



Final Quality Report

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

Madrid, December 2008

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
1. EUROPEAN UNION COMMON LONGITUDINAL INDICATORS	4
1.1. European Union common longitudinal indicators based on the longitudinal component of EU-SILC	4
1.2. Other indicators	4
2. ACCURACY	5
2.1. Sample design	5
2.2. Sampling errors	15
2.3. Non-sampling errors	20
2.4. Mode of data collection	45
2.5. Imputation procedure	48
2.6. Imputed rent	51
2.7. Company cars	51
3. COMPARABILITY	52
3.1. Basic concepts and definitions	52
3.2. Components of income	60
3.3. Tracing rules	62
4. COHERENCE	63
4.1 Comparison of income target variables and number of persons who receive income from each ‘income component’, with external sources	63

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+2 Member States produce a final quality report on the longitudinal component of the statistical operation.

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 provides information on accuracy, comparability and coherence with external sources.

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

1. EUROPEAN UNION COMMON LONGITUDINAL INDICATORS

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

Not applicable since 4 years are needed to implement longitudinal indicators

1.2. Other indicators

Not applicable

2. ACCURACY

2.1. Sample design

2.1.1. Type of sample design

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (Spanish “ECV”) is an annual survey with a rotational-group design. The sample comprises four independent sub-samples, each of which is a four-year panel. Each year, the sample is rotated in one of the panels.

Each 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.

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 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 by Autonomous Community

Autonomous Community	Number of census sections	Number of addresses
Andalusia	240	1,920
Aragon	88	704
Asturias (Principality of)	84	672
Balearic Islands	72	576
Canary Islands	96	768
Cantabria	60	480
Castile-León	132	1,056
Castile-La Mancha	96	768
Catalonia	224	1,792
Valencia	156	1,248
Extremadura	76	608
Galicia	132	1,056
Madrid (Community of)	192	1,536
Murcia (Region of)	76	608
Navarre (Autonomous Community)	60	480
Basque Country	120	960
La Rioja	60	480
Ceuta and Melilla (Autonomous Cities)	36	288
Total	2,000	16,000

In each section, besides the eight addresses selected originally, a further eight were selected as substitutes in case any problem arose with the addresses chosen originally.

The number of sections in each Autonomous Community and stratum group was always a multiple of four, to ensure that all rotations had the same notional-sample distribution across Autonomous Communities and strata. Therefore the number of units considered in the new sub-sample in the current survey is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the figures included in the table above.

In order to achieve the minimum effective sample size included in the Regulation, the initial sample in the new-sub-sample is 4.000 dwellings. The response rate (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: $4.000 + 3.600 + 3.600 = 11.200$ households. Since the estimated response rate is 85%, the final sample in these three groups will be close to 9.500 households.

The design effect in relation to the 'risk of poverty rate' variable is about 1,4 (using wave 1 data). Therefore the final effective sample size is approximately $(4.000 + 9.500) / 1,4 = 9.643$ households. Comparing this figure with the minimum effective sample size included in the Regulation, 6.500, we see that the minimum sample size is achieved by far in Spain, since the effective sample size included in the Regulation represents 70% out of the effective sample size used in Spain.

2.1.5. Sample selection schemes

Census sections were selected in each stratum by a probability in proportion to size (family dwellings). In each section, addresses were selected with equal probability by systematic sampling initiated at random. This procedure produces self-weighted samples in each stratum.

2.1.6. Sample distribution over time

There is no itemised distribution for sample collection in the period April-July 2006. The income reference period is fixed (year 2005).

Sample distribution (household questionnaire) over the time

		Number	Percentage
April	1 to 10	1388	11.4
	11 to 20	1225	10.0
	21 to 31	1339	11.0
May	1 to 10	1813	14.9
	11 to 20	1331	10.9
	21 to 31	1788	14.7
June	1 to 10	1334	10.9
	11 to 20	1185	9.7
	21 to 31	652	5.3
July	1 to 10	118	1.0
	11 to 20	27	0.2

2.1.7. Renewal of sample: Rotational groups

As indicated earlier, the sample design takes the form of four annual panels: individuals in each panel remain in the sample for four consecutive years. Therefore we divided, in wave 1, the 2000 sections into four groups – called rotational groups – corresponding to the four panels of the sample. Each sub-sample had 500 sections

Every year, we replace all the sample of addresses in the sections belonging to a given rotational group (the sections don't change, new addresses are selected). Hence the year's sample has a three-quarters overlap with the previous year's sample.

The number of sections in each Autonomous Community and stratum group was always a multiple of four, to ensure that all rotations had the same notional sample distribution across Autonomous Communities and strata.

2.1.8. Weightings

The complete weighting procedure is described.

2.1.8.1. Weightings in a NEW rotational group

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

Step 1. Design factor

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

Where:

t is the rotational group;

h is the stratum to which section j belongs;

j is the section;

i is a household.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Step 2. Non-response adjustments

We adjust for non-response by multiplying the above factor by $\frac{vt_h^t}{ve_h^t}$. This provides an estimate of the

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

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

Step 3. Adjustments to external data (ratio estimator)

Using projected population as at the time of the survey as an auxiliary variable, we obtained a separate ratio estimator the chief purpose of which was to enhance the estimate produced by the previous steps by bringing the population figure at the time of sample selection up to date to the time of survey performance. The population figure used refers to 15 February of the current year.

The expression of the estimator is:

$$\hat{Y}^{(3,t)} = \sum_h \frac{\hat{Y}_h^{(2,t)}}{\hat{P}_h^{(2,t)}} P_h$$

i.e.,

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

Which can be written down as:

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

Where the subscript k represents sample households, and:

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

p_h^t is the sample population of stratum h, turn t.

P_h is the projected population of stratum h.

y_k^t is the value of the study variable in household k, rotational group t.

Step 4. Adjustments to external data (calibration)

The above factor is weighted to adjust estimated distribution to the population distribution by Autonomous Community, age group and gender provided by the Demographic Projections Unit.

We have also adjusted the estimated distribution of households by size to our estimate in the first quarter of the current year for the Labour Force Survey (*Encuesta de Población Activa* - EPA).

For the calibration we used the CALMAR macro designed by the French Institut National de Statistique et Études Economiques (INSEE). We opted for the truncated Logit method with values LO=0.1, UP=10. We considered the following twenty-two groups: Males and females aged 0-15, 16-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-74, 75 years and over.

Household distribution by size was: households of 1, 2, 3 or 4 or more members.

In Ceuta and Melilla adjustment groups were fewer because of the small sample size. Specifically, household distribution was not adjusted, and we only considered the following age and gender groups: males and females aged 0-15, 16-24, 25-49, 50-64, 65-74, 75 years and over.

The obtained factor, WH_k^t , is the household factor. We allocated to all household members their respective household factor $WP_i^t = WH_k^t$, if $i \in k$.

2.1.8.2. Weightings in a PANEL rotational group

As in the previous step, where weights in a new rotational group were calculated, the construction of the weights in a panel rotational group is done in several steps.

Step 1. Calculation of the basic panel weight

This weight is calculated in each rotational group independently. It collects the inclusion probabilities and non-response or attrition of the panel sample.

For households in the component panel (rotating groups already investigated in previous waves) the basic panel weight is only calculated for the panel persons of the household.

It is calculated from the final cross-sectional weight obtained for the household in wave t-1 ($WP_i = WH_k$, si $i \in k$), adjusting due to the attrition of the sample. The adjustment is the inverse of the response probability inside the rotational group, region, age group and gender.

Non-panel persons have a basic panel weight equal to zero.

Step 2. Calculation of the household weight in each rotational group

The household weight of household h is:

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

where:

d_j : is the basic panel weight of the panel person j of the household h.

n_h : is the number of persons (panel and non-panel) aged 14 or more in wave 1, of the household h.

The sum is only for the panel persons of the household.

2.1.8.3. Common weightings in NEW and PANEL rotational groups

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

Common step 1. Final cross-sectional weights

The four rotational groups are grouped together. Finally, the factors of the four groups are grouped together by weighting them by the actual number of sample households in each group, by Autonomous Community.

Thus:

$$WH_k = \frac{n_{ca}^t}{n_{ca}} WH_k^t$$

This is the household factor and also the factor for each household member.

Where n_{ca}^t represents the number of sample households in the Autonomous Community ca and rotational group t , and n_{ca} represents the household sample size in the Autonomous Community ca

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

From 2005 onwards $\frac{n_{ca}^t}{n_{ca}}$ will be $\frac{1}{4}$ and calibration will be carried out at this stage.

Common step 2. Factor for persons aged 16 and over

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

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

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

Where:

- Variable R takes the value 1 for individual j if he/she has completed the questionnaire, and 0 if not.
- G_j is the set of individuals in the same Autonomous Community and age and gender group as questionnaire i . The age and gender groups considered are the 22 groups mentioned for the general case outlined in step 4¹.

2. Grouping of the four rotational groups. Finally, the factors of the four rotational groups are grouped together by weighting them by the number of Individual Questionnaires in each group, by Autonomous Community.

The factor for persons aged 16 or over completing the Individual Questionnaire is:

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

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

Where ci_{ca}^t represents the number of sample Individual Questionnaires in the Autonomous Community ca and rotational group t , and ci_{ca} represents the actual number of sample Individual Questionnaires in the Autonomous Community ca ($ci_{ca} = \sum_{t=1}^4 ci_{ca}^t$).

2.1.8.4. Final longitudinal weights

The longitudinal analysis is done only for persons and for a concrete period of time.

Taking into account the sample design main characteristics, this analysis covers up to 4 years, since this is the maximum number of periods the households stay in the sample.

The elevation calculation process is similar to the one applied in the cross-sectional.

2.1.9. Substitutions

2.1.9.1. Method of selection of substitutions

In the new sub-sample, in each section, besides the eight addresses selected originally, a further eight were selected in the section as substitutes in case any problem arose with the addresses chosen originally.

Hence the common variable of an address selected originally and its prospective substitute is the census section. There is not other common variable.

There has been multiple substitutions in the sense that further substitutions (until the list of eight substitutes is completely used) have been made for failed substitutions.

The total number of households in D-file in the new sub-sample is 6937 (4004 are original households and 2933 are substituted households). This number includes the substituted households not accepted for database (failed substituted units).

Number of original dwellings and original households in the new sub-sample

	Original units
	Number
Dwellings	4000
Households in same dwellings	4
Total households	4004

Number of original households in the new sub-sample

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

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

	Original units
	Number
Failed original households successfully substituted	1385
Failed original households not successfully substituted	367
Total failed original households	1752

Number of substituted households in the new sub-sample

	Substituted units
	Number
Substituted dwelling accepted in DB	1385
Households in same dwellings	3
Other substituted household accepted in DB	11
Failed substituted household	1534
Total substituted households	2933

There are “Other substituted household accepted in database” because some households initially rejected (and carried out the process of substitutions) were finally recovered. At the end the maximum number of units accepted for database must not exceed 8 (the number of original units selected).

In the tables related to substitutions the original household is linked only to the final substituted household (there can be some intermediate substituted failed households in between).

2.1.9.2. Main characteristics of substituted units compared to original units, by region (NUTS 2), if available

In this point the information is very limited. There are some variables that have been collected using a short questionnaire in field when an original unit has not been accepted, but the non-response rate has been very high.

2.1.9.3. Distribution of substituted units by record of contact at address (DB120), household questionnaire result (DB130) and household interview acceptance (DB135) of the original units

In this table the original household is linked only to the final substituted household (there can be some intermediate substituted failed households in between).

Distribution of substituted units by record of contact at address, household questionnaire result and household interview acceptance of the original units

	Original units		Substituted units	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DB120 = 21	82	4.7	67	4.8
DB120 = 22	5	0.3	5	0.4
DB120 = 23	329	18.8	279	20.1
DB130 = 21	671	38.3	520	37.5
DB130 = 22	564	32.2	434	31.3
DB130 = 23	27	1.5	21	1.5
DB130 = 24	73	4.2	58	4.2
DB135 = 2	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	1752	100.0	1385	100.0

2.2. Sampling errors

For 2006 the data is:

Number of observations

	Number of observations before imputation (partial or total information)	Number of observations after imputation
Total disposable household income	11225	11688
T. d. h. income before s. tr. other than old_age and surv. ben.	11147	11674
T. d. h. income before s. tr. including old_age and surv. ben.	10812	11645
Net income from rental of a property or land	620	682
Family/children-related allowances	367	384
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	88	93
Housing allowances	101	105
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	272	294
Net interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	1968	3464
Net income received by people aged under 16	465	473
Regular taxes on wealth	283	456
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	582	615
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	7538	8141

	Number of observations before imputation (partial or total information)	Number of observations after imputation
Net cash or near cash employee income	11102	12520
Net non-cash employee income	144	192
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment	1399	2027
Net pension from individual private plans	148	163
Net unemployment benefits	1288	1378
Net old-age benefits	5307	5593
Net survivors benefits	439	459
Net sickness benefits	428	466
Net disability benefits	552	566
Education-related allowances	334	356
Gross monthly earnings for employees	10255	11098

Number of observations (before and after imputation) by household size (equivalised disposable income)

	Number of observations before imputation (partial or total information)	Number of observations after imputation
Total	33172	34402
1 member	1892	1981
2 members	6560	6854
3 members	8160	8475
4 and more members	16560	17092

Number of observations (before and after imputation) by age (equivalised disposable income)

	Number of observations before imputation (partial or total information)	Number of observations after imputation
Total	33172	34402
0 le age le 24	9197	9521
25 le age le 34	4648	4802
35 le age le 44	5222	5395
45 le age le 54	4508	4717
55 le age le 64	3799	3993
65 le age	5798	5974

Number of observations (before and after imputation) by sex (equivalised disposable income)

	Number of observations before imputation (partial or total information)	Number of observations after imputation
Total	33172	34402
Males	16055	16657
Females	17117	17745

Mean of household income components

	Mean
Total disposable household income	23442
T. d. h. income before s. tr. other than old_age and surv. ben.	22334
T. d. h. income before s. tr. including old_age and surv. ben.	17989
Net income from rental of a property or land	5140
Family/children-related allowances	2305
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	1838
Housing allowances	5097
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	3810
Net interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	655
Net income received by people aged under 16	776
Regular taxes on wealth	756
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	2839
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	-378

Mean of personal income components

Mean

Net cash or near cash employee income	13698
Net non-cash employee income	3481
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment	11329
Net pension from individual private plans	5659
Net unemployment benefits	3541
Net old-age benefits	9345
Net survivors benefits	6048
Net sickness benefits	4182
Net disability benefits	7381
Education-related allowances	1582
Gross monthly earnings for employees	1557

Mean of the equivalised disposable income by household size

Mean

Total	12866
1 member	11439
2 members	13520
3 members	13372
4 and more members	12498

Mean of the equivalised disposable income by age

Mean

Total	12866
0 le age le 24	12092
25 le age le 34	14749
35 le age le 44	13558
45 le age le 54	13761
55 le age le 64	13587
65 le age	10253

Mean of the equivalised disposable income by sex

Mean

Total	12866
Males	13136
Females	12603

Mean of household income components

Standard error

Total disposable household income	3,05128
T. d. h. income before s. tr. other than old_age and surv. ben.	3,03286
T. d. h. income before s. tr. including old_age and surv. ben.	3,33653
Net income from rental of a property or land	4,14583
Family/children-related allowances	2,96165
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	2,73076

Housing allowances	23,44917
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	6,24918
Net interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	0,58122
Net income received by people aged under 16	1,42271
Regular taxes on wealth	0,55185
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	2,08091
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	0,27904

Mean of personal income components

Net cash or near cash employee income	1,77673
Net non-cash employee income	4,83302
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment	5,37379
Net pension from individual private plans	10,47167
Net unemployment benefits	1,37521
Net old-age benefits	1,57811
Net survivors benefits	3,71477
Net sickness benefits	4,29818
Net disability benefits	4,32308
Education-related allowances	1,69428
Gross monthly earnings for employees	0,23729

Total	1,52290
1 member	4,07513
2 members	3,56429
3 members	2,76100
4 and more members	2,35695

Mean of the equivalised disposable income by age

Total	1,52290
0 le age le 24	1,89206
25 le age le 34	3,35017
35 le age le 44	2,96093
45 le age le 54	2,97871
55 le age le 64	4,15224
65 le age	1,73251

Mean of the equivalised disposable income by sex

Total	1,52290
Males	1,59846
Females	1,66560

2.3. Non-sampling errors

2.3.1. Sampling frame and coverage errors

The sample selection frame was area-based and consisted of the list of census sections used in the Municipal Register (population register).

The new sample for SILC-2006 was obtained with the Register dated 01.4.2005.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage

8.2

2.3.2.1. 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 the previous waves 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.

We have updated the questionnaire on an ongoing basis in response to the final reports of the 38 Area Heads in charge of fieldwork.

Training followed a cascade pattern. We first ran a three-day course in Madrid for the 38 Area Heads, divided into 2 groups. At their Provincial Offices Area Heads then taught a one-week course to their staff using a range of training manuals.

A section was assigned to each interviewer and fieldwork began. Inspectors revisited some households on the basis of any difficulties found.

2.3.2.2. Processing errors

Questionnaires are completed by CAPI (Compute Aided Personal Interviewing). This procedure has been implemented this year (in 2004 questionnaires were completed by PAPI).

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

Also, the variable HS020 'Arrears on utility bills' has not been properly recorded due to internal errors in the software. In 19.8% of questionnaires, this question has not been asked because of an error in the program. As we haven't found other sources of information to impute, we have let the value to missing in the version sent in November 2007. In a new version sent in June 2008, we have imputed this variable in these records using information of the previous and following wave.

After data collection, we then apply a range of checks developed at INE to ensure data consistency. The phases of these checks are:

- 1) Households coverage
- 2) Persons coverage
- 3) Inconsistencies among tables
- 4) Control of duplicates
- 5) Household identification check
- 6) Person identification check
- 7) Monitoring of flows, valid values and out-of-range values
- 8) Intra-year inconsistencies check
 - 8.1 Intra-questionnaire inconsistencies check
 - 8.2 Inter-questionnaire inconsistencies check
- 9) Follow-up of households and persons

We convert the data to the format required by Eurostat and apply the set of checks developed by Eurostat.

Due to the mode of collection (CAPI), some of the traditional sources of errors have disappeared or have been reduced.

The main source of error was flow path. Errors in direct questions on income were few.

The estimated percentage of errors and warnings for each phase listed above was:

Phase 1:	
Phase 2:	
Phase 3:	3.5
Phase 4:	
Phase 5:	
Phase 6:	
Phase 7:	51.0
Phase 8.1:	31.1
Phase 8.2:	12.5
Phase 9:	1.9
Total	100

The main inconsistencies prompting warnings under the Eurostat checks were the following (these warnings have been duly accounted for):

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

Check #722 Education - Warning: PE010 - Not in education but undergoing education or training : 15 errors

2.3.3. Non-response errors

2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

SILC 2004. Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database (DB135 = 1). Rotational group breakdown

Number	
Group 3	3881
Group 4	3818
Total	7699

SILC 2004. 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). Rota

Number	
Group 3	7848
Group 4	7875
Total	15723

SILC 2005. Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database (DB135 = 1). Rotational group breakdown

Number	
Group 1	3699
Group 3	3136
Group 4	3070
Total	9905

SILC 2005. 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). Rota

Number	
Group 1	8380
Group 3	7453
Group 4	7243
Total	23076

SILC 2006. Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database (DB135 = 1). Rotational group breakdown

Number	
Group 1	3004
Group 3	2807
Group 4	2744
Total	8555

SILC 2006. 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). Rota

Number

Group 1	6900
Group 3	6587
Group 4	6454
Total	19941

2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

Unit non-response. Rotational group

	Group 1 (2005)	Group 3 (2004)	Group 4 (2004)
Ra	0.97	0.98	0.98
Rh	0.59	0.67	0.64
NRh	42.21	34.69	37.56
Rp	0.97	0.83	0.84
NRp	3.14	17.04	16.06
NRp2	44.03	45.82	47.59

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

HOUSEHOLDS

Longitudinal component. Unit non-response. Waves 1 - 2.

Household response rates: Comparison of results codes between wave 2 and wave 1 (SILC 2004- 2005). Rotational group and total

Group 3

	DB130=11 and DB135=1	DB130=11 and DB135=2	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB110=3,4,- 5,6,7	Total
DB130=11 and DB135=1	3060	10	175	27	24	461	124	3881
DB110=8 (wave 2)	76	.	15	1	.	9	.	101
Total	3136	10	190	28	24	470	124	3982

Group 4

	DB130=11 and DB135=1	DB130=11 and DB135=2	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB110=3,4,- 5,6,7	Total
DB130=11 and DB135=1	2990	8	204	16	23	444	133	3818
DB110=8 (wave 2)	80	.	24	.	.	20	.	124

Total	3070	8	228	16	23	464	133	3942
-------	------	---	-----	----	----	-----	-----	------

Total

	DB130=11 and DB135=1	DB130=11 and DB135=2	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB110=3,4,- 5,6,7	Total
DB130=11 and DB135=1	6050	18	379	43	47	905	257	7699
DB110=8 (wave 2)	156	.	39	1	.	29	.	225
Total	6206	18	418	44	47	934	257	7924

Wave response rates. Rotational group and total (SILC 2004- 2005). Percentages.

	Wave response rate	Refusal rate	No- contacted and others
Group 3	78.75	11.80	9.44
Group 4	77.88	11.77	10.35
Total	78.32	11.79	9.89

Longitudinal follow-up rates. Rotational group and total (SILC 2004- 2005). Percentages.

	Longitudinal follow-up rate
Group 3	84.93
Group 4	84.89
Total	84.91

Follow-up ratio. Rotational group and total (SILC 2004- 2005)

	Follow-up ratio
Group 3	0.87
Group 4	0.88
Total	0.87

Achieved sample size ratio. Rotational group and total (SILC 2004- 2005)

	Achieved sample size ratio
Group 3	0.81
Group 4	0.80

Total 0.81

Household response rates: Comparison of results codes between wave 2 and wave 1 (SILC 2005- 2006). Rotational group and total

Group 1

	DB130=11 and DB135=1	DB130=11 and DB135=2	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	DB110=3,4,- 5,6,7	Total
DB130=11 and DB135=1	2946	9	183	29	28	408	.	96	3699
DB110=8 (wave 2)	58	.	9	.	.	10	6	.	83
Total	3004	9	192	29	28	418	6	96	3782

Total

	DB130=11 and DB135=1	DB130=11 and DB135=2	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	DB110=3,4,- 5,6,7	Total
DB130=11 and DB135=1	2946	9	183	29	28	408	.	96	3699
DB110=8 (wave 2)	58	.	9	.	.	10	6	.	83
Total	3004	9	192	29	28	418	6	96	3782

Wave response rates. Rotational group and total (SILC 2005- 2006). Percentages.

	Wave response rate	Refusal rate	No- contacted and others
Group 1	79.43	11.05	9.52
Total	79.43	11.05	9.52

Longitudinal follow-up rates. Rotational group and total (SILC 2005- 2006). Percentages.

	Longitudinal follow-up rate
Group 1	86.37
Total	86.37

Follow-up ratio. Rotational group and total (SILC 2005- 2006)

	Follow-up ratio
Group 1	0.88
Total	0.88

Achieved sample size ratio. Rotational group and total (SILC 2005- 2006)

	Achieved sample size ratio
Group 1	0.81
Total	0.81

Longitudinal component. Unit non-response. Waves 2 - 3.

Household response rates: Comparison of results codes between wave 3 and wave 2 (SILC 2005- 2006). Rotational group and total

Group 3

	DB130=11 and DB135=1	DB130=11 and DB135=2	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	DB110=3,4,- 5,6,7	DB110=10	Total
DB130=11 and DB135=1	2621	8	128	18	27	270	.	63	1	3136
DB130=11 and DB135=2	4	.	2	.	.	2	.	2	.	10
DB130=22	98	2	38	1	1	33	.	16	1	190
DB130=23	13	1	3	3	1	4	.	3	.	28
DB130=24	10	.	1	.	1	8	.	4	.	24
DB110=8 (wave 3)	61	.	14	.	2	3	9	.	.	89
Total	2807	11	186	22	32	320	9	88	2	3477

Group 4

	DB130=11 and DB135=1	DB130=11 and DB135=2	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	DB110=3,4,- 5,6,7	DB110=10	Total
DB130=11 and DB135=1	2526	8	125	14	21	309	.	65	2	3070
DB130=11 and DB135=2	6	1	1	8
DB130=22	131	2	35	.	5	28	.	27	.	228
DB130=23	10	.	1	2	.	1	.	2	.	16
DB130=24	11	.	3	.	.	7	.	2	.	23
DB110=8 (wave 3)	60	.	15	.	8	7	8	.	.	98
Total	2744	11	180	16	34	352	8	96	2	3443

Total

	DB130=11 and DB135=1	DB130=11 and DB135=2	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	DB110=3,4,- 5,6,7	DB110=10	Total
DB130=11 and DB135=1	5147	16	253	32	48	579	.	128	3	6206
DB130=11 and DB135=2	10	1	3	.	.	2	.	2	.	18
DB130=22	229	4	73	1	6	61	.	43	1	418
DB130=23	23	1	4	5	1	5	.	5	.	44
DB130=24	21	.	4	.	1	15	.	6	.	47
DB110=8 (wave 3)	121	.	29	.	10	10	17	.	.	187
Total	5551	22	366	38	66	672	17	184	4	6920

Wave response rates. Rotational group and total (SILC 2005- 2006). Percentages.

	Wave response rate	Refusal rate	No- contacted and others
Group 3	80.73	9.20	10.07
Group 4	79.70	10.22	10.08
Total	80.22	9.71	10.07

Longitudinal follow-up rates. Rotational group and total (SILC 2005- 2006). Percentages.

	Longitudinal follow-up rate
Group 3	86.39
Group 4	85.26
Total	85.83

Follow-up ratio. Rotational group and total (SILC 2005- 2006)

	Follow-up ratio
Group 3	0.89
Group 4	0.88
Total	0.88

Achieved sample size ratio. Rotational group and total (SILC 2005- 2006)

	Achieved sample size ratio
Group 3	0.90
Group 4	0.89
Total	0.89

PERSONS

Longitudinal component. Unit non-response. Persons

Personal interview response rates: Rotational group and total. (SILC 2004- 2005).

Group 3

Sample persons (rb100=1 and rb245 in (1,2,3)) from the sample forwarded
from last wave (t-1)

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=21	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33	Total
RB110 in (1,2)	7282	4	48	34	62	29	7459

Group 4

Sample persons (rb100=1 and rb245 in (1,2,3)) from the sample forwarded
from last wave (t-1)

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=21	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33	Total
RB110 in (1,2)	7101	6	47	42	45	47	7288

Total

Sample persons (rb100=1 and rb245 in (1,2,3)) from the sample forwarded
from last wave (t-1)

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=21	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33	Total
RB110 in (1,2)	14383	10	95	76	107	76	14747

Personal interview response rates: Rotational group and total. (SILC 2004- 2005).

Group 3

Non-sample persons 16+

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33	Total
This wave	171	5	4	4	2	186

Group 4

Non-sample persons 16+

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=21	RB250=23	RB250=32	RB250=33	Total
This wave	142	1	6	3	6	158

Total

Non-sample persons 16+

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=21	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33	Total
This wave	313	1	11	4	7	8	344

Response rates for persons. Wave response rate. Rotational group and total. Percentages. (SILC 2004- 2005).

	Wave response rate of sample persons
Group 3	97.63
Group 4	97.43
Total	97.53

Response rates for persons. Longitudinal follow-up rate. Rotational group and total. Percentages. (SILC 2004- 2005).

	Longitudinal follow-up rate	Rate (RB250=21)	Rate (RB250=22)	Rate (RB250=23)	Rate (RB250=31)	Rate (RB250=32)	Rate (RB250=33)
Group 3	97.63	0.05	0.00	0.64	0.46	0.83	0.39
Group 4	97.43	0.08	0.00	0.64	0.58	0.62	0.64
Total	97.53	0.07	0.00	0.64	0.52	0.73	0.52

Response rates for persons. Response rate for non-sample persons. Rotational group and total. (SILC 2004- 2005).

	Response rate for non sample persons
Group 3	91.94
Group 4	89.87
Total	90.99

Achieved sample size ratio. Rotational group and total. (SILC 2004- 2005).

	Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons	Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents
Group 3	92.79	94.97
Group 4	90.17	91.97
Total	91.48	93.47

Personal interview response rates: Rotational group and total. (SILC 2005- 2006).

Group 1

Sample persons (rb100=1 and rb245 in (1,2,3)) from the
sample forwarded from last wave (t-1)

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=21	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=33	Total
RB110 in (1,2)	6721	8	67	24	56	6876

Total

Sample persons (rb100=1 and rb245 in (1,2,3)) from the
sample forwarded from last wave (t-1)

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=21	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=33	Total
RB110 in (1,2)	6721	8	67	24	56	6876

Personal interview response rates: Rotational group and total. (SILC 2005- 2006).

Group 1

Non-sample persons 16+

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=21	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=33	Total
This wave	179	1	7	4	7	198

Total

Non-sample persons 16+

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=21	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=33	Total
This wave	179	1	7	4	7	198

Response rates for persons. Wave response rate. Rotational group and total. Percentages. (SILC 2005- 2006).

	Wave response rate of sample persons
Group 1	97.75
Total	97.75

Response rates for persons. Longitudinal follow-up rate. Rotational group and total. Percentages. (SILC 2005- 2006).

	Longitudinal follow-up rate	Rate (RB250=21)	Rate (RB250=22)	Rate (RB250=23)	Rate (RB250=31)	Rate (RB250=32)	Rate (RB250=33)
Group 1	97.75	0.12	0.00	0.97	0.35	0.00	0.81
Total	97.75	0.12	0.00	0.97	0.35	0.00	0.81

Response rates for persons. Response rate for non-sample persons. Rotational group and total. (SILC 2005- 2006).

	Response rate for non sample persons
Group 1	90.40
Total	90.40

Achieved sample size ratio. Rotational group and total. (SILC 2005- 2006).

	Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons	Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents
Group 1	80.20	82.34
Total	80.20	82.34

Personal interview response rates: Rotational group and total. (SILC 2005- 2006).

Group 3

Sample persons (rb100=1 and rb245 in (1,2,3)) from the
sample forwarded from last wave (t-1)

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=21	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=33	Total
RB110 in (1,2)	6091	5	45	11	71	6223

Group 4

Sample persons (rb100=1 and rb245 in (1,2,3))
from the sample forwarded from last wave (t-1)

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=33	Total
RB110 in (1,2)	5872	38	18	42	5970

Total

Sample persons (rb100=1 and rb245 in (1,2,3)) from the
sample forwarded from last wave (t-1)

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=21	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=33	Total
RB110 in (1,2)	11963	5	83	29	113	12193

Personal interview response rates: Rotational group and total. (SILC 2005- 2006).

Group 3

Non-sample persons 16+

RB250 =

	(11,12,13)	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=33	Total
This wave	251	5	2	10	268

Group 4

Non-sample persons 16+

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=33	Total
This wave	246	7	3	5	261

Total

Non-sample persons 16+

	RB250 = (11,12,13)	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=33	Total
This wave	497	12	5	15	529

Response rates for persons. Wave response rate. Rotational group and total. Percentages. (SILC 2005- 2006).

	Wave response rate of sample persons
Group 3	97.88
Group 4	98.36
Total	98.11

Response rates for persons. Longitudinal follow-up rate. Rotational group and total. Percentages. (SILC 2005- 2006).

	Longitudinal follow-up rate	Rate (RB250=21)	Rate (RB250=22)	Rate (RB250=23)	Rate (RB250=31)	Rate (RB250=32)	Rate (RB250=33)
Group 3	97.88	0.08	0.00	0.72	0.18	0.00	1.14
Group 4	98.36	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.30	0.00	0.70
Total	98.11	0.04	0.00	0.68	0.24	0.00	0.93

Response rates for persons. Response rate for non-sample persons. Rotational group and total. (SILC 2005- 2006).

	Response rate for non sample persons
Group 3	93.66
Group 4	94.25
Total	93.95

Achieved sample size ratio. Rotational group and total. (SILC 2005- 2006).

	Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons	Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents
Group 3	83.64	85.09
Group 4	82.69	84.47
Total	83.17	84.78

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)

Longitudinal component. Distribution of households by DB100, DB120, DB130 and DB135

SILC 2004. Distribution of households by DB110

	Number	Percentage
Total	13093	100.0
DB110=9	13093	100.0

SILC 2004. Distribution of households by DB120

	Number	Percentage
Total	13093	100.0
DB120=11 (contacted)	11846	90.5
DB120=21 (can not be located)	175	1.3
DB120=22 (unable to access)	36	0.3
DB120=23 (not exists or non-res.)	1036	7.9

SILC 2004. Distribution of households by DB130

	Number	Percentage
Total	11846	100.0
DB130=11 (household q. completed)	7746	65.4
DB130=21 (refusal to cooperate)	1966	16.6
DB130=22 (temporaly away)	1900	16.0
DB130=23 (unable to respond)	96	0.8
DB130=24 (other reasons)	138	1.2

SILC 2004. Distribution of households by DB135

	Number	Percentage
Total	7746	100.0
DB135=1 (interview accepted)	7699	99.4
DB135=2 (interview rejected)	47	0.6

SILC 2005. Distribution of households by DB110

	Number	Percentage
Total	14903	100.0
DB110=1	7276	48.8
DB110=2	166	1.1
DB110=3	15	0.1
DB110=4	9	0.1
DB110=5	32	0.2
DB110=6	3	0.0
DB110=7	198	1.3
DB110=8	228	1.5
DB110=9	6976	46.8

SILC 2005. Distribution of households by DB120

	Number	Percentage
Total	7370	100.0
DB120=11 (contacted)	6620	89.8
DB120=21 (can not be located)	155	2.1
DB120=22 (unable to access)	17	0.2
DB120=23 (not exists or non-res.)	575	7.8
(Missing)	3	0.0

SILC 2005. Distribution of households by DB130

	Number	Percentage
Total	13896	100.0
DB130=11 (household q. completed)	9926	71.4
DB130=21 (refusal to cooperate)	2112	15.2
DB130=22 (temporaly away)	1534	11.0
DB130=23 (unable to respond)	87	0.6
DB130=24 (other reasons)	237	1.7

SILC 2005. Distribution of households by DB135

	Number	Percentage
Total	9926	100.0
DB135=1 (interview accepted)	9905	99.8
DB135=2 (interview rejected)	21	0.2

SILC 2006. Distribution of households by DB110

	Number	Percentage
Total	10704	100.0
DB110=1	9945	92.9
DB110=2	204	1.9
DB110=3	18	0.2
DB110=4	12	0.1
DB110=5	30	0.3
DB110=6	12	0.1
DB110=7	209	2.0
DB110=8	270	2.5
DB110=10	4	0.0

SILC 2006. Distribution of households by DB120

	Number	Percentage
Total	474	100.0
DB120=11 (contacted)	451	95.1
DB120=21 (can not be located)	23	4.9

SILC 2006. Distribution of households by DB130

	Number	Percentage
Total	10396	100.0
DB130=11 (household q. completed)	8586	82.6
DB130=21 (refusal to cooperate)	1091	10.5
DB130=22 (temporaly away)	558	5.4
DB130=23 (unable to respond)	67	0.6
DB130=24 (other reasons)	94	0.9

SILC 2006. Distribution of households by DB135

	Number	Percentage
Total	8586	100.0
DB135=1 (interview accepted)	8555	99.6
DB135=2 (interview rejected)	31	0.4

2.3.3.4. Distribution of persons for membership status (RB110)

Distribution of persons for membership status (RB110)

SILC 2005. Distribution of person for membership status (RB110)

		Number	Percentage
Total		28977	100.0
Current hhd members	RB110=1	27807	96.0
	RB110=2	186	0.6
	RB110=3	390	1.3
	RB110=4	143	0.5
No current hhd members	RB120=2 to 4	291	1.0
	RB110=6	115	0.4
	RB110=7	45	0.2

SILC 2005. Distribution of person for membership status (RB110). RB110=5

		Number	Percentage
Total		552	100.0
RB120=1 and current hhd member		184	33.3
RB120=1 and no current hhd member		77	13.9
RB120=2		11	2.0
RB120=3		21	3.8
RB120=4		259	46.9

SILC 2006. Distribution of person for membership status (RB110)

		Number	Percentage
Total		25010	100.0
Current hhd members	RB110=1	23488	93.9
	RB110=2	229	0.9
	RB110=3	613	2.5
	RB110=4	193	0.8
No current hhd members	RB120=2 to 4	308	1.2
	RB110=6	139	0.6
	RB110=7	40	0.2

SILC 2006. Distribution of person for membership status (RB110). RB110=5

		Number	Percentage
Total		653	100.0
RB120=1 and current hhd member		219	33.5
RB120=1 and no current hhd member		126	19.3
RB120=2		21	3.2
RB120=3		27	4.1
RB120=4		260	39.8

2.3.3.5. Item non-response

Longitudinal component. Item non-response

SILC 2004. Distribution of item non-response

	% households having received an amount	% households with missing values (before imputation)	% households with partial information (before imputation)	% households with total information (before imputation)
Total disposable household income	99.7	7.1	35.5	57.3
T. d. h. income before s. tr. other than old_age and surv. ben.	98.8	7.7	34.9	57.4
T. d. h. income before s. tr. including old_age and surv. ben.	89.1	11.5	35.7	52.8
Net income from rental of a property or land	5.8	1.8	0.0	98.2
Family/children-related allowances	5.4	2.9	13.6	83.5
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	0.7	7.5	0.0	92.5
Housing allowances	0.9	3.0	0.0	97.0
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	3.0	4.8	0.0	95.2
Net interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	34.9	40.9	14.6	44.5
Net income received by people aged under 16	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Regular taxes on wealth	4.4	6.3	47.5	46.3
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	5.7	5.2	0.0	94.8
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	65.7	4.6	26.3	69.1
	% persons 16+ having received an amount	% persons with missing values (before imputation)	% persons with partial information (before imputation)	% persons with total information (before imputation)
Net cash or near cash employee income	43.0	8.2	0.0	91.8
Net non-cash employee income	0.7	9.2	5.5	85.3
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment	7.3	22.5	44.5	33.0
Net pension from individual private plans	0.6	4.3	0.0	95.7
Net unemployment benefits	5.5	1.7	0.0	98.3
Net old-age benefits	20.6	2.1	0.1	97.8
Net survivors benefits	1.9	0.7	0.0	99.3
Net sickness benefits	1.3	3.4	0.0	96.6
Net disability benefits	2.4	1.6	0.0	98.4
Education-related allowances	1.3	4.3	0.0	95.7

SILC 2005. Distribution of item non-response

	% households having received an amount	% households with missing values (before imputation)	% households with partial information (before imputation)	% households with total information (before imputation)
Total disposable household income	99.6	4.7	43.7	51.7
T. d. h. income before s. tr. other than old_age and surv. ben.	98.7	5.2	43.2	51.6
T. d. h. income before s. tr. including old_age and surv. ben.	88.4	9.6	43.0	47.3
Net income from rental of a property or land	6.1	6.1	14.6	79.3
Family/children-related allowances	3.3	1.8	1.8	96.4
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Housing allowances	0.7	4.2	0.0	95.8
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	2.3	11.7	0.0	88.3
Net interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	30.3	42.2	35.5	22.3
Net income received by people aged under 16	4.0	0.5	0.0	99.5
Regular taxes on wealth	3.6	35.4	17.3	47.4
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	5.0	5.4	8.5	86.1
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	68.5	6.6	6.4	87.0

	% persons 16+ having received an amount	% persons with missing values (before imputation)	% persons with partial information (before imputation)	% persons with total information (before imputation)
Net cash or near cash employee income	43.7	12.3	0.0	87.7
Net non-cash employee income	0.6	27.4	0.7	71.9
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment	7.9	36.8	44.2	19.0
Net pension from individual private plans	0.5	4.5	0.0	95.5
Net unemployment benefits	5.1	5.4	0.0	94.6
Net old-age benefits	19.2	5.1	0.2	94.7
Net survivors benefits	1.6	2.7	0.0	97.3
Net sickness benefits	1.3	10.4	0.0	89.6
Net disability benefits	2.2	2.7	0.0	97.3
Education-related allowances	1.8	4.5	0.0	95.5

SILC 2006. Distribution of item non-response

	% households having received an amount	% households with missing values (before imputation)	% households with partial information (before imputation)	% households with total information (before imputation)
Total disposable household income	99.5	2.6	40.1	57.3
T. d. h. income before s. tr. other than old_age and surv. ben.	98.8	3.1	39.5	57.4
T. d. h. income before s. tr. including old_age and surv. ben.	88.2	6.9	40.1	53.1
Net income from rental of a property or land	5.8	5.2	14.7	80.1
Family/children-related allowances	3.2	4.0	0.7	95.3
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	0.9	5.4	0.0	94.6
Housing allowances	1.0	2.4	0.0	97.6
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	2.5	4.2	0.0	95.8
Net interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	29.6	41.2	34.9	23.9
Net income received by people aged under 16	4.1	1.1	0.0	98.9
Regular taxes on wealth	3.8	34.9	12.5	52.6
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	5.1	4.8	4.3	90.9
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	69.0	6.3	6.1	87.7
	% persons 16+ having received an amount	% persons with missing values (before imputation)	% persons with partial information (before imputation)	% persons with total information (before imputation)
Net cash or near cash employee income	44.9	8.3	0.0	91.7
Net non-cash employee income	0.7	25.0	0.0	75.0
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment	7.8	26.8	49.6	23.7
Net pension from individual private plans	0.6	6.6	0.0	93.4
Net unemployment benefits	5.0	6.3	0.0	93.7
Net old-age benefits	20.0	3.1	0.3	96.6
Net survivors benefits	1.7	1.5	0.0	98.5
Net sickness benefits	1.5	6.2	0.0	93.8
Net disability benefits	2.1	1.9	0.0	98.1
Education-related allowances	1.4	6.6	0.0	93.4

2.4. Mode of data collection

Questionnaires are completed by CAPI (Compute Aided Personal Interviewing). This procedure has been implemented this year (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.

Longitudinal component. Mode of data collection

SILC 2004. Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by RB245.

		Number	Percentage
Total	Total	18842	100.0
	RB250=11	15723	83.4
	RB250=21	64	0.3
	RB250=22	72	0.4
	RB250=23	402	2.1
	RB250=31	99	0.5
	RB250=32	1177	6.2
	RB250=33	1305	6.9
Sample persons	Total	18842	100.0
	RB250=11	15723	83.4
	RB250=21	64	0.3
	RB250=22	72	0.4
	RB250=23	402	2.1
	RB250=31	99	0.5
	RB250=32	1177	6.2
	RB250=33	1305	6.9

SILC 2004. Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by RB260.

		Number	Percentage
Total	Total	15681	100.0
	RB260=1	10104	64.4
	RB260=3	244	1.6
	RB260=4	278	1.8
	RB260=5	5055	32.2
Sample persons	Total	15681	100.0
	RB260=1	10104	64.4
	RB260=3	244	1.6
	RB260=4	278	1.8
	RB260=5	5055	32.2

SILC 2005. Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by RB245.

		Number	Percentage
Total	Total	23743	100.0
	RB250=11	23076	97.2
	RB250=21	20	0.1
	RB250=23	169	0.7
	RB250=31	116	0.5
	RB250=32	197	0.8
	RB250=33	165	0.7
Sample persons	Total	23399	100.0
	RB250=11	22763	97.3
	RB250=21	19	0.1
	RB250=23	158	0.7
	RB250=31	112	0.5
	RB250=32	190	0.8
	RB250=33	157	0.7
Co-residents	Total	344	100.0
	RB250=11	313	91.0
	RB250=21	1	0.3
	RB250=23	11	3.2
	RB250=31	4	1.2
	RB250=32	7	2.0
	RB250=33	8	2.3

SILC 2005. Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by RB260.

		Number	Percentage
Total	Total	23065	100.0
	RB260=2	13131	56.9
	RB260=3	567	2.5
	RB260=4	2	0.0
	RB260=5	9365	40.6
Sample persons	Total	22752	100.0
	RB260=2	13023	57.2
	RB260=3	555	2.4
	RB260=4	2	0.0
	RB260=5	9172	40.3
Co-residents	Total	313	100.0
	RB260=2	108	34.5
	RB260=3	12	3.8
	RB260=5	193	61.7

SILC 2006. Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by RB245.

		Number	Percentage
Total	Total	20402	100.0
	RB250=11	19941	97.7
	RB250=21	15	0.1
	RB250=23	178	0.9
	RB250=31	71	0.3
	RB250=33	197	1.0
Sample persons	Total	19675	100.0
	RB250=11	19265	97.9
	RB250=21	14	0.1
	RB250=23	159	0.8
	RB250=31	62	0.3
	RB250=33	175	0.9
Co-residents	Total	727	100.0
	RB250=11	676	93.0
	RB250=21	1	0.1
	RB250=23	19	2.6
	RB250=31	9	1.2
	RB250=33	22	3.0

SILC 2006. Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by RB260.

		Number	Percentage
Total	Total	19937	100.0
	RB260=2	10828	54.3
	RB260=3	838	4.2
	RB260=5	8271	41.5
Sample persons	Total	19261	100.0
	RB260=2	10584	55.0
	RB260=3	818	4.2
	RB260=5	7859	40.8
Co-residents	Total	676	100.0
	RB260=2	244	36.1
	RB260=3	20	3.0
	RB260=5	412	60.9

2.5. Imputation procedure

The imputation in the Spanish SILC uses a methodology similar to the one used by Eurostat for the ECHP. The reference of the procedure applied is described in the document SILC136.

The statistical imputation software used has been IVE-ware. This software is easy to use and has been used in ECHP with satisfactory results. The IVE-ware approach consists of a multivariate model involving a multiple regression sequence. For each variable the best regression method is chosen according to the nature of the variable being imputed. The continuous variable, that is the case in income variables, is imputed with a normal linear regression model.

Before imputation, in the checking phase, some points need to be solved. In case that the filter of an income component is "missing", it is checked if there are some other signs, from other variables, to correct this filter. The same procedure is used to determine the number of months that the unit has received an income component.

In the imputation phase the first step is to determine if a variable should be imputed or not determining the value of the filter for the income component. If the filter variable is set to "No" the rule is that no imputation needs to be done. If instead the answer to the filter variable is "missing", after the checking phase, then "No" is imputed to the filter. If the filter is "Yes" and there is not enough information then imputation is needed.

Once the filter is known the following step is the calculation of the amount of the income component. If there is enough information to calculate the target variable then it is calculated. The amounts of the previous wave are used when available. If the amount cannot be calculated then it is imputed with the restriction of an interval. This interval can be specified in the questionnaire or, if this doesn't exist, an interval is calculated using information of the distribution of the collected values. After a logarithmic transformation the imputation is carried out jointly with others components collected at the same level (household or individual). All records with missing values, for income components, are imputed.

The construction of within-household non-response inflation factor (HY025) is based in the imputation of a personal income to the persons without individual questionnaire. The imputed personal income is the mean of personal incomes of the group to which the person belongs. Groups are formed with available information (using R-file) for all persons (sex, age, activity, etc.). When the calculated within-household non-response inflation factor is very high, i. e., there is an important lack of information due to individual non-response, the variable HY025 is set to missing.

Cross-sectional component.

SILC 2006. Percentage of imputation per household income components (average of the ratio of imputation over all units)

	Percentage
Total disposable household income	11.59
T. d. h. income before s. tr. other than old_age and surv. ben.	12.03
T. d. h. income before s. tr. including old_age and surv. ben.	14.95
Net income from rental of a property or land	0.69
Family/children-related allowances	0.16
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	0.04
Housing allowances	0.03
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	0.18
Net interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	17.19
Net income received by people aged under 16	0.07
Regular taxes on wealth	1.44
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	0.27
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	6.13

SILC 2006. Percentage of imputation per personal income components (average of the ratio of imputation over all units)

	Percentage
Net cash or near cash employee income	5.04
Net non-cash employee income	0.17
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment	3.47
Net pension from individual private plans	0.05
Net unemployment benefits	0.32
Net old-age benefits	1.04
Net survivors benefits	0.07
Net sickness benefits	0.14
Net disability benefits	0.05
Education-related allowances	0.08
Gross monthly earnings for employees	5.41

Longitudinal component.

SILC 2004. Percentage of imputation per household income components (average of the ratio of imputation over all units)

	Percentage
Total disposable household income	8.64
T. d. h. income before s. tr. other than old_age and surv. ben.	9.27
T. d. h. income before s. tr. including old_age and surv. ben.	12.98
Net income from rental of a property or land	0.10
Family/children-related allowances	0.55
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	0.05
Housing allowances	0.03
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	0.14
Net interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	16.54
Net income received by people aged under 16	0.00
Regular taxes on wealth	1.58
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	0.30
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	8.48

SILC 2004. Percentage of imputation per personal income components (average of the ratio of imputation over all units)

	Percentage
Net cash or near cash employee income	3.52
Net non-cash employee income	0.06
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment	2.91
Net pension from individual private plans	0.03
Net unemployment benefits	0.10
Net old-age benefits	0.44
Net survivors benefits	0.01
Net sickness benefits	0.04
Net disability benefits	0.04
Education-related allowances	0.06

SILC 2005. Percentage of imputation per household income components (average of the ratio of imputation over all units)

	Percentage
Total disposable household income	12.82
T. d. h. income before s. tr. other than old_age and surv. ben.	13.24
T. d. h. income before s. tr. including old_age and surv. ben.	16.78
Net income from rental of a property or land	0.66
Family/children-related allowances	0.09
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	0.00
Housing allowances	0.03
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	0.27
Net interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	17.69
Net income received by people aged under 16	0.02
Regular taxes on wealth	1.35
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	0.27
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	5.79

SILC 2005. Percentage of imputation per personal income components (average of the ratio of imputation over all units)

	Percentage
Net cash or near cash employee income	5.39
Net non-cash employee income	0.16
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment	4.08
Net pension from individual private plans	0.02
Net unemployment benefits	0.28
Net old-age benefits	0.99
Net survivors benefits	0.04
Net sickness benefits	0.14
Net disability benefits	0.06
Education-related allowances	0.08

SILC 2006. Percentage of imputation per household income components (average of the ratio of imputation over all units)

	Percentage
Total disposable household income	9.00
T. d. h. income before s. tr. other than old_age and surv. ben.	9.41
T. d. h. income before s. tr. including old_age and surv. ben.	12.88
Net income from rental of a property or land	0.52
Family/children-related allowances	0.14
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	0.05
Housing allowances	0.02
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	0.11
Net interest, div., profit from capital invest. in uninc. business	17.37
Net income received by people aged under 16	0.05
Regular taxes on wealth	1.36
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	0.25
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	5.42

SILC 2006. Percentage of imputation per personal income components (average of the ratio of imputation over all units)

	Percentage
Net cash or near cash employee income	3.74
Net non-cash employee income	0.19
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment	3.34
Net pension from individual private plans	0.04
Net unemployment benefits	0.32
Net old-age benefits	0.65
Net survivors benefits	0.03
Net sickness benefits	0.10
Net disability benefits	0.04
Education-related allowances	0.09

2.6. Imputed rent

Not applicable.

2.7. Company cars

The method used to impute the value to the use of a company car is based in the Spanish Fiscal procedure to tax this non-cash income. We have two cases:

- The car is given to the employee. A market value is assigned depending of the value of the car supposing it is new and the age of the car, depreciating 20 % of this value for each year. The information about the value (supposing the car is new) and the age of the car is asked to the respondent. If the car is 5 or more years old no amount is imputed.

- Only the use of the car is provided to the employee. The imputed income is 20% of the market value of the car supposing it is new. The value is adjusted proportionally with the percentage of private use. The information about the value (supposing the car is new), the age of the car and percentage of use is asked to the respondent. If the car is 5 or more years old no amount is imputed.

3. COMPARABILITY

3.1. Basic concepts and definitions

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

The target population was members of private households residing at main family addresses, and the households themselves.

Although all persons formed part of the target population, not all were surveyed exhaustively: only those who were aged 16 or over as at 31 December of the year before the year of interview.

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

An individual or a group of people occupying in common a main family address or a part of it, and consuming and/or sharing food or other goods paid for out of a common budget.

- Household membership.

We have tried to implement in the field the definition of 'household member' given in the Commission Regulation. But, owing to the large number of possible special cases, and so as to reduce the number of related items on the questionnaire, there may be differences in some marginal cases.

To identify those differences, we provide a table below in which the left column itemises groups of people deemed household members under the definition given in the Regulation. On the right of the table we indicate whether such persons are household members under the definition used for the Spanish questionnaire.

Next we provide a reciprocal table in which the left column itemises groups of people deemed household members under the definition used for the Spanish questionnaire, while the right column indicates whether they are household members under the definition given in the Regulation.

**STANDARD DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER
ACCORDING TO EU-SILC (under Regulation)**

DIFFERENCES FROM NATIONAL DEFINITION

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

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

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

Conclusion:

If a person is a household member according to the definition in the Regulation, he/she is also a household member under the national definition, except in the following group:

- Resident boarders, lodgers, tenants, visitors or domestic servants present at the place of interview
- Actual or intended length of stay is 6 months or more
- Have other address they treat as their usual residence and do not have close ties to household
- Share expenses

Under the Regulation, persons meeting the above conditions are treated as members of the household in which they are present. But they are not considered household members in the Spanish survey because priority is given to the fact that they have another address they regard as their usual residence. Due to the lack of sources is difficult to assess the impact of this difference, but we think it is marginal.

NATIONAL DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER
(Cases contemplated in the Spanish version
of the questionnaire)

DIFFERENCES FROM STANDARD DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD
MEMBERS ACCORDING TO EU-SILC (under Regulation)

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

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

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. For example in 2006 survey, only refunds/payments for tax adjustments (personal income tax – Spanish IRPF) paid/received in 2005 were provided. These taxes normally refer to income received in 2004, but there may be instances of income received in previous years.

- 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 (April-July). The lag thus ranged from 3 to 6 months.

- Total duration of the data collection of the sample.

April to July of the survey year.

- Basic information on activity status during the income reference period.

We used the definition given in EU-SILC 065/04.

3.2. Components of income

3.2.1. Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions, and an assessment, if available, of the consequences of the differences mentioned, for the following target variables:

- Total household gross income.

Provided for this survey.

- Total disposable household income.

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

Negative values are permitted.

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

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

Negative values are permitted.

- Total disposable household income, before social transfers.

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

Negative values are permitted.

- Imputed rent.

Not provided for the 2006 survey.

- Income from rental of property or land. (No differences between national and EU-SILC concept.)

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

- Family/children-related allowances.

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

- Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified.

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

- Housing allowances.

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

- Regular inter-household cash transfers received.

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

- Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated businesses.

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

- Interest paid on mortgages.

Not provided for the 2006 survey.

- Income received by people aged under 16.

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

- Regular taxes on wealth.

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

- Regular inter-household transfers paid.

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

- Tax on income and social insurance contributions.

Provided for this survey.

- Refunds/receipts for tax adjustments (personal income tax – IRPF).

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

- Cash or near-cash employee income.

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

- Non-cash employee income.

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

- Employers' social insurance contributions.

Not provided for the 2006 survey.

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

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

- Value of goods produced for own consumption.

Not provided for the 2006 survey.

- Unemployment benefits.

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

- Old-age benefits.

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

- Survivors' benefits.

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

- Sickness benefits.

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

- Disability benefits.

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

- Education-related allowances.

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

- Gross monthly earnings for employees.

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

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

We used personal interview as the method to collect income variables.

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

We gave respondents the option of reporting income gross or net (of tax on income at source and, if applicable, of social contributions) at component level. The interviewee normally states income net at source although in some cases gives too gross. The form in which the net amounts are recorded in database are net of tax on income at source and, if applicable, of social contributions.

3.2.4. The method used for obtaining income target variables in the required form

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

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

This model is based on social security contributions and tax retentions. There are four possible conversion types to be applied to each of the income components:

Type I includes components having social security contributions and tax withholding at source, type II includes components having tax withholding at source, type III includes a flat rate tax retention, and type IV makes gross equal to net.

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

Current monthly earnings for employees are reported gross. Interviewees were asked to report figures both net (of income tax at source and social security contributions) and gross (the latter generated many 'not available' entries).

3.3. Tracing rules

Standard EU-SILC tracing rules are applied.

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 2005 (previous year SILC)
- Labour Force Survey (LFS)
- INE National Accounts
- The *Boletín de Estadísticas Laborales* (labour statistics journal) of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (social benefits)
- Fiscal sources

Starting with the current Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) results, the following table itemises number of recipients, average income, average monthly income (taking account of 14 annual pay packets) and total income by component. Figures are given net (net of income tax at source and, where applicable, net of social contributions) and gross.

To make it easier to compare social transfers, we have removed the constraint that all survivors' and disability benefits for persons aged 65 and above are treated as old-age benefits.

SILC 2006. Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2006). Adult recipients by income type (net figures)

	Recipients (thousands)	Average income 2005 (euros)	Average monthly income 2005 (euros)	Total income 2005 (millions of euros)
Cash employee income	17.668	13.698	978	242.012
Non-cash employee income	309	3.481	249	1.074
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	2.755	11.329	809	31.206
Unemployment benefits	1.819	3.541	253	6.442
Old-age benefits	5.525	9.936	710	54.900
Survivors benefits	1.626	6.454	461	10.496
Disability benefits	773	7.327	523	5.667

SILC 2006. Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2006). Adult recipients by income type (gross figures)

	Recipients (thousands)	Average income 2005 (euros)	Average monthly income 2005 (euros)	Total income 2005 (millions of euros)
Cash employee income	17.668	16.659	1.190	294.321
Non-cash employee income	309	3.481	249	1.074
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	2.755	14.159	1.011	39.000
Unemployment benefits	1.819	3.610	258	6.568
Old-age benefits	5.525	10.238	731	56.567
Survivors benefits	1.626	6.540	467	10.637
Disability benefits	773	7.399	528	5.722

SILC 2006. Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2006). Recipient households by income type (net figures)

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

SILC 2006. Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2006). Recipient households by income type (gross figures)

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

The results for the activity are:

Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (SILC 2006). Adults by activity status (thousands)

	Persons (thousands)	Adults (percentages)
Total	36.800,3	100.0
Employment	18.859,2	51.2
Unemployment	1.650,6	4.5
Inactive population	16.198,6	44.0

SILC 2005

These results for the previous year are:

SILC 2005. Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (ECV). Adult recipients by income type (net figures)

	Recipients (thousands)	Average income 2004 (euros)	Average monthly income 2004 (euros)	Total income 2004 (millions of euros)
Cash employee income	17.084	13.242	946	226.227
Non-cash employee income	238	2.871	205	682
Cash profits or losses from self-employment	2.698	9.532	681	25.721
Unemployment benefits	1.919	3.311	236	6.355
Old-age benefits	5.214	9.584	685	49.975
Survivors benefits	1.672	6.537	467	10.929
Disability benefits	792	7.478	534	5.919

SILC 2005. Source: Spanish Living Conditions Survey (ECV). Recipient households by income type (net figures)

	Recipient households (thousands)	Average income 2004 (euros)	Total income 2004 (millions of euros)
Income from rental of a property or land	849	4.900	4.162
Interest, div., profit from capital invest.	3.982	769	3.064

In general we observe an increase in the average values.

LFS

The number of persons by activity status according to the LFS (first quarter of 2006) is:

	Persons (thousands)	Adults (percentages)
Total	37.007,9	100.0
Employment	19.747,7	53.4
Unemployment	1.837,1	5.0
Inactive population	15.423,2	41.7

INE National Accounts

To compare with the results for other components of income we can use the interim National Accounts 2005. 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	331,208
B.3b.1	Gross mixed income	153,901
D.621	Social security benefits in cash	91,601
D.41	Interest	114,011
D.42	Income distributed by corporations	47,518
D.45	Income from land	1,099

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.

Comparing the results obtained from SILC survey to National Accounts, one can see that the amounts are pretty similar: $294.321 + 1.074 = 295.395$ (year 2005) on cash employee income for SILC and 331.208 (year 2005) for NA.

'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.

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 2005

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

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

	2005	
	Number	Average figure
TOTAL		
Total	7.979,7	609,75
Permanent disability	832,8	700,05
Retirement	4.678,3	686,61
Widowhood	2.165,9	455,26
Orphanhood	262,7	267,96

Benefits not tied to contributions 2005

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

Units: Number of beneficiaries (annual average)

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

On comparing the number of benefits payees by type, we find the largest differences relate to survivors' benefits, 1.626 as against $2.165,9 + 262,7 = 2.428,6$. The largest differences in average amount are found in disability pensions (but it should be borne in mind that the average amount of pensions not tied to contributions is unknown).

The available statistics on unemployment refer only to the average annual number of beneficiaries of unemployment benefits and subsidies (1.295.201 in 2005); other benefits and the turnover of unemployed workers in the year are not reflected, therefore.

Fiscal sources

In relation to Fiscal sources the Tax Agency produces yearly the publication *Mercado de Trabajo y Pensiones en Las Fuentes Tributarias 2005* (Labour market and Pensions in Tax Sources).

Number of persons with employee income and amount annual average

	Employees	Income (annual average) euros
Total	18.359.870	16.017,5

There are not important differences between the two sources (SILC and Fiscal sources). It must be taken into account that the amounts in the fiscal sources are gross.

Number of persons with pensions income and amount annual average

	Pensioners	Pension (annual average) euros
Total	8.154.828	9.604

There are not important differences between the two sources (SILC and Fiscal sources) if we consider in EU-SILC together old-age, survivors and disability benefits.

Number of persons with unemployment benefits and amount annual average

	Unemployed	Benefits (annual average) euros
Total	3.202.942	2.897

The difference between the two sources (SILC and Fiscal sources) can be explained if EU-SILC, perhaps, is not able of collecting cases of very short periods of unemployment.