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**INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT**

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## 1. COMMON CROSS-SECTIONAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS

### 1.1 Cross sectional indicators for the Spring Report

See annex containing the provisional values for indicators and standard errors, as well as sample size.

### 1.2 Other indicators

See annex containing the provisional values for indicators and standard errors, as well as sample size.

## 2. ACCURACY

### 2.1 Sample design

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

The EU-SILC sample is made of four independent sub-samples (panels) where each one follows a stratified two-stage cluster sampling design. The primary sampling units are the areas of the Master Sample (made of census enumeration areas) and they are stratified by a regional criterion. The second stage comprises the selection of dwellings and all the households and therefore all the persons living in the same dwelling are interviewed.

#### 2.1.2 Sampling units (one stage, two stages)

The primary sampling units are the areas of the Master Sample (see 2.3.1). Each area comprises one or more contiguous census enumeration areas in order to achieve a minimum of 240 dwellings as usual residence per area.

The secondary sampling units (and also the ultimate sampling units) are the dwellings, each one identified by an address and the name of the household header.

#### 2.1.3 Stratification and sub-stratification criteria

The primary sampling units (areas of the Master Sample) are stratified by NUTS III.

#### 2.1.4 Sample size and allocation criteria

At the first year (2004) the total sample size was 6504 dwellings, value calculated to achieve a national representativeness for the poverty rate. Three dwellings per panel were allocated to each of the 542 areas selected for the EU-SILC.

**Sample size by NUTS II**

<i>Region</i>	<i>Areas</i>	<i>2004-2008</i>
Norte	133	1 596
Centro	111	1 332
Lisboa	121	1 452
Alentejo	65	780
Algarve	47	564
R. A. Açores	32	384
R. A. Madeira	33	396

From the second year onwards, the sample size is a random variable because of the tracing rules (Commission Regulation (EC) No 1982/2003). The sample size comprises the three-fourths of the sample that are to be follow-up, plus one-fourth of new dwellings entering the sample (in this case 3 dwellings are drawn in each area).

Due to losses in the sample, in 2009 the sample size was revised in order to ensure, in 2012, the minimum effective sample size (4500 households) required by the regulation. Thus, from 2009 till 2012 it will be added a top-up sample with the new panel.

**Revised sample size by NUTS II**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Areas</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>≥ 2012</b>
Norte	133	1 729	1 862	1 995	2 128
Centro	111	1 554	1 776	1 998	2 109
Lisboa	121	1 694	1 936	2 057	2 299
Alentejo	65	910	975	1 105	1 235
Algarve	47	611	658	705	799
R. A. Açores	32	416	448	480	512
R. A. Madeira	33	429	495	528	561
<b>Total</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>7 343</b>	<b>8 150</b>	<b>8 868</b>	<b>9 643</b>

### 2.1.5 Sample selection schemes

The 542 areas were drawn in each stratum systematically with a sampling interval given as the ratio between the number of areas defined to the EU-SILC and the number of areas in the Master Sample.

The dwellings were selected in block in order to reduce the travel costs. In each area the dwellings are arranged according to their census enumeration, ensuring that the units are geographically closer. The first dwelling of the block was selected at random and we assume that all dwellings have equal probability of being selected.

### 2.1.6 Sample distribution over time

Fieldwork was executed in 2010, between May 18<sup>th</sup> and Aug 15<sup>th</sup>.

### 2.1.7 Renewal of sample: rotational groups

A rotational design comprising four panels is used (the design recommended by Eurostat). Each of the panels is kept in the sample for four consecutive years before being replaced by another panel of the same size. Exception is made for the first three years where one panel is surveyed only once, one panel two times and one panel three times.

This design ensures an overlap of 75% between two consecutive years, 50% between three consecutive years and finally 25% between four years.

### 2.1.8 Weightings

#### 2.1.8.1. Design factor

Given the specifications of the 2010 sample where one panel is new and three panels are kept from 2009 (one selected in 2007, one selected in 2008 and one selected in 2009), four cases have to be distinguished:

1) *The panel is selected for the first time (panel selected in 2010)*

The design factor  $DB080_k$  of the household  $k$  is the inverse of its inclusion probability  $\pi_k$  :

$$w_k = \frac{1}{\pi_k}$$

where,

$$\pi_k = \pi_{jh} \cdot \frac{r_h}{s_h} \cdot \frac{a_{jh}}{A_{jh}}$$

and,

- $\pi_{jh}$  - Probability of selection of area  $j$  of the Master Sample within region  $h$ ;
- $s_h$  - Number of areas of the Master Sample within region  $h$ ;
- $r_h$  - Number of areas of the EU-SILC within region  $h$ ;
- $a_{jh}$  - Number of dwellings as usual residence selected in area  $j$  within region  $h$ ;
- $A_{jh}$  - Total number of dwellings as usual residence in area  $j$  within region  $h$ ;

Note: the design factors of the households are equal to the corresponding design factors of the dwellings since all households are selected for the survey.

The household design factors are then inflated by a factor (see next paragraph) to take non-response into account:

$$w_k = \frac{DB080_k}{\hat{p}_h}$$

2) *The panel is interviewed for the second time (panel selected in 2009)*

The design factors of the households are calculated through the individual base weights. The individual base weights  $d_i$  are obtained multiplying by 4 the cross-sectional weights RB050 (calculated in 2009) inflated taking into account the attrition (see 2.1.8.2):

$$d_i^{(2010)} = 4 \cdot RB050_i^{(2009)} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{p}_h}$$

Co-residents (persons moving into sample households from other non-sample households) are given zero base weight.

3) *The panel is interviewed for the third time (panel selected in 2008)*

Two cases have to be distinguished:

a) *The sample person was a respondent in 2009*

The base weight is calculated multiplying the base weight of the previous year and then corrected by a factor that takes into account the attrition between 2009 and 2010 and by another factor to compensate the re-entries.

$$d_i^{(2010)} = d_i^{(2009)} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{p}_{h,a}} \cdot \frac{n_{h,a}^{(2010)}}{n_{h,a}^{(2010)} + n_{h,b}^{(2010)}}$$

and,

$n_{h,a}^{(2010)}$  - Number of panel persons in 2010 and 2009, in region  $h$ ;

$n_{h,b}^{(2010)}$  - Number of panel persons in 2010 and 2008, but not in 2009, in region  $h$ ;

*b) The sample person was a non-respondent in 2009 (re-entries)*

The base weight is obtained multiplying by 4 the cross-sectional weight RB050 calculated in 2008, inflated taking into account the attrition between 2008 and 2010.

$$d_i^{(2010)} = 4 \cdot RB050_i^{(2008)} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{p}_{h,b}}$$

*4) The panel is interviewed for the fourth time (panel selected in 2007)*

It should be noted that units in the fourth wave were present in both first and second waves (due to the following rules). The analysis is analogue to the previous case and again two cases have to be distinguished:

*a) The sample person was a respondent in 2009*

The base weight is calculated multiplying the base weight of the previous year and then corrected by a factor that takes into account the attrition between 2009 and 2010 and by another factor to compensate the re-entries.

$$d_i^{(2010)} = d_i^{(2009)} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{p}_{h,a}} \cdot \frac{n_{h,a}^{(2010)}}{n_{h,a}^{(2010)} + n_{h,b}^{(2010)}}$$

*b) The sample person was a non-respondent in 2009*

The base weight is obtained multiplying the base weight calculated in 2008, inflated taking into account the attrition between 2008 and 2010.

$$d_i^{(2010)} = d_i^{(2008)} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{p}_{h,b}}$$

### 2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments

The non-response adjustment depends on the number of times the panel is being surveyed. A response probability is calculated in each region NUTS II and therefore it is assumed that all units have the same response propensity within the region they belong to.

*1) The panel is selected for the first time*

The response probability of a household within a region  $h$  is defined as the ratio between the sum of the design weights (inverse of the inclusion probabilities) of the households who have replied the questionnaire and the total number of households in the population at the time of the survey ( $\hat{X}_h$ ).

$$\hat{p}_h = \frac{\sum_{k \in h} DB080_k}{\hat{X}_h}$$

2) *The panel is interviewed for the second time*

In this case the response probability of a panel person given it is in the panel in 2008, is given by:

$$\hat{p}_h = \frac{n_h^{(2010)}}{n_h^{(2009)} - m_h}$$

where,

$n_h^{(2010)}$  - Number of panel persons in 2010 in region  $h$ ;

$n_h^{(2009)}$  - Number of panel persons in 2009 in region  $h$ ;

$m_h$  - Number of panel persons out-of-scope between 2009 and 2010 in region  $h$ .

For “out-of-scope” it is meaning persons who have moved to a collective household, have moved to a foreign country, died or were unable to locate.

3) *The panel is interviewed for the third time.*

Two cases have to be distinguished:

a) *The sample person was a respondent in 2009*

In this case the response probability of a panel person given it is in the panel in 2009, is given by:

$$\hat{p}_{h,a} = \frac{n_{h,a}^{(2010)}}{n_h^{(2009)} - m_h}$$

where,

$n_{h,a}^{(2010)}$  - Number of panel persons in 2010 and 2009 in region  $h$ ;

$n_h^{(2009)}$  - Number of panel persons in 2009 in region  $h$ ;

$m_h$  - Number of panel persons out-of-scope between 2009 and 2010 in region  $h$ .

b) *The sample person was a non-respondent in 2009*

In this case the response probability of a panel person given it is in the panel in 2008 (and not in 2009), is given by:

$$\hat{p}_{h,b} = \frac{n_h^{(2010)}}{n_h^{(2008)} - m_h^*}$$

where,

$n_h^{(2010)}$  - Number of panel persons in 2010 in region  $h$ ;

$n_h^{(2008)}$  - Number of panel persons in 2008 in region  $h$ ;

$m_h^*$  - Number of panel persons out-of-scope between 2008 and 2010 in region  $h$ .

4) *The panel is interviewed for the fourth time.*

a) *The sample person was a respondent in 2009*

In this case the response probability of a panel person given it is in the panel in 2009, is given by:

$$\hat{p}_{h,a} = \frac{n_{h,a}^{(2010)}}{n_h^{(2009)} - m_h}$$

where,

$n_{h,a}^{(2010)}$  - Number of panel persons in 2010 and 2009 in region  $h$ ;

$n_h^{(2009)}$  - Number of panel persons in 2009 in region  $h$ ;

$m_h$  - Number of panel persons out-of-scope between 2009 and 2010 in region  $h$ .

b) *The sample person was a non-respondent in 2009*

In this case the response probability of a panel person given it is in the panel in 2008 (and not in 2009), is given by:

$$\hat{p}_{h,b} = \frac{n_h^{(2010)}}{n_h^{(2008)} - m_h^*}$$

where,

$n_h^{(2010)}$  - Number of panel persons in 2010 in region  $h$ ;

$n_h^{(2008)}$  - Number of panel persons in 2008 in region  $h$ ;

$m_h^*$  - Number of panel persons out-of-scope between 2008 and 2010 in region  $h$ .

For persons aged 16 or more (weight PB040), the re-weighting factor is calculated by region, sex and five year age-groups (the same used in calibration). In each cell ( $C$ ) the response probability is given as the ratio between the sum of the cross-sectional weights RB050 of persons who have replied the individual questionnaire ( $Q$ ) and the sum of the cross-sectional weights RB050 for all individuals.

$$\hat{p}_C = \frac{\sum_{i \in C \cap Q} RB050_i}{\sum_{i \in C} RB050_i}$$

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

Adjustments are made for the whole sample (combining the four sub-samples) at household and person level using the SAS macro CALMAR. An integrative calibration is applied to ensure consistency between household and persons because all household members receive the same cross-sectional weight of the household they belong to.

In the case of the households the calibration variables are “number of households by household size (1, 2, 3 and 4 or more household members)” and “number of households by NUTS II”. The source of the information is the Labour Force Survey at the second quarter of 2008.

The calibration variables for persons are the distribution of the population by five year age groups and sex according to the Estimates of Resident Population in 31/12/2009.

#### 2.1.8.4. Final cross-sectional weight

Three cross-sectional weights are calculated:

- Household cross-sectional weight (DB090)
- Personal cross-sectional weight for all household members (RB050)
- Personal cross-sectional weight for all household members aged 16 and over (PB040)

These weights are calculated as follows:

1) Firstly sub-sample household weights are calculated. If the panel is interviewed for the first time these weights correspond to the design weights  $w_k$ . If not, an indirect sampling of the households is done through the panel persons. In this case the household sub-sample weights are obtained by applying the Weight Share Method:

$$w_k = \frac{\sum_{i \in k} d_i^{(2010)}}{n_k}$$

where,

$d_i^{(2010)}$  - Base weight of the panel person  $i$  within household  $k$  (according to 2.1.8.1)

$n_k$  - Total number of members of  $k$ : panel persons plus co-residents aged 14 or more at 31/12/2008 if the panel is interviewed for the second time or at 31/12/2007 if the panel is interviewed for the third time.

2) Then the four sub-samples are combined and the household design weights are obtained by dividing by 4 the weights calculated at the previous step:

$$w_k^* = \frac{w_k}{4}$$

3) Thereafter, calibration is performed and the weights resulting from this technique are the household cross-sectional weights DB090.

4) As an integrative calibration is used and no sub-sample of persons is carrying, the personal cross-sectional weights RB050 are equal to the corresponding household cross-sectional weights DB090:

$$RB050_i = DB090_k \quad (i \in k)$$

5) The cross-sectional weight PB040 for persons aged 16 or more is obtained by inflating the weight RB050 by the inverse of the probability response  $\hat{p}_c$  described in 2.1.8.2. This method ensures the consistency between weights PB040 and RB050.

$$PB040_i = RB050_i \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{p}_c}$$

### 2.1.9 Substitutions

Not applicable.

## 2.2 Sampling errors

### 2.2.1 Standard error and effective sample size

See annex containing the indicators, sample size and standard errors.

## 2.3 Non-sampling errors

### 2.3.1 Sampling frame and coverage errors

The new panel of the EU-SILC is a sub-sample of the Master Sample (MS) - the sampling frame used by the National Statistical Institute of Portugal for household surveys.

The MS was designed and selected using the information of the last Census of Population and Housing (Census/2001). It is constituted by private dwellings and it excludes collective households and institutions since they represent 1% of the total population residing in Portugal.

The MS is constituted by almost 750 000 private dwellings (535 000 of which are as usual residence, the remaining are vacant, seasonal or for secondary use).

The MS is a stratified one-stage cluster sample. In each stratum the clusters were selected systematically with probability proportional to size (number of private dwellings of usual residence). The stratification was done at NUTS III level and the clusters are geographical areas constituted by one or more contiguous statistical sections (census enumeration areas).

Since the end of 2006 the MS is being updated. Each quarter a set of approximately 100 areas are updated in the field. There is no information about coverage problems.

### 2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

#### 2.3.2.1 Measurement errors

##### **Different sources of measurement errors**

The structure of the questionnaire was unchanged in 2010.

Same measurement errors persisted. These errors are basically associated with:

- *The size of questionnaire*
  - The size of the questionnaire, with a direct impact on an average duration of interview that normally exceeding an hour per household (except for a 60 minutes average duration in 2010), producing mental fatigue and lack of attention during the annual interview and attrition on a year-to-year perspective.
- *The complexity of income components collection*
  - The complexity of income components collection, leading to misinterpretation and confusion between components – such as the one associated with old-age and survivors' benefits –, rough self-estimates by interviewed persons and missing or not credible values. In particular, distinguishing between gross and net income concepts is not easily perceived by interviewed persons and a special case of income – incomes that are not clearly classified in self-employment category or in employees' category – produces considerable longitudinal instability.

- An increased difficulty when collecting self-employment income components in comparison to employee's components as considered by interviewers
- *Respondents receptivity to the consultation of annual tax income declaration*
  - Interviewers mentioned that respondents are frequently not very receptive to the consultation of annual tax income declaration, although the rate of receptivity is increasing and reaching 51% in 2010.

### **Way the questionnaire was built up, field of testing, the effect of its design, content and wording**

The structure of the questionnaire was unchanged in 2010.

Intra-household allocation of resources questionnaire was built considering the regulation (EC) no.646/2009 of 23 July 2009.

Definitions and recommendations from document EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation) were considered and whenever possible included as explanations throughout the questionnaire and fieldwork handbook.

### **Intensity and efficiency of interview training: number of training days, skills testing**

Training was performed in two steps:

- 1<sup>st</sup>, fieldwork supervisors and regional technical managers had a one day training (3-4 May) by the core SILC team (concepts and consistence, software, collection rules);
- 2<sup>nd</sup>, supervisors and regional technical managers developed one day training (between 7<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> May, depending on the local office).

The majority of all new interviewers were followed by a supervisor, at least in one interview.

### **Information on studies, such as re-interviews, record check studies, or split-sample experiments**

The supervision team controlled the quality of data collected, namely the number of missing values and unusual answers/situations, mainly by telephone contact (the exception being the personal control used in a specific region).

A thoroughly comparison with 2009 data was applied on income components and other variables such as age, sex, rotation and labour status. Also, and by income component, all outliers were examined. A comparative analysis with other sources and by income component was developed whenever available.

### **Results from models, for instance to assess the impact of using a financial year instead of a calendar year**

No model was applied.

In particular there was no reporting on the use of a financial year different from the calendar year, which only occurs in a very few fiscal units related to international business groups and organised in accordance with corporate structures.

#### 2.3.2.2 Processing errors

### **Data entry controls, coding controls, editing system applied to the data, main errors detected**

Until 2011 Blaise was the software chosen to produce the CAPI application, which includes both questions and explanations and a package of prompt warnings and errors on the basis of ranges of feasible values and logical connections between questions. The original database gets attached a set of files of remarks by the interviewers in any unusual situation, making validation easier.

Coding experts, working in every household-addressed survey developed by Statistics Portugal, monitored the coding process.

### Rates of failed edits for income variables

CAPI software includes several validation rules to prevent coherence errors, producing an immediate alert and correction during the interview.

A rate of failed edits is not available.

## 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

EU-SILC 2010 cross-sectional										
Rotational group (DB075)										
	Total		1		2		3		4	
Sample size	6600	100%	1662	100%	2422	100%	1217	100%	1299	100%
Household questionnaire completed (DB130=11)	5182	79%	1456	88%	1495	62%	1078	89%	1153	89%

#### Number of persons of 16 years or older for which the interview is accepted for the database

EU-SILC 2010 cross-sectional										
Rotational group (DB075)										
	Total		1		2		3		4	
Total	11461	100%	3232	100%	3264	100%	2419	100%	2546	100%
Information completed only from interview (RB250=11)	11380	99,3%	3214	99,4%	3241	99,3%	2397	99,1%	2528	99,3%
Individual unable to respond and no proxy possible (RB250=21)	36	0,3%	6	0,2%	9	0,3%	10	0,4%	11	0,4%
Failed to return self-completed questionnaire (RB250=22)	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Refusal to co-operate (RB250=23)	1	0,0%	1	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Person temporarily away and no proxy possible (RB250=31)	43	0,4%	11	0,3%	13	0,4%	12	0,5%	7	0,3%
No contact to other reasons (RB250=32)	1	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Information not completed: reason unknown (RB250=33)	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%

#### Number of selected respondents (if applicable) for which the interview is accepted

Not applicable

2.3.3.2 Unit non-response

EU-SILC								
Household non-response rates	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	New rotation
Number of addresses successfully contacted (DB120=11)	5689	5156	4989	5243	4814	5641	6024	1608
Number of valid addressed selected (DB120=11, 21, 22)	5739	5247	5106	5380	4866	5707	6080	1631
<b>Ra</b> (address contact rate)	99%	98%	98%	97%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database (DB135=1)	4985	4615	4367	4310	4454	4961	5182	1456
Number of eligible households at contact addressed (DB130=total)	5689	5156	4989	5243	4814	5641	6024	1608
<b>Rh</b> (proportion of complete households interviews accepted for database)	88%	90%	88%	82%	93%	88%	86%	91%
<b>NRh</b> (household non-response rate)	13%	12%	14%	20%	8%	13%	15%	11%
Individual non-response rates	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	New rotation
Number of personal interviews completed (RB250=11, 12, 13)	11690	10706	10148	9947	10101	11101	11380	3214
Number of eligible individuals in households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the database (RB245=1, 2, 3)	11751	10747	10193	9988	10185	11163	11461	3232
<b>Rp</b> (proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database)	99,5%	99,6%	99,6%	99,6%	99,2%	99,4%	99,3%	99,4%
<b>NRp</b> (individual non-response rate)	0,5%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,8%	0,6%	0,7%	0,6%
Overall individual non-response rates (NRp)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	New rotation
<b>NRp=[1-(Ra*Rh*Rp)]*100</b>	14%	12%	15%	20%	9%	14%	15%	11%

2.3.3.3 Distribution of households by 'record of contact at address', by 'household questionnaire result' and by 'household interview acceptance', for each rotational group and for the total

EU-SILC 2010 cross-sectional										
Contact at address (DB120)	Rotational group (DB075)									
	Total		1		2		3		4	
Total	6520	100%	1631	100%	2422	100%	1190	100%	1277	100%
Address contacted (DB120=11)	6024	92%	1608	99%	1961	81%	1184	99%	1271	100%
Address unable to access contacted (DB120=21)	53	1%	22	1%	20	1%	6	1%	5	0%
Failed to return self-completed questionnaire (DB120=22)	3	0%	1	0%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Address does not exist or is a non-residential address or is unoccupied or not a principal residence (DB120=23)	440	7%	0	0%	439	18%	0	0%	1	0%

EU-SILC 2010 cross-sectional										
Household questionnaire result (DB130)	Rotational group (DB075)									
	Total		1		2		3		4	
Total	6024	100%	1608	100%	1961	100%	1184	100%	1271	100%
Household questionnaire completed (DB130=11)	5182	86,0%	1456	90,5%	1495	76%	1078	91,0%	1153	90,7%
Refusal to co-operate (DB130=21)	224	3,7%	42	2,6%	131	7%	22	1,9%	29	2,3%
Entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork (DB130=22)	514	8,5%	102	6,3%	269	14%	66	5,6%	77	6,1%
Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity,...) (DB130=23)	82	1,4%	6	0,4%	51	3%	14	1,2%	11	0,9%
Other reasons (DB130=24)	22	0,4%	2	0,1%	15	1%	4	0,3%	1	0,1%

EU-SILC 2010 cross-sectional										
Response rate	Rotational group (DB075)									
	Total		1		2		3		4	
Number of valid addresses selected (DB120=11, 21, 22)	6080	100%	1631	100%	1983	100%	1190	100%	1276	100%
Interview accepted for database (DB135=1)	5182	85%	1456	89%	1495	75%	1078	91%	1153	90%

2.3.3.4 Distribution of substituted units by 'record of contact at address', by 'household questionnaire result' and by 'household interview acceptance', for each rotational group and for the total

Not applicable

2.3.3.5 Item non-response

Item non-response is not available for Total disposable income (HY020), Total disposable income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022) and Total disposable income before all social transfers (HY023), because it corresponds to the sum of various components (the great majority of them corresponding themselves to the sum of various questions) independently of item non-response pattern.

Concerning this information component by component, counts of observations "Before imputation" and "After imputation" are included in the following tables:

EU-SILC 2010 cross-sectional				
Income components	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations		Standard error (weighted)
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Total disposable household income (HY010)	23093	(a)	5182	481
Total disposable household income (HY020)	18538	(a)	5182	331
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	17673	(a)	5101	344
Total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023)	14933	(a)	4355	325

(a) Total disposable household income corresponds to the sum of various components, independently of the pattern of gross/net collection and imputation/no imputation. It is a final step using component series reflecting heterogeneous methods of imputation both in terms of algorithms and number of observations. Because of this, all imputation flags associated with HY020, HY022 and HY023 inform about a mixture of net and gross collection values and an imputation factor of 1.

EU-SILC 2010 cross-sectional				
Income components	Mean (w e ighted)	Number of observations not null		Standard error (w e ighted)
		Before imputation	After imputation (b)	
Income from rental of property or land (HY040G)	5823	292	292	498
Family/children-related allowances (HY050G)	759	0	1338	25
Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	3148	0	147	214
Housing allowances (HY070G)	639	0	244	39
Regular inter-household cash transfers received (HY080G)	4407	0	139	689
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated businesses (HY090G)	1809	626	626	311
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)	6784	0	4	2822
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	260	0	2583	13
Regular inter-household transfers paid (HY130G)	2659	0	127	286

EU-SILC 2010 cross-sectional				
Income components	Mean (w e ighted)	Number of observations not null		Standard error (w e ighted)
		Before imputation	After imputation (b)	
Cash or near-cash employee income (PY010G)	13862	893	4585	314
Company car (PY021G)	1521	0	64	228
Cash profits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	11567	897	897	799
Pension from individual private plans (PY080)	6479	0	44	2366
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	3970	0	448	154
Old-age benefits (PY100G)	7675	3574	3574	207
Survivors' benefits (PY110G)	3452	855	855	220
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	2894	0	160	222
Disability benefits (PY130G)	4487	313	313	208
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	2159	0	62	259

(b) Imputation includes partial imputation when one or more of the questions associated to the component are missing, conversion of data collected from net to gross, and total imputation of net data when all the questions associated with the component are missing.

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

For the number of observations please see 2.2.1.

Every household in the 2010 Portuguese EU-SILC database presents a non missing value for variables HY020, HY022 and HY023 (respectively total disposable household income, total disposable household income except social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits, total disposable household income except all social transfers). Therefore, with no missing income totals, all households are admissible for the algorithms of the main indicators. Furthermore, all variables related to age, sex, tenure status and almost every variable related to labour presented no missing data at collection database.

## 2.4 Mode of data collection

Distribution of household members aged 16 or over by Data status (RB250) was presented in item 2.3.3.1.

EU-SILC 2010 cross-sectional										
	Rotational group (DB075)									
	Total		1		2		3		4	
Total	11380	100%	3214	100%	3241	100%	2397	100%	2528	100%
Face to face interview : PAPI (RB260=1)	453	4%	134	4%	141	4%	84	4%	94	4%
Face to face interview : CAPI (RB260=2)	8598	76%	2414	75%	2443	75%	1814	76%	1927	76%
Proxy interview (RB260=5)	2329	20%	666	21%	657	20%	499	21%	507	20%

## 2.5 Interview duration

EU-SILC 2010 cross-sectional		
HB100=Sum	Number of minutes to complete the household questionnaire	108635
PB120=Sum	Number of minutes to complete the personal questionnaire	201968
DB135=1	Number of household questionnaires accepted for database	5182
<b>Mean interview duration (in minutes)</b>		<b>60</b>

## 3. COMPARABILITY

### 3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

#### 3.1.1 Reference population

Reference population corresponds to the set of all private households and their current members living in Portugal (Mainland, Açores and Madeira) by the end of 2009.

Persons living in collective households and in institutions were excluded from the target population.

#### 3.1.2 Private Household

A Private Household corresponds to a person living alone or a group of people living together in the same private dwelling and sharing living and nourishment expenditures.

#### 3.1.3 Household membership

A household member must share living and nourishment household expenses. Household members include:

- persons usually living in the household, independently of their familiar relationship;
- resident boarders, lodgers, tenants as far as they share common basic expense (they belong to a separate household if they do not share living and nourishment expenses)
- visitors with no private address elsewhere or when their actual or intended duration of stay is 6 months or more
- live-in domestic servants, au-pairs
- persons usually resident, but temporarily absent from the dwelling (for reasons of holiday travel, work, education or similar), currently with no private address elsewhere and an actual or intended duration of absence less than 6 months
- children of household being educated away from home, irrespective of the actual or intended duration of absence

- persons temporarily absent (less than 6 months) but having household ties: persons in hospital, nursing home, boarding school or other institution

On the contrary of EU-SILC concept, “Persons absent for long periods, but having household ties: persons working away from home” were not considered as household members if the absence was for more than 6 months; the income obtained from them was considered as a private transfer.

### 3.1.4 Income reference period (i.r.p.)

For SILC 2010, income reference period was the previous civil year of the interview, i.e., 2009 (except for PY200G).

### 3.1.5 Period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions

In each exercise, the reference period for taxes and social contributions corresponds to the income reference period. Therefore it corresponds to 2009 for EU-SILC 2010.

### 3.1.6 Reference period for taxes on wealth

For SILC 2010, and similarly to income reference period, reference period for taxes on wealth was 2009.

### 3.1.7 Lag between the i.r.p. and current variables

Lag varies between 4 and 7 months.

### 3.1.8 Total duration of the data collection of the sample

Collection period was from May to July 2010 (two months).

### 3.1.9 Basic information on activity status during the i.r.p.

Labour variables (PL) concerning the i.r.p. (PL073, PL074, PL075, PL076, PL080, PL085, PL086, PL087, PL088, PL089, PL090, PL211A, PL211B, PL211C, PL211D, PL211E, PL211F, PL211G, PL211H, PL211I, PL211J, PL211K, PL211L, PL211M, PL211N, PL211O, PL211P, PL211Q, PL211R, PL211S, PL211T, PL211U, PL211V, PL211W, PL211X, PL211Y, PL211Z ) were defined according to EU-SILC working document 065 (2010 operation).

## 3.2 Components of income

### 3.2.1 Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions

#### 3.2.1.1 Total household gross income

It was calculated according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation) and the Eurostat decision of including variable PY080G as income component.

#### 3.2.1.2 Total disposable household income

It was calculated according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation) and the Eurostat decision of including variable PY080G as income component.

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

See 3.2.1.2

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

See 3.2.1.2

3.2.1.5 Imputed rent

The imputed rent, i.e., the equivalent market rent to be paid for a similar dwelling, was calculated on the basis of a linear regression on HH070, dwelling dimension and degree of urbanization and with actual rents (HH060) as dependent variable.

3.2.1.6 Income from rental of property or land

It was collected according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation).

3.2.1.7 Family/children-related allowances

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation) and as such considering the full set of national benefits.

3.2.1.8 Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation) and as such considering the full set of national benefits.

3.2.1.9 Housing allowances

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation) and as such considering the full set of national benefits.

3.2.1.10 Regular inter-household cash transfers received

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065(2010 operation), but also including monetary transfers from family members away from home for a long time (according to the Portuguese definition of household member, not similar to EU-SILC – as explained in 3.1.3).

3.2.1.11 Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated businesses

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation). However, the collecting team has been trained to control misunderstanding problems, it is possible that some people working in their own "family" company may not have declare their profits as so, but as self-employed work income.

3.2.1.12 Interest paid on mortgages

It was collected according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation).

When the value of the interest paid on mortgage was not available but the value of mortgage was known, the interest paid was calculated using the value of the annuity paid to the bank and the

statistics on the average interest paid in 2009 in Mainland, Acores and Madeira, either for the general regime and for the subsidised interest on loans regime.

3.2.1.13 Income received by people aged under 16

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation).

3.2.1.14 Regular taxes on wealth

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation).

3.2.1.15 Regular inter-household transfers paid

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation), but also including monetary transfers given to family members away from home for a long time (according to the Portuguese definition of household member, not similar to EU-SILC – as explained in 3.1.3).

3.2.1.16 Tax on income and social insurance contributions

It was calculated according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation).

3.2.1.17 Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments

It was calculated according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation).

3.2.1.18 Cash or near-cash employee income

It was collected according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation).

The questionnaire had a reminding question listing all the extra possible income items besides the monthly regular income.

3.2.1.19 Non-cash employee income

It was collected according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation). Company car was collected.

3.2.1.20 Employers' social insurance contributions

It was calculated according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation) and considering the official social insurance contribution tax and conditions.

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

It was collected according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation).

3.2.1.22 Value of goods produced for own consumption

It was collected according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation).

3.2.1.23 Unemployment benefits

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation) and as such considering the full set of national benefits.

#### 3.2.1.24 Old-age benefits

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation) and as such considering the full set of national benefits.

However, it is possible that some old people do not make a clear distinction between old age and survivors' benefits.

#### 3.2.1.25 Survivors' benefits

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065(2010 operation) and as such considering the full set of national benefits.

However, it is possible that some old people do not make a clear distinction between old age and survivors' benefits.

#### 3.2.1.26 Sickness benefits

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation) and as such considering the full set of national benefits.

#### 3.2.1.27 Disability benefits

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation) and as such considering the full set of national benefits.

#### 3.2.1.28 Education-related allowances

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation).

#### 3.2.1.29 Gross monthly earnings for employees

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation).

This value was collected in a monthly basis; it is possible that some persons gave a crude estimate of the monthly part of annual income components.

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

All income data was obtained by CAPI. No administrative information was appended.

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

The reformulation of the 2008 national EU-SILC questionnaire was done to approximate the collection of income variables to the Portuguese tax income declaration.

To their best convenience, respondents could choose between answering in terms of gross data (before all income taxes and social insurance contributions) or net data (after all income taxes and social insurance contributions).

A specific micro simulation model<sup>1</sup> was developed to convert all monetary variables from net to gross and from gross to net.

The IVEware<sup>2</sup> is applied in situations of total absence of data for a specific income variable.

<sup>1</sup> Carlos Farinha Rodrigues, Ph. D, ISEG/UTL, consultant of Statistics Portugal

<sup>2</sup> Survey Methodology Program, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan

### 3.2.4 The method used for obtaining income target variables in the required form (i.e. gross values)

According to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2010 operation).

## 4. COHERENCE

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

The objective of this section is to evaluate the results of the distribution of income, inequality and poverty obtained from the EU-SILC (2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010) and from the HBS (2005)<sup>3</sup>.

When comparing the income structure of the EU-SILC and HBS, it is important to keep in mind the different concepts of income used in each survey. EU-SILC uses a monetary income concept, complemented with some categories of non-monetary income whereas the HBS uses the total income concept, which includes both monetary and non-monetary income.

The differences on income structure will of course be reflected in the way income is distributed among individuals, as well as in different levels of inequality and poverty. The next table presents the indicators of inequality and poverty obtained by using each of the surveys. In the case of the HBS the first column (HBS1) is total income and the second one (HBS2) is monetary income. It is evident the impact of non-monetary income in the reduction of the risk-of-poverty rate, from 19% to 16%.

When comparing the income per adult equivalent distribution in 2005 estimated by EU-SILC 2006 and HBS 2005 outcomes are consistent, meaning for instance we get a poverty rate of 18.5% in EU-SILC and 19% in HBS.

When comparing income per adult equivalent in 2005 between EU-SILC 2006 and HBS 2005 we conclude that for the most relevant measures of income distribution, such as poverty rate and Gini coefficient, the HBS estimates are compatible with the EU-SILC confidence intervals.

EU-SILC	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (Po)	HBS1	HBS2
						2005/2006	
<b>Income per adult equivalent</b>	9.554 €	9.929 €	10.288 €	10.390 €	10.540 €	12.237 €	9.921 €
<b>S80/S20</b>	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.6	5,5	6,5
<b>S90/S10</b>	11.9	10.8	10.0	10.3	9.2	8,9	10,8
<b>Gini index</b>	37.7	36.8	35.8	35.4	33.7	34	37
<b>Poverty line (60% of income per adult equivalent)</b>	4.386 €	4.544 €	4.886 €	4.969 €	5.207 €	5.794 €	4.575 €
<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate</b>	18.5	18.1	18.5	17.9	17.9	16	19
<b>Income reference year</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2005</b>	
(Po) Provisional data							

Despite the inequality in the income distribution, the distance between the 20% of the population with the highest income (the top quintile) and the 20% of the population with the lowest income (the bottom quintile) have been gradually reduced from 6.5 in 2006 to 5.6 in 2009<sup>4</sup>. The evolution of the Gini coefficient in this period also reduced from 36.8 to 33.7, what confirms the tendency for the diminution of inequality in the income distribution.

<sup>3</sup> 2010 HBS definitive data will be available on June 2012, covering both consumption expenditures and income data. The 2010 provisional data published on December 16th, 2011 do not include income data.

<sup>4</sup> EU-SILC year n survey collects n-1 income data.

At risk of poverty rate also reduced to 17.9% in 2008 and kept at 17.9% in 2009. Inequality has continued the downward tendency.

<b>EU-SILC 2010</b>		
	<b>PT</b>	<b>EU 27</b>
<b>Gini index</b>	33.7	30.4 (s)
<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate</b>	17.9	16.4 (s)
<b>Income reference year 2009</b>		
Source of Data: Eurostat		
s=Eurostat estimate		
Date of extraction: 27 Dez 2011 13:31:47 CET		

In 2009, the risk-of-poverty rate in Portugal was 17.9%, more 1.5 p.p. than the mean for EU 27 (16.4%). The Gini index was 33.7%, more 3.3 p.p. than the Gini index for the EU 27 (30.4%).

## Annex to Intermediate Quality Report - SILC 2010 - PORTUGAL

November

Country:  
Income reference year:  
Survey year:

PORTUGAL		
2009		
2010		
value	number of observations	relative standard error (%)

### Primary indicators

1f

At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values)

			n		
	1 equivalent person hh	NAT	5207	2628	1,85
		EUR	5207		1,85
		PPS	5872		1,85
	2 adults 2 dep. children	NAT	10935		1,85
		EUR	10935		1,85
		PPS	12331		1,85

1a

At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and sex

			n			
	Total (0+)	Total	17,9	2628	4,43	
		M	17,3	1204	5,04	
		F	18,4	1424	4,45	
	0-17	Total	22,4	549	6,98	
		18-24	Total	18,7	200	9,31
			M	16,3	98	12,28
	F		21,0	102	10,92	
	25-49	Total	14,9	645	6,18	
		M	14,1	291	7,08	
		F	15,6	354	6,22	
	50-64	Total	16,1	512	6,64	
		M	16,1	232	7,79	
		F	16,2	280	7,10	
	65+	Total	21,0	722	7,06	
		M	17,5	266	8,83	
		F	23,5	456	7,01	
	18+	Total	16,9	2079	4,42	
		M	15,5	887	4,96	
		F	18,2	1192	4,39	
	18-64	Total	15,7	1357	5,01	
		M	15,0	621	5,51	
		F	16,4	736	5,11	
	0-64	Total	17,2	1906	5,02	
		M	17,3	938	5,57	
F		17,2	968	5,21		

1b

**At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and by sex and selected age group**

			n			
Age 18+	Of which: 'At work'	Total	9,7	564	6,16	
		M	10,0	314	6,86	
		F	9,3	250	7,88	
	Of which: 'Not at work'	Total	24,5	1481	4,80	
		M	23,1	558	5,99	
		F	25,5	923	4,84	
	...Of which: Unemployed	Total	36,4	264	7,30	
		M	39,6	137	9,49	
		F	33,0	127	9,42	
	...Of which: Retired	Total	18,5	676	7,04	
		M	16,5	291	8,13	
		F	20,3	385	7,51	
	...Of which: Other inactive	Total	28,0	541	6,06	
		M	25,3	130	10,63	
		F	29,1	411	6,16	
	Age 18-64	Of which: 'At work'	Total	9,6	545	6,22
			M	10,0	306	6,93
			F	9,2	239	7,92
Of which: 'Not at work'		Total	27,3	779	5,62	
		M	27,5	300	7,27	
		F	27,2	479	5,90	
...Of which: Unemployed		Total	36,3	263	7,31	
		M	39,5	136	9,53	
		F	33,0	127	9,42	
...Of which: Retired		Total	11,1	74	14,36	
		M	13,2 (low prec.)	42	17,13	
		F	9,0 (low prec.)	32	20,86	
...Of which: Other inactive		Total	28,0	442	6,77	
		M	24,7	122	11,02	
		F	29,6	320	7,20	
Age 65+		Of which: 'At work'	Total	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	19	30,10
			M	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	8	41,24
			F	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	11	38,68
	Of which: 'Not at work'	Total	21,1	702	7,09	
		M	17,8	258	8,85	
		F	23,5	444	7,04	
	...Of which: Unemployed	Total	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	1	51,41	
		M	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	1	51,41	
		F	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	0	.	
	...Of which: Retired	Total	20,4	602	7,52	
		M	17,4	249	9,04	
		F	22,8	353	7,73	
	...Of which: Other inactive	Total	28,1	99	10,67	
		M	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	8	24,90	
		F	27,0	91	11,07	

1c

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

			n			
<i>All hh no dep. childr.</i>	<i>Total</i>		16,5	1254	5,85	
	<i>1 person hh</i>	<i>Total</i>	30,1	348	7,12	
		<i>M</i>	25,5	85	12,63	
		<i>F</i>	32,4	263	8,02	
	<i>2 adults no dep. childr.</i>	<i>age &lt; 65 yrs</i>		22,2	85	13,47
		<i>age 65+</i>		34,9	263	7,34
		<i>both age &lt; 65 yrs</i>		16,6	232	10,73
		<i>at least one age 65+</i>		20,3	446	9,15
	<i>Other hh no dep. childr.</i>		9,1	228	15,35	
<i>All hh with dep. childr.</i>	<i>Total</i>		19,1	1371	6,46	
	<i>Single parent</i>	<i>at least 1 dep. child</i>	37,0	167	11,54	
	<i>2 adults</i>	<i>1 dep. child</i>	12,6	270	11,91	
		<i>2 dep. children</i>	17,1	316	13,44	
		<i>3+ dep. children</i>	33,2	186	20,69	
	<i>Other hh with dep. childr.</i>		20,7	432	12,73	

**1d**

**At-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status and by sex and selected age group**

			n		
<i>Age 0+</i>	<i>(a) Owner or rent-free</i>	<i>Total</i>	16,4	2061	5,25
		<i>M</i>	15,6	932	5,96
		<i>F</i>	17,2	1129	5,27
	<i>(b) Tenant</i>	<i>Total</i>	24,7	567	9,37
		<i>M</i>	25,6	272	10,32
		<i>F</i>	23,9	295	9,58
<i>Age 0-17</i>	<i>(a) Owner or rent-free</i>	<i>Total</i>	19,2	390	8,77
	<i>(b) Tenant</i>	<i>Total</i>	36,7	159	11,85
<i>Age 18+</i>	<i>(a) Owner or rent-free</i>	<i>Total</i>	15,8	1671	5,23
		<i>M</i>	14,4	717	5,81
		<i>F</i>	17,1	954	5,20
	<i>(b) Tenant</i>	<i>Total</i>	21,9	408	9,20
		<i>M</i>	20,7	170	10,90
		<i>F</i>	22,8	238	8,74
<i>Age 18-64</i>	<i>(a) Owner or rent-free</i>	<i>Total</i>	14,1	1045	6,19
		<i>M</i>	13,5	482	6,66
		<i>F</i>	14,7	563	6,34
	<i>(b) Tenant</i>	<i>Total</i>	23,6	312	10,24
		<i>M</i>	22,7	139	11,77
		<i>F</i>	24,4	173	10,02
<i>Age 65+</i>	<i>(a) Owner or rent-free</i>	<i>Total</i>	22,1	626	7,37
		<i>M</i>	18,5	235	9,16
		<i>F</i>	24,8	391	7,37
	<i>(b) Tenant</i>	<i>Total</i>	16,6	96	13,70
		<i>M</i>	13,1 (low prec.)	31	21,14
		<i>F</i>	18,7	65	14,11

**1e**

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

		n			
	<i>All hh no dep. childr.</i>	<i>WI = 0</i>	31,5	305	9,32
		$0 < WI < 1$	12,5	245	12,45
		<i>WI = 1</i>	7,1	141	14,08
	<i>All hh with dep. childr.</i>	<i>WI = 0</i>	70,2	275	8,13
		$0 < WI < 0.5$	51,0	291	11,60
		$0.5 \leq WI < 1$	19,1	513	11,34
<i>WI = 1</i>		7,7	281	13,11	

**4**  
**Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by sex and selected age group**

		n				
	<i>Total (0+)</i>	<i>Total</i>	22,7	2628	4,93	
		<i>M</i>	23,1	1204	5,91	
		<i>F</i>	22,6	1424	4,94	
	<i>0-17</i>	<i>Total</i>	24,8	549	8,03	
		<i>18+</i>	<i>Total</i>	22,6	2079	4,86
			<i>M</i>	22,4	887	5,85
	<i>F</i>		22,6	1192	4,74	
	<i>18-64</i>	<i>Total</i>	25,7	1357	5,87	
		<i>M</i>	25,7	621	6,55	
		<i>F</i>	25,7	736	6,06	
	<i>65+</i>	<i>Total</i>	15,9	722	6,93	
		<i>M</i>	12,7	266	10,63	
		<i>F</i>	17,3	456	7,36	

**8**  
**At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by sex and selected age group**

*Before all social transfers except old-age/survivors' pensions*

		n				
	<i>Total (0+)</i>	<i>Total</i>	26,4	3665	2,70	
		<i>M</i>	26,1	1704	3,20	
		<i>F</i>	26,7	1961	2,83	
	<i>0-17</i>	<i>Total</i>	32,2	759	4,77	
		<i>18+</i>	<i>Total</i>	25,1	2906	2,82
			<i>M</i>	24,0	1279	3,26
	<i>F</i>		26,1	1627	2,91	
	<i>18-64</i>	<i>Total</i>	25,2	2078	3,10	
		<i>M</i>	24,6	968	3,52	
<i>F</i>		25,7	1110	3,29		
<i>65+</i>	<i>Total</i>	24,9	828	6,06		
	<i>M</i>	21,2	311	7,29		
	<i>F</i>	27,5	517	6,27		

*Before all social transfers including old-age/survivors' pensions*

		n		
<i>Total (0+)</i>	<i>Total</i>	43,4	6615	1,69
	<i>M</i>	42,0	3014	2,13
	<i>F</i>	44,7	3601	1,64
<i>0-17</i>	<i>Total</i>	35,4	846	4,36
<i>18+</i>	<i>Total</i>	45,2	5769	1,58
	<i>M</i>	43,1	2550	1,92
	<i>F</i>	47,1	3219	1,55
<i>18-64</i>	<i>Total</i>	34,1	2976	2,46
	<i>M</i>	33,5	1375	2,89
	<i>F</i>	34,6	1601	2,51
<i>65+</i>	<i>Total</i>	84,8	2793	1,15
	<i>M</i>	83,3	1175	1,63
	<i>F</i>	85,9	1618	1,17

## 2b

### Income quintile cut-off threshold values

<b>Q1 (20%)</b>	<i>NAT</i>	5475	1,86
<b>Q2 (40%)</b>	<i>NAT</i>	7500	1,63
<b>Q3 (60%)</b>	<i>NAT</i>	10043	1,63
<b>Q4 (80%)</b>	<i>NAT</i>	13875	2,06
<b>Q5 (100%)</b>	<i>NAT</i>	90117	0

### Inequality of income : S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

*Incidence*

<i>Total</i>	5,6	3,43
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## Secondary indicators

6

Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

			n			
(a) 40% of median	Total (0+)	Total	6,3	910	7,59	
		M	6,1	420	8,96	
		F	6,5	490	7,52	
	0-17	Total	9,1	215	11,57	
		18+	Total	5,7	695	7,40
			M	5,0	286	8,52
	F		6,3	409	7,49	
	18-64	Total	6,1	542	8,06	
		M	5,6	245	8,80	
		F	6,5	297	8,50	
	65+	Total	4,3	153	11,91	
		M	2,3 (low prec.)	41	20,26	
F		5,7	112	12,09		
(b) 50% of median	Total (0+)	Total	11,3	1595	6,26	
		M	11,2	746	7,08	
		F	11,5	849	6,23	
	0-17	Total	15,2	367	9,33	
		18+	Total	10,5	1228	6,10
			M	9,6	522	6,91
	F		11,2	706	5,95	
	18-64	Total	10,6	895	6,67	
		M	10,2	410	7,34	
		F	11,0	485	6,73	
	65+	Total	10,1	333	9,57	
		M	7,3	112	14,18	
F		12,0	221	9,30		
(c) 70% of median	Total (0+)	Total	26,0	3876	3,49	
		M	25,2	1776	3,99	
		F	26,7	2100	3,45	
	0-17	Total	30,3	754	5,31	
		18+	Total	25,0	3122	3,56
			M	23,3	1352	4,08
	F		26,6	1770	3,42	
	18-64	Total	22,3	1927	4,10	
		M	21,7	902	4,56	
		F	22,8	1025	4,13	
	65+	Total	34,8	1195	4,89	
		M	29,9	450	6,20	
F		38,3	745	4,75		

9

Inequality of income distribution : Gini coefficient

<i>Total</i>	33,7	2,00
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**Context indicators**

value	number of observations
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**11a**

**Distribution of population by age and sex**

*Total population*

		totpop	ntotal
<i>Total</i>	<b>Total</b>	100	100
	<b>0-17</b>	18	2214
	<b>18-24</b>	8	1040
	<b>25-49</b>	37	4043
	<b>50-64</b>	19	2833
	<b>65+</b>	18	3238
	<i>18+</i>	82	11154
	<i>18-64</i>	64	7916
	<i>0-64</i>	82	10130
	<i>Male</i>	<b>Total</b>	100
<b>0-17</b>		20	1152
<b>18-24</b>		8	543
<b>25-49</b>		38	1950
<b>50-64</b>		18	1301
<b>65+</b>		15	1380
<i>18+</i>		80	5174
<i>18-64</i>		65	3794
<i>0-64</i>		85	4946
<i>Female</i>		<b>Total</b>	100
	<b>0-17</b>	17	1062
	<b>18-24</b>	7	497
	<b>25-49</b>	36	2093
	<b>50-64</b>	19	1532
	<b>65+</b>	20	1858
	<i>18+</i>	83	5980
	<i>18-64</i>	62	4122
	<i>0-64</i>	80	5184

*Poor population*

poorpop

n

<i>Total</i>	<b>Total</b>	100	100	2628
	<b>0-17</b>	23		549
	<b>18-24</b>	8		200
	<b>25-49</b>	31		645
	<b>50-64</b>	17		512
	<b>65+</b>	21		722
	<i>18+</i>	77		2079
	<i>18-64</i>	56		1357
	<i>0-64</i>	79		1906
<i>Male</i>	<b>Total</b>	100	46	1204
	<b>0-17</b>	28		317
	<b>18-24</b>	8		98
	<b>25-49</b>	31		291
	<b>50-64</b>	17		232
	<b>65+</b>	16		266
	<i>18+</i>	72		887
	<i>18-64</i>	56		621
	<i>0-64</i>	84		938
<i>Female</i>	<b>Total</b>	100	54	1424
	<b>0-17</b>	19		232
	<b>18-24</b>	9		102
	<b>25-49</b>	31		354
	<b>50-64</b>	16		280
	<b>65+</b>	26		456
	<i>18+</i>	81		1192
	<i>18-64</i>	56		736
	<i>0-64</i>	74		968

**11b**

**Distribution of population by most frequent activity status and by sex and selected age group**

Total population

			totpop	ntotal
Age 18+	Total	<b>Total</b>	100	10966
		<b>At work</b>	52	4992
		<b>Not at work</b>	48	5974
		<i>of which: unemployed</i>	8	706
		<i>of which: retired</i>	25	3451
		<i>of which: other inactive</i>	16	1817
	Male	<b>Total</b>	100	5071
		<b>At work</b>	58	2610
		<b>Not at work</b>	42	2461
		<i>of which: unemployed</i>	8	350
		<i>of which: retired</i>	24	1624
		<i>of which: other inactive</i>	10	487
	Female	<b>Total</b>	100	5895
		<b>At work</b>	46	2382
		<b>Not at work</b>	54	3513
<i>of which: unemployed</i>		7	356	
<i>of which: retired</i>		25	1827	
<i>of which: other inactive</i>		21	1330	

Poor population

			poorpop	n
Age 18+	Total	<b>Total</b>	100	2045
		<b>At work</b>	30	564
		<b>Not at work</b>	70	1481
		<i>of which: unemployed</i>	17	264
		<i>of which: retired</i>	27	676
		<i>of which: other inactive</i>	26	541
	Male	<b>Total</b>	100	872
		<b>At work</b>	38	314
		<b>Not at work</b>	62	558
		<i>of which: unemployed</i>	21	137
		<i>of which: retired</i>	25	291
		<i>of which: other inactive</i>	16	130
	Female	<b>Total</b>	100	1173
		<b>At work</b>	24	250
		<b>Not at work</b>	76	923
<i>of which: unemployed</i>		14	127	
<i>of which: retired</i>		28	385	
<i>of which: other inactive</i>		34	411	

11c

Distribution of population by household type

Total population

		totpop		ntotal
	<b>Total</b>	<i>Total</i>	100	13335
	<b>All hh no dep. childr.</b>		46	6811
	1 person hh	<i>Total</i>	7	1068
	1 person hh	<i>M</i>	2	301
	1 person hh	<i>F</i>	4	767
	1 person hh <65yrs		2	337
	1 person hh 65+		4	731
	2 adults no dep. childr.	<i>(both &lt; 65)</i>	9	1298
	2 adults no dep. childr.	<i>(at least one 65+)</i>	12	2108
	Other hh no dep. childr.		18	2337
	<b>All hh with dep. childr.</b>		54	6524
	Single parent	<i>(at least 1 child)</i>	3	418
	2 adults 1 dep. child		16	1659
	2 adults 2 dep. childr.		15	1812
	2 adults 3+ dep. childr.		4	533
	Other hh with dep. childr.		16	2102

Poor population

		poorpop		n
	<b>Total</b>	<i>Total</i>	100	2625
	<b>All hh no dep. childr.</b>		42	1254
	1 person hh	<i>Total</i>	11	348
	1 person hh	<i>M</i>	3	85
	1 person hh	<i>F</i>	8	263
	1 person hh <65yrs		3	85
	1 person hh 65+		8	263
	2 adults no dep. childr.	<i>(both &lt; 65)</i>	9	232
	2 adults no dep. childr.	<i>(at least one 65+)</i>	13	446
	Other hh no dep. childr.		9	228
	<b>All hh with dep. childr.</b>	<i>Total</i>	58	1371
	Single parent	<i>(at least 1 child)</i>	7	167
	2 adults 1 dep. child		11	270
	2 adults 2 dep. childr.		15	316
	2 adults 3+ dep. childr.		7	186
	Other hh with dep. childr.		18	432

11d

Distribution of population by accommodation tenure status and by sex and selected age group

Total population

			totpop	ntotal
Age 0+	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	100	13368
	<b>Owner-occupier or rent free</b>	<b>Total</b>	82	11173
		<i>M</i>	40	5320
		<i>F</i>	42	5853
	<b>Tenant</b>	<b>Total</b>	18	2195
		<i>M</i>	8	1006
		<i>F</i>	9	1189
Age 0-17	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	100	2214
	<b>Owner-occupier or rent free</b>	<b>Total</b>	82	1802
	<b>Tenant</b>	<b>Total</b>	18	412
Age 18+	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	100	11154
	<b>Owner-occupier or rent free</b>	<b>Total</b>	82	9371
		<i>M</i>	40	4387
		<i>F</i>	43	4984
	<b>Tenant</b>	<b>Total</b>	18	1783
		<i>M</i>	8	787
		<i>F</i>	10	996
Age 18-64	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	100	7916
	<b>Owner-occupier or rent free</b>	<b>Total</b>	83	6653
		<i>M</i>	41	3210
		<i>F</i>	42	3443
	<b>Tenant</b>	<b>Total</b>	17	1263
		<i>M</i>	8	584
		<i>F</i>	9	679
Age 65+	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	100	3238
	<b>Owner-occupier or rent free</b>	<b>Total</b>	80	2718
		<i>M</i>	34	1177
		<i>F</i>	46	1541
	<b>Tenant</b>	<b>Total</b>	20	520
		<i>M</i>	8	203
		<i>F</i>	12	317

Poor population

poorpop

n

Age 0+	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	100	2628
	<b>Owner-occupier or rent free</b>	<b>Total</b>	76	2061
		<i>M</i>	35	932
		<i>F</i>	41	1129
	<b>Tenant</b>	<b>Total</b>	24	567
		<i>M</i>	12	272
	<i>F</i>	13	295	
Age 0-17	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	100	549
	<b>Owner-occupier or rent free</b>	<b>Total</b>	70	390
	<b>Tenant</b>	<b>Total</b>	30	159
Age 18+	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	100	2079
	<b>Owner-occupier or rent free</b>	<b>Total</b>	77	1671
		<i>M</i>	34	717
		<i>F</i>	43	954
	<b>Tenant</b>	<b>Total</b>	23	408
		<i>M</i>	10	170
<i>F</i>		13	238	
Age 18-64	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	100	1357
	<b>Owner-occupier or rent free</b>	<b>Total</b>	75	1045
		<i>M</i>	35	482
		<i>F</i>	39	563
	<b>Tenant</b>	<b>Total</b>	25	312
		<i>M</i>	12	139
<i>F</i>		14	173	
Age 65+	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	100	722
	<b>Owner-occupier or rent free</b>	<b>Total</b>	84	626
		<i>M</i>	30	235
		<i>F</i>	54	391
	<b>Tenant</b>	<b>Total</b>	16	96
		<i>M</i>	4,7 (low prec.)	31
<i>F</i>		11	65	

### 11e

#### Distribution of population by work intensity of the household

Total population

				totpop	ntotal
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>		100	10923
	<i>All hh no dep. childr.</i>	<i>WI = 0</i>		7	1045
		<i>0 &lt; WI &lt; 1</i>		18	1924
		<i>WI = 1</i>		13	1511
	<i>All hh with dep. childr.</i>	<i>WI = 0</i>		3	383
		<i>0 &lt; WI &lt; 0.5</i>		6	584
		<i>0.5 &lt;= WI &lt; 1</i>		22	2417
		<i>WI = 1</i>		30	3059

Poor population

poorpop

n

		<i>Total</i>	100	2051
	<i>All hh no dep. childr.</i>	<i>WI = 0</i>	13	305
		<i>0 &lt; WI &lt; 1</i>	13	245
		<i>WI = 1</i>	6	141
		<i>All hh with dep. childr.</i>	<i>WI = 0</i>	14
	<i>0 &lt; WI &lt; 0.5</i>		16	291
	<i>0.5 ≤ WI &lt; 1</i>		24	513
	<i>WI = 1</i>		14	281

**12**

**Mean equivalised disposable income**

				n
		<i>NAT</i>	10540	2628
		<i>EUR</i>	10540	2628
		<i>PPS</i>	11885	2628