-response. Rotational group and total
```

```
                        Group 1

All         Ra              0.97
households  Rh              0.58
            NRh            43.13
            Rp              0.97
            NRp             3.00
            NRp2           44.84
Original    Ra              0.98
households  Rh              0.63
            NRh            38.72
            Rp              0.97
            NRp             2.90
            NRp2           40.50


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                                      4004         100.0
                   Contacted                                  3588          89.6
                   Non contacted                               416          10.4
                   Non contacted                               416         100.0
                                    Can not be located          82          19.7
                                    Unable to access             5           1.2
                                    Not exists or non-res.     329          79.1
Group 2            Total                                      3479         100.0
                   Contacted                                  3381          97.2
                   Non contacted                                98           2.8
                   Non contacted                                98         100.0
                                    Can not be located          68          69.4
                                    Unable to access             1           1.0
                                    Not exists or non-res.      29          29.6
Group 3            Total                                      3443         100.0
                   Contacted                                  3339          97.0
                   Non contacted                               104           3.0
                   Non contacted                               104         100.0
                                    Can not be located          81          77.9
                                    Unable to access             1           1.0
                                    Not exists or non-res.      22          21.2
Group 4            Total                                      3782         100.0
                   Contacted                                  3680          97.3
                   Non contacted                               102           2.7
                   Non contacted                               102         100.0
                                    Can not be located          81          79.4
                                    Not exists or non-res.      21          20.6
Total              Total                                     14708         100.0
                   Contacted                                 13988          95.1
                   Non contacted                               720           4.9
                   Non contacted                               720         100.0
                                    Can not be located         312          43.3
```

```
                                        Unable to access              7        1.0
                                        Not exists or non-res.       401       55.7
```

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

```
                                                                 Number    Percentage

 Group 1             Total                                         3588       100.0
                     Household q. completed                        2253        62.8
                     Interv. not completed                         1335        37.2
                     Interv. not completed                         1335       100.0
                                        Refusal to cooperate        671        50.3
                                        Temporaly away              564        42.2
                                        Unable to respond            27         2.0
                                        Other reasons                73         5.5
                     Household q. completed Interview accepted     2252       100.0
                                        Interview rejected            1         0.0
 Group 2             Total                                         3381       100.0
                     Household q. completed                        2818        83.3
                     Interv. not completed                          563        16.7
                     Interv. not completed                          563       100.0
                                        Refusal to cooperate        321        57.0
                                        Temporaly away              186        33.0
                                        Unable to respond            22         3.9
                                        Other reasons                34         6.0
                     Household q. completed Interview accepted     2807        99.6
                                        Interview rejected           11         0.4
 Group 3             Total                                         3339       100.0
                     Household q. completed                        2755        82.5
                     Interv. not completed                          584        17.5
                     Interv. not completed                          584       100.0
                                        Refusal to cooperate        352        60.3
                                        Temporaly away              180        30.8
                                        Unable to respond            16         2.7
                                        Other reasons                36         6.2
                     Household q. completed Interview accepted     2744        99.6
                                        Interview rejected           11         0.4
 Group 4             Total                                         3680       100.0
                     Household q. completed                        3013        81.9
                     Interv. not completed                          667        18.1
                     Interv. not completed                          667       100.0
                                        Refusal to cooperate        418        62.7
                                        Temporaly away              192        28.8
                                        Unable to respond            29         4.3
                                        Other reasons                28         4.2
                     Household q. completed Interview accepted     3004        99.7
                                        Interview rejected            9         0.3
 Total               Total                                        13988       100.0
                     Household q. completed                       10839        77.5
                     Interv. not completed                         3149        22.5
                     Interv. not completed                         3149       100.0
                                        Refusal to cooperate       1762        56.0
                                        Temporaly away             1122        35.6
                                        Unable to respond            94         3.0
                                        Other reasons               171         5.4
                     Household q. completed Interview accepted    10807        99.7
                                        Interview rejected           32         0.3
```

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		2933	100.0
	Contacted		2669	91.0
	Non contacted		264	9.0
	Non contacted		264	100.0
		Can not be located	71	26.9
		Unable to access	3	1.1
		Not exists or non-res.	190	72.0
Total	Total		2933	100.0
	Contacted		2669	91.0
	Non contacted		264	9.0
	Non contacted		264	100.0
		Can not be located	71	26.9
		Unable to access	3	1.1
		Not exists or non-res.	190	72.0

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

			Number	Percentage
Group 1	Total		2669	100.0
	Household q. completed		1402	52.5
	Interv. not completed		1267	47.5
	Interv. not completed		1267	100.0
		Refusal to cooperate	522	41.2
		Temporaly away	636	50.2
		Unable to respond	21	1.7
		Other reasons	88	6.9
	Household q. completed	Interview accepted	1398	99.7
		Interview rejected	4	0.3
Total	Total		2669	100.0
	Household q. completed		1402	52.5
	Interv. not completed		1267	47.5
	Interv. not completed		1267	100.0
		Refusal to cooperate	522	41.2
		Temporaly away	636	50.2
		Unable to respond	21	1.7
		Other reasons	88	6.9
	Household q. completed	Interview accepted	1398	99.7
		Interview rejected	4	0.3

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	99.5	4.3	39.9	55.9
T. d. h. income before s. tr. other than old_age and surv. ben.	98.7	4.8	39.2	55.9
T. d. h. income before s. tr. including old_age and surv. ben.	87.5	8.3	40.2	51.5
Net income from rental of a property or land	5.6	9.1	13.2	77.7
Family/children-related allowances	3.1	4.4	1.6	94.0
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	0.8	5.4	0.0	94.6
Housing allowances	0.9	3.8	0.0	96.2
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	2.4	7.5	0.0	92.5
Net interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	28.4	43.2	34.2	22.6
Net income received by people aged under 16	3.9	1.7	0.0	98.3
Regular taxes on wealth	3.8	37.7	12.4	49.9
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	5.4	5.1	5.8	89.1
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	67.8	7.3	6.6	86.1

	% 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	44.5	11.3	0.0	88.7
Net non-cash employee income	0.7	25.0	0.0	75.0
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment	7.8	28.6	48.3	23.1
Net pension from individual private plans	0.6	9.2	0.0	90.8
Net unemployment benefits	4.9	6.5	0.1	93.4
Net old-age benefits	19.9	5.1	0.2	94.7
Net survivors benefits	1.6	4.4	0.0	95.6
Net sickness benefits	1.7	8.2	0.0	91.8
Net disability benefits	2.0	2.5	0.0	97.5
Education-related allowances	1.3	6.2	0.0	93.8
Gross monthly earnings for employees	39.4	7.6	37.1	55.3

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	7779	0	179	429
	0 le age le 15	1560	0	19	429
	16 le age le 24	889	0	20	429
	25 le age le 49	2315	0	65	429
	50 le age le 64	1145	0	43	429
	65 le age	1870	0	32	429
	16 le age	6219	0	160	429
	16 le age le 64	4349	0	128	429
	0 le age le 64	5909	0	147	429
Males	0 le age	3510	0	96	429
	0 le age le 15	787	0	9	429
	16 le age le 24	400	0	15	429
	25 le age le 49	1062	0	34	429
	50 le age le 64	516	0	18	429
	65 le age	745	0	20	429
	16 le age	2723	0	87	429
	16 le age le 64	1978	0	67	429
	0 le age le 64	2765	0	76	429
Females	0 le age	4269	0	83	429
	0 le age le 15	773	0	10	429
	16 le age le 24	489	0	5	429
	25 le age le 49	1253	0	31	429
	50 le age le 64	629	0	25	429
	65 le age	1125	0	12	429
	16 le age	3496	0	73	429
	16 le age le 64	2371	0	61	429
	0 le age le 64	3144	0	71	429

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	1610	25	16	715	429
	Unemployed	827	25	4	715	429
	Retired	1047	25	1	715	429
	Other inactive	2580	25	48	715	429
	Not at work	4454	25	53	715	429
Males	Employed	1086	25	13	715	429
	Unemployed	319	25	1	715	429
	Retired	787	25	1	715	429
	Other inactive	455	25	5	715	429
	Not at work	1561	25	7	715	429
Females	Employed	524	25	3	715	429
	Unemployed	508	25	3	715	429
	Retired	260	25	0	715	429
	Other inactive	2125	25	43	715	429

Not at work	2893	25	46	715	429

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	199	427	0	429
One person household, 65 years and over	515	427	0	429
2 ad., no dep. children, both ad. under 65 years	428	427	14	429
2 ad., no dep. ch.,at least 1 ad. 65 y. or more	1136	427	20	429
Other households without dependent children	898	427	52	429
Single parent household, 1 or more dep. children	287	427	0	429
2 adults, one dependent child	690	427	12	429
2 adults, two dependent children	1524	427	20	429
2 adults, three or more dependent children	653	427	10	429
Other households with dependent children	1392	427	9	429
One person household, male	166	427	0	429
One person household, female	548	427	0	429
One person household, total	714	427	0	429
Households without dependent children	3176	427	86	429
Household with dependent children	4546	427	51	429

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	6568	0	167	429
Tenant	1211	0	12	429

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)	807	407	44	429
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	781	407	12	429
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	232	407	7	429
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	600	407	39	429
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	867	407	0	429
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	2330	407	4	429
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	715	407	3	429

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	34515	179	429

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	34515	179	429

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	7779	0	179	429
	16 le age le 64	4349	0	128	429
	65 le age	1870	0	32	429
	0 le age le 15	1560	0	19	429
	16 le age	6219	0	160	429
Males	0 le age	3510	0	96	429
	16 le age le 64	1978	0	67	429
	65 le age	745	0	20	429
	16 le age	2723	0	87	429
Females	0 le age	4269	0	83	429
	16 le age le 64	2371	0	61	429
	65 le age	1125	0	12	429
	16 le age	3496	0	73	429

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	3050	179	429
Males	1403	96	429
Females	1647	83	429

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	10553	179	429
Males	4811	96	429
Females	5742	83	429

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	5289	0	179	429
Males	2410	0	96	429
Females	2879	0	83	429

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	14535	0	179	429
	0 le age le 15	1938	0	19	429
	16 le age le 64	7563	0	128	429
	65 le age	5034	0	32	429
	16 le age	12597	0	160	429
Males	0 le age	6663	0	96	429
	0 le age le 15	983	0	9	429
	16 le age le 64	3468	0	67	429
	65 le age	2212	0	20	429
	16 le age	5680	0	87	429
Females	0 le age	7872	0	83	429
	0 le age le 15	955	0	10	429
	16 le age le 64	4095	0	61	429
	65 le age	2822	0	12	429
	16 le age	6917	0	73	429

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

	Number of sample observations (below poverty	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif.	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120

		(below poverty line)	(income variable)	(income variable)	in (21, 22))
Total	0 le age	9234	0	179	429
	0 le age le 15	1793	0	19	429
	16 le age le 64	5418	0	128	429
	65 le age	2023	0	32	429
	16 le age	7441	0	160	429
Males	0 le age	4221	0	96	429
	0 le age le 15	901	0	9	429
	16 le age le 64	2515	0	67	429
	65 le age	805	0	20	429
	16 le age	3320	0	87	429
Females	0 le age	5013	0	83	429
	0 le age le 15	892	0	10	429
	16 le age le 64	2903	0	61	429
	65 le age	1218	0	12	429
	16 le age	4121	0	73	429

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	34515	179	429

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	34515	179	429

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		7779	0	179	429
	age le 15	1560	0	19	429
	16 le age le 24	889	0	20	429
	25 le age le 49	2315	0	65	429
	50 le age le 64	1145	0	43	429
	65 le age	1870	0	32	429
	16 le age	6219	0	160	429
	16 le age le 64	4349	0	128	429
	0 le age le 64	5909	0	147	429
Males		3510	0	96	429
	age le 15	787	0	9	429
	16 le age le 24	400	0	15	429
	25 le age le 49	1062	0	34	429
	50 le age le 64	516	0	18	429

		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))
	65 le age	745	0	20	429
	16 le age	2723	0	87	429
	16 le age le 64	1978	0	67	429
	0 le age le 64	2765	0	76	429
Females		4269	0	83	429
	age le 15	773	0	10	429
	16 le age le 24	489	0	5	429
	25 le age le 49	1253	0	31	429
	50 le age le 64	629	0	25	429
	65 le age	1125	0	12	429
	16 le age	3496	0	73	429
	16 le age le 64	2371	0	61	429
	0 le age le 64	3144	0	71	429

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		34515	0	179	429
	age le 15	5816	0	19	429
	16 le age le 24	3818	0	20	429
	25 le age le 49	12759	0	65	429
	50 le age le 64	6148	0	43	429
	65 le age	5974	0	32	429
	16 le age	28699	0	160	429
	16 le age le 64	22725	0	128	429
	0 le age le 64	28541	0	147	429
Males		16714	0	96	429
	age le 15	2942	0	9	429
	16 le age le 24	1966	0	15	429
	25 le age le 49	6220	0	34	429
	50 le age le 64	2984	0	18	429
	65 le age	2602	0	20	429
	16 le age	13772	0	87	429
	16 le age le 64	11170	0	67	429
	0 le age le 64	14112	0	76	429
Females		17801	0	83	429
	age le 15	2874	0	10	429
	16 le age le 24	1852	0	5	429
	25 le age le 49	6539	0	31	429
	50 le age le 64	3164	0	25	429
	65 le age	3372	0	12	429
	16 le age	14927	0	73	429
	16 le age le 64	11555	0	61	429
	0 le age le 64	14429	0	71	429

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			6064	25	69	715	429
	Employed		1610	25	16	715	429
		Waged	905	25	3	715	429
		Self-employed	705	25	13	715	429
	Unemployed		827	25	4	715	429
	Retired		1047	25	1	715	429
	Other inactive		2580	25	48	715	429
Males			2647	25	20	715	429

			Number of sample observations				
	Employed		1086	25	13	715	429
		Waged	584	25	3	715	429
		Self-employed	502	25	10	715	429
	Unemployed		319	25	1	715	429
	Retired		787	25	1	715	429
	Other inactive		455	25	5	715	429
Females			3417	25	49	715	429
	Employed		524	25	3	715	429
		Waged	321	25	0	715	429
		Self-employed	203	25	3	715	429
	Unemployed		508	25	3	715	429
	Retired		260	25	0	715	429
	Other inactive		2125	25	43	715	429

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			27747	25	69	715	429
	Employed		13331	25	16	715	429
		Waged	10984	25	3	715	429
		Self-employed	2347	25	13	715	429
	Unemployed		1976	25	4	715	429
	Retired		4316	25	1	715	429
	Other inactive		8124	25	48	715	429
Males			13264	25	20	715	429
	Employed		7963	25	13	715	429
		Waged	6408	25	3	715	429
		Self-employed	1555	25	10	715	429
	Unemployed		682	25	1	715	429
	Retired		2966	25	1	715	429
	Other inactive		1653	25	5	715	429
Females			14483	25	49	715	429
	Employed		5368	25	3	715	429
		Waged	4576	25	0	715	429
		Self-employed	792	25	3	715	429
	Unemployed		1294	25	3	715	429
	Retired		1350	25	0	715	429
	Other inactive		6471	25	43	715	429

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))
	7722	427	137	429
One person household, under 65 years	199	427	0	429
One person household, 65 years and over	515	427	0	429
2 ad., no dep. children, both ad. under 65 years	428	427	14	429
2 ad., no dep. ch.,at least 1 ad. 65 y. or more	1136	427	20	429
Other households without dependent children	898	427	52	429
Single parent household, 1 or more dep. children	287	427	0	429
2 adults, one dependent child	690	427	12	429
2 adults, two dependent children	1524	427	20	429
2 adults, three or more dependent children	653	427	10	429
Other households with dependent children	1392	427	9	429
One person household, male	166	427	0	429

One person household, female	548	427	0	429
One person household, total	714	427	0	429
Households without dependent children	3176	427	86	429
Household with dependent children	4546	427	51	429

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))
	34130	427	137	429
One person household, under 65 years	874	427	0	429
One person household, 65 years and over	1107	427	0	429
2 ad., no dep. children, both ad. under 65 years	2966	427	14	429
2 ad., no dep. ch.,at least 1 ad. 65 y. or more	3534	427	20	429
Other households without dependent children	7127	427	52	429
Single parent household, 1 or more dep. children	724	427	0	429
2 adults, one dependent child	4164	427	12	429
2 adults, two dependent children	6600	427	20	429
2 adults, three or more dependent children	1543	427	10	429
Other households with dependent children	5491	427	9	429
One person household, male	702	427	0	429
One person household, female	1279	427	0	429
One person household, total	1981	427	0	429
Households without dependent children	15608	427	86	429
Household with dependent children	18522	427	51	429

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		7779	0	179	429
	Owner or rent free	6568	0	167	429
	Tenant	1211	0	12	429
Males		3510	0	96	429
	Owner or rent free	2979	0	90	429
	Tenant	531	0	6	429
Females		4269	0	83	429
	Owner or rent free	3589	0	77	429
	Tenant	680	0	6	429

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                                      34515        0       179       429
                Owner or rent free         31117        0       167       429
                Tenant                      3398        0        12       429
Males                                       16714        0        96       429
                Owner or rent free         15112        0        90       429
                Tenant                      1602        0         6       429
Females                                     17801        0        83       429
                Owner or rent free         16005        0        77       429
                Tenant                      1796        0         6       429
```

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))
	6332	407	109	429
WI=0 (household without dependent children)	807	407	44	429
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	781	407	12	429
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	232	407	7	429
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	600	407	39	429
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	867	407	0	429
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	2330	407	4	429
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	715	407	3	429

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))
	30468	407	109	429
WI=0 (household without dependent children)	1970	407	44	429
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	6062	407	12	429
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	3978	407	7	429
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	854	407	39	429
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	1662	407	0	429
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	8951	407	4	429
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	6991	407	3	429

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	10687	192	0	715	429

2.4. Mode of data collection

Questionnaires are completed by CAPI (Compute Aided Personal Interviewing). This procedure has been implemented since 2005 (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	8457	100.0
	RB250=11	8203	97.0
	RB250=21	3	0.0
	RB250=22	58	0.7
	RB250=23	28	0.3
	RB250=31	64	0.8
	RB250=32	101	1.2
Group 2	Total	6743	100.0
	RB250=11	6587	97.7
	RB250=21	6	0.1
	RB250=22	53	0.8
	RB250=23	16	0.2
	RB250=32	81	1.2
Group 3	Total	6585	100.0
	RB250=11	6454	98.0
	RB250=22	51	0.8
	RB250=23	27	0.4
	RB250=32	52	0.8
	RB250=33	1	0.0
Group 4	Total	7074	100.0
	RB250=11	6900	97.5
	RB250=21	9	0.1
	RB250=22	74	1.0
	RB250=23	28	0.4
	RB250=32	62	0.9
	RB250=33	1	0.0
Total	Total	28859	100.0
	RB250=11	28144	97.5
	RB250=21	18	0.1
	RB250=22	236	0.8
	RB250=23	99	0.3
	RB250=31	64	0.2
	RB250=32	296	1.0
	RB250=33	2	0.0

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

```
                      Number    Percentage

Group 1  Total          8203        100.0
         RB260=2        4591         56.0
         RB260=3         279          3.4
         RB260=5        3333         40.6
Group 2  Total          6586        100.0
         RB260=2        3678         55.8
         RB260=3         267          4.1
         RB260=5        2641         40.1
Group 3  Total          6453        100.0
         RB260=2        3430         53.2
         RB260=3         273          4.2
         RB260=5        2750         42.6
Group 4  Total          6898        100.0
         RB260=2        3720         53.9
         RB260=3         298          4.3
         RB260=5        2880         41.8
Total    Total         28140        100.0
         RB260=2       15419         54.8
         RB260=3        1117          4.0
         RB260=5       11604         41.2
```

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.

In this wave CAPI has been used, as in the previous one (only in 2004 PAPI was used)

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

   43

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. In the case of tax adjustments, these taxes usually refer to income received in previous years of the income reference period.

- 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.

Provided for this 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 2006 survey.

- Income from rental of property or land.

(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 2006 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.

Provided for this 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 2006 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 2006 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.

We have provided our users since April 2007, at national level, with all income gross figures, since the net-to-gross conversion model for every single component had been implemented in 2005.

This model is based on social security contributions and tax retentions. There are four possible conversion types to be applied to each of the income components:
Type I includes components having social security contributions and tax withholding at source, type II includes components having tax withholding at source, type III includes a flat rate tax retention, and type IV makes gross equal to net.

Social security contributions are calculated from gross income, employment, activity and education level. In turn, the tax withholding at source is obtained applying the taxation rules at source.

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).

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

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 2005 (euros)	Average monthly income 2005 (euros)	Total income 2005 (millions of euros)
Cash employee income	17.668	13.698	978	242.012
Non-cash employee income	309	3.481	249	1.074
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	2.755	11.329	809	31.206
Unemployment benefits	1.819	3.541	253	6.442
Old-age benefits	5.457	9.986	713	54.496
Survivors benefits	1.675	6.440	460	10.786
Disability benefits	793	7.291	521	5.780

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

	Recipients (thousands)	Average income 2005 (euros)	Average monthly income 2005 (euros)	Total income 2005 (millions of euros)
Cash employee income	17.668	16.659	1.190	294.321
Non-cash employee income	309	3.481	249	1.074
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	2.755	14.159	1.011	39.000
Unemployment benefits	1.819	3.610	258	6.568
Old-age benefits	5.457	10.291	735	56.160
Survivors benefits	1.675	6.525	466	10.929
Disability benefits	793	7.361	526	5.836

The components having higher tax rates are those related to employment, whereas the benefits rates are lower.

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

	Recipient households (thousands)	Average income 2005 (euros)	Total income 2005 (millions of euros)
Income from rental of a property or land	782	5.140	4.020
Interest, div., profit from capital invest.	3.983	655	2.608

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

	Recipient households (thousands)	Average income 2005 (euros)	Total income 2005 (millions of euros)
Income from rental of a property or land	782	5.663	4.429
Interest, div., profit from capital invest.	3.983	751	2.992

Comparing the results obtained from SILC survey to National Accounts, one can see that the amounts are pretty similar: 294.321 (year 2005) on cash employee income for SILC and 288.640 (year 2003) for NA.

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 2005

Pensions by scheme, class, years, number and average figure
Units: Number: thousands of pensions. Average figure: euros per month

	2005	
	Number	Average figure
TOTAL		
Total	7.979,7	609,75

Permanent disability	832,8	700,05
Retirement	4.678,3	686,61
Widowhood	2.165,9	455,26
Orphanhood	262,7	267,96

Benefits not tied to contributions 2005

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

Units: Number of beneficiaries (annual average)

	2005
SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS NOT TIED TO CONTRIBUTIONS (1)	484.508
Disability	205.319
Retirement	279.189

On comparing the number of benefits payees by type, we find the largest differences relate to survivors' benefits, 1675 as against 2165+262. 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 (1.295.201 in 2005); 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 2005* (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	18.359.870	16.017,5

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	8.154.828	9.604

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	3.202.942	2.897

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.