



Intermediate Quality Report

Survey on Income and Living Conditions Spain (Spanish ECV 2008)

Madrid, November 2009

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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 2008 (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 2008 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

Common indicators

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

Total	0 le age	19.6
	0 le age le 15	24.0
	16 le age le 24	21.5
	25 le age le 49	15.5
	50 le age le 64	16.9
	65 le age	27.6
	16 le age	18.8
Males	16 le age le 64	16.7
	0 le age le 64	18.1
	0 le age	18.3
	0 le age le 15	23.2
	16 le age le 24	19.9
	25 le age le 49	14.6
	50 le age le 64	16.3
Females	65 le age	25.0
	16 le age	17.4
	16 le age le 64	15.8
	0 le age le 64	17.2
	0 le age	21.0
	0 le age le 15	24.9
	16 le age le 24	23.3
	25 le age le 49	16.4
	50 le age le 64	17.5
	65 le age	29.5
	16 le age	20.3
	16 le age le 64	17.7
	0 le age le 64	19.0

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

Total	Employed	10.6
	Unemployed	37.5
	Retired	21.6
	Other inactive	31.1
	Not at work	28.7
Males	Employed	11.7
	Unemployed	46.2
	Retired	23.4
	Other inactive	27.2
	Not at work	27.7
Females	Employed	9.1
	Unemployed	31.6
	Retired	18.3
	Other inactive	31.9
	Not at work	29.3

At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

	Total	Males	Females
One person household, under 65 years	20.1	17.7	24.4
One person household, 65 years and over	44.1	30.7	48.3
2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	12.1	11.9	12.4
2 adults, no dep. children, at least 1 adult 65 years or more	29.6	30.4	28.9
Other households without dependent children	10.8	10.0	11.8
Single parent household, one or more dependent children	38.2	39.9	37.2
2 adults, one dependent child	15.5	15.2	15.8
2 adults, two dependent children	21.8	21.2	22.3
2 adults, three or more dependent children	44.4	42.5	46.2
Other households with dependent children	21.6	21.0	22.2
One person household, male	21.0	21.0	".."
One person household, female	40.2	".."	40.2
One person household, total	31.7	21.0	40.2
Households without dependent children	17.5	15.4	19.5
Household with dependent children	21.7	21.1	22.4

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

	Total	Males	Females
Owner or rent free	18.3	17.2	19.4
Tenant	31.0	27.7	34.3

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

WI=0 (household without dependent children)	38.3
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	12.7
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	4.8
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	62.9
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	56.0
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	26.6
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	9.3

At-risk-of-poverty threshold

	Threshold
For a one person household (euros)	7753.3
For a one person household (PPS)	8391.2
For a 2 adults and 2 children household (euros)	16282.0
For a 2 adults and 2 children household (PPS)	17621.6

Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

	Ratio
s80s20	5.4

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

Total	Total	23.5
	0 le age le 15	25.5
	16 le age le 64	26.3
	65 le age	18.8
	16 le age	23.2
Males	Total	24.9
	0 le age le 15	24.8
	16 le age le 64	27.0
	65 le age	20.9
	16 le age	24.9
Females	Total	22.8
	0 le age le 15	26.1
	16 le age le 64	25.7
	65 le age	17.5
	16 le age	22.5

Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

	At-risk-of-poverty rate (threshold 40%)	At-risk-of-poverty rate (threshold 50%)	At-risk-of-poverty rate (threshold 70%)
Total	6.8	12.7	26.8
Males	6.7	12.1	25.1
Females	6.9	13.2	28.5

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

Total	0 le age	38.3
	0 le age le 15	29.8
	16 le age le 64	29.5
	65 le age	83.1
	16 le age	39.9
Males	0 le age	36.0
	0 le age le 15	29.4
	16 le age le 64	27.9
	65 le age	83.6
	16 le age	37.3
Females	0 le age	40.5
	0 le age le 15	30.2
	16 le age le 64	31.1
	65 le age	82.8
	16 le age	42.3

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

Total	0 le age	24.1
	0 le age le 15	28.4
	16 le age le 64	21.6
	65 le age	30.6
	16 le age	23.3
Males	0 le age	22.9
	0 le age le 15	27.8
	16 le age le 64	20.7
	65 le age	28.3
	16 le age	22.0
Females	0 le age	25.3
	0 le age le 15	29.0
	16 le age le 64	22.5
	65 le age	32.3
	16 le age	24.7

Gini coefficient

Coefficient

Gini	31.2
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Equivalised disposable income (mean)

Equivalised disposable income	14535
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1.2. Other indicators

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 substitutions are admitted 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: $4.000 + 3.600 + 3.100 = 10.700$ households. Since the estimated response rate is 85%, the final sample in these three groups will be close to 9.100 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 $(4.000 + 9.100) / 1,4 = 9.350$ 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 February-July 2008. The income reference period is fixed (year 2007).

Sample distribution (collected household questionnaire) over the time

		Number	Percentage
February	1 to 10	4	0.0
	11 to 20	11	0.1
	21 to 31	7	0.1
March	1 to 10	9	0.1
	11 to 20	13	0.1
	21 to 31	148	1.1
April	1 to 10	1910	14.7
	11 to 20	1452	11.2
	21 to 31	1794	13.8
May	1 to 10	1283	9.9
	11 to 20	1735	13.4
	21 to 31	1573	12.1
June	1 to 10	1315	10.1
	11 to 20	1063	8.2
	21 to 31	436	3.4
July	1 to 10	204	1.6
	11 to 20	24	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 $t=1, 2, \dots$

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 $\frac{vt_h^t}{ve_h^t}$. This provides an estimate of the

inverse probability of response in the stratum, where ve_h^t is the actual number of addresses in stratum h and rotational group t . We thus have:

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

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.,

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

Which can be written down as:

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

Where the subscript k represents sample households, and:

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

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 weights 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:

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

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 4¹.

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:

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

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 6658 (4003 are original households and 2655 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 dwellings	3
Total households	4003

Number of original households in the new sub-sample

	Original units
	Number
Households accepted for database	2512
Households failed	1491
Total households	4003

Number of original households in the new sub-sample not accepted in database by collaboration of the substituted unit

	Original units
	Number
Failed original households successfully substituted	1325
Failed original households not successfully substituted	166
Total failed original households	1491

Number of substituted households in the new sub-sample

	Substituted units
	Number
Substituted dwelling accepted in DB	1325
Households in same dwellings	5
Other substituted household accepted in DB	35
Failed substituted household	1290
Total substituted households	2655

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	59	4.0	56	4.2
DB120 = 22	3	0.2	2	0.2
DB120 = 23	347	23.3	328	24.8
DB130 = 21	539	36.2	459	34.6
DB130 = 22	462	31.0	406	30.6
DB130 = 23	27	1.8	26	2.0
DB130 = 24	51	3.4	47	3.5
DB135 = 2	3	0.2	1	0.1
Total	1491	100.0	1325	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 2008 Indicators	ESTIMATE	COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (%)	EFFECTIVE SAMPLE SIZE	DEFF
At-risk-of-poverty rate (after social transfer) by age and gender				
Total	19,6	2,16	9.663	1,28
0 le age le 15	24,0	4,09	7.719	1,60
16 le age le 24	21,5	5,46	5.420	2,27
25 le age le 49	15,5	3,12	8.095	1,52
50 le age le 64	16,9	3,92	9.004	1,37
65 le age	27,6	3,33	12.494	0,99
16 le age	18,8	2,12	10.113	1,22
16 le age le 64	16,7	2,58	8.082	1,53
0 le age le 64	18,1	2,61	8.167	1,51
Males	18,3	2,43	9.128	1,35
0 le age le 15	23,2	4,73	9.181	1,34
16 le age le 24	19,9	7,34	5.614	2,20
25 le age le 49	14,6	3,65	8.338	1,48
50 le age le 64	16,3	4,60	8.733	1,41
65 le age	25,0	4,21	8.888	1,39
16 le age	17,4	2,45	8.843	1,39
16 le age le 64	15,8	2,99	7.787	1,58
0 le age le 64	17,2	2,89	8.415	1,47
Females	21,0	2,31	9.859	1,25
0 le age le 15	24,9	5,47	6.399	1,93
16 le age le 24	23,3	6,64	6.055	2,04
25 le age le 49	16,4	3,24	8.395	1,47
50 le age le 64	17,5	4,32	9.260	1,33

65 le age	29,5	3,39	15.280	0,81
16 le age	20,3	2,22	11.159	1,10
16 le age le 64	17,7	2,73	8.427	1,46
0 le age le 64	19,0	2,84	7.874	1,57

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

Total	Employed	10,6	3,34	8.747	1,41
Unemployed		37,5	4,61	7.872	1,57
Retired		21,6	3,92	9.937	1,24
Other inactive		31,1	2,78	7.999	1,54
Not at work		28,7	2,43	9.492	1,30
Males	Employed	11,7	3,68	8.313	1,48
Unemployed		46,2	5,71	7.913	1,56
Retired		23,4	3,99	9.150	1,35
Other inactive		27,2	6,80	5.710	2,16
Not at work		27,7	3,21	7.737	1,59
Females	Employed	9,1	5,05	7.844	1,57
Unemployed		31,6	6,34	7.422	1,66
Retired		18,3	6,79	9.953	1,24
Other inactive		31,9	2,67	9.404	1,31
Not at work		29,3	2,54	10.141	1,22

At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

One person household, under 65 years	20,1	8,64	6.877	1,79
One person household, 65 years and over	44,1	4,39	27.208	0,45
2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	12,1	7,63	9.312	1,32
2 adults, no dep. children, at least 1 adult 65 years or more	29,6	4,38	8.126	1,52
Other households without dependent children	10,8	7,76	7.426	1,66
Single parent household, one or more dependent children	38,2	10,67	5.819	2,12
2 adults, one dependent child	15,5	8,13	6.723	1,83
2 adults, two dependent children	21,8	5,31	8.663	1,42
2 adults, three or more dependent children	44,4	8,89	5.751	2,14

Other households with dependent children	21,6	8,66	5.578	2,21
One person household, male	21,0	8,56	9.639	1,28
One person household, female	40,2	4,63	17.497	0,70
One person household, total	31,7	4,35	18.877	0,65
Households without dependent children	17,5	3,03	10.903	1,13
Household with dependent children	21,7	3,37	7.808	1,58

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

Owner or rent free	18,3	2,34	9.719	1,27
Tenant	31,0	6,79	6.438	1,91

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

WI=0 (household without dependent children)	38,3	5,50	6.784	1,82
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	12,7	7,27	6.855	1,80
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	4,8	10,48	12.353	1,00
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	62,9	7,28	7.274	1,69
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	56,0	6,29	7.814	1,58
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	26,6	4,98	7.097	1,74
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	9,3	8,03	9.453	1,30

At-risk-of-poverty threshold

Threshold

For a one person household (euros)	7753,3	0,81	8.489	1,45
For a one person household (PPS)	8391,2	0,81	8.489	1,45
For a 2 adults and 2 children household (euros)	16282,0	0,81	8.490	1,45
For a 2 adults and 2 children household (PPS)	17621,6	0,81	8.490	1,45

Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

Ratio

s80s20	5,4	2,69	7.122	1,73
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Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender

Todos	Total	23,5	3,52	4.194	2,94
Menos de 16		25,5	6,72	6.758	1,82
De 16 a 64		26,3	3,92	6.771	1,82
65 y más años		18,8	4,23	7.870	1,57
16 y más años		23,2	3,11	4.631	2,66
Males	Total	24,9	3,88	5.969	2,07
De 16 a 64		27,0	4,43	7.091	1,74
65 y más años		20,9	3,31	19.950	0,62
16 y más años		24,9	3,65	4.277	2,88
Females	Total	22,8	3,45	4.154	2,97
De 16 a 64		25,7	4,49	5.759	2,14
65 y más años		17,5	4,89	5.810	2,12
16 y más años		22,5	3,04	6.249	1,97

Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

At-risk-of-poverty-rate
(threshold 40%)

All	6,8	4,33	9.387	1,31
Males	6,7	4,72	9.397	1,31
Females	6,9	4,56	9.432	1,31

At-risk-of-poverty-rate
(threshold 50%)

All	12,7	2,99	10.153	1,21
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Males	12,1	3,22	11.236	1,10
Females	13,2	3,22	8.837	1,40

At-risk-of-poverty-rate
(threshold 70%)

All	26,8	1,57	8.739	1,41
Males	25,1	1,81	8.914	1,38
Females	28,5	1,68	8.417	1,46

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

Total	0 le age	38,3	1,24	8.259	1,49
0 le age le 15		29,8	3,28	7.874	1,57
16 le age le 64		29,5	1,69	8.623	1,43
65 le age		83,1	0,84	7.840	1,57
16 le age		39,9	1,22	8.223	1,50
Males	0 le age	36,0	1,45	8.296	1,49
0 le age le 15		29,4	3,91	8.783	1,40
16 le age le 64		27,9	1,97	8.886	1,39
65 le age		83,6	1,06	7.649	1,61
16 le age		37,3	1,44	8.265	1,49
Females	0 le age	40,5	1,31	7.808	1,58
0 le age le 15		30,2	4,51	6.866	1,80
16 le age le 64		31,1	1,84	8.217	1,50
65 le age		82,8	0,97	7.542	1,63
16 le age		42,3	1,25	8.030	1,54

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

Total	0 le age	24,1	1,74	9.897	1,25
0 le age le 15		28,4	3,44	7.766	1,59

16 le age le 64	21,6	2,09	8.315	1,48
65 le age	30,6	3,05	13.098	0,94
16 le age	23,3	1,75	10.249	1,20
Males 0 le age	22,9	1,97	9.478	1,30
0 le age le 15	27,8	4,10	8.716	1,41
16 le age le 64	20,7	2,43	8.060	1,53
65 le age	28,3	3,77	9.724	1,27
16 le age	22,0	2,02	9.209	1,34
Females 0 le age	25,3	1,90	9.813	1,26
0 le age le 15	29,0	4,72	6.775	1,82
16 le age le 64	22,5	2,23	8.656	1,42
65 le age	32,3	3,17	15.269	0,81
16 le age	24,7	1,87	10.790	1,14
Gini coefficient				
Coefficient				
Gini	31,2	1,12	7.229	1,71
Equivalised disposable income (mean)				
Equivalised disposable income	14535,0	0,74	6.058	2,04

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-2008 was obtained with the Register dated 26.04.2007.

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

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

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

- a) Name
- b) Sex
- c) Usual address
- d) Nationality
- e) Place and date of birth
- f) Identity Card Number or, if foreign, an equivalent identifying document

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

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

Percentage

8.7

2.3.2. Measurement and processing errors

2.3.2.1. Measurement errors

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

We applied the experience of 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 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).

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.

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	2802
Group 2	2922
Group 3	3415
Group 4	3875
Total	13014

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 group

Number	
Group 1	6457
Group 2	6741
Group 3	7860
Group 4	8886
Total	29944

2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

Unit non-response. Rotational group and total

Group 4		
All households	Ra	0.98
	Rh	0.65
	NRh	36.41
	Rp	0.99
	NRp	0.54
Original households	NRp2	36.75
	Ra	0.98
	Rh	0.70
	NRh	31.29
	Rp	0.99
	NRp	0.67
	NRp2	31.75

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	3056	100.0
	Contacted	3020	98.8
	Non contacted	36	1.2
	Non contacted	36	100.0
	Can not be located	12	33.3
	Unable to access	1	2.8
	Not exists or non-res.	23	63.9
Group 2	Total	3350	100.0
	Contacted	3270	97.6
	Non contacted	80	2.4
	Non contacted	80	100.0
	Can not be located	46	57.5
	Unable to access	2	2.5
	Not exists or non-res.	32	40.0
Group 3	Total	3946	100.0
	Contacted	3877	98.3
	Non contacted	69	1.7
	Non contacted	69	100.0
	Can not be located	42	60.9
	Not exists or non-res.	27	39.1
Group 4	Total	4003	100.0
	Contacted	3594	89.8
	Non contacted	409	10.2
	Non contacted	409	100.0
	Can not be located	59	14.4
	Unable to access	3	0.7
	Not exists or non-res.	347	84.8
Total	Total	14355	100.0
	Contacted	13761	95.9
	Non contacted	594	4.1
	Non contacted	594	100.0
	Can not be located	159	26.8
	Unable to access	6	1.0
	Not exists or non-res.	429	72.2

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

		Number	Percentage
Group 1	Total	3020	100.0
	Household q. completed	2806	92.9
	Interv. not completed	214	7.1
	Interv. not completed	214	100.0
	Refusal to cooperate	126	58.9
	Temporaly away	67	31.3
	Unable to respond	8	3.7
	Other reasons	13	6.1
	Household q. completed	2802	99.9
	Interview rejected	4	0.1
Group 2	Total	3270	100.0
	Household q. completed	2922	89.4
	Interv. not completed	348	10.6
	Interv. not completed	348	100.0
	Refusal to cooperate	211	60.6
	Temporaly away	88	25.3
	Unable to respond	28	8.0
	Other reasons	21	6.0
Group 3	Household q. completed	2922	100.0
	Total	3877	100.0
	Household q. completed	3419	88.2
	Interv. not completed	458	11.8

Group 4	Interv. not completed		458	100.0
	Refusal to cooperate		306	66.8
	Temporaly away		122	26.6
	Unable to respond		14	3.1
	Other reasons		16	3.5
	Household q. completed			
	Interview accepted		3415	99.9
	Interview rejected		4	0.1
	Total		3594	100.0
	Household q. completed		2515	70.0
	Interv. not completed		1079	30.0
	Interv. not completed		1079	100.0
	Refusal to cooperate		539	50.0
	Temporaly away		462	42.8
	Unable to respond		27	2.5
Total	Other reasons		51	4.7
	Household q. completed			
	Interview accepted		2512	99.9
	Interview rejected		3	0.1
	Total		13761	100.0
	Household q. completed		11662	84.7
	Interv. not completed		2099	15.3
	Interv. not completed		2099	100.0
	Refusal to cooperate		1182	56.3
	Temporaly away		739	35.2
	Unable to respond		77	3.7
	Other reasons		101	4.8
	Household q. completed			
	Interview accepted		11651	99.9
	Interview rejected		11	0.1

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 4	Total	2655	100.0
	Contacted	2370	89.3
	Non contacted	285	10.7
	Non contacted	285	100.0
	Can not be located	63	22.1
	Unable to access	5	1.8
	Not exists or non-res.	217	76.1
Total	Total	2655	100.0
	Contacted	2370	89.3
	Non contacted	285	10.7
	Non contacted	285	100.0
	Can not be located	63	22.1
	Unable to access	5	1.8
	Not exists or non-res.	217	76.1

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

		Number	Percentage
Group 4	Total	2370	100.0
	Household q. completed	1363	57.5
	Interv. not completed	1007	42.5
	Interv. not completed	1007	100.0
	Refusal to cooperate	422	41.9

Total		Temporaly away	510	50.6
		Unable to respond	13	1.3
		Other reasons	62	6.2
	Household q. completed	Interview accepted	1363	100.0
	Total		2370	100.0
	Household q. completed		1363	57.5
	Interv. not completed		1007	42.5
	Interv. not completed		1007	100.0
		Refusal to cooperate	422	41.9
		Temporaly away	510	50.6
		Unable to respond	13	1.3
		Other reasons	62	6.2
	Household q. completed	Interview accepted	1363	100.0

2.3.3.5. Item non-response

Distribution of item non-response. Net amounts.

	% 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	99.7	2.7	41.4	55.9
T. d. h. income before s. tr. other than old_age and surv. ben.	99.0	3.3	40.7	56.0
T. d. h. income before s. tr. including old_age and surv. ben.	89.9	7.1	39.8	53.1
Net income from rental of a property or land	6.9	3.3	10.5	86.2
Family/children-related allowances	3.8	4.6	0.6	94.8
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	0.7	2.2	0.0	97.8
Housing allowances	1.0	3.8	0.0	96.2
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	3.0	5.7	0.0	94.3
Net interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	38.0	40.7	39.6	19.6
Net income received by people aged under 16	2.4	1.3	0.0	98.7
Regular taxes on wealth	3.5	28.4	14.3	57.3
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	5.8	4.8	0.1	95.1
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	71.6	5.9	1.9	92.2
	% 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	46.8	9.8	0.0	90.2
Net non-cash employee income	6.1	20.9	1.4	77.7
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment	7.9	19.0	47.6	33.4
Net pension from individual private plans	0.7	7.6	0.0	92.4
Net unemployment benefits	5.3	4.5	0.1	95.4
Net old-age benefits	20.3	3.9	0.2	95.9
Net survivors benefits	1.6	2.3	0.0	97.7
Net sickness benefits	1.4	7.7	0.0	92.3
Net disability benefits	2.4	1.8	0.0	98.2
Education-related allowances	1.7	2.9	0.0	97.1
Gross monthly earnings for employees	39.6	5.8	36.9	57.8

Distribution of item non-response. Gross amounts.

	% households having received an amount	% households with missing values (before imputation)	% households with partial information (before imputation)	% households with total information (before imputation)
Total household gross income	99.5	2.9	56.9	40.3
Gross income from rental of a property or land	6.9	3.3	23.2	73.5
Gross family/children-related allowances	3.8	4.6	3.4	92.0
Gross social exclusion not elsewhere classified	0.7	2.2	0.0	97.8
Gross housing allowances	1.0	3.8	0.0	96.2
Gross regular inter-household cash transfer received	3.0	5.7	0.0	94.3
Gross interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	38.0	40.7	40.5	18.8
Gross income received by people aged under 16	2.4	1.3	0.0	98.7
Gross regular taxes on wealth	3.5	28.4	14.3	57.3
Gross regular inter-household cash transfer paid	5.8	4.8	0.1	95.1
	% persons 16+ having received an amount	% persons with missing values (before imputation)	% persons with partial information (before imputation)	% persons with total information (before imputation)
Gross cash or near cash employee income	46.8	9.8	33.6	56.6
Gross non-cash employee income	0.9	19.1	0.0	80.9
Gross cash profits or losses from self-employment	7.9	15.8	38.2	46.0
Gross pension from individual private plans	0.7	7.6	4.1	88.3
Gross unemployment benefits	5.3	4.5	4.3	91.2
Gross old-age benefits	20.3	3.9	9.3	86.9
Gross survivors benefits	1.6	2.3	6.3	91.3
Gross sickness benefits	1.4	7.7	2.4	89.9
Gross disability benefits	2.4	1.8	0.0	98.2
Gross education-related allowances	1.7	2.9	0.0	97.1

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 no taken	Number of sample observations no taken	Number of sample observations no taken	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)		
Total	0 le age	7913	0	0	244
	0 le age le 15	1601	0	0	244
	16 le age le 24	842	0	0	244
	25 le age le 49	2277	0	0	244
	50 le age le 64	1280	0	0	244
	65 le age	1913	0	0	244
	16 le age	6312	0	0	244
	16 le age le 64	4399	0	0	244
Males	0 le age le 64	6000	0	0	244
	0 le age	3622	0	0	244
	0 le age le 15	814	0	0	244
	16 le age le 24	392	0	0	244
	25 le age le 49	1059	0	0	244
	50 le age le 64	580	0	0	244
	65 le age	777	0	0	244
	16 le age	2808	0	0	244
	16 le age le 64	2031	0	0	244
Females	0 le age le 64	2845	0	0	244
	0 le age	4291	0	0	244
	0 le age le 15	787	0	0	244
	16 le age le 24	450	0	0	244
	25 le age le 49	1218	0	0	244
	50 le age le 64	700	0	0	244
	65 le age	1136	0	0	244
	16 le age	3504	0	0	244
	16 le age le 64	2368	0	0	244
	0 le age le 64	3155	0	0	244

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

		Number of sample observations no taken	Number of sample observations no taken	Number of sample observations no taken	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at individual level	
Total	Employed	1782	141	0	244
	Unemployed	720	141	0	244
	Retired	1140	141	0	244
	Other inactive	2588	141	0	244
	Not at work	4448	141	0	244
Males	Employed	1148	141	0	244
	Unemployed	352	141	0	244
	Retired	829	141	0	244
	Other inactive	437	141	0	244
	Not at work	1618	141	0	244

Females	Employed	634	141	0	0	244
	Unemployed	368	141	0	0	244
	Retired	311	141	0	0	244
	Other inactive	2151	141	0	0	244
	Not at work	2830	141	0	0	244

At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

	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 level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22)) ()
One person household, under 65 years	245	70	0
One person household, 65 years and over	549	70	0
2 ad., no dep. children, both ad. under 65 years	502	70	0
2 ad., no dep. ch., at least 1 ad. 65 y. or more	1214	70	0
Other households without dependent children	825	70	0
Single parent household, 1 or more dep. children	292	70	0
2 adults, one dependent child	705	70	0
2 adults, two dependent children	1512	70	0
2 adults, three or more dependent children	781	70	0
Other households with dependent children	1280	70	0
One person household, male	217	70	0
One person household, female	577	70	0
One person household, total	794	70	0
Households without dependent children	3335	70	0
Household with dependent children	4570	70	0

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

	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	6578	0	0
Tenant	1335	0	0

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

	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)	786	70	0
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	800	70	0
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	288	70	0
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	464	70	0
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	951	70	0
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	2323	70	0
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	821	70	0

At-risk-of-poverty threshold

	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	35970	0
		244

Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

	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	35970	0
		244

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

		Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (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 (dbl35 = 2 or dbl20 in (21, 22))
Total	0 le age	7913	0	244
	16 le age le 64	4399	0	244
	65 le age	1913	0	244
	0 le age le 15	1601	0	244
Males	16 le age	6312	0	244
	0 le age	3622	0	244
	16 le age le 64	2031	0	244
	65 le age	777	0	244
Females	16 le age	2808	0	244
	0 le age	4291	0	244
	16 le age le 64	2368	0	244
	65 le age	1136	0	244
	16 le age	3504	0	244

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

	Number of sample observations no taken	Number of sample observations into account due to the non-response (below poverty line)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
All	2898	0	244
Males	1370	0	244
Females	1528	0	244

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

	Number of sample observations no taken	Number of sample observations into account due to the non-response (below poverty line)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
All	10680	0	244
Males	4894	0	244
Females	5786	0	244

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

	Number of sample observations no taken	Number of sample observations into account due to the non-response (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
All	5305	0	0	244
Males	2478	0	0	244
Females	2827	0	0	244

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

	Number of sample observations no taken	Number of sample observations into account due to the non-response (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total	15293	0	0	244
0 le age	2014	0	0	244
0 le age le 15	7856	0	0	244
16 le age le 64				

	65 le age	5423	0	0	244
	16 le age	13279	0	0	244
Males	0 le age	7047	0	0	244
	0 le age le 15	1039	0	0	244
	16 le age le 64	3615	0	0	244
	65 le age	2393	0	0	244
Females	16 le age	6008	0	0	244
	0 le age	8246	0	0	244
	0 le age le 15	975	0	0	244
	16 le age le 64	4241	0	0	244
	65 le age	3030	0	0	244
	16 le age	7271	0	0	244

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

		Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. 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))
Total	0 le age	9559	0	244
	0 le age le 15	1859	0	244
	16 le age le 64	5599	0	244
	65 le age	2101	0	244
Males	16 le age	7700	0	244
	0 le age	4441	0	244
	0 le age le 15	949	0	244
	16 le age le 64	2629	0	244
	65 le age	863	0	244
Females	16 le age	3492	0	244
	0 le age	5118	0	244
	0 le age le 15	910	0	244
	16 le age le 64	2970	0	244
	65 le age	1238	0	244
	16 le age	4208	0	244

Gini coefficient

	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	35970	244

Equivalised disposable income (mean)

	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item sample (income variable) observations	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Equivalised disposable income	35970	0 244

Distribution of poor population by age and gender

	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item sample (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	7913	0	0	244
age le 15	1601	0	0	244
16 le age le 24	842	0	0	244
25 le age le 49	2277	0	0	244
50 le age le 64	1280	0	0	244
65 le age	1913	0	0	244
16 le age	6312	0	0	244
16 le age le 64	4399	0	0	244
0 le age le 64	6000	0	0	244
Males	3622	0	0	244
age le 15	814	0	0	244
16 le age le 24	392	0	0	244
25 le age le 49	1059	0	0	244
50 le age le 64	580	0	0	244
65 le age	777	0	0	244
16 le age	2808	0	0	244
16 le age le 64	2031	0	0	244
0 le age le 64	2845	0	0	244
Females	4291	0	0	244
age le 15	787	0	0	244
16 le age le 24	450	0	0	244
25 le age le 49	1218	0	0	244
50 le age le 64	700	0	0	244
65 le age	1136	0	0	244
16 le age	3504	0	0	244
16 le age le 64	2368	0	0	244
0 le age le 64	3155	0	0	244

Distribution of total population by age and gender

		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		35970	0	244
	age le 15	5888	0	244
	16 le age le 24	3788	0	244
	25 le age le 49	12991	0	244
	50 le age le 64	6819	0	244
	65 le age	6484	0	244
	16 le age	30082	0	244
	16 le age le 64	23598	0	244
	0 le age le 64	29486	0	244
Males		17386	0	244
	age le 15	3051	0	244
	16 le age le 24	1918	0	244
	25 le age le 49	6334	0	244
	50 le age le 64	3248	0	244
	65 le age	2835	0	244
	16 le age	14335	0	244
	16 le age le 64	11500	0	244
	0 le age le 64	14551	0	244
Females		18584	0	244
	age le 15	2837	0	244
	16 le age le 24	1870	0	244
	25 le age le 49	6657	0	244
	50 le age le 64	3571	0	244
	65 le age	3649	0	244
	16 le age	15747	0	244
	16 le age le 64	12098	0	244
	0 le age le 64	14935	0	244

Distribution of poor population by most frequent activity status

		Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (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))
Total		6230	141	244
	Employed	1782	141	244
	Waged	975	141	244
	Self-employed	807	141	244
	Unemployed	720	141	244
	Retired	1140	141	244
	Other inactive	2588	141	244
Males		2766	141	244
	Employed	1148	141	244
	Waged	574	141	244
	Self-employed	574	141	244
	Unemployed	352	141	244
	Retired	829	141	244
	Other inactive	437	141	244
Females		3464	141	244
	Employed	634	141	244
	Waged	401	141	244
	Self-employed	233	141	244
	Unemployed	368	141	244
	Retired	311	141	244
	Other inactive	2151	141	244

Distribution of total population by most frequent activity status

			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 individual level	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total			29544	141	0	244
	Employed		14751	141	0	244
		Waged	12261	141	0	244
		Self-employed	2490	141	0	244
	Unemployed		1720	141	0	244
	Retired		4947	141	0	244
	Other inactive		8126	141	0	244
Males			14064	141	0	244
	Employed		8464	141	0	244
		Waged	6810	141	0	244
		Self-employed	1654	141	0	244
	Unemployed		691	141	0	244
	Retired		3273	141	0	244
	Other inactive		1636	141	0	244
Females			15480	141	0	244
	Employed		6287	141	0	244
		Waged	5451	141	0	244
		Self-employed	836	141	0	244
	Unemployed		1029	141	0	244
	Retired		1674	141	0	244
	Other inactive		6490	141	0	244

Distribution of poor population by household type

	Num. sample obs. no taken into account due to non- response for item or at individual level (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))
One person household, under 65 years	7905	70	244
One person household, 65 years and over	245	70	244
2 ad., no dep. children, both ad. under 65 years	549	70	244
2 ad., no dep. ch., at least 1 ad. 65 y. or more	502	70	244
Other households without dependent children	1214	70	244
Single parent household, 1 or more dep. children	825	70	244
2 adults, one dependent child	292	70	244
2 adults, two dependent children	705	70	244
2 adults, three or more dependent children	1512	70	244
Other households with dependent children	781	70	244
One person household, male	1280	70	244
One person household, female	217	70	244
One person household, total	577	70	244
Households without dependent children	794	70	244
Household with dependent children	3335	70	244
	4570	70	244

Distribution of total population by household type

	Num. sample obs. no taken into account due to non- response for item or at individual level (classif. var.)	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))
	35900	70	0	244
One person household, under 65 years	1081	70	0	244
One person household, 65 years and over	1198	70	0	244
2 ad., no dep. children, both ad. under 65 years	3532	70	0	244
2 ad., no dep. ch., at least 1 ad. 65 y. or more	3852	70	0	244
Other households without dependent children	7136	70	0	244
Single parent household, 1 or more dep. children	786	70	0	244
2 adults, one dependent child	4344	70	0	244
2 adults, two dependent children	6648	70	0	244
2 adults, three or more dependent children	1761	70	0	244
Other households with dependent children	5562	70	0	244
One person household, male	848	70	0	244
One person household, female	1431	70	0	244
One person household, total	2279	70	0	244
Households without dependent children	16799	70	0	244
Household with dependent children	19101	70	0	244

Distribution of poor population by accommodation tenure status

	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income 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	7913	0	0	244
Owner or rent free	6578	0	0	244
Tenant	1335	0	0	244
Males	3622	0	0	244
Owner or rent free	3025	0	0	244
Tenant	597	0	0	244
Females	4291	0	0	244
Owner or rent free	3553	0	0	244
Tenant	738	0	0	244

Distribution of total population by accommodation tenure status

	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)	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	35970	0	0	244

Males	Owner or rent free	32138	0	0	244
	Tenant	3832	0	0	244
		17386	0	0	244
Females	Owner or rent free	15536	0	0	244
	Tenant	1850	0	0	244
		18584	0	0	244
	Owner or rent free	16602	0	0	244
	Tenant	1982	0	0	244

Distribution of poor population by working intensity

	Num. sample obs. no taken into account due to non- response for item or at individual level (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations taken into account due to non- response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
	6433	70	0	244
WI=0 (household without dependent children)	786	70	0	244
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	800	70	0	244
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	288	70	0	244
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	464	70	0	244
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	951	70	0	244
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	2323	70	0	244
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	821	70	0	244

Distribution of total population by working intensity

	Num. sample obs. no taken into account due to non-resp. for item or at indiv. level (classif. var.)	Number of sample observations taken into account due to non- response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
	32062	70	0
WI=0 (household without dependent children)	2140	70	0
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	6103	70	0
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	4745	70	0
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	720	70	0
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	1614	70	0
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	8508	70	0
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	8232	70	0

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.

The percentage of proxy interviews is very high in the Spanish SILC. It is related to the individual non-response.

One of the major concerns is the individual non-response after the bad results in 2004 survey (15.63 %). Since the 2005 survey an effort in fieldwork has been made to reduce this individual non-response. Once the individual non-response has been reduced, there is from 2005 a high rate of proxy interviews that we are trying to reduce.

Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by RB250. Rotational group and total

		Number	Percentage
Group 1	Total	6477	100.0
	RB250=11	6457	99.7
	RB250=14	20	0.3
Group 2	Total	6775	100.0
	RB250=11	6741	99.5
	RB250=14	34	0.5
Group 3	Total	7896	100.0
	RB250=11	7860	99.5
	RB250=14	36	0.5
Group 4	Total	8934	100.0
	RB250=11	8886	99.5
	RB250=14	48	0.5
Total	Total	30082	100.0
	RB250=11	29944	99.5
	RB250=14	138	0.5

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

		Number	Percentage
Group 1	Total	6457	100.0
	RB260=2	3538	54.8
	RB260=3	321	5.0
	RB260=5	2598	40.2
Group 2	Total	6741	100.0
	RB260=2	3716	55.1
	RB260=3	308	4.6
	RB260=5	2717	40.3
Group 3	Total	7860	100.0
	RB260=2	4305	54.8
	RB260=3	435	5.5
	RB260=5	3120	39.7
Group 4	Total	8886	100.0
	RB260=2	5104	57.4
	RB260=3	311	3.5
	RB260=5	3471	39.1
Total	Total	29944	100.0
	RB260=2	16663	55.6
	RB260=3	1375	4.6
	RB260=5	11906	39.8

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. The duration of the household and personal register is not included.

The extra time to establish the contact, to explain the content, to arrange additional contacts, is not included.

In this wave CAPI has been used, as in the previous one (only in 2004 PAPI was used). The duration has been automatically calculated from the first question to the last one. The extra time is not included in the results.

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

Interview duration

Mean

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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

<p>Present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Usually resident at the address - Related to other household members - Share expenses 	<p>(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)</p>
<p>Present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Usually resident at the address - Not related to household members - Share expenses 	<p>(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)</p>
<p>Present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resident boarders, lodgers, tenants - Have no private address elsewhere - Share expenses 	<p>(No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)</p>
<p>Present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resident boarders, lodgers, tenants - Actual or intended length of stay is 6 months or more - Share expenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Have other address they treat as their usual residence.</i> <i>Not a member of the interviewed household.</i> • Otherwise: No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
<p>Present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitors - Have no private address elsewhere - Share expenses 	<p>No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</p>

Present: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitors - Actual or intended length of stay is 6 months or more - Share expenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Have other address they treat as their usual residence.</i> <i>Not a member of the interviewed household.</i> • Otherwise: No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
Present: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Live-in domestic employees, au pairs - Have no private address elsewhere - Share expenses 	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
Present: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Live-in domestic employees, au pairs - Actual or intended length of stay is 6 months or more - Share expenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Have other address they treat as their usual residence.</i> <i>Not a household member.</i> • Otherwise: No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
Absent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

<p>Absent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children of the household - Receiving education away from home - Have no private address elsewhere - Treat this address as their main residence - Share expenses 	<p>No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</p>
<p>Absent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</p>
<p>Absent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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) 	<p>No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</p>

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work reasons - Considers this his/her usual residence - Shares income or expenditures with the household 	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.
Absent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study reasons - Considers this his/her usual residence - Shares income or expenditures with the household 	No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.

<p>Absent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Travel - Considers this his/her usual residence - Shares income or expenditures with the household 	<p>No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</p>
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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 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 (March-June). The lag thus ranged from 2 to 6 months.

- Total duration of the data collection of the sample.

March 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 (2008 operation).

- Definition of “number of rooms” (HH030)

In 2004 and 2005 survey we tried to follow the definition given in Doc 65. From the 2006 survey, kitchens of at least 4 square meters are included.

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.

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

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

Provided for this survey.

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

- 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.

Provided for this survey.

Only the compulsory social contributions are included. The voluntary social contributions are excluded. According to the Labour Cost Survey (2007) the employers contributions to private plans are a 3% of the compulsory contributions.

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

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

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

- Value of goods produced for own consumption.

Provided for this survey.

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

- 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 net 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

Net amounts. Target income variables were reported net of tax on income at source and, where applicable, net of social contributions.

Gross amounts. Target gross income variables have also been obtained, reported directly by the respondent or using a net-to-gross conversion model.

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.

Current monthly earnings for employees are reported gross. Interviewees were asked to report figures both net (of income tax at source and social security contributions) 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 affects comparison of the amount.

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 and some information about the activity status.

The available results from external sources come from:

- EU-SILC 2007
- Labour Force Survey (LFS)
- INE National Accounts
- The *Boletín de Estadísticas Laborales* (labour statistics journal) of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (social benefits)
- Fiscal sources

Starting with the current 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 (net of income tax at source and, where applicable, net of social contributions) and gross.

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 are treated as old-age benefits.

Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2008). Adult recipients by income type (net figures)

	Recipients (thousands)	Average income 2007 (euros)	Average monthly income 2007 (euros)	Total income 2007 (millions of euros)
Cash employee income	19.387	14.849	1.061	287.868
Non-cash employee income	2.785	1.670	119	4.651
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	2.969	10.626	759	31.548
Unemployment benefits	2.120	4.131	295	8.757
Old-age benefits	5.621	11.220	801	63.066
Survivors benefits	1.618	7.491	535	12.120
Disability benefits	1.014	8.305	593	8.421

Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2008). Adult recipients by income type (gross figures)

	Recipients (thousands)	Average income 2007 (euros)	Average monthly income 2007 (euros)	Total income 2007 (millions of euros)
Cash employee income	19.387	18.163	1.297	352.109
Non-cash employee income	2.785	1.670	119	4.651
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	2.969	13.285	949	39.442
Unemployment benefits	2.120	4.239	303	8.987
Old-age benefits	5.621	11.842	846	66.562
Survivors benefits	1.618	7.601	543	12.298
Disability benefits	1.014	8.375	598	8.492

Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2008). Recipient households by income type (net figures)

	Recipient households (thousands)	Average income 2007 (euros)	Total income 2007 (millions of euros)
Income from rental of a property or land	1.048	6.688	7.010
Interest, div., profit from capital invest.	5.506	653	3.594

Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2008). Recipient households by income type (gross figures)

	Recipient households (thousands)	Average income 2007 (euros)	Total income 2007 (millions of euros)
Income from rental of a property or land	1.048	7.490	7.851
Interest, div., profit from capital invest.	5.506	769	4.234

The results for the activity are:

Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2008). Adults by activity status (thousands)

	Persons (thousands)	Adults (percentages)
Total	38.042,7	100.0
Employment	19.576,8	51.5
Unemployment	2.018,7	5.3
Inactive population	16.405,1	43.1
Missing	42,0	0.1

SILC 2007

These results for the previous year are:

Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2007). Adult recipients by income type (net figures)

	Recipients (thousands)	Average income 2006 (euros)	Average monthly income 2006 (euros)	Total income 2006 (millions of euros)
Cash employee income	18.524	14.135	1.010	261.829
Non-cash employee income	2.812	1.546	110	4.347
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	2.705	10.946	782	29.603
Unemployment benefits	1.986	3.582	256	7.112
Old-age benefits	5.617	10.545	753	59.232
Survivors benefits	1.611	7.028	502	11.322

Disability benefits	890	7.461	533	6.643
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Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2007). Adult recipients by income type (gross figures)

	Recipients (thousands)	Average income 2006 (euros)	Average monthly income 2006 (euros)	Total income 2006 (millions of euros)
Cash employee income	18.524	17.311	1.236	320.662
Non-cash employee income	2.812	1.546	110	4.347
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	2.705	14.120	1.009	38.188
Unemployment benefits	1.986	3.668	262	7.283
Old-age benefits	5.617	11.216	801	63.002
Survivors benefits	1.611	7.166	512	11.544
Disability benefits	890	7.560	540	6.731

Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2007). Recipient households by income type (net figures)

	Recipient households (thousands)	Average income 2006 (euros)	Total income 2006 (millions of euros)
Income from rental of a property or land	937	6.222	5.832
Interest, div., profit from capital invest.	4.969	788	3.914

Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2007). Recipient households by income type (gross figures)

	Recipient households (thousands)	Average income 2006 (euros)	Total income 2006 (millions of euros)
Income from rental of a property or land	937	7.037	6.595
Interest, div., profit from capital invest.	4.969	909	4.515

In general we observe an increase in the average values.

LFS

The number of persons by activity status according to the LFS (first quarter of 2008) is:

	Persons (thousands)	Adults (percentages)
Total	38.042,7	100.0
Employment	22.576,5	53.6
Unemployment	2.174,2	5.7
Inactive population	15.466,2	40.7

In the Spanish SILC there is some underreporting of the number of persons in employment.

INE National Accounts

To compare with the results for other components of income we can use the interim National Accounts 2007. 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	384.627
B.3b.1	Gross mixed income	182.163

D.621	Social security benefits in cash	106.147
D.41	Interest	28.391
D.42	Income distributed by corporations	21.647
D.45	Income from land	860

To compare National Accounts and SILC data, account must be taken of the fact that the definition of income components and amount values (net/gross) are not always the same.

Concerning the employee income the amount for SILC is: $352.109 + 4.651 = 356.760$ (survey 2008). For NA the employee income is 384.627 (year 2007).

'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 National Accounts and SILC are less with regard to figures on social benefits.

Labour statistics journal (social benefits)

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 2007

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

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

	2007	
	Number	Average figure
TOTAL		
Total	8.273,94	673,69
Permanent disability	888,78	760,71
Retirement	4.863,26	760,00
Widowhood	2.225,50	498,30
Orphanhood	258,12	300,92

Benefits not tied to contributions 2007

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

Units: Number of beneficiaries (annual average)

	2007
SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS NOT TIED TO CONTRIBUTIONS (1)	474.382
Disability	203.401
Retirement	270.980

Comparing the number of benefits payees by type, we find the largest differences relate to survivors' benefits, 1.618 as against 2.225,50+258,12 (= 2.483,62). 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 (1.421.480 in 2007). Other benefits and the turnover of unemployed workers in the year are not reflected, therefore.

Fiscal sources

In relation to Fiscal sources the Tax Agency produces yearly the publication *Mercado de Trabajo y Pensiones en Las Fuentes Tributarias 2007* (Labour market and Pensions in Tax Sources). The reference period is the year 2007 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	19.309.032	18.087

There are not important differences between the two sources (SILC and Fiscal sources).

Number of persons with pensions income and amount annual average

	Pensioners	Pension (annual average) euros
Total	8.572.736	10.359

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	3.583.696	3.062

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.