



# **Intermediate Quality Report**

## **Survey on Income and Living Conditions Spain (Spanish ECV 2009)**

**Madrid, December 2010**

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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 2009 (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 2009 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	19.5	8.884.892
	0 le age le 15	23.3	1.676.330
	16 le age le 24	21.0	951.443
	25 le age le 49	16.2	3.011.558
	50 le age le 64	17.3	1.361.814
	65 le age	25.2	1.883.746
	16 le age	18.8	7.208.562
Males	16 le age le 64	17.2	5.324.816
	0 le age le 64	18.4	7.001.146
	0 le age	18.3	4.133.590
	0 le age le 15	22.1	816.846
	16 le age le 24	20.3	472.485
	25 le age le 49	15.4	1.460.807
	50 le age le 64	17.2	660.814
Females	65 le age	22.6	722.638
	16 le age	17.6	3.316.744
	16 le age le 64	16.6	2.594.106
	0 le age le 64	17.6	3.410.952
	0 le age	20.6	4.751.302
	0 le age le 15	24.6	859.485
	16 le age le 24	21.6	478.959
	25 le age le 49	17.1	1.550.751
	50 le age le 64	17.5	701.000
	65 le age	27.1	1.161.108
	16 le age	19.9	3.891.817
	16 le age le 64	17.9	2.730.710
	0 le age le 64	19.1	3.590.194

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

Total	Employed	11.4
	Unemployed	38.4
	Retired	19.3
	Other inactive	29.0
	Not at work	27.5
Males	Employed	12.6
	Unemployed	45.6
	Retired	21.4
	Other inactive	23.0
	Not at work	26.7
Females	Employed	9.9
	Unemployed	32.4
	Retired	15.3
	Other inactive	30.4
	Not at work	28.0

At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

	Total	Males	Females
One person household, under 65 years	21.7	19.6	25.3
One person household, 65 years and over	41.0	24.8	46.3
2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	12.6	12.5	12.7
2 adults, no dep. children, at least 1 adult 65 years or more	25.2	25.4	25.1
Other households without dependent children	11.6	11.3	11.9
Single parent household, one or more dependent children	36.7	39.6	34.9
2 adults, one dependent child	18.1	17.7	18.5
2 adults, two dependent children	21.6	20.8	22.4
2 adults, three or more dependent children	41.8	38.9	44.7
Other households with dependent children	19.7	20.0	19.4
One person household, male	20.9	20.9	".."
One person household, female	38.9	".."	38.9
One person household, total	30.8	20.9	38.9
Households without dependent children	17.2	15.4	18.9
Household with dependent children	21.7	21.1	22.3

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

	Total	Males	Females
Owner or rent free	18.2	17.0	19.3
Tenant	30.4	29.2	31.5

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

WI=0 (household without dependent children)	33.6
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	13.2
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	6.6
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	64.3
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	48.6
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	23.7
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	10.6

At-risk-of-poverty threshold

	Threshold
For a one person household (euros)	7980.0
For a one person household (PPS)	8362.4
For a 2 adults and 2 children household (euros)	16758.0
For a 2 adults and 2 children household (PPS)	17561.1

Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

	Ratio
s80s20	6.0

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

Total	Total	27.7
	0 le age le 15	32.3
	16 le age le 64	31.1
	65 le age	18.8
	16 le age	26.9
Males	Total	29.1
	0 le age le 15	33.3
	16 le age le 64	31.9
	65 le age	20.4
	16 le age	27.8
Females	Total	26.7
	0 le age le 15	31.1
	16 le age le 64	29.8
	65 le age	18.1
	16 le age	25.9

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	8.2	13.3	27.0
Males	8.1	12.9	25.7
Females	8.3	13.6	28.3

Gini coefficient

	Coefficient
Gini	32.3

## 1.2. Other indicators

## 2. ACCURACY

### 2.1. Sample design

The sample design has not changed since the beginning of the survey.

#### 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**

<b>Autonomous Community</b>	<b>Number of census sections</b>	<b>Number of addresses</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>

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-sub-sample 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.

### 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 2009. The income reference period is fixed (year 2008).

Sample distribution (collected household questionnaire) over the time

		Number	Percentage
February	21 to 31	5	0.0
March	1 to 10	443	3.3
	11 to 20	1025	7.7
	21 to 31	1523	11.4
April	1 to 10	987	7.4
	11 to 20	1332	10.0
	21 to 31	1649	12.3
May	1 to 10	901	6.7
	11 to 20	1697	12.7
	21 to 31	1286	9.6
June	1 to 10	1393	10.4
	11 to 20	725	5.4
	21 to 31	302	2.3
July	1 to 10	86	0.6
	11 to 20	6	0.0

### 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.

The numbers used in the variable DB075 (rotational group) is 1,2,3 and 4. In the 2009 survey, the rotational group of the new sub-sample is "1".

### 2.1.8. Weightings

The complete weighting procedure is described (it has not changed since the beginning of the survey):

#### 2.1.8.1. Weightings in a NEW rotational group

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

#### **Step 1. Design factor**

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

Where:

t is the rotational group;

h is the stratum to which section j belongs;

j is the section;

i is a household.

$V_h^{(t-1)}$  is the total addresses in the municipal register file for t-1 in stratum h.

$n_h^t$  is the allocation of sections in stratum h and rotational group t.

$vt_h^t$  is the initial number of addresses in stratum h in rotational group t, which, by design, is  $8 \cdot n_h^t$ .

$y_{hji}^t$  is the value of the study variable in household i, section j, stratum h, rotational group t.

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

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

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

#### **Step 2. Non-response adjustments**

We adjust for non-response by multiplying the above factor by  $\frac{vt_h^t}{ve_h^t}$ . 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 ¼ and calibration will be carried out at this stage.

### Common step 2. Factor for persons aged 16 and over

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

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

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

Where:

- Variable R takes the value 1 for individual j if he/she has completed the questionnaire, and 0 if not.
- $G_j$  is the set of individuals in the same Autonomous Community and age and gender group as questionnaire i. The age and gender groups considered are the 22 groups mentioned for the general case outlined in step 4<sup>1</sup>.

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:

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

<sup>1</sup> 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  $ca$  ( $ci_{ca} = \sum_{t=1}^4 ci_{ca}^t$ ).

## 2.1.9. Substitutions

### 2.1.9.1. Method of selection of substitutions

As in previous years, 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 6286 (4007 are original households and 2279 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	7
Total households	4007

Number of original households in the new sub-sample

	Original units
	Number
Households accepted for database	2619
Households failed	1388
Total households	4007

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	1296
Failed original households not successfully substituted	92
Total failed original households	1388

Number of substituted households in the new sub-sample

	Substituted units
	Number
Substituted dwelling accepted in DB	1295
Households in same dwellings	1
Other substituted household accepted in DB	12
Failed substituted household	971
Total substituted households	2279

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	30	2.2	28	2.2
DB120 = 22	6	0.4	5	0.4
DB120 = 23	395	28.5	364	28.1
DB130 = 21	508	36.6	490	37.8
DB130 = 22	379	27.3	349	26.9
DB130 = 23	24	1.7	22	1.7
DB130 = 24	46	3.3	38	2.9
Total	1388	100.0	1296	100.0

## 2.2. Sampling errors

### 2.2.1. Standard errors and effective sample size

The following results are obtained using the Bootstrap method:

<b>EU-SILC 2009 Indicators</b>	<b>ESTIMATE</b>	<b>COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (%)</b>	<b>EFFECTIVE SAMPLE SIZE</b>	<b>DEFF</b>
At-risk-of-poverty rate (after social transfer) by age and gender				
Total	19,5	2,27	8.831	1,51
0 le age le 15	23,3	3,70	10.117	1,32
16 le age le 24	21	4,61	9.268	1,44
25 le age le 49	16,2	3,00	8.912	1,50
50 le age le 64	17,3	3,98	8.736	1,53
65 le age	25,2	4,20	5.779	2,31
16 le age	18,8	2,33	8.480	1,58
16 le age le 64	17,2	2,52	9.753	1,37
0 le age le 64	18,4	2,48	9.802	1,36
Males	18,3	2,53	9.271	1,44
0 le age le 15	22,1	4,84	9.374	1,43
16 le age le 24	20,3	6,06	9.075	1,47
25 le age le 49	15,4	3,39	10.245	1,30
50 le age le 64	17,2	4,57	8.859	1,51
65 le age	22,6	4,83	6.858	1,95
16 le age	17,6	2,54	9.500	1,41
16 le age le 64	16,6	2,77	10.202	1,31
0 le age le 64	17,6	2,75	10.017	1,33
Females	20,6	2,41	8.316	1,61
0 le age le 15	24,6	4,65	9.997	1,34
16 le age le 24	21,6	6,00	9.134	1,46
25 le age le 49	17,1	3,31	8.302	1,61
50 le age le 64	17,5	4,46	8.806	1,52
65 le age	27,1	4,42	5.539	2,41

16 le age	19,9	2,50	7.654	1,75
16 le age le 64	17,9	2,76	9.086	1,47
0 le age le 64	19,1	2,72	9.335	1,43

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

Total	Employed	11,4	3,21	9.932	1,35
Unemployed		38,4	4,22	8.133	1,64
Retired		19,3	4,68	6.185	2,16
Other inactive		29	5,46	7.596	1,76
Not at work		27,5	3,22	6.355	2,10
Males	Employed	12,6	3,47	9.987	1,34
Unemployed		45,6	4,91	8.510	1,57
Retired		21,4	4,82	6.457	2,07
Other inactive		23	8,45	7.419	1,80
Not at work		26,7	3,49	6.676	2,00
Females	Employed	9,9	4,54	10.573	1,26
Unemployed		32,4	5,65	8.213	1,63
Retired		15,3	7,68	6.951	1,92
Other inactive		30,4	6,54	7.440	1,80
Not at work		28	4,22	6.700	1,99

At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

One person household, under 65 years	21,7	7,92	7.440	1,80
One person household, 65 years and over	41	5,61	7.780	1,72
2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	12,6	7,78	8.538	1,56
2 adults, no dep. children, at least 1 adult 65 years or more	25,2	5,36	6.598	2,02
Other households without dependent children	11,6	7,37	8.565	1,56
Single parent household, one or more dependent children	36,7	9,51	9.180	1,46
2 adults, one dependent child	18,1	7,34	7.473	1,79
2 adults, two dependent children	21,6	5,22	9.448	1,41
2 adults, three or more dependent children	41,8	9,15	6.764	1,98
Other households with dependent children	19,7	7,34	9.576	1,40

One person household, male	20,9	8,72	10.059	1,33
One person household, female	38,9	5,13	6.549	2,04
One person household, total	30,8	4,73	8.612	1,55
Households without dependent children	17,2	3,29	8.336	1,60
Household with dependent children	21,7	3,20	9.107	1,47

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

Owner or rent free	18,2	2,54	8.354	1,60
Tenant	30,4	5,44	10.730	1,25

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

WI=0 (household without dependent children)	33,6	6,20	6.182	2,16
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	13,2	7,03	8.430	1,58
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	6,6	9,48	11.218	1,19
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	64,3	6,68	7.586	1,76
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	48,6	6,63	8.192	1,63
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	23,7	4,75	9.873	1,35
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	10,6	7,47	9.186	1,45

#### At-risk-of-poverty threshold

##### Threshold

For a one person household (euros)	7980	0,82	9.331	1,43
For a one person household (PPS)	8362,4	0,82	9.332	1,43
For a 2 adults and 2 children household (euros)	16758	0,82	9.331	1,43
For a 2 adults and 2 children household (PPS)	17561,1	0,82	9.331	1,43

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

Ratio

s80s20		6	2,57	11.808	1,13
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Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender

Todos	Total	27,7	2,82	15.117	0,88
Menos de 16		32,3	4,90	19.906	0,67
De 16 a 64		31,1	4,04	13.360	1,00
65 y más años		18,8	3,38	18.144	0,74
16 y más años		26,9	2,78	10.660	1,25
Males	Total	29,1	3,31	11.235	1,19
De 16 a 64		31,9	4,58	17.119	0,78
65 y más años		20,4	3,71	19.681	0,68
16 y más años		27,8	3,28	11.721	1,14
Females	Total	26,7	3,01	14.079	0,95
De 16 a 64		29,8	4,01	12.052	1,11
65 y más años		18,1	4,33	14.317	0,93
16 y más años		25,9	2,96	7.901	1,69

Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

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

All	8,2	3,82	10.344	1,29
Males	8,1	4,29	10.108	1,32
Females	8,4	3,95	10.815	1,24

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

All	13,3	2,82	9.725	1,37
Males	12,9	3,16	9.773	1,37

Females	13,6	2,96	9.617	1,39
At-risk-of-poverty-rate (threshold 70%)				
All	27	1,60	9.525	1,40
Males	25,7	1,84	9.314	1,43
Females	28,3	1,71	9.531	1,40

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

Total	0 le age	39	1,20	8.923	1,50
	0 le age le 15	29,8	3,05	9.459	1,41
	16 le age le 64	30,4	1,64	9.259	1,44
	65 le age	83,3	0,79	9.534	1,40
	16 le age	40,7	1,16	9.273	1,44
Males	0 le age	37	1,43	8.654	1,54
	0 le age le 15	28,9	3,97	9.296	1,44
	16 le age le 64	29,2	1,92	8.822	1,51
	65 le age	84,5	0,96	8.901	1,50
	16 le age	38,6	1,40	8.752	1,53
Females	0 le age	40,9	1,24	9.362	1,43
	0 le age le 15	30,8	4,02	9.239	1,45
	16 le age le 64	31,6	1,74	9.718	1,37
	65 le age	82,5	0,90	9.894	1,35
	16 le age	42,8	1,17	9.630	1,39

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

Total	0 le age	24,4	1,84	8.143	1,64
	0 le age le 15	28,2	3,23	9.363	1,43
	16 le age le 64	22,6	2,06	8.677	1,54

65 le age		28,3	3,70	6.149	2,17
16 le age		23,7	1,86	8.187	1,63
Males	0 le age	23,4	2,05	8.553	1,56
0 le age le 15		27,2	4,21	9.078	1,47
16 le age le 64		22	2,31	8.969	1,49
65 le age		25,5	4,31	7.273	1,84
16 le age		22,6	2,08	8.664	1,54
Females	0 le age	25,5	2,00	7.980	1,67
0 le age le 15		29,2	4,22	9.099	1,47
16 le age le 64		23,2	2,25	8.759	1,53
65 le age		30,3	3,93	5.781	2,31
16 le age		24,8	2,01	7.921	1,69
Gini coefficient					
Coefficient					
Gini		32,3	0,96	9.403	1,42
Equivalentised disposable income (mean)					
Equivalentised disposable income		14948	0,70	7.964	1,68

## 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-2009 was obtained with the Register dated 20.02.2008.

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

9.9

### 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 questionnaires, 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.

There have been some minor changes in the questionnaires on an ongoing basis in response to the final reports of the 38 Area Heads in charge of fieldwork, and to follow Eurostat recommendations on some specific variables.

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).

The variables PL100 (Total number of hours usually worked in second third jobs) and PL120 (Reason for working less than 30 hours) have not been properly recorded in some cases due to internal errors in the software. In these records we have let the value to missing.

As in previous years, 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	3927
Group 2	2798
Group 3	3195
Group 4	3440
Total	13360

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 breakdown

	Number
Group 1	8840
Group 2	6353
Group 3	7260
Group 4	7967
Total	30420

#### 2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

Unit non-response. Rotational group and total

		Group 1
All households	Ra	0.99
	Rh	0.70
	NRh	30.48
	Rp	0.99
	NRp	1.30
Original households	NRp2	31.38
	Ra	0.99
	Rh	0.73
	NRh	27.49
	Rp	0.99
	NRp	1.41
	NRp2	28.51

Ra-Proportion of address contact

Rh-Proportion of complete household interv. accepted for the database

NRh-Household non-response rate

Rp-Proportion of complete personal interv. within the households accepted for the database

NRp-Individual non-response rate

NRp2-Overall individual non-response rate

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

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

		Number	Percentage	
Group 1	Total	4007	100.0	
	Contacted	3576	89.2	
	Non contacted	431	10.8	
	Non contacted	431	100.0	
		Can not be located	30	7.0
		Unable to access	6	1.4
		Not exists or non-res.	395	91.6
Group 2	Total	3091	100.0	
	Contacted	3031	98.1	
	Non contacted	60	1.9	
	Non contacted	60	100.0	
		Can not be located	28	46.7
		Not exists or non-res.	32	53.3
	Group 3	Total	3665	100.0
Contacted		3576	97.6	
Non contacted		89	2.4	
Non contacted		89	100.0	
		Can not be located	50	56.2
		Unable to access	2	2.2
		Not exists or non-res.	37	41.6
Group 4	Total	3961	100.0	
	Contacted	3871	97.7	
	Non contacted	90	2.3	
	Non contacted	90	100.0	
		Can not be located	59	65.6
		Not exists or non-res.	31	34.4
	Total	Total	14724	100.0
Contacted		14054	95.4	
Non contacted		670	4.6	
Non contacted		670	100.0	
		Can not be located	167	24.9
		Unable to access	8	1.2
		Not exists or non-res.	495	73.9

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

		Number	Percentage	
Group 1	Total	3576	100.0	
	Household q. completed	2619	73.2	
	Interv. not completed	957	26.8	
	Interv. not completed	957	100.0	
		Refusal to cooperate	508	53.1
		Temporaly away	379	39.6
		Unable to respond	24	2.5
		Other reasons	46	4.8
	Group 2	Household q. completed	2619	100.0
		Total	3031	100.0
Household q. completed		2798	92.3	
Interv. not completed		233	7.7	
Interv. not completed		233	100.0	
		Refusal to cooperate	147	63.1
		Temporaly away	67	28.8
		Unable to respond	9	3.9
		Other reasons	10	4.3

Group 3	Household q. completed	Interview accepted	2798	100.0
	Total		3576	100.0
	Household q. completed		3197	89.4
	Interv. not completed		379	10.6
	Interv. not completed		379	100.0
		Refusal to cooperate	265	69.9
		Temporaly away	88	23.2
		Unable to respond	18	4.7
		Other reasons	8	2.1
		Household q. completed	Interview accepted	3195
Group 4		Interview rejected	2	0.1
	Total		3871	100.0
	Household q. completed		3442	88.9
	Interv. not completed		429	11.1
	Interv. not completed		429	100.0
		Refusal to cooperate	317	73.9
		Temporaly away	88	20.5
		Unable to respond	14	3.3
		Other reasons	10	2.3
		Household q. completed	Interview accepted	3440
Total		Interview rejected	2	0.1
	Total		14054	100.0
	Household q. completed		12056	85.8
	Interv. not completed		1998	14.2
	Interv. not completed		1998	100.0
		Refusal to cooperate	1237	61.9
		Temporaly away	622	31.1
		Unable to respond	65	3.3
		Other reasons	74	3.7
		Household q. completed	Interview accepted	12052
	Interview rejected	4	0.0	

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

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

			Number	Percentage
Group 1	Total		2279	100.0
	Contacted		1999	87.7
	Non contacted		280	12.3
	Non contacted		280	100.0
		Can not be located	29	10.4
		Unable to access	9	3.2
		Not exists or non-res.	242	86.4
Total	Total		2279	100.0
	Contacted		1999	87.7
	Non contacted		280	12.3
	Non contacted		280	100.0
		Can not be located	29	10.4
		Unable to access	9	3.2
		Not exists or non-res.	242	86.4

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

		Number	Percentage
Group 1	Total	1999	100.0

	Household q. completed	1309	65.5
	Interv. not completed	690	34.5
	Interv. not completed	690	100.0
	Refusal to cooperate	271	39.3
	Temporaly away	359	52.0
	Unable to respond	10	1.4
	Other reasons	50	7.2
	Household q. completed	1308	99.9
	Interview accepted	1308	99.9
	Interview rejected	1	0.1
Total	Total	1999	100.0
	Household q. completed	1309	65.5
	Interv. not completed	690	34.5
	Interv. not completed	690	100.0
	Refusal to cooperate	271	39.3
	Temporaly away	359	52.0
	Unable to respond	10	1.4
	Other reasons	50	7.2
	Household q. completed	1308	99.9
	Interview accepted	1308	99.9
	Interview rejected	1	0.1

### 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	99.4	2.5	34.1	63.4
T. d. h. income before s. tr. other than old_age and surv. ben.	98.4	3.0	33.4	63.6
T. d. h. income before s. tr. including old_age and surv. ben.	88.8	6.3	33.0	60.7
Net income from rental of a property or land	6.9	2.4	12.2	85.4
Family/children-related allowances	3.8	2.6	0.4	97.0
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Housing allowances	1.2	4.8	0.0	95.2
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	3.4	3.1	0.0	96.9
Net interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	29.5	30.5	37.3	32.3
Net income received by people aged under 16	2.9	0.8	0.0	99.2
Regular taxes on wealth	3.2	25.4	15.4	59.1
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	6.1	2.2	0.0	97.8
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	72.4	6.1	2.1	91.8
		% 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	46.3	10.2	0.0	89.8
Net non-cash employee income	6.0	22.1	1.8	76.1
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment	7.3	15.4	53.2	31.4
Net pension from individual private plans	0.7	9.0	0.0	91.0
Net unemployment benefits	7.5	4.5	0.0	95.5
Net old-age benefits	20.4	3.3	0.2	96.6
Net survivors benefits	1.6	1.2	0.0	98.8
Net sickness benefits	1.4	4.8	0.0	95.2
Net disability benefits	2.2	1.8	0.0	98.2
Education-related allowances	2.0	4.7	0.0	95.3
Gross monthly earnings for employees	36.0	5.4	39.2	55.9

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	99.0	2.9	52.5	44.6
Gross income from rental of a property or land	6.9	2.4	26.1	71.5
Gross family/children-related allowances	3.8	2.6	4.1	93.3
Gross social exclusion not elsewhere classified	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gross housing allowances	1.2	4.8	0.0	95.2
Gross regular inter-household cash transfer received	3.4	3.1	0.0	96.9
Gross interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	29.5	30.5	38.8	30.7
Gross income received by people aged under 16	2.9	0.8	0.0	99.2
Gross regular taxes on wealth	3.2	25.4	15.4	59.1
Gross regular inter-household cash transfer paid	6.1	2.2	0.0	97.8
		% 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	46.3	10.2	36.0	53.8
Gross non-cash employee income	0.9	16.5	0.0	83.5
Gross cash profits or losses from self-employment	7.3	14.6	37.6	47.8
Gross pension from individual private plans	0.7	9.0	5.2	85.8
Gross unemployment benefits	7.5	4.5	9.7	85.9
Gross old-age benefits	20.4	3.3	11.2	85.5
Gross survivors benefits	1.6	1.2	4.6	94.2
Gross sickness benefits	1.4	4.8	13.8	81.4
Gross disability benefits	2.2	1.8	0.0	98.2
Gross education-related allowances	2.0	4.7	0.0	95.3

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

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

		Number of sample observations 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	8108	0	0	218
	0 le age le 15	1661	0	0	218
	16 le age le 24	916	0	0	218
	25 le age le 49	2452	0	0	218
	50 le age le 64	1344	0	0	218
	65 le age	1735	0	0	218
	16 le age	6447	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	4712	0	0	218
Males	0 le age le 64	6373	0	0	218
	0 le age	3750	0	0	218
	0 le age le 15	843	0	0	218
	16 le age le 24	446	0	0	218
	25 le age le 49	1126	0	0	218
	50 le age le 64	634	0	0	218
	65 le age	701	0	0	218
	16 le age	2907	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	2206	0	0	218
Females	0 le age le 64	3049	0	0	218
	0 le age	4358	0	0	218
	0 le age le 15	818	0	0	218
	16 le age le 24	470	0	0	218
	25 le age le 49	1326	0	0	218
	50 le age le 64	710	0	0	218
	65 le age	1034	0	0	218
	16 le age	3540	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	2506	0	0	218
	0 le age le 64	3324	0	0	218

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	1914	430	0	218
	Unemployed	930	430	0	218
	Retired	987	430	0	218
	Other inactive	2485	430	0	218
	Not at work	4402	430	0	218
Males	Employed	1193	430	0	218
	Unemployed	480	430	0	218
	Retired	733	430	0	218
	Other inactive	440	430	0	218
	Not at work	1653	430	0	218
Females	Employed	721	430	0	218
	Unemployed	450	430	0	218
	Retired	254	430	0	218

Other inactive	2045	430	0	0	218
Not at work	2749	430	0	0	218

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 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	283	0	218
One person household, 65 years and over	508	0	218
2 ad., no dep. children, both ad. under 65 years	528	0	218
2 ad., no dep. ch., at least 1 ad. 65 y. or more	1060	0	218
Other households without dependent children	893	0	218
Single parent household, 1 or more dep. children	349	0	218
2 adults, one dependent child	771	0	218
2 adults, two dependent children	1584	0	218
2 adults, three or more dependent children	731	0	218
Other households with dependent children	1401	0	218
One person household, male	226	0	218
One person household, female	565	0	218
One person household, total	791	0	218
Households without dependent children	3272	0	218
Household with dependent children	4836	0	218

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	6673	0	218
Tenant	1435	0	218

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)	769	0	218
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	868	0	218
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	356	0	218
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	630	0	218
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	1060	0	218
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	2212	0	218
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	916	0	218

At-risk-of-poverty threshold

	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item sample observations	(income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Threshold	36865	0	218

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 sample observations	(income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Ratio	36865	0	218

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 sample observations (below poverty line)	(income variable)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item sample observations (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))	
Total	0 le age	8108	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	4712	0	0	218
	65 le age	1735	0	0	218
	0 le age le 15	1661	0	0	218
	16 le age	6447	0	0	218
Males	0 le age	3750	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	2206	0	0	218
	65 le age	701	0	0	218
	16 le age	2907	0	0	218
Females	0 le age	4358	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	2506	0	0	218
	65 le age	1034	0	0	218
	16 le age	3540	0	0	218

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

	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item sample observations (below poverty line)	(income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
All	3440	0	218
Males	1638	0	218
Females	1802	0	218

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

	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Number of sample observations no taken	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
All	10963	0	0	218
Males	5110	0	0	218
Females	5853	0	0	218

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

	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken	Number of sample observations no taken	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
All	5576	0	0	0	218
Males	2640	0	0	0	218
Females	2936	0	0	0	218

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

	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations into account due to the non-response for an item (classif. variable)	Number of sample observations no taken	Number of sample observations no taken	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total	0 le age	16105	0	0	218
	0 le age le 15	2131	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	8397	0	0	218
	65 le age	5577	0	0	218
Males	16 le age	13974	0	0	218
	0 le age	7507	0	0	218
	0 le age le 15	1102	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	3932	0	0	218
	65 le age	2473	0	0	218
Females	16 le age	6405	0	0	218
	0 le age	8598	0	0	218
	0 le age le 15	1029	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	4465	0	0	218
	65 le age	3104	0	0	218
	16 le age	7569	0	0	218

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

	Number of sample observations no taken	Number of sample observations into account due to the non-response	Number of sample observations no taken	Non-response at household level
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		(below poverty line)	for an item (classif. variable)	for an item (income variable)	level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total	0 le age	10030	0	0	218
	0 le age le 15	1972	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	6121	0	0	218
	65 le age	1937	0	0	218
	16 le age	8058	0	0	218
Males	0 le age	4713	0	0	218
	0 le age le 15	1014	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	2913	0	0	218
	65 le age	786	0	0	218
	16 le age	3699	0	0	218
Females	0 le age	5317	0	0	218
	0 le age le 15	958	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	3208	0	0	218
	65 le age	1151	0	0	218
	16 le age	4359	0	0	218

Gini coefficient

	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Gini	36865	218

Equivalentised disposable income (mean)

	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Equivalentised disposable income	36865	218

Distribution of poor population by age and gender

	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response (below poverty line)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total	8108	0	218
	age le 15	1661	218
	16 le age le 24	916	218
	25 le age le 49	2452	218
	50 le age le 64	1344	218
	65 le age	1735	218
	16 le age	6447	218
	16 le age le 64	4712	218
	0 le age le 64	6373	218
Males	3750	0	218
	age le 15	843	218

	16 le age le 24	446	0	0	218
	25 le age le 49	1126	0	0	218
	50 le age le 64	634	0	0	218
	65 le age	701	0	0	218
	16 le age	2907	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	2206	0	0	218
	0 le age le 64	3049	0	0	218
Females		4358	0	0	218
	age le 15	818	0	0	218
	16 le age le 24	470	0	0	218
	25 le age le 49	1326	0	0	218
	50 le age le 64	710	0	0	218
	65 le age	1034	0	0	218
	16 le age	3540	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	2506	0	0	218
	0 le age le 64	3324	0	0	218

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		36865	0	0	218
	age le 15	6029	0	0	218
	16 le age le 24	3848	0	0	218
	25 le age le 49	13300	0	0	218
	50 le age le 64	7034	0	0	218
	65 le age	6654	0	0	218
	16 le age	30836	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	24182	0	0	218
	0 le age le 64	30211	0	0	218
Males		17868	0	0	218
	age le 15	3174	0	0	218
	16 le age le 24	1948	0	0	218
	25 le age le 49	6450	0	0	218
	50 le age le 64	3392	0	0	218
	65 le age	2904	0	0	218
	16 le age	14694	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	11790	0	0	218
	0 le age le 64	14964	0	0	218
Females		18997	0	0	218
	age le 15	2855	0	0	218
	16 le age le 24	1900	0	0	218
	25 le age le 49	6850	0	0	218
	50 le age le 64	3642	0	0	218
	65 le age	3750	0	0	218
	16 le age	16142	0	0	218
	16 le age le 64	12392	0	0	218
	0 le age le 64	15247	0	0	218

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 (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 individual level in (21, 22))	
Total		6316	430	0	0	218
	Employed	1914	430	0	0	218
	Waged	986	430	0	0	218
	Self-employed	928	430	0	0	218

	Unemployed		930	430	0	0	218
	Retired		987	430	0	0	218
	Other inactive		2485	430	0	0	218
Males			2846	430	0	0	218
	Employed		1193	430	0	0	218
		Waged	533	430	0	0	218
		Self-employed	660	430	0	0	218
	Unemployed		480	430	0	0	218
	Retired		733	430	0	0	218
	Other inactive		440	430	0	0	218
Females			3470	430	0	0	218
	Employed		721	430	0	0	218
		Waged	453	430	0	0	218
		Self-employed	268	430	0	0	218
	Unemployed		450	430	0	0	218
	Retired		254	430	0	0	218
	Other inactive		2045	430	0	0	218

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 individual level	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
Total			29999	430	0	218
	Employed		14647	430	0	218
		Waged	12146	430	0	218
		Self-employed	2501	430	0	218
	Unemployed		2244	430	0	218
	Retired		4900	430	0	218
	Other inactive		8208	430	0	218
Males			14249	430	0	218
	Employed		8260	430	0	218
		Waged	6591	430	0	218
		Self-employed	1669	430	0	218
	Unemployed		1011	430	0	218
	Retired		3264	430	0	218
	Other inactive		1714	430	0	218
Females			15750	430	0	218
	Employed		6387	430	0	218
		Waged	5555	430	0	218
		Self-employed	832	430	0	218
	Unemployed		1233	430	0	218
	Retired		1636	430	0	218
	Other inactive		6494	430	0	218

Distribution of poor population by household type

	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Num. sample obs. no taken into account due to non- response for item or at individual level (classif. var.)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
One person household, under 65 years	8108	0	0	218
One person household, 65 years and over	283	0	0	218
2 ad., no dep. children, both ad. under 65 years	508	0	0	218
2 ad., no dep. ch., at least 1 ad. 65 y. or more	528	0	0	218
Other households without dependent children	1060	0	0	218
Single parent household, 1 or more dep. children	893	0	0	218
2 adults, one dependent child	349	0	0	218
	771	0	0	218

2 adults, two dependent children	1584	0	0	218
2 adults, three or more dependent children	731	0	0	218
Other households with dependent children	1401	0	0	218
One person household, male	226	0	0	218
One person household, female	565	0	0	218
One person household, total	791	0	0	218
Households without dependent children	3272	0	0	218
Household with dependent children	4836	0	0	218

Distribution of total population by household type

	Number of sample observations	Num. sample obs. no taken into account due to non- response for item or at individual level (classif. var.)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
One person household, under 65 years	36865	0	0	218
One person household, 65 years and over	1148	0	0	218
2 ad., no dep. children, both ad. under 65 years	1240	0	0	218
2 ad., no dep. ch., at least 1 ad. 65 y. or more	3634	0	0	218
2 ad., no dep. ch., at least 1 ad. 65 y. or more	3942	0	0	218
Other households without dependent children	7324	0	0	218
Single parent household, 1 or more dep. children	844	0	0	218
2 adults, one dependent child	4347	0	0	218
2 adults, two dependent children	6884	0	0	218
2 adults, three or more dependent children	1733	0	0	218
Other households with dependent children	5769	0	0	218
One person household, male	897	0	0	218
One person household, female	1491	0	0	218
One person household, total	2388	0	0	218
Households without dependent children	17288	0	0	218
Household with dependent children	19577	0	0	218

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 (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	8108	0	0	218
Owner or rent free	6673	0	0	218
Tenant	1435	0	0	218
Males	3750	0	0	218
Owner or rent free	3088	0	0	218
Tenant	662	0	0	218
Females	4358	0	0	218
Owner or rent free	3585	0	0	218
Tenant	773	0	0	218

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. sample)	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)
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		observations	variable)	variable)	in (21, 22))
Total		36865	0	0	218
	Owner or rent free	32844	0	0	218
	Tenant	4021	0	0	218
Males		17868	0	0	218
	Owner or rent free	15949	0	0	218
	Tenant	1919	0	0	218
Females		18997	0	0	218
	Owner or rent free	16895	0	0	218
	Tenant	2102	0	0	218

Distribution of poor population by working intensity

	Number of sample observations (below poverty line)	Num. sample obs. no taken into account due to non- response for item or at individual level (classif. var.)	Number of sample observations 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))
	6811	0	0	218
WI=0 (household without dependent children)	769	0	0	218
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	868	0	0	218
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	356	0	0	218
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	630	0	0	218
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	1060	0	0	218
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	2212	0	0	218
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	916	0	0	218

Distribution of total population by working intensity

	Number of sample observations	Num. sample obs. no taken into account due to non-resp. for item or at indiv. level (classif. var.)	Number of sample observations no taken into account due to the non-response for an item (income variable)	Non-response at household level (db135 = 2 or db120 in (21, 22))
	32876	0	0	218
WI=0 (household without dependent children)	2283	0	0	218
0<WI<1 (household without dependent children)	6452	0	0	218
WI=1 (household without dependent children)	4605	0	0	218
WI=0 (household with dependent children)	928	0	0	218
0<WI<0.5 (household with dependent children)	2083	0	0	218
0.5<=WI<1 (household with dependent children)	8324	0	0	218
WI=1 (household with dependent children)	8201	0	0	218

## 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	8956	100.0
	RB250=11	8840	98.7
	RB250=14	116	1.3
Group 2	Total	6438	100.0
	RB250=11	6353	98.7
	RB250=14	85	1.3
Group 3	Total	7372	100.0
	RB250=11	7260	98.5
	RB250=14	112	1.5
Group 4	Total	8070	100.0
	RB250=11	7967	98.7
	RB250=14	103	1.3
Total	Total	30836	100.0
	RB250=11	30420	98.7
	RB250=14	416	1.3

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

		Number	Percentage
Group 1	Total	8840	100.0
	RB260=2	5099	57.7
	RB260=3	320	3.6
	RB260=5	3421	38.7
Group 2	Total	6353	100.0
	RB260=2	3426	53.9
	RB260=3	320	5.0
	RB260=5	2607	41.0
Group 3	Total	7260	100.0
	RB260=2	4007	55.2
	RB260=3	348	4.8
	RB260=5	2905	40.0
Group 4	Total	7967	100.0
	RB260=2	4394	55.2
	RB260=3	371	4.7
	RB260=5	3202	40.2
Total	Total	30420	100.0
	RB260=2	16926	55.6
	RB260=3	1359	4.5
	RB260=5	12135	39.9

## 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

**34**

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

<p>Present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visitors</li> <li>- Actual or intended length of stay is 6 months or more</li> <li>- Share expenses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Have other address they treat as their usual residence.</i> <b>Not a member of the interviewed household.</b></li> <li>• Otherwise: No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</li> </ul>
<p>Present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Live-in domestic employees, au pairs</li> <li>- Have no private address elsewhere</li> <li>- Share expenses</li> </ul>	<p>No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</p>
<p>Present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Live-in domestic employees, au pairs</li> <li>- Actual or intended length of stay is 6 months or more</li> <li>- Share expenses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Have other address they treat as their usual residence.</i> <b>Not a household member.</b></li> <li>• Otherwise: No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</li> </ul>
<p>Absent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Temporarily absent owing to holiday leave, work reasons, studies and similar</li> <li>- Have no private address elsewhere</li> <li>- Actual or intended length of stay is less than 6 months</li> <li>- Share expenses</li> </ul>	<p>No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</p>
<p>Absent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Temporarily absent owing to holiday leave, work reasons, studies and similar</li> <li>- Have no private address elsewhere</li> <li>- Actual or intended length of stay is more than 6 months</li> <li>- Very close ties to household</li> <li>- Share expenses</li> </ul>	<p>No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</p>

<p>Absent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children of the household</li> <li>- Receiving education away from home</li> <li>- Have no private address elsewhere</li> <li>- Treat this address as their main residence</li> <li>- Share expenses</li> </ul>	<p>No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</p>
<p>Absent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Persons with ties to the household away for extended periods for work reasons</li> <li>- Have no private address elsewhere</li> <li>- Must be a household member's partner or child</li> <li>- Treat this address as their main residence</li> <li>- Share expenses</li> </ul>	<p>No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</p>
<p>Absent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Temporarily absent persons with ties to the household</li> <li>- In hospital, clinic or other institution</li> <li>- Have financial ties to the household</li> <li>- Actual or intended length of absence must be less than 6</li> <li>- Share expenses (financial ties)</li> </ul>	<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)**

<p>Present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Has no other address he/she treats as usual residence</li> <li>- Shares income or expenditures with the household</li> </ul>	<p>No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</p>
<p>Absent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In hospital, clinic or other institution, such as nursing home, prison, etc.</li> <li>- Total length of stay to be less than 6 months</li> <li>- Considers this his/her usual residence</li> <li>- Shares income or expenditures with the household</li> </ul>	<p>No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</p>
<p>Absent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work reasons</li> <li>- Considers this his/her usual residence</li> <li>- Shares income or expenditures with the household</li> </ul>	<p>No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</p>
<p>Absent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study reasons</li> <li>- Considers this his/her usual residence</li> <li>- Shares income or expenditures with the household</li> </ul>	<p>No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.</p>

Absent:

- Travel
- Considers this his/her usual residence
- Shares income or expenditures with the household

No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.

Conclusion:

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

- Income reference period.

The income reference period is the previous calendar year.

- Period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions.

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

- Reference period for taxes on wealth.

We considered the 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 the document SILC065.

- 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 (2008) 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.)

- Contributions to individual private pension plans.

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

- Pension from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROSS).

(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

As in previous years, 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

As in previous years, we gave respondents the option of reporting income gross and/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

As in previous years:

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 2008
- 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)
- Tax Authorities 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.

SILC 2009. Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2009). Adult recipients by income type (net figures)

	Recipients (thousands)	Average income 2008 (euros)	Average monthly income 2008 (euros)	Total income 2008 (millions of euros)
Cash employee income	19.098	15.414	1.101	294.383
Non-cash employee income	2.850	1.586	113	4.518
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	2.905	9.492	678	27.575
Unemployment benefits	3.165	3.932	281	12.444
Old-age benefits	5.824	11.952	854	69.603
Survivors benefits	1.643	7.875	563	12.938
Disability benefits	973	9.320	666	9.068

SILC 2009. Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2009). Adult recipients by income type (gross figures)

	Recipients (thousands)	Average income 2008 (euros)	Average monthly income 2008 (euros)	Total income 2008 (millions of euros)
Cash employee income	19.098	18.627	1.331	355.749
Non-cash employee income	2.850	1.586	113	4.518
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	2.905	12.596	900	36.594
Unemployment benefits	3.165	4.022	287	12.730
Old-age benefits	5.824	12.655	904	73.697
Survivors benefits	1.643	8.008	572	13.157
Disability benefits	973	9.390	671	9.136

SILC 2009. Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2009). Recipient households by income type (net figures)

	Recipient households (thousands)	Average income 2008 (euros)	Total income 2008 (millions of euros)
Income from rental of a property or land	1.043	6.562	6.847
Interest, div., profit from capital invest.	4.565	975	4.450

SILC 2009. Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2009). Recipient households by income type (gross figures)

	Recipient households (thousands)	Average income 2008 (euros)	Total income 2008 (millions of euros)
Income from rental of a property or land	1.043	7.351	7.670
Interest, div., profit from capital invest.	4.565	1.143	5.217

The results for the activity are:

SILC 2009. Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2009). Adults by activity status (thousands)

	Persons (thousands)	Adults (percentages)
Total	38.408,6	100.0
Employment	18.235,5	47.5
Unemployment	3.453,2	9.0
Inactive population	16.616,3	43.3
Missing	103,6	0.3

## SILC 2008

These results for the previous year are:

SILC 2008. 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	5.614	11.225	802	63.012
Survivors benefits	1.624	7.490	535	12.163
Disability benefits	1.015	8.308	593	8.433

SILC 2008. 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	5.614	11.847	846	66.508
Survivors benefits	1.624	7.600	543	12.341
Disability benefits	1.015	8.378	598	8.504

SILC 2008. 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

SILC 2008. 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

We can observe a reduction in the average income in some components. We also observe an increase of the number of recipients of unemployment benefits..

LFS

The number of persons by activity status according to the LFS (first quarter of 2009) is:

	Persons (thousands)	Adults (percentages)
Total	38.408,6	100,0
Employment	19.090,8	49,7
Unemployment	4.010,7	10,4
Inactive population	15.307,1	39,8

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 2008. 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	410.587
B.3b	Gross mixed income	184.781
D.621	Social security benefits in cash	116.983
D.41	Interest	29.146
D.42	Income distributed by corporations	23.493
D.45	Income from land	824

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:  $355.749 + 4.518 = 360.267$  (survey 2009). For NA the employee income is 410.587 (year 2008).

‘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 2008

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

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

	2008	
	Number	Average figure

<b>TOTAL</b>		
<b>Total</b>	8.390,80	719,68
<b>Permanent disability</b>	906,83	801,83
<b>Retirement</b>	4.936,84	814,84
<b>Widowhood</b>	2.249,90	529,01
<b>Orphanhood</b>	259,42	325,04

## Benefits not tied to contributions 2008

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

Units: Number of beneficiaries (annual average)

	2008
<b>SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS NOT TIED TO CONTRIBUTIONS (1)</b>	464.724
<b>Disability</b>	199.410
<b>Retirement</b>	265.314

Comparing the number of benefits payees by type, we find the largest differences relate to survivors' benefits, 1.643 as against 2.249,90+259,42 (= 2.509,32). 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 (1.814.632 in 2008). Other benefits and the turnover of unemployed workers in the year are not reflected, therefore.

### Tax Authorities sources

In relation to Fiscal sources the Tax Agency produces yearly the publication *Mercado de Trabajo y Pensiones en Las Fuentes Tributarias 2008* (Labour market and Pensions in Tax Sources). The reference period is the year 2008 and the amounts in the fiscal sources are gross.

### Number of persons with employee income and amount annual average

	Employees	Income (annual average) euros
<b>Total</b>	19.310.627	18.996

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
<b>Total</b>	8.837.596	11.069

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	4.486.292	3.285

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.

## 5. ANNEX. ASSESSMENT OF THE MODULE 2009

We don't report any particular problem in the data collection of the module of the 2009 survey.

The prevalence is very low in some variables. In some cases during the interview there have been complaints and surprise when determined items were asked. The percentage of households without determined items (because the household cannot afford it) are:

Hot running water	0.4
Some new clothes	0.9
Two pairs of properly-fitting shoes (children)	0.4
Fresh fruit and vegetables once a day (children)	0.2
Three meals a day (children)	0.1
One meal with meat, chicken or fish (children)	0.2