

INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT

EU-SILC-2009

Iceland

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1. Common cross-sectional EU indicators 2009 (income year 2008)

	Indicator	CI	SE
At risk of poverty threshold	160.804	41.846	21.350
Two adults with two children	337.688	87.876	44.835
The Gini coefficient	29,6	0,8	0,4
S80 / S20	4,2	0,1	0,1
Dispersion around the ARPR: 40%	2,5	0,6	0,3
Dispersion around the ARPR: 40%, males	2,8	0,8	0,4
Dispersion around the ARPR: 40%, females	2,2	0,7	0,4
Dispersion around the ARPR: 50%	5,0	0,9	0,4
Dispersion around the ARPR: 50%, males	5,2	1,0	0,5
Dispersion around the ARPR: 50%, females	4,8	1,0	0,5
Dispersion around the ARPR: 70%	19,0	1,5	0,8
Dispersion around the ARPR: 70%, males	18,1	1,7	0,9
Dispersion around the ARPR: 70%, females	20,0	1,8	0,9
ARPR Total	10,2	1,2	0,6
ARPR males	9,3	1,3	0,7
ARPR females	11,1	1,4	0,7
ARPR 0-17	9,9	1,9	1,0
ARPR 18-24	15,7	3,4	1,7
ARPR 18-24, males	11,1	3,6	1,8
ARPR 18-24, females	20,6	5,4	2,8
ARPR 25-49	9,7	1,6	0,8
ARPR 25-49, males	10,3	2,1	1,0
ARPR 25-49, females	9,0	1,8	0,9
ARPR 50-64	6,6	1,7	0,9
ARPR 50-64, males	7,9	2,5	1,3
ARPR 50-64, females	5,3	1,8	0,9
ARPR 65+	12,4	2,9	1,5
ARPR 65+, males	6,1	3,1	1,6
ARPR 65+, females	17,9	4,3	2,2
ARPR 0-64	9,9	1,3	0,6
ARPR 0-64, males	9,6	1,4	0,7
ARPR 0-64, females	10,1	1,5	0,8
ARPR 18-64	9,9	1,2	0,6
ARPR 18-64, males	9,8	1,5	0,8
ARPR 18-64, females	9,9	1,5	0,8
ARPR 18+	10,2	1,2	0,6
ARPR 18+, males	9,3	1,4	0,7
ARPR 18+, females	11,3	1,5	0,8
ARPR, equ_022, total	19,7	1,6	0,8
ARPR, equ_022, male	18,5	1,7	0,9
ARPR, equ_022, female	20,9	1,9	1,0
ARPR, equ_022, 0-17	24,9	2,8	1,4
ARPR, equ_022, 18-64	18,2	1,6	0,8
ARPR, equ_022, 18-64, male	17,1	1,8	0,9
ARPR, equ_022, 18-64, female	19,3	1,9	1,0

ARPR, equ_022, 65+	16,7	3,3	1,7
ARPR, equ_022, 65+, male	11,1	3,8	2,0
ARPR, equ_022, 65+, female	21,7	4,6	2,3
ARPR, equ_023, total	27,4	1,7	0,9
ARPR, equ_023, male	25,4	1,8	0,9
ARPR, equ_023, female	29,4	2,0	1,0
ARPR, equ_023, 0-17	25,6	2,8	1,4
ARPR, equ_023, 18-64	20,0	1,6	0,8
ARPR, equ_023, 18-64, male	18,5	1,9	1,0
ARPR, equ_023, 18-64, female	21,7	2,0	1,0
ARPR, equ_023, 65+	71,6	3,8	1,9
ARPR, equ_023, 65+, male	65,4	5,0	2,6
ARPR, equ_023, 65+, female	77,0	4,0	2,1
ARPR, activity total	9,9	1,1	0,6
ARPR, activity total, male	8,8	1,3	0,7
ARPR, activity total, female	11,0	1,5	0,8
ARPR, working	7,7	1,1	0,6
ARPR, working, male	7,4	1,3	0,7
ARPR, working, female	8,0	1,5	0,8
ARPR, not working	17,3	2,7	1,4
ARPR, not working, male	14,7	3,8	1,9
ARPR, not working, female	19,2	3,5	1,8
ARPR, unemployed	29,3	13,1	6,7
ARPR, unemployed, male	31,6	18,9	9,6
ARPR, unemployed, female	26,6	16,9	8,6
ARPR, retired	15,2	6,3	3,2
ARPR, retired, male	22,8	12,8	6,5
ARPR, retired, female	10,3	5,8	2,9
ARPR, other activity	16,8	3,0	1,5
ARPR, other activity, male	11,6	3,6	1,9
ARPR, other activity, female	20,7	4,1	2,1
ARPR, No dependent WI=0	25,1	11,0	5,6
ARPR, No dependent 0<WI<1	16,9	4,5	2,3
ARPR, No dependent WI=1	6,7	2,1	1,1
ARPR, With dependent WI=0	21,2	22,0	11,2
ARPR, With dependent 0<WI<0.5	41,3	21,2	10,8
ARPR, With dependent 0.5<WI<1	13,7	3,4	1,7
ARPR, With dependent WI=1	4,9	1,5	0,7
ARPR, full and part time	6,2	1,1	0,6
ARPR, full and part time, male	6,1	1,3	0,7
ARPR, full and part time, female	6,3	1,4	0,7
ARPR, full time	5,8	1,1	0,6
ARPR, full time, male	5,2	1,2	0,6
ARPR, full time, female	6,5	1,8	0,9
ARPR, part time	8,9	3,0	1,5
ARPR, part time, male	18,7	9,0	4,6
ARPR, part time, female	5,6	2,3	1,2
ARPR, owners and tenants	10,2	1,2	0,6
ARPR, owners	7,5	1,1	0,6

ARPR, tenants	26,3	4,5	2,3
ARPR, households without children	13,2	1,9	0,9
ARPR, one person under 65	26,1	5,2	2,7
ARPR, one person 65 or older	31,0	7,2	3,7
ARPR, one female	33,2	6,2	3,2
ARPR, one male	22,7	5,7	2,9
ARPR, two persons under 65 years, no child	9,5	2,9	1,5
ARPR, two adults without children	2,7	1,8	0,9
ARPR, other households without children	4,1	3,0	1,5
ARPR, households with children	8,3	1,5	0,8
ARPR, one adult with child	22,8	7,1	3,6
ARPR, two adults with one child	5,8	2,4	1,2
ARPR, two adults with two children	4,2	2,0	1,0
ARPR, two adults with three or more children	10,3	3,6	1,8
ARPR, three adults and children	5,5	3,0	1,5
MD total	3,4	0,7	0,4
MD, female	3,5	0,8	0,4
MD, male	3,2	0,8	0,4
MD, age 0-17	3,5	1,2	0,6
MD, age 18-64	3,7	0,8	0,4
MD, age 18-64, male	3,8	1,0	0,5
MD, age 18-64, female	3,6	0,9	0,5
MD, age 65+	1,2	0,9	0,4
MD, age 65+, male	0,7	1,0	0,5
MD, age 65+, female	1,6	1,3	0,7
Mean_MD total	3,3	0,1	0,1
Mean_MD, female	3,3	0,1	0,1
Mean_MD, male	3,3	0,2	0,1
Mean_MD, age 0-17	3,2	0,1	0,1
Mean_MD, age 18-64	3,4	0,1	0,1
Mean_MD, age 18-64, male	3,4	0,2	0,1
Mean_MD, age 18-64, female	3,3	0,2	0,1
Mean_MD, age 65+	3,0	0,0	0,0
Mean_MD, age 65+, male	3,0	0,0	0,0
Mean_MD, age 65+, female	3,0	0,0	0,0
Aggregate replacement ratio. 65+ vs 45-54	0,27	0,01	0,01
Aggregate replacement ratio, 65+ vs 45-54, males	0,42	0,01	0,01
Aggregate replacement ratio, 65+ vs 45-54, females	0,52	0,02	0,01
Relative median income ratio, 65+ vs 45-54	0,81	0,05	0,02
Relative median income ratio, 65+ vs 45-54, males	0,88	0,05	0,03
Relative median income ratio, 65+ vs 45-54, females	0,76	0,06	0,03
RRPG total	16,4	1,3	0,7
RRPG, males	20,6	1,8	0,9
RRPG, females	13,8	1,3	0,7
RRPG, age 0-17	16,3	1,9	1,0
RRPG, age 18-64	20,1	1,8	0,9
RRPG, age 18-64, male	20,6	2,6	1,3

RRPG, age 18-64, female	19,0	1,8	0,9
RRPG, age 65+	8,7	1,8	0,9
RRPG, age 65+, male	16,5	3,3	1,7
RRPG, age 65+, female	8,7	1,9	1,0

1: equ_022 is based on the income variable HY022 and refers to at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors benefits

2: equ_023 is based on the income variable HY023 and refers to at-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers

3: WI stands for work intensity of the household. 1 meaning that all household members of working age are working while 0 means that none of the household members of working age is working. The variable WI is analysed based on whether there are dependents or children in the household or not.

4: MD stands for material deprivation

5: RRPG stands for Relative median at risk of poverty gap

2. Accuracy

2.1. Sample design

2.1.1 Type of sampling

There were four even one-stage simple random samples without stratification used for the 2009 EU-SILC in Iceland.

2.1.2 Sampling units

The sampling units are persons aged 16 years or more living in private households, selected from the Icelandic population register.

2.1.3 Stratification and sub-stratification criteria

The sample is post stratified, see 2.8.

2.1.4 Sample size and allocation criteria

The gross sample size was 4,218 persons, set to meet demands for minimum effective sample size of both the cross-sectional and the longitudinal components.

2.1.5 Sample selection schemes

The sample plan for EU-SILC is a simple random sample in one step, and no upper age limit.

2.1.6 Sample distribution over time

The sample is a rotating panel sample of approximately 4,000 individuals originally selected by simple random sampling from the national register in the end of the year 2004. The sample is divided into four rotation groups of approximately 1,000 individuals, each of which is replaced by another 1,000 participants every successive year.

2.1.7 Renewal of sample: Rotational groups

The households of the selected respondents are the household units. Each person (and respective household) drawn remains in the sample for four years and rotates as shown in table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Rotation of waves in the Icelandic SILC survey

Year t		t+1		t+2		t+3	
Wave number	Number in sample	Wave number	Number in sample	Wave number	Number in sample	Wave number	Number in sample
1	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000
2	1.000	2	1.000	2	1.000	2	1.000
3	1.000	3	1.000	3	1.000	3	1.000
4	1.000	4	1.000	4	1.000	4	1.000

Notes:

	Those drawn new in sample year t
	Those drawn new in sample year t-1
	Those drawn new in sample year t-2
	Those drawn new in sample year t-3
	Those drawn new in sample year t+1
	Those drawn new in sample year t+2
	Those drawn new in sample year t+3

Persons 16 years of age are added to the sample every year in order to make up for the aging of the sample. Those who were 16 years old in 2004 are 20 years old in 2008 and therefore there is need to add 16 year old persons to the sample every year. The gross number in the sample increases with those supplements.

2.1.8. Weighting

2.1.8.1 Design factor

The probability of a household being selected is equal to the number of persons aged 16 and older in the household. The weight for households and for all adult household members is the inverse of the number of adult household members as calculated in **DB080**, the household design weight:

$$DB080 = \frac{1}{n16+}$$

Where

n16+ = number of persons age 16+ in the respondents households

2.1.8.2 Nonresponse adjustments

Post stratification weights are used to adjust the data to the population. The information on the population comes from the national register. The weights both adjust for nonresponse and sampling error. The post stratification weights are based on age (14 groups total, 12 groups for 16 and older and 2 groups below 16), sex and residence (2 groups).

2.1.8.3 Adjustments to external data

Results are only calibrated with numbers from the national register as described above.

PB060 is the personal cross-sectional weight for selected respondent:

$$PB060 = \frac{N(kba)}{n(kba)}$$

Where

N = Population 16 years and older 31. December 2008 in private homes

n = number of cases in the data base

k = sex b = residence (capital area and other areas)

a = age groups [16-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-66, 67-79, 80+]

Originally the household cross-sectional weight (**DB090**) was calculated as shown below:

$$DB090 = DB080 * PB060 = \frac{1}{n16} * \frac{N(kba)}{n(kba)}$$

Where

N = Population 16 years and older 31. December 2008 in private homes

n = number of cases in the data base

k = sex b = residence (capital area and other areas)

a = age groups [16-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-66, 67-79, 80+]

Integrative calibration is applied using the software G-Calib (designed by Statistics Belgium). The original values of **DB090** are replaced by calibrated values. The calibrated values of **DB090** are also assigned to **RB050** in order to assign identical weight to all members of the same household. Integrative calibration takes into account the distribution of the population according to age, sex and residence as described above.

The personal cross-sectional weight **PB040** is equal to **RB050**.

The personal design weight for selected respondent **PB070** is calculated in a similar way as **PB060** except **PB070** applies to the selected sample while **PB060** applies to respondents only.

$$PB070 = \frac{N(kba)}{s(kba)}$$

Where

N = Population 16 years and older 31. December 2008 in private households

s = number of selected respondents

k = sex b = residence (capital area and other areas)

a = age groups [16-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-66, 67-79, 80+]

The children cross-sectional weight **RL070** is calculated with the number of children in each one-year group (0-12 years) in private households in the population divided by the number of children in one-year groups in the households interviewed:

$$RL070 = \frac{BA}{ba}$$

Where

BA = population 0-12 years of age 31. December 2008 in private households

b = number of children 0-12 years old in the respondents' households

a = age groups [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]

2.1.8.4 Final Cross sectional weight:

The final cross sectional weight is described in section 2.1.8.1 to 2.1.8.3 above

2.1.9 Substitutions

No substitutions were applied.

2.2 Sampling errors

2.2.1. Standard errors and effective sample size

Standard errors for the cross sectional indicators were calculated in the software R, using households as clusters. The standard errors are shown in table 1.

There were 4.218 persons in the 2009 sample. During the field period, 250 of these proved to be non-eligible (either deceased, living in institutions or emigrated), thus giving a net sample of 3968 persons. Interviews were completed for 3.021 of them.

Table 2.2.1.A The mean, the total number of observations and the standard errors for the following income components (unweighted data)

	Mean	count	valid N	SE
Total HH gross inc (HY010)	9.954.231	2.903	2.896	162.628
Total HH disp. Inc (HY020)	7.332.501	2.903	2.896	120.992
Total HH disp before (HY022)	6.870.148	2.903	2.896	122.662
Total HH disp. Including (HY023)	6.214.115	2.903	2.896	124.905
Gross Imputed rent (HY030)	924.029	2.903	2.902	11.161
Gross Income from rental (HY040)	47.028	2.903	2.896	4.870
Gross income from investments (HY090)	1.319.424	2.903	2.896	96.595
Gross family allowences (HY050)	158.774	2.903	2.896	7.471
Gross social excl. (HY060)	5.225	2.903	2.896	1.181
Gross housing allowances (HY070)	77.610	2.903	2.896	5.628
Gross inter-HH cash received (HY080)	73.651	2.903	2.765	4.177
Alemonies received (HY081)	67.325	2.903	2.795	3.990
Gross interest repayments (HY100)	536.717	2.903	2.896	12.033
Gross Income under 16 (HY110)	41.375	2.903	2.896	2.682
Gross taxes on wealth (HY120)	69.740	2.903	2.896	826
Gross inter-HH cash paid (HY130)	59.447	2.903	2.819	3.375
Alemonies paid (HY131)	36.392	2.903	2.853	2.589
Gross tax on income (HY140)	2.492.543	2.903	2.896	47.229
Gross employee cash income (PY010)	3.103.384	6.521	6.521	45.757
Gross Non-Cash employee income (PY020)	53.807	6.521	6.404	2.065
Gross company car (PY021)	46.042	6.521	6.455	2.655
Gross employer's social insurance contribution (PY030)	395.692	6.521	6.521	5.761
Gross contributions to individual private pension plans	58.305	6.521	6.521	12.541
Gross self employment (PY050)	116.675	6.521	6.521	7.316
Gross unemployment benefits (HY090)	13.395	6.521	6.521	1.095
Gross old-age benefits (PY100)	247.391	6.521	6.521	10.293
Gross survivor benefits (PY110)	43.955	6.521	6.521	5.196
Gross sickness benefits (PY120)	246	6.521	6.521	149
Gross disability benefits (PY130)	80.460	6.521	6.521	5.361
Gross education allowances (PY140)	3.932	6.521	6.521	883

Table 2.2.1.B The mean, the number of observations and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size (unweighted data)

Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Before imp	After imp	Standard error
1 household member	2.924.455	455	449	91.332
2 household members	4.486.331	1.696	1.696	101.812
3 household members	3.867.526	1.761	1.758	46.529
4+ household members	3.858.685	4.633	4.633	45.648
<25 years	3.659.967	3.327	3.326	49.641
25-34 years	3.494.337	1.028	1.026	63.320
35-44 years	3.853.711	1.128	1.126	98.634
45-54 years	4.252.833	1.306	1.305	81.131
55-64 years	4.974.488	906	904	144.870
65+ years	4.098.321	823	822	122.581
Male	3.961.570	4.334	4.328	47.755
Female	3.909.843	4.211	4.208	48.227

Standard errors for table 2.2.1.A and 2.2.1.B are calculated based on the assumption of a simple random sample as we do not have resources take the design of the survey and the calibration into account

2.3 Nonsampling errors

Errors other than sampling errors can be placed in three categories: coverage errors, nonresponse errors and measurement errors.

2.3.1 Sampling frame and coverage errors

The sampling frame is the population register of Iceland in the end of the year 2008. Eligible for the sample were all persons 16 and older who were living in Iceland according to the register. Those registered at institutions were excluded from the sample.

The national register is updated continuously. However, it does not always contain correct information on changing of residence. People may move abroad or to an institution without giving that information to the national register. Therefore the national register over represents young people who tend to go abroad for their studies and older people who sometimes maintain a private address in spite of living in an institution.

This is adjusted for with information received during the data collection process. For instance if it turns out that 5% of 25-29 years old females from the capital area are living abroad in spite of being in the register then the population frame is adjusted to these information and the relevant group is decreased by 5%. These adjustments are made before calculating the post stratification weights.

Under coverage of foreign citizens who live in Iceland is possible but it can be hard to assess. However it is likely that most foreign citizens who live here are working legally and are therefore in the national register. The fact that Iceland is an island makes it hard for foreigners to enter and stay in the country without being registered.

2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

Errors of this kind can be classified into three categories: Design errors, interviewer errors and processing errors.

2.3.2.1 Design errors

The questionnaire may be the cause of measurement errors. The phrasing of questions can cause misunderstanding as can the ordering of questions affect responses. The work of designing the survey electronically in Blaise also leaves room for errors.

Here are some comments on those variables and other cases where there might be deviations from Eurostat standards.

Various changes have been made on the survey questionnaire through the years SILC has been done in Iceland. Some of them are in order to fix errors or improve the measurement.

HS010: For instance some people reached agreement with their bank to stop paying off their loan temporarily and others just decided on their own to stop paying. We ask if this is the case and categorize those cases as being in arrears on mortgage in variable HS010.

HH061: We put in a new question with closed categories read out to the respondent in HH061 in order to try to increase response rate for this variable which has been a problem. Before there was an open follow-up question asking respondent's to try to give their best estimate if they did not know.

2.3.2.2. Interviewer and processing errors

The data collection mode in the Iceland EU-SILC is CATI, using the software Blaise. Data entry controls are built into the electronic questionnaire.

Once the data has been collected all processing is done in the SQL data management software, except for imputations which are done in SPSS.

Registers are used quite extensively in the EU SILC in Iceland. The result should be a decrease in measurement error from respondents or interviewers. However there still room for human error in data process as complexities are added to the data processing with linking between survey data and public records or other outside data. The following sources of data are used: the national register, tax register, real estate register, HBS (Household budget survey) data, municipality tax data and list of people living in institutions.

2.3.3. Nonresponse errors

In general, males are more difficult to reach than females and young people are harder to reach than older people. People living in the capital region are more often absent from home than people elsewhere in Iceland.

Refusals to participate in the survey are more prevalent among inhabitants of the capital city region and older persons. In contrast, women, people outside the capital city region and young people are less likely to refuse to participate.

To counter bias, the results were weighted by sex, age and residence.

2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

Achieved sample size			
	Households (HH)	Persons 16+	HH members
2006	768	1776	2290
2007	759	1697	2228
2008	700	1545	2058
2009	676	1503	1969
	2903	6521	8545

2.3.3.2. Unit nonresponse

Household nonresponse rates (NRh)

$$NRh = (1 - Ra * Rh) * 100$$

Where

$$Ra = \frac{\text{Number of addresses successfully contacted}}{\text{Number of valid addresses selected}}$$

$$Ra = \frac{\sum (DB120 = 11)}{\sum (DB120 = all) - \sum (DB120 = 23)} = \frac{3972}{4144 - 172} = 1$$

$$Rh = \frac{\text{Number of household interviews completed and accepted for database}}{\text{Number of valid addresses selected}}$$

$$Rh = \frac{\sum (DB130 = 11)}{\sum (DB130 = all)} = \frac{2903}{3972} = 0.731$$

$$NRh = (1 - 0.733) * 100 = 26.9$$

Individual nonresponse rates (NRp)

$$NRp = (1 - (Rp)) * 100$$

Where

$$Rp = \frac{\text{Number of personal interviews completed}}{\text{Number of eligible individuals in households where interviews were completed and accepted for database}}$$

$$Rp = \frac{6521}{6521} = 1$$

$$NRp = 1 - (1 - (Rp)) * 100 = 1 - (0) * 100 = 100$$

Overall individual nonresponse rates (*NRp)

$$*NRp = (1 - (Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100 = (1 - (1 * 0.267 * 1)) * 100 = 73.3$$

2.3.3.3 Distribution of households

Table 2.3.3.3.A Distribution of households by ‘record of contact address’ (DB120)

	Rot 1	Rot 2	Rot 3	Rot 4	Total
11 Contacted	1046	1029	954	943	3972
23 Does not exist	18	47	45	62	172
Total	1064	1076	999	1005	4144

Table 2.3.3.3.B Distribution of households by ‘household questionnaire result’ (DB130)

	Rot 1	Rot 2	Rot 3	Rot 4	Total
11 Completed	768	759	700	676	2903
21 Refusal	130	132	146	148	556
22 Temporarily away	132	130	94	106	462
23 Unable to respond	13	8	14	11	46
24 Other reasons	3	0	0	2	5
Total	1046	1029	954	943	3972

Table 2.3.3.3.C Distribution of households by ‘household interview acceptance’ (DB135)

	Rot 1	Rot 2	Rot 3	Rot 4	Total
DB135 Accepted	768	759	700	676	2903
DB135 Rejected	0	0	0	0	0
Total	768	759	700	676	2903

Respondents for whom we could not retrieve social ID numbers were excluded from the data as well as the households they belong to. They are the “other reasons” in table 2.3.3.3. B. Absence of social ID number means that it is impossible to connect the survey data to the tax register which means that all the income variables will be empty (or 0) for these individuals which can greatly affect the equivalised disposable income of the households. This was further justified by the fact that only about 1% of the households was taken out, all of which had underestimated equivalised disposable income since an “income less” person was living there.

2.3.3.4. Distribution of substituted units

Not applicable as no substitutions are applied.

2.3.3.5. Item nonresponse

For cost or income related variables imputation was used to treat item nonresponse.

Item nonresponse is not assumed to be in the income variables that come from registers. The only income variables where imputation was applied were the ones not received from registers, “regular inter-household cash transfer received” and “regular inter-household cash transfer paid” (HY080G and HY130G). Imputations were used for those variables based on survey data.

For further information on item nonresponse we refer to the 2008 report.

Table 2.3.3.5 Number receiving an amount and item nonresponse for the following income components

	% received	%missing	% partial
Total HH gross inc (HY010)	99,88	0,12	0
Total HH disp. Inc (HY020)	99,88	0,12	0
Total HH disp before (HY022)	99,88	0,12	0
Total HH disp. Including (HY023)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross imputed rent (HY030)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross Income from rental (HY040)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross income from investments (HY090)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross family allowances (HY050)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross social excl. (HY060)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross housing allowances (HY070)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross inter-HH cash received (HY080)	97,76	2,24	0
Alemonies received (HY081)	98,22	1,78	0
Gross interest repayments (HY100)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross Income under 16 (HY110)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross taxes on wealth (HY120)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross inter-HH cash paid (HY130)	98,59	1,41	0
Alemonies paid (HY131)	99,11	0,89	0
Gross tax on income (HY140)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross employee cash income (PY010)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross non-cash income (PY020)	98,08	1,92	0
Gross company car (HY021)	98,87	1,13	0
Gr. employer's soc. Ins. contrib. (PY030)	99,88	0,12	0
Gr. contrib. to ind. pension plans (PY035)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross self employment (PY050)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross unemployment benefits (HY090)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross old-age benefits (PY100)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross survivor benefits (PY110)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross sickness benefits (PY120)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross disability benefits (PY130)	99,88	0,12	0
Gross education allowances (PY140)	99,88	0,12	0

Table 2.3.3.6 Total item nonresponse and number of observations

		Valid N	nonresp
By sex	Males	3299	5
	Females	3214	3
By activiy	Employed	4687	6
	Unemployed	78	1
	Inactive	1264	1
By age	Under 25	1330	0
	25-34	1026	2
	35-44	1126	2
	45-54	1305	1
	55-64	904	2
	65+	822	1
By tenure status	Owner	5797	4
	Tenant	715	4
By age and sex	Male under 25	725	0
	Male 25-34	523	1
	Male 35-44	565	1
	Male 45-54	629	1
	Male 55-64	456	1
	Male 65+	401	1
	Female under 25	605	0
	Female 25-34	503	1
	Female 35-44	561	1
	Female 45-54	676	0
	Female 55-64	448	1
	Female 65+	421	0
Acticity and sex	Male employed	2468	5
	Male unemployed	39	0
	Male inactive	541	0
	Female employed	2219	1
	Female unemployed	39	1
	Female inactive	723	1
Household type	One person under 64 years	290	5
	One person, 65 years or older	159	1
	One person male	209	4
	One person female	240	2
	One person total	449	6
	Two adults under 65 no dependent children	894	0
	Two adults, no dependent children	636	0
	Other, no dependent children	591	0
	Single parent, one or more dependent child	231	0
	Two adults , 1 dependent child	936	2
	Two adults, 2 dependent children	1020	0
	Two adults, 3 or more dependent children	806	0
	Other households with dependent children	939	0
	Households without dependent children	2569	6

2.3.3.6 Total item nonresponse for equivalized disposable income

The information for the income variables were mainly collected through registers. Only information for HY080 and HY130 was received from the tax register. Nonresponse for each income variable is shown in table 2.3.3.5.

If the social ID number was not received for a household member in the interview the household was not included in the data. Therefore we were able to link all household members of all the households to the tax register. Item nonresponse for the equivalized disposable income is therefore only partial where the information were missing for HY080 and HY130 as shown in table 2.3.3.5.

2.4. Mode of data collection

All interviews were done through telephone with the aid of the Blaise software. One week before the start of data collection Statistics Iceland sent a letter to the sampled individuals explaining the purpose of the survey and requesting their cooperation.

Instead of asking about the amounts paid for electricity and heat (which are a part of variable HH070, Total Housing cost) imputations are used based on the HBS (Household Budget Survey). The reason is that it is our belief that people often do not know the amounts they pay for heating and electricity. These bills are often paid automatically through credit cards or automatically taken out of peoples' bank accounts. Some people hardly ever see the bills. Length of the intervals the amounts apply to have also sometimes been hard to establish (1 month, 3 months ect). The HBS (Household budget survey) on the other hand is a face to face survey where the respondents are asked in advance to prepare by keeping bills or bank transcripts handy.

The distribution of the selected respondents, household members aged 16 or over, and non-selected household members by data status (RB250) and by type of interview (RB260) is shown in the tables below.

Table 2.4 A Distribution of household members age 16 or over by data status (RB250)

1	RB250	12 Only from registers	0	11	11
		13 Interview and registers	768	997	1765
2	RB250	12 Only from registers	0	3	3
		13 Interview and registers	759	935	1694
3	RB250	12 Only from registers	0	12	12
		13 Interview and registers	700	833	1533
4	RB250	12 Only from registers	0	4	4
		13 Interview and registers	676	823	1499

Table 2.4 B Distribution of household members age 16 or over by type of interview (RB260)

Rot. Group	Type of interview	Sel_resp	Non_sel	All hhmembers 16+
1	CATI (3)	768	997	1765
2	CATI (3)	759	935	1694
3	CATI (3)	700	833	1533
4	CATI (3)	676	823	1499
Total		2903	3588	6491

2.5. Interview duration

The mean duration of the personal interview (PB120) was 19 minutes and 37 seconds and the mean duration of the household interview (HB100) was 11 minutes and 31 seconds. The mean duration of the total interview was 31 minutes and 8 seconds per average.

3. Comparability

3.1. Basic concepts and definitions

The reference population

The reference population is persons aged 16 years or more at December 31st in the year 2008, living in private households.

The private household definition

A private household is defined as individuals that share food, meaning that they either do not pay for their food or that they share expenses for food. The definition does not require that they eat at the same times or that they are related.

The household membership

Persons are considered as household members if they spend most of their nights at the address of the household.

Individuals that are temporarily away (not having a private address elsewhere) and will return to the household are considered as household members. As example of this are children in boarding schools, fishermen, individuals admitted to hospitals or imprisoned and those that are working for longer periods away from home.

The income reference period

The income reference period is the calendar year 2008.

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions is the calendar year 2008.

The reference period for taxes on wealth

The reference period for taxes on wealth is the calendar year 2008.

The lag between the income reference period and current variables

The income variables are collected from registers and the interval between the end of the income reference period and the time of interview for current variables is maximum four and a half months.

The total duration of the data collection of the sample

The interviews were carried out between 9th of February and 7th of Mai 2009.

Basic information on activity status during the income reference period

Table 3.1 Activity status of persons 18 years or older

1 Working	4693	75,8
2 Unemployed	79	1,3
3 Retired	208	3,4
4 Other inactive	1057	17,1
9 Not responded	158	2,6
Total	6195	100,0

3.2. Components of income

3.2.1 Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions, and an assessment of the consequences of the differences mentioned will be reported for the following target variables.

The components of income are listed out in the 2008 report.

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

Tax register is use for all income variables except for HY080 and HY130 (Regular inter-household cash transfer received and paid). For those two variables information are collected through the interview. Those are also the only income variables where imputation was used.

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

The register data only report gross income at component level. Total assessed taxes and contributions to social security are collected separately from tax registers.

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

All income data are recorded gross at component level.

4. Coherence

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

With the exception of inter-household transfers all the income data in SILC are from register. Hence, in our opinion, there is no point in comparing the results with external sources since the source we would compare with is the source used in SILC.

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