INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
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INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT

Departamento de Estatísticas Demográficas e Sociais

Serviço de Estatísticas das Condições de Vida

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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 3 but for EU-SILC purposes a sub-sample of areas were selected independently in each NUTS 2.

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 2

Region	Areas	2004
Norte	133	1596
Centro	111	1332
Lisboa	121	1452
Alentejo	65	780
Algarve	47	564
R. A. Açores	32	384
R. A. Madeira	33	396
TOTAL	**542**	**6504**

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 a minimum effective sample size (4500 households) in 2012. Thus, from 2009 till 2012 it will be added a top-up sample with the new panel.

Revised sample size by NUTS 2

Region	Areas	2009	2010	2011	≥ 2012
Norte	133	1729	1862	1995	2128
Centro	111	1554	1776	1998	2109
Lisboa	121	1694	1936	2057	2299
Alentejo	65	910	975	1105	1235
Algarve	47	611	658	705	799
R. A. Açores	32	416	448	480	512
R. A. Madeira	33	429	495	528	561
Total	**542**	**7343**	**8150**	**8868**	**9643**

2.1.5   Sample selection schemes

The 542 areas were drawn in each NUTS 2 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 2009, between May 18th and July 27th.

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 aims to ensure 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 2009 sample where one panel is new and three panels are kept from 2008 (one selected in 2006, one selected in 2007 and one selected in 2008), four cases have to be distinguished:

1) *The panel is selected for the first time (panel selected in 2009)*

The design factor $DB080_k$ of the household *k* is the inverse of its inclusion probability π_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,

π_{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 2008)*

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 2008) inflated taking into account the attrition (see 2.1.8.2):

$$d_i^{(2009)} = 4 \cdot RB050_i^{(2008)} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{p}_h}$$

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 2007)*

Two cases have to be distinguished:

   a) The sample person was a respondent in 2008

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 2008 and 2009 and by another factor to compensate the re-entries.

$$d_i^{(2009)} = d_i^{(2008)} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{p}_{h,a}} \cdot \frac{n_{h,a}^{(2009)}}{n_{h,a}^{(2009)} + n_{h,b}^{(2009)}}$$

   and,

   $n_{h,a}^{(2009)}$ - Number of panel persons in 2009 and 2008, in region *h*;

   $n_{h,b}^{(2009)}$ - Number of panel persons in 2009 and 2007, but not in 2008, in region *h*;

   b) The sample person was a non-respondent in 2008 (re-entries)

The base weight is obtained multiplying by 4 the cross-sectional weight RB050 calculated in 2007, inflated taking into account the attrition between 2007 and 2009.

$$d_i^{(2009)} = 4 \cdot RB050_i^{(2007)} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{p}_{h,b}}$$

4) *The panel is interviewed for the fourth time (panel selected in 2006)*

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 2008

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 2008 and 2009 and by another factor to compensate the re-entries.

$$d_i^{(2009)} = d_i^{(2008)} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{p}_{h,a}} \cdot \frac{n_{h,a}^{(2009)}}{n_{h,a}^{(2009)} + n_{h,b}^{(2009)}}$$

   b) The sample person was a non-respondent in 2008

The base weight is obtained multiplying the base weight calculated in 2007, inflated taking into account the attrition between 2007 and 2009.

$$d_i^{(2009)} = d_i^{(2007)} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{p}_{h,b}}$$

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 2 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 2007, is given by:

$$\hat{p}_h = \frac{n_h^{(2009)}}{n_h^{(2008)} - m_h}$$

where,

$n_h^{(2009)}$ - Number of panel persons in 2009 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 2009 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 enable 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 2008

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

$$\hat{p}_{h,a} = \frac{n_{h,a}^{(2009)}}{n_h^{(2008)} - m_h}$$

where,

$n_{h,a}^{(2009)}$ - Number of panel persons in 2009 and 2008 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 2009 in region h.

b) The sample person was a non-respondent in 2008

In this case the response probability of a panel person given it is in the panel in 2007 (and not in 2008), is given by:

$$\hat{p}_{h,b} = \frac{n_h^{(2009)}}{n_h^{(2007)} - m_h^*}$$

where,

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

$n_h^{(2007)}$ - Number of panel persons in 2007 in region h;

m_h^* - Number of panel persons out-of-scope between 2007 and 2009 in region h.

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

a) The sample person was a respondent in 2008

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

$$\hat{p}_{h,a} = \frac{n_{h,a}^{(2009)}}{n_h^{(2008)} - m_h}$$

where,

$n_{h,a}^{(2009)}$ - Number of panel persons in 2009 and 2008 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 2009 in region h.

b) The sample person was a non-respondent in 2008

In this case the response probability of a panel person given it is in the panel in 2007 (and not in 2008), is given by:

$$\hat{p}_{h,b} = \frac{n_h^{(2009)}}{n_h^{(2007)} - m_h^*}$$

where,

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

$n_h^{(2007)}$ - Number of panel persons in 2007 in region h;

m_h^* - Number of panel persons out-of-scope between 2007 and 2009 in region h.

For persons aged 16 or more (weight PB040), the re-weighting factor is calculated by region, gender 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 2". 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 gender according to the Independent Estimates of the Population in 31/12/2008.

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:

$$w_k = \frac{\sum_{i \in k} d_i^{(2009)}}{n_k}$$

where,

$d_i^{(2009)}$ - 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 31/12/2006 if the panel is interviewed for the second time or at 31/12/2005 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:

$$\text{RB050}_i = \text{DB090}_k \quad (i \in k)$$

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 750000 private dwellings (535000 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 3 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 2009.

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

- The size of questionnaire, with a direct impact on an average duration of interview that exceeds an hour per household, 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, 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, nor in employees' category – produces considerable longitudinal instability.

- Respondents were not receptive to the consultation of annual tax income declaration.

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 2009.

Material deprivation questionnaire was built considering the respective regulation (regulation (EC) N.º 362/2008 of 14 April 2008.

Definitions and recommendations from document EU-SILC 065 (2009 operation) were considered and whenever possible included as explanations throughout the questionnaire and fieldwork manual.

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

Training was performed in two steps:
1st, fieldwork supervisors and regional technical managers had a one day training (4-5 May) by the core SILC team (concepts and consistence, software, collection rules);
2nd, supervisors and regional technical managers developed one day training (between 6th to 23th 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 2008 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

Blaise is 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 the National Institute, 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 2009 cross-sectional

	Total	Rotational group (DB075)			
		1	2	3	4
Sample size	6176 100%	2467 100%	1045 100%	1301 100%	1363 100%
Household questionnaire completed (DB130=11)	4961 80%	1638 66%	945 90%	1158 89%	1220 90%

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

EU-SILC 2009 cross-sectional

	Total		Rotational group (DB075)							
			1		2		3		4	
Total	11163	100%	3631	100%	2202	100%	2604	100%	2726	100%
Information completed only from interview (RB250=11)	11101	99,4%	3610	99,4%	2198	99,8%	2588	99,4%	2705	99,2%
Individual unable to respond and no proxy possible (RB250=21)	30	0,3%	12	0,3%	0	0,0%	5	0,2%	13	0,5%
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)	10	0,1%	5	0,1%	1	0,0%	2	0,1%	2	0,1%
Person temporarely away and no proxy possible (RB250=31)	18	0,2%	3	0,1%	2	0,1%	7	0,3%	6	0,2%
No contact to other reasons (RB250=32)	4	0,0%	1	0,0%	1	0,0%	2	0,1%	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	New rotation
Number of addresses successfully contacted (DB120=11)	5689	5156	4989	5243	4814	5641	2043
Number of valid addressed selected (DB120=11, 21, 22)	5739	5247	5106	5380	4866	5707	2078
Ra (address contact rate)	99%	98%	98%	97%	99%	99%	98%
Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database (DB135=1)	4985	4615	4367	4310	4454	4961	1638
Number of eligible households at contact addressed (DB130=total)	5689	5156	4989	5243	4814	5641	2043
Rh (proportion of complete households interviews accepted for database	88%	90%	88%	82%	93%	88%	80%
NRh (household non-response rate)	13%	12%	14%	20%	8%	13%	21%

Individual non-response rates	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	New rotation
Number of personal interviews completed (RB250=11, 12, 13)	11690	10706	10148	9947	10101	11101	3610
Number of eligible individuals in households whose interviews were completed ans accepted for the database (RB245=1, 2, 3)	11751	10747	10193	9988	10185	11163	3631
Rp (proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database)	99,5%	99,6%	99,6%	99,6%	99,2%	99,4%	99,4%
NRp (individual non-response rate)	0,5%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,8%	0,6%	0,6%

Overall individual non-response rates (NRp)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	New rotation
NRp=[1-(Ra*Rh*Rp)]*100	**14%**	**12%**	**15%**	**20%**	**9%**	**14%**	**22%**

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 2009 cross-sectional

Contact at address (DB120)	Total		1		2		3		4	
					Rotational group (DB075)					
Total	6105	100%	2467	100%	1023	100%	1280	100%	1335	100%
Address contacted (DB120=11)	5641	92%	2043	83%	1017	99%	1259	98%	1322	99%
Address unable to access contacted (DB120=21)	60	1%	29	1%	6	1%	17	1%	8	1%
Failed to return self-completed questionnaire (DB120=22)	6	0%	6	0%	0	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)	398	7%	389	16%	0	0%	4	0%	5	0%

EU-SILC 2009 cross-sectional									
	Rotational group (DB075)								
Household questionnaire result (DB130)	Total		1		2		3		4	
Total	5641	100%	2043	100%	1017	100%	1259	100%	1322	100%
Household questionnaire completed (DB130=11)	4961	87,9%	1638	80,2%	945	93%	1158	92,0%	1220	92,3%
Refusal to co-operate (DB130=21)	238	4,2%	154	7,5%	15	1%	28	2,2%	41	3,1%
Entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork (DB130=22)	356	6,3%	206	10,1%	48	5%	56	4,4%	46	3,5%
Household unable to respond (illness, inacapacity,…) (DB130=23)	66	1,2%	33	1,6%	8	1%	14	1,1%	11	0,8%
Other reasons (DB130=24)	20	0,4%	12	0,6%	1	0%	3	0,2%	4	0,3%

EU-SILC 2009 cross-sectional									
	Rotational group (DB075)								
Response rate	Total		1		2		3		4	
Number of valid addresses selected (DB120=11, 21, 22)	5707	100%	2078	100%	1023	100%	1276	100%	1330	100%
Interview accepted for database (DB135=1)	4961	87%	1638	79%	945	92%	1158	91%	1220	92%

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, information we attach counts of observations "Before imputation" and "After imputation".

EU-SILC 2009 cross-sectional

Income components	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations		Standard error (weighted)
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Total disposable household income (HY010)	22984	(a)	4961	586
Total disposable household income (HY020)	18380	(a)	4961	412
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	17592	(a)	4903	420
Total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023)	15022	(a)	4229	424

(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 2009 cross-sectional

Income components	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations not null		Standard error (weighted)
		Before imputation	After imputation (b)	
Income from rental of property or land (HY040G)	5261	260	260	481
Family/children-related allowances (HY050G)	765	0	1254	34
Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	2960	0	113	272
Housing allowances (HY070G)	485	0	215	21
Regular inter-household cash transfers received (HY080G)	4831	0	160	732
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated businesses (HY090G)	1715	532	532	331
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)	1179	0	4	267
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	255	0	2438	12
Regular inter-household transfers paid (HY130G)	3040	0	142	398

EU-SILC 2009 cross-sectional

Income components	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations not null		Standard error (weighted)
		Before imputation	After imputation (b)	
Cash or near-cash employee income (PY010G)	13149	1123	4653	316
Cash profits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	13245	935	935	1220
Pension from individual private plans (PY080)	5230	0	44	1818
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	3946	0	314	181
Old-age benefits (PY100G)	7415	3327	3327	246
Survivors' benefits (PY110G)	3232	779	779	114
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	2912	0	136	271
Disability benefits (PY130G)	4293	358	358	230
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	1602	0	71	154

(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 2009 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, gender, 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 2009 cross-sectional

	Rotational group (DB075)									
	Total		1		2		3		4	
Total	11101	100%	3610	100%	2198	100%	2588	100%	2705	100%
Face to face interview: PAPI (RB260=1)	352	3%	122	3%	88	4%	70	3%	72	3%
Face to face interview: CAPI (RB260=2)	8705	78%	2838	79%	1691	77%	2043	79%	2133	79%
Proxy interview (RB260=5)	2044	18%	650	18%	419	19%	475	18%	500	18%

2.5   Interview duration

EU-SILC 2008 cross-sectional

HB100=Sum	Number of minutes to complete the household questionnaire	109079
PB120=Sum	Number of minutes to complete the personal questionnaire	200781
DB135=1	Number of household questionnaires accepted for database	4961
	Mean interview duration (in minutes)	**62**

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 2008.

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 2009, income reference period was the previous civil year of the interview, i.e., 2008 (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 2008 for EU-SILC 2009.

3.1.6   Reference period for taxes on wealth

For SILC 2009, and similarly to income reference period, reference period for taxes on wealth was 2008.

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 2009 (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, PL211H, PL211I, PL211J, PL211K, PL211L) were defined according to EU-SILC working document 065 (2009 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 (2009 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 (2009 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 (2009 operation).

3.2.1.7   Family/children-related allowances

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2009 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 (2009 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 (2009 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(2009 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 (2009 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 (2009 operation).

When the value of the interest paid on mortgage was not available but we knew the value of mortgage, it was necessary to calculate the interest paid with the use of the value of the annuity paid to the bank and the average paid interest in 2007 in Mainland, Acores and Madeira for the general regime and when public authorities help owner-occupiers with paying interest on mortgages.

3.2.1.13   Income received by people aged under 16

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2009 operation).

3.2.1.14   Regular taxes on wealth

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2009 operation).

3.2.1.15   Regular inter-household transfers paid

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2009 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 (2009 operation).

3.2.1.17   Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments

It was calculated according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2009 operation).

3.2.1.18   Cash or near-cash employee income

It was collected according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2009 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 (2009 operation). Company car was not collected.

3.2.1.20   Employers' social insurance contributions

It was calculated according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2009 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 (2009 operation).

3.2.1.22   Value of goods produced for own consumption

It was collected according to doc. EU-SILC 065 (2009 operation).

3.2.1.23   Unemployment benefits

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2009 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 (2009 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(2009 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 (2009 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 (2009 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 (2009 operation).

3.2.1.29   Gross monthly earnings for employees

It was collected according to document EU-SILC 065 (2009 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 collect of income variables to 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[1] was developed to convert all monetary variables from net to gross and from gross to net.

The IVEware[2] is applied in situations of total absence of data for a specific income variable.

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 (2009 operation).

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[2] Survey Methodology Program, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research,
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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 from the HBS (2005).

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%.

	EU-SILC				HBS1	HBS2
	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009 (Po)**	**2005**	
Income per adult equivalent	9554	9929	10288	10390	12.237 €	9.921 €
S80/S20	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.0	5,5	6,5
S90/S10	11.9	10.8	10.0	10.3	8,9	10,8
Gini index	37.7	36.8	35.8	35.4	34	37
Poverty line (60% of income per adult equivalent)	4386 €	4544 €	4886€	4969 €	5.794 €	4.575 €
At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.5	18.1	18.5	17.9	16	19

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 6.7 in 2006 to 6.0 in 2009. The evolution of the Gini coefficient in this period also reduced from 37.7 to 35.4, what confirms the tendency for the diminution of inequality in the income distribution.

Risk of poverty also reduced to 17.9% and inequality has continued the downward tendency.

EU-SILC 2008		
	PT	**EU 27**
Gini index	35.8	30.6
At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.5	16.5

In 2007, the risk-of-poverty rate in Portugal was 18.5%, more 2 p.p. than the mean for EU 27 (16.5%). The Gini index was 35.8%, more 5.2 p.p. than the Gini index for the EU 27 (30.6%).

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	PORTUGAL		
Country:			
Income reference year:	2008		
Survey year:	2009		
	value	number of observations	relative standard error (%)

Primary indicators

1f
At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values)

				n	
	1 equivalent person hh	NAT	4969		1,53
		EUR	4969		1,53
		PPS	5712	2531	1,53
	2 adults 2 dep. children	NAT	10435		1,53
		EUR	10435		1,53
		PPS	11996		1,53

1a
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender

				n	
	Total (0+)	Total	17,9	2531	4,4
		M	17,3	1162	5,06
		F	18,4	1369	4,42
	0-17	Total	22,9	544	7,26
	18-24	Total	16,0	192	9,4
		M	17,0	108	11,68
		F	14,9	84	13,02
	25-49	Total	15,3	670	5,76
		M	14,6	308	6,73
		F	16,0	362	5,94
	50-64	Total	16,7	503	6,45
		M	15,8	224	7,75
		F	17,6	279	6,97
	65+	Total	20,1	622	7,33
		M	17,7	236	8,87
		F	21,8	386	7,43
	18+	Total	16,7	1987	4,24
		M	15,7	876	4,82
		F	17,6	1111	4,27
	18-64	Total	15,8	1365	4,72
		M	15,2	640	5,26
		F	16,3	725	4,92
	0-64	Total	17,4	1909	4,93
		M	17,2	926	5,56
		F	17,6	983	5,09

1b

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

				n	
Age 18+	Of which: 'At work'	Total	10,3	604	5,9
		M	11,0	351	6,59
		F	9,6	253	7,4
	Of which: 'Not at work'	Total	24,4	1357	4,61
		M	23,1	511	5,78
		F	25,2	846	4,77
	...Of which: Unemployed	Total	37,0	204	8,26
		M	42,0	110	9,37
		F	32,8	94	10,66
	...Of which: Retired	Total	17,4	582	7,39
		M	16,1	256	8,46
		F	18,6	326	7,84
	...Of which: Other inactive	Total	29,9	571	5,13
		M	28,7	145	8,7
		F	30,4	426	5,52
Age 18-64	Of which: 'At work'	Total	10,3	590	5,96
		M	10,9	343	6,66
		F	9,5	247	7,52
	Of which: 'Not at work'	Total	27,9	749	5,12
		M	27,9	283	6,97
		F	27,8	466	5,63
	...Of which: Unemployed	Total	36,9	202	8,29
		M	41,9	108	9,48
		F	32,8	94	10,66
	...Of which: Retired	Total	11,4	75	13,11
		M	12,3 (low prec.)	41	17,58
		F	10,4 (low prec.)	34	19,41
	...Of which: Other inactive	Total	29,5	472	5,66
		M	27,7	134	9,06
		F	30,3	338	6,31
Age 65+	Of which: 'At work'	Total	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	14	27,6
		M	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	8	36,54
		F	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	6	40,22
	Of which: 'Not at work'	Total	20,3	608	7,39
		M	17,9	228	8,94
		F	22,1	380	7,47
	...Of which: Unemployed	Total	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	2	48,08
		M	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	2	48,08
		F	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	0	.
	...Of which: Retired	Total	18,9	507	8,05
		M	17,1	215	9,29

				n	
		F	20,4	292	8,35
	...Of which: Other inactive	Total	32,6	99	10,35
		M	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	11	17,84
		F	30,6	88	10,66

1c
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

				n	
	Total		15,4	1110	5,76
	1 person hh	Total	28,0	299	6,78
		M	23,6	76	12,17
		F	30,1	223	7,95
All hh no dep. childr.		age < 65 yrs	20,1	78	12,72
		age 65+	32,7	221	7,84
	2 adults no dep. childr.	both age < 65 yrs	16,4	220	10,81
		at least one age 65+	18,7	384	9,84
	Other hh no dep. childr.		8,7	207	14,72
	Total		19,9	1415	6,23
	Single parent	at least 1 dep. child	37,0	138	13,21
All hh with dep. childr.	2 adults	1 dep. child	13,4	273	11,93
		2 dep. children	19,4	352	11,5
		3+ dep. children	36,1	180	18,01
	Other hh with dep. childr.		20,1	472	11,86

1d

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

				n	
Age 0+	(a) Owner or rent-free	Total	17,1	2048	4,89
		M	16,2	936	5,73
		F	17,8	1112	4,82
	(b) Tenant	Total	21,8	483	10,38
		M	22,6	226	11,75
		F	21,1	257	10,44
Age 0-17	(a) Owner or rent-free	Total	20,5	400	8,57
	(b) Tenant	Total	34,8	144	13,62
Age 18+	(a) Owner or rent-free	Total	16,3	1648	4,7
		M	15,2	727	5,36
		F	17,2	921	4,68
	(b) Tenant	Total	18,8	339	10,19
		M	18,1	149	11,72
		F	19,4	190	10,07
Age 18-64	(a) Owner or rent-free	Total	14,7	1094	5,35
		M	14,2	510	6,01
		F	15,3	584	5,49
	(b) Tenant	Total	21,1	271	11,37
		M	21,0	130	11,96
		F	21,2	141	12,11
Age 65+	(a) Owner or rent-free	Total	22,1	554	7,45

			M	19,9	217	9
			F	23,6	337	7,55
		(b) Tenant	Total	12,2	68	16,07
			M	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	19	25,63
			F	15 (low prec.)	49	16,42

1e

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

				n	
	All hh no dep. childr.	WI = 0	29,5	248	9,36
		0 < WI < 1	12,0	281	11,79
		WI = 1	6,1	126	13,88
	All hh with dep. childr.	WI = 0	66,0	244	8,06
		0 < WI < 0.5	47,8	301	10,56
		0.5 <= WI < 1	21,9	625	9,39
		WI = 1	8,7	229	16,06

4

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

				n	
	Total (0+)	Total	23,6	2531	5,97
		M	24,9	1162	7,1
		F	23,0	1369	6,03
	0-17	Total	27,8	544	10,01
	18+	Total	22,3	1987	5,95
		M	22,3	876	6,96
		F	22,3	1111	5,93
	18-64	Total	25,9	1365	6,32
		M	26,5	640	6,83
		F	25,3	725	6,78
	65+	Total	15,5	622	7,01
		M	13,6	236	9,86
		F	16,0	386	7,87

8

At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by gender and selected age group
Before all social transfers except old-age/survivors' pensions

				n	
	Total (0+)	Total	24,3	3363	3,36
		M	23,9	1569	3,73
		F	24,8	1794	3,57
	0-17	Total	30,7	703	5,55
	18+	Total	22,9	2660	3,29
		M	21,9	1198	3,64
		F	23,8	1462	3,41
	18-64	Total	22,8	1941	3,65
		M	22,1	921	3,96

			n	
	F	23,5	1020	3,92
65+	Total	23,1	719	6,47
	M	20,8	277	7,59
	F	24,8	442	6,68

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

			n	
Total (0+)	Total	41,5	6182	1,99
	M	39,8	2836	2,32
	F	43,1	3346	2,02
0-17	Total	33,5	788	5,06
18+	Total	43,3	5394	1,79
	M	41,0	2418	2,11
	F	45,5	2976	1,77
18-64	Total	31,9	2854	2,84
	M	31,1	1349	3,12
	F	32,7	1505	3,06
65+	Total	84,5	2540	1,21
	M	83,0	1069	1,72
	F	85,6	1471	1,27

**2b
Income quintile cut-off threshold
values**

Q0 (0%)	NAT	168	95,7
Q1 (20%)	NAT	5221	1,85
Q2 (40%)	NAT	7256	1,62
Q3 (60%)	NAT	9478	1,71
Q4 (80%)	NAT	13563	2,58
Q5 (100%)	NAT	197171	0

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

Total	6,0	4,74

Secondary indicators

6

Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

			n		
(a) 40% of median	*Total (0+)*	*Total*	6,4	889	7,93
		M	6,4	414	9,26
		F	6,4	475	7,71
	0-17	*Total*	9,6	222	13,03
	18+	*Total*	5,6	667	7,3
		M	5,3	289	8,51
		F	6,0	378	7,21
	18-64	*Total*	5,9	524	7,98
		M	5,8	244	8,84
		F	6,1	280	8,27
	65+	*Total*	4,6	143	12,39
		M	3,2 (low prec.)	45	20,5
		F	5,5	98	12,04
(b) 50% of median	*Total (0+)*	*Total*	10,8	1555	5,88
		M	10,6	719	6,75
		F	11,0	836	5,92
	0-17	*Total*	14,9	362	10,06
	18+	*Total*	9,9	1193	5,47
		M	9,3	523	6,21
		F	10,5	670	5,59
	18-64	*Total*	10,1	904	6,01
		M	9,8	422	6,58
		F	10,4	482	6,46
	65+	*Total*	9,1	289	9,79
		M	7,1	101	13,82
		F	10,5	188	9,68
(c) 70% of median	*Total (0+)*	*Total*	25,6	3666	3,13
		M	24,6	1678	3,48
		F	26,5	1988	3,29
	0-17	*Total*	31,1	741	5,32
	18+	*Total*	24,3	2925	3,02
		M	22,6	1280	3,45
		F	25,9	1645	3,03
	18-64	*Total*	21,7	1886	3,5
		M	21,0	887	3,89
		F	22,4	999	3,69
	65+	*Total*	33,7	1039	4,82
		M	29,2	393	5,82
		F	36,8	646	4,97

9

Inequality of income distribution : Gini coefficient

Total	35,4	3,08

Context indicators

	value	number of observations

11a

Distribution of population by age and gender

Total population

		totpop		ntotal
Total	**Total**	100	100	13013
	0-17	18		2160
	18-24	64		7889
	25-49	37		4042
	50-64	18		2776
	65+	18		2964
	18+	82		10853
	18-64	8		1071
	0-64	82		10049
Male	**Total**	100	48	6227
	0-17	20		1137
	18-24	8		567
	25-49	38		1962
	50-64	18		1303
	65+	15		1258
	18+	80		5090
	18-64	65		3832
	0-64	85		4969
Female	**Total**	100	52	6786
	0-17	17		1023
	18-24	8		504
	25-49	36		2080
	50-64	19		1473
	65+	20		1706
	18+	83		5763
	18-64	63		4057
	0-64	80		5080

Poor population

		poorpop		n
Total	**Total**	100	100	2531
	0-17	24		544
	18-24	56		1365
	25-49	32		670
	50-64	17		503
	65+	20		622
	18+	76		1987
	18-64	7		192
	0-64	80		1909
Male	**Total**	100	47	1162
	0-17	27		286
	18-24	8		108

	25-49	33		308
	50-64	17		224
	65+	16		236
	18+	73		876
	18-64	57		640
	0-64	84		926
Female	Total	100	53	1369
	0-17	21		258
	18-24	6		84
	25-49	31		362
	50-64	18		279
	65+	24		386
	18+	79		1111
	18-64	56		725
	0-64	76		983

11b

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

Total population

			totpop		ntotal
Age 18+	Total	**Total**	100		10690
		At work	54		5167
		Not at work	46		5523
		of which: unemployed	6		567
		of which: retired	24		3161
		of which: other inactive	16		1795
	Male	**Total**	100		5014
		At work	61		2766
		Not at work	39		2248
		of which: unemployed	6		269
		of which: retired	23		1507
		of which: other inactive	9		472
	Female	**Total**	100		5676
		At work	48		2401
		Not at work	52		3275
		of which: unemployed	7		298
		of which: retired	24		1654
		of which: other inactive	21		1323

Poor population

			poorpop		n
Age 18+	Total	**Total**	100		1961
		At work	34		604
		Not at work	66		1357
		of which: unemployed	14		204
		of which: retired	25		582
		of which: other inactive	28		571
	Male	**Total**	100		862
		At work	43		351
		Not at work	57		511
		of which: unemployed	16		110
		of which: retired	24		256
		of which: other inactive	17		145
	Female	**Total**	100		1099
		At work	26		253
		Not at work	74		846
		of which: unemployed	12		94
		of which: retired	25		326
		of which: other inactive	36		426

11c

Distribution of population by household type

Total population

			totpop	ntotal
Total	*Total*	100	12982
All hh no dep. childr.		47	6534
1 person hh	*Total*	6	975
1 person hh	*M*	2	284
1 person hh	*F*	4	691
1 person hh <65yrs		2	328
1 person hh 65+		4	647
2 adults no dep. childr.	*(both < 65)*	9	1268
2 adults no dep. childr.	*(at least one 65+)*	12	1926
Other hh no dep. childr.		19	2365
All hh with dep. childr.		53	6448
Single parent	*(at least 1 child)*	3	345
2 adults 1 dep. child		16	1590
2 adults 2 dep. childr.		16	1860
2 adults 3+ dep. childr.		3	507
Other hh with dep. childr.		15	2146

Poor population

			poorpop	n
Total	*Total*	100	2525
All hh no dep. childr.		40	1110
1 person hh	*Total*	10	299
1 person hh	*M*	3	76
1 person hh	*F*	7	223
1 person hh <65yrs		3	78
1 person hh 65+		7	221
2 adults no dep. childr.	*(both < 65)*	8	220
2 adults no dep. childr.	*(at least one 65+)*	12	384
Other hh no dep. childr.		10	207
All hh with dep. childr.	*Total*	60	1415
Single parent	*(at least 1 child)*	7	138
2 adults 1 dep. child		12	273
2 adults 2 dep. childr.		17	352
2 adults 3+ dep. childr.		7	180
Other hh with dep. childr.		17	472

11d

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

Total population

			totpop	ntotal
Age 0+	*Total*	*Total*	100	13013
	Owner-occupier or rent free	*Total*	83	10976
		M	41	5305
		F	42	5671
	Tenant	*Total*	17	2037
		M	8	922
		F	9	1115
Age 0-17	*Total*	*Total*	100	2160
	Owner-occupier or rent free	*Total*	83	1807
	Tenant	*Total*	17	353
Age 18+	*Total*	*Total*	100	10853
	Owner-occupier or rent free	*Total*	83	9169
		M	40	4336
		F	43	4833
	Tenant	*Total*	17	1684
		M	8	754
		F	9	930
Age 18-64	*Total*	*Total*	100	7889
	Owner-occupier or rent free	*Total*	84	6694
		M	42	3268
		F	42	3426
	Tenant	*Total*	16	1195
		M	8	564
		F	9	631
Age 65+	*Total*	*Total*	100	2964
	Owner-occupier or rent free	*Total*	80	2475
		M	34	1068
		F	46	1407
	Tenant	*Total*	20	489
		M	8	190
		F	12	299

Poor population

			poorpop	n
Age 0+	*Total*	*Total*	100	2531
	Owner-occupier or rent free	*Total*	79	2048
		M	37	936
		F	42	1112
	Tenant	*Total*	21	483
		M	10	226
		F	11	257
Age 0-17	*Total*	*Total*	100	544
	Owner-occupier or rent free	*Total*	74	400
	Tenant	*Total*	26	144
Age 18+	*Total*	*Total*	100	1987
	Owner-occupier or rent free	*Total*	81	1648

		M	36	727
		F	44	921
	Tenant	*Total*	19	339
		M	8	149
		F	11	190
Age 18-64	*Total*	*Total*	100	1365
	Owner-occupier or rent free	*Total*	78	1094
		M	37	510
		F	41	584
	Tenant	*Total*	22	271
		M	10	130
		F	12	141
Age 65+	*Total*	*Total*	100	622
	Owner-occupier or rent free	*Total*	88	554
		M	34	217
		F	54	337
	Tenant	*Total*	12	68
		M	n.a. (Insuf. prec.)	19
		F	9	49

11e

Distribution of population by work intensity of the household

Total population

			totpop		ntotal
Total	*Total*	100		10811
All hh no dep. childr.	*WI = 0*	6		888
	0 < WI < 1	22		2317
	WI = 1	14		1513
All hh with dep. childr.	*WI = 0*	3		386
	0 < WI < 0.5	5		639
	0.5 <= WI < 1	24		2668
	WI = 1	25		2400

Poor population

			poorpop		n
Total		*Total*	100		2054
All hh no dep. childr.	*WI = 0*	10		248
	0 < WI < 1	15		281
	WI = 1	5		126
All hh with dep. childr.	*WI = 0*	12		244
	0 < WI < 0.5	14		301
	0.5 <= WI < 1	31		625
	WI = 1	13		229

12

Mean equivalised disposable income

					n
		NAT	10390		2531
		EUR	10390		2531
		PPS	11946		2531