



**Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia**

**FINAL QUALITY REPORT  
RELATING TO EU-SILC  
OPERATIONS 2007 – 2010**

**Riga 2012**

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## Background

In Latvia the EU-SILC survey was launched in 2005. The Latvian EU-SILC survey is an annual survey with a four-year rotational panel and it is carried out as an independent survey, by single operation covering cross-sectional and longitudinal primary target variables as well as secondary target variables.

## 1. Common longitudinal European Union Indicators based on the longitudinal component of EU-SILC

Table 1.1. Indicators based on the longitudinal component of EU-SILC

Indicator	Value	
<b>At-risk-of-poverty threshold</b>		
Single person (illustrative values)	LVL per year	EUR per year
2006 (EU-SILC 2007)	1 400	2 010
2007 (EU-SILC 2008)	2 030	2 899
2008 (EU-SILC 2009)	2 308	3 284
2009 (EU-SILC 2010)	1 921	2 722
Two adults with two children younger than 14 years (illustrative values)	LVL per year	EUR per year
2006 (EU-SILC 2007)	2 939	4 222
2007 (EU-SILC 2008)	4 262	6 088
2008 (EU-SILC 2009)	4 846	6 897
2009 (EU-SILC 2010)	4 034	5 717
<b>Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2009 (EU-SILC 2010) – to come</b>		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: Total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: Males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: Females		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 0-17 total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 0-17 males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 0-17 females		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18+ total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18+ males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18+ females		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18-24 total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18-24 males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18-24 females		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 25-49 total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 25-49 males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 25-49 females		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18-64 total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18-64 males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18-64 females		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 50-64 total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 50-64 males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 50-64 females		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 65+ total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 65+ males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 65+ females		

## **2. Accuracy**

### **2.1. Sample Design**

In Latvia a stratified two-stage sampling design was used for the EU-SILC survey. At the first stage a systematic sampling of the primary sampling units (Population Census 2000 counting areas) was carried out. At the second stage a simple random sampling was made to select secondary sampling units (addresses). The stratification was made depending on a degree of urbanization of the area. The code of administrative territories was used for stratifying.

#### **2.1.1. Type of sampling**

A stratified two-stage sampling was used for the EU-SILC survey in Latvia. A systematic sampling with inclusion probabilities proportional to the unit size was carried out at the first stage and a simple random sampling was carried out at the second stage.

#### **2.1.2. Sampling units**

The Population Census counting areas were used as primary sampling units (PSUs) at the first stage. In general, all territory of Latvia is covered in lists of population counting areas. PSUs were selected by a systematic sampling with inclusion probabilities proportional to the population size (number of households) of PSUs.

Addresses were used as secondary sampling units (SSUs). Simple random sampling was used to select SSUs from PSUs selected at the first sampling stage. In Latvia several households can be registered in one address. All households and individuals living in the selected address were included in the EU-SILC survey in urban areas, but in rural areas only those households, which were formed by persons enumerated in the Household List (see 2.3.2.). If none of persons enumerated in the Household List lived in the selected address, then it was possible:

- to go for an interview to a different address in the same local area (if an interviewer knew the correct address of the persons enumerated in the Household List);
- to interview all households and individuals living in the selected address (the same as in urban areas).

### **2.1.3. Stratification and sub-stratification criteria**

The stratification was made depending on a degree of urbanization of the area. Riga (the capital city), six largest towns, other towns and rural areas form four strata. The code of administrative territories was used for stratification. The stratum is identified in the variable DB050.

### **2.1.4. Sample size and allocation criteria**

According to Regulation (EC) No 1553/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 amending Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC), Annex II in Latvia the minimum effective sample size is 3 750 households. The total gross sample size (number of households) was made according to the non-response rate and effective sample size for at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers. The non-response rate was estimated by using the results of the EU-SILC survey in the previous years. To compensate the non-response, it was decided to select 6550 addresses in 2007, 6 897 in 2008, 7610 in 2009 and 8151 in 2010.

### **2.1.5. Sample selections schemes**

In the first stage Population Census counting areas (PSUs) were selected by a systematic sampling with inclusion probabilities proportional to their population size.

A simple random sampling without replacement was used to select addresses (SSUs) in sampled PSUs. A non-proportional allocation was used to select SSUs.

### **2.1.6. Sample distribution over time**

A sample distribution over time was not used because the EU-SILC survey is organized on an annual basis. Most interviews were conducted in the four month period from March to July. The number of households successfully interviewed in each month of fieldwork (2007 - 2010) is shown below in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1. Number of successful interviews (households of longitudinal component) by the date of interview**

Month	2007		2008		2009		2010		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	124	7.9	-	-	190	4.0	279	6.5	<b>593</b>	4.3
April	94	6.0	274	8.5	998	20.9	1177	27.4	<b>2543</b>	18.3
May	131	8.3	960	29.6	1294	27.1	1362	31.7	<b>3747</b>	27.0
June	68	4.3	946	29.2	1461	30.6	1012	23.6	<b>3487</b>	25.1
July	328	20.8	1011	31.2	835	17.5	463	10.8	<b>2637</b>	19.0
August	273	17.3	48	1.5	-	-	-	-	<b>321</b>	2.3
September	381	24.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>381</b>	2.7
October	156	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>156</b>	1.1
November	22	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>22</b>	0.2
Not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1577</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3239</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4778</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4293</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13887</b>	<b>100</b>

### 2.1.7. Renewal of sample: rotational groups

A rotational sampling design was used for the EU-SILC survey. Latvia applies a rotational panel in which the sample is divided into four sub-samples. Each of them is representing the whole population. Each year one of the rotation groups is dropped out and a new one is added to the sample.

### 2.1.8. Weightings

The longitudinal data sets contain information on individuals (and their households) traced from the original sample households in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 (rotational groups 2, 3 and 4).

#### 2.1.8.1. Design factor

Longitudinal weights were made from base weights RB060, which were calculated from design weights. The design weights (DB080) for dwellings were calculated according to the sample design:

$$DB080 = \frac{1}{prob\_dw};$$

$$prob\_dw = \frac{hhpsupop \cdot psustrat \cdot adrpsus}{hhstrpop \cdot adrpsup},$$

where *prob\_dw* - inclusion probabilities of addresses;

*hhpsupop* - a number of households in each strata's each PSU of all population;

*psustrat* - a number of the PSUs in each strata of sample;

*dwpsus* - a number of dwellings in each strata's each PSU of sample;

***hhstrpop*** - a number of households in each strata of all population;

***dwpsup*** - a number of dwellings in each strata's each PSU of population.

The inclusion probability of the household and the individual is equal to the inclusion probability of the address. The design weights were adjusted for outliers (extremely high design weights) at the address level.

#### ***2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments***

Base weights were corrected by non-response in the primary sampling units. The 2007 2008 and 2009 data were adjusted for returnees. New household members with RB110 = 3 (moved into from outside sample) and former household members with RB110 = 5, 6 or 7 (moved out, died, not registered in the previous wave and did not live in household anymore) had RB060 = 0. The newly born (household members with RB110 = 4) received the weight of their mother. For each year, each rotational group with adjusted design weights was calibrated on the corresponding year's population.

#### ***2.1.8.3. Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources)***

For each year, each rotational group with adjusted design weights was calibrated on the corresponding year's population. Weights were calibrated (in the household level) on the basis of demographic data by breaking them down by a degree of urbanization (four groups - strata), 12 age groups (0-15; 16-20; 21-25; 26-30; 31-35; 36-40; 41-45; 46-50; 51-55; 56-60; 61-65; 66+), sex and 6 regions of Latvia (NUTS 3). GREG calibration was used.

#### ***2.1.8.4. Final longitudinal weights***

Calibrated weights are base weights RB060. For each rotational group, for each wave, the sums of weights RB060 are equal to the size of the longitudinal population in the scope at each wave from the start of the panel.

The longitudinal part of 2007 are the second rotational group, of 2008 - the second and the third rotational groups, but for 2009 and 2010 – the second, the third and the fourth rotational groups. Only they were selected for longitudinal weighting. So weights have a formula  $RB062 = k * RB060$ , where  $k$  is calculated as a proportion - number of households in the corresponding rotational group against the total number of households in all four longitudinal rotational groups.

#### **2.1.8.5. Final household cross-sectional weight**

The final cross-sectional weights DB090 were calculated as a product of the design factor, non-response adjustment factor and calibration factor:

$$DB090 = nonr\_w \cdot g ,$$

where **g** - g-weights of the regression estimator.

#### **2.1.9. Substitutions**

No substitution was used.

### **2.2. Sampling errors**

The following tables report the mean, the number of observations (before and after imputation) and the standard error for different income components.

Estimates and their standard errors were computed with cross-sectional weights DB090

**Table 2.2. Mean, number of observations and standard errors of different income components, 2006 (EU-SILC 2007)**

	Income components	Mean, LVL <sup>1</sup>	Number of observations		Standard errors, LVL <sup>1</sup>
			Before imputation	After imputation	
HY010	Total household gross income	6123	52	2723	170
HY020	Total disposable household income	4976	60	2730	129
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfer other than old-age and survivor's benefits	4675	1	2712	128
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	4298	2	2428	136
<b><i>Net income components at the household level</i></b>					
HY030N	Imputed rent	535	2592	2592	22
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	965	33	35	377
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	373	489	920	24
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	175	82	150	19
HY070N	Housing allowances	93	108	116	9
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	353	308	330	16
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	1441	21	31	606
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage	936	0	61	112
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	128	24	27	27
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	25	1344	1419	2
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	332	218	237	16
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions	1462	32	1873	55
<b><i>Net income components at the personal level</i></b>					
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	2622	2571	3202	60
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	388	115	210	31
PY021N	Company car	438	0	56	69
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	126	44	52	17
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	2376	222	236	308
PY070N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	336	0	982	19
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	162	5	5	96
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	377	41	299	43
PY100N	Old-age benefits	1180	20	1826	16
PY110N	Survivor` benefits	638	14	94	31
PY120N	Sickness benefits	240	53	451	30
PY130N	Disability benefits	772	113	247	29
PY140N	Education-related allowances	240	62	68	43

<sup>1</sup> Zeros are not included in calculations.

	Income components	Mean, LVL <sup>1</sup>	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL <sup>1</sup>
			Before imputation	After imputation	
<b><i>Gross income components at the household level</i></b>					
HY030G	Imputed rent	681	2592	2592	27
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	965	33	35	377
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	373	489	920	24
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	175	82	150	19
HY070G	Housing allowances	93	108	116	9
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	353	308	330	16
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	1441	21	31	606
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	936	0	61	112
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	139	24	27	34
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	25	1344	1419	2
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	332	218	237	16
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	1462	32	1873	55
<b><i>Gross income components at the personal level</i></b>					
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	3363	661	3202	80
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income	388	115	210	31
PY021G	Company car	438	0	56	69
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	694	3015	3015	21
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contribution	161	465	465	9
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	126	44	52	17
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	2706	198	236	347
PY070G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	336	0	982	19
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	162	5	5	96
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	377	41	299	43
PY100G	Old-age benefits	1191	834	1826	17
PY110G	Survivor` benefits	638	14	94	31
PY120G	Sickness benefits	302	33	451	40
PY130G	Disability benefits	782	95	247	30
PY140G	Education-related allowances	240	62	68	43

<sup>1</sup> Zeros are not included in calculations.

**Table 2.3. Mean, number of observations and standard errors of different income components, 2007 (EU-SILC 2008)**

	Income components	Mean, LVL <sup>1</sup>	Number of observations		Standard errors, LVL <sup>1</sup>
			Before imputation	After imputation	
HY010	Total household gross income	8835	69	4288	212
HY020	Total disposable household income	7207	38	4299	175
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfer other than old-age and survivor's benefits	6813	56	4256	173
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	6524	90	3878	184
	<b>Net income components at the household level</b>				
HY030N	Imputed rent	612	4018	4018	14
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	415	55	56	99
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	560	3	1404	37
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	262	201	308	57
HY070N	Housing allowances	127	186	206	11
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	832	402	449	62
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	4087	94	131	2612
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage	1357	0	237	162
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	237	31	67	98
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	30	2325	2580	2
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	600	414	439	31
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions	2024	12	3001	54
	<b>Net income components at the personal level</b>				
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	3777	2620	5350	68
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	543	208	472	47
PY021N	Company car	586	0	93	88
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	197	125	133	38
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	2891	356	390	225
PY070N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	375	0	1643	15
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	0	0	0	0
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	476	30	501	38
PY100N	Old-age benefits	1342	22	2748	11
PY110N	Survivor` benefits	764	0	115	32
PY120N	Sickness benefits	236	135	908	15
PY130N	Disability benefits	975	0	432	33
PY140N	Education-related allowances	382	128	138	97

<sup>1</sup> Zeros are not included in calculations.

	Income components	Mean, LVL <sup>1</sup>	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL <sup>1</sup>
			Before imputation	After imputation	
<b><i>Gross income components at the household level</i></b>					
HY030G	Imputed rent	612	4018	4018	14
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	415	55	56	99
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	560	3	1404	37
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	262	201	308	57
HY070G	Housing allowances	127	186	206	11
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	832	402	449	62
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	4131	80	131	2612
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	1357	0	237	162
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	273	20	67	114
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	30	2325	2580	2
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	600	414	439	31
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	2024	12	3001	54
<b><i>Gross income components at the personal level</i></b>					
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	4780	401	5351	90
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income	543	208	472	47
PY021G	Company car	586	0	93	88
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	972	5012	5012	20
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contribution	187	1145	1145	6
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	197	125	133	38
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	3295	334	390	250
PY070G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	375	0	1643	15
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	0	0	0	0
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	480	13	501	38
PY100G	Old-age benefits	1351	14	2748	12
PY110G	Survivor` benefits	764	0	115	32
PY120G	Sickness benefits	287	135	908	19
PY130G	Disability benefits	985	0	432	36
PY140G	Education-related allowances	380	128	138	97

<sup>1</sup> Zeros are not included in calculations.

**Table 2.4. Mean, number of observations and standard errors of different income components, 2008 (EU-SILC 2009)**

	Income components	Mean, LVL <sup>1</sup>	Number of observations		Standard errors, LVL <sup>1</sup>
			Before imputation	After imputation	
HY010	Total household gross income	9883	61	3862	269
HY020	Total disposable household income	7996	62	3872	225
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfer other than old-age and survivor's benefits	7494	78	3838	216
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	7127	102	3470	232
<b><i>Net income components at the household level</i></b>					
HY030N	Imputed rent	542	3661	3661	11
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	751	47	47	244
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	723	4	1182	57
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	223	160	284	19
HY070N	Housing allowances	164	125	129	23
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	1031	377	414	56
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	5136	106	138	2953
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage	1263	0	245	86
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	232	12	14	57
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	27	2008	2238	2
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	850	356	379	59
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions	2285	5	2739	64
<b><i>Net income components at the personal level</i></b>					
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	4203	1748	4653	80
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	452	199	446	32
PY021N	Company car	508	0	59	73
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	177	141	159	18
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	2387	358	392	301
PY070N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	456	0	1641	20
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	0	0	0	0
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	602	28	398	51
PY100N	Old-age benefits	1699	15	2513	12
PY110N	Survivor` benefits	873	0	99	47
PY120N	Sickness benefits	323	115	788	25
PY130N	Disability benefits	1163	0	418	63
PY140N	Education-related allowances	338	143	151	70

<sup>1</sup> Zeros are not included in calculations.

	Income components	Mean, LVL <sup>1</sup>	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL <sup>1</sup>
			Before imputation	After imputation	
<b>Gross income components at the household level</b>					
HY030G	Imputed rent	542	3661	3661	11
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	751	47	47	244
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	723	4	1182	57
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	223	160	284	19
HY070G	Housing allowances	164	125	129	23
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	1031	377	414	56
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	5166	106	138	2952
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	1263	0	245	86
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	298	11	14	78
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	27	2008	2238	2
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	850	356	379	59
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	2285	5	2739	64
<b>Gross income components at the personal level</b>					
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	5390	329	4653	108
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income	452	199	446	32
PY021G	Company car	508	0	59	73
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	1178	4372	4372	24
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contribution	162	1050	1050	4
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	177	141	159	18
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	2685	303	392	342
PY070G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	456	0	1641	20
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	0	0	0	0
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	604	28	398	51
PY100G	Old-age benefits	1719	15	2513	14
PY110G	Survivor` benefits	873	0	99	47
PY120G	Sickness benefits	390	115	788	31
PY130G	Disability benefits	1184	0	418	69
PY140G	Education-related allowances	338	143	151	70

<sup>1</sup> Zeros are not included in calculations.

**Table 2.5. Mean, number of observations and standard errors of different income components, 2009 (EU-SILC 2010)**

	Income components	Mean, LVL <sup>1</sup>	Number of observations		Standard errors, LVL <sup>1</sup>
			Before imputation	After imputation	
HY010	Total household gross income	8246	84	4266	169
HY020	Total disposable household income	6723	88	4279	129
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfer other than old-age and survivor's benefits	6019	112	4235	117
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	5294	130	3886	123
	<b><i>Net income components at the household level</i></b>	488	4006	4006	10
		1016	49	50	308
HY030N	Imputed rent	743	4	1280	56
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	272	183	318	22
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	159	225	241	11
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	868	458	510	47
HY070N	Housing allowances	1155	92	139	309
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	1302	0	243	96
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	119	11	21	48
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage	32	2383	2801	2
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	705	395	406	38
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	8246	84	4266	169
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	6723	88	4279	129
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions	1507	10	4009	44
	<b><i>Net income components at the personal level</i></b>				
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	3567	1745	4851	67
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	532	182	404	45
PY021N	Company car	534	0	64	86
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	239	124	139	23
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	1910	367	401	141
PY070N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	753	4	4	627
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	861	125	894	40
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	1949	29	2864	15
PY100N	Old-age benefits	1029	0	133	43
PY110N	Survivor` benefits	473	90	861	32
PY120N	Sickness benefits	1323	0	507	51
PY130N	Disability benefits	373	174	185	89
PY140N	Education-related allowances	753	4	4	627

<sup>1</sup> Zeros are not included in calculations.

	Income components	Mean, LVL <sup>1</sup>	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL <sup>1</sup>
			Before imputation	After imputation	
<b><i>Gross income components at the household level</i></b>					
HY030G	Imputed rent	488	4006	4006	10
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	1016	49	50	308
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	743	4	1280	56
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	272	183	318	22
HY070G	Housing allowances	159	225	241	11
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	868	458	510	47
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	1182	92	139	320
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	1302	0	243	96
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	133	11	21	52
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	32	2383	2801	2
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	705	395	406	38
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	1507	10	4009	44
<b><i>Gross income components at the personal level</i></b>					
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	4542	361	4852	90
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income	532	182	404	45
PY021G	Company car	534	0	64	86
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	1025	4462	4462	23
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contribution	181	734	734	12
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	239	124	139	23
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	2203	326	401	172
PY070G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	-	-	-	-
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	753	4	4	627
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	917	58	894	44
PY100G	Old-age benefits	2111	28	2879	19
PY110G	Survivor` benefits	1029	0	133	43
PY120G	Sickness benefits	580	90	861	41
PY130G	Disability benefits	1346	0	507	54
PY140G	Education-related allowances	373	174	185	89

<sup>1</sup> Zeros are not included in calculations.

**Table 2.6. Mean, number of observations (before and after imputations) and standard errors of the equivalised disposable income 2006 (EU-SILC 2007), weighted**

Equivalised disposable income	Mean, LVL	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL
		Before imputation	After imputation	
<i>By household size</i>				
1 household member	2 425	35	938	93
2 household members	3 409	36	2218	115
3 household members	3 121	21	1332	114
4 and more household members	3 360	0	1133	154
<i>By age groups</i>				
<25	3 172	13	827	107
25-34	4 257	9	664	173
35-44	3 403	15	854	108
45-54	3 304	31	903	120
55-64	2 860	23	851	112
65+	2 331	1	1522	67
<i>By sex</i>				
Male	3 332	47	2394	86
Female	3 064	45	3227	73

**Table 2.7. Mean, number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors of the equivalised disposable income 2007 (EU-SILC 2008), weighted**

Equivalised disposable income	Mean, LVL	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL
		Before imputation	After imputation	
<i>By household size</i>				
1 household member	3 382	32	1415	460
2 household members	4 998	10	3402	146
3 household members	4 585	3	2256	137
4 and more household members	4 712	0	1952	174
<i>By age groups</i>				
<25	4 503	14	1408	129
25-34	6 236	1	1049	229
35-44	5 084	4	1318	161
45-54	4 702	15	1580	145
55-64	4 393	10	1311	477
65+	3 040	1	2359	83
<i>By sex</i>				
Male	4 853	28	3868	169
Female	4 382	17	5157	88

**Table 2.8. Mean, number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors of the equivalised disposable income 2008 (EU-SILC 2009), weighted**

Equivalised disposable income	Mean, LVL	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL
		Before imputation	After imputation	
<i>By household size</i>				
1 household member	3 638	46	1243	531
2 household members	5 388	24	3058	173
3 household members	5 217	12	2097	148
4 and more household members	5 296	0	1769	202
<i>By age groups</i>				
<25	4 804	16	1240	143
25-34	6 558	2	916	251
35-44	5 564	13	1146	212
45-54	5 201	28	1427	166
55-64	5 314	22	1228	545
65+	3 462	1	2210	89
<i>By sex</i>				
Male	5 327	47	3486	196
Female	4 875	35	4681	97

**Table 2.9. Mean, number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors of the equivalised disposable income 2009 (EU-SILC 2010), weighted**

Equivalised disposable income	Mean, LVL	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL
		Before imputation	After imputation	
<i>By household size</i>				
1 household member	3 049	64	1 446	81
2 household members	4 760	36	3 356	131
3 household members	4 567	9	2 292	135
4 and more household members	4 376	13	1 782	172
<i>By age groups</i>				
<25	3 987	27	1 302	102
25-34	5 497	7	1 022	213
35-44	4 953	16	1 215	159
45-54	4 489	38	1 557	121
55-64	4 195	33	1 338	120
65+	3 303	1	2 442	63
<i>By sex</i>				
Male	4 410	71	3 808	85
Female	4 327	51	5 068	79

## 2.3. Non-sampling errors

### 2.3.1. Sampling frame and coverage errors

Two sampling frames were built for each sampling stage. At the first stage counting areas from the list of the Population Census 2000 were used as a sampling frame. All territory of Latvia was divided in small areas (smaller than LAU 2) during the Population Census 2000. The list contained information about the number of households in each counting area.

At the second stage sampling frame was built from the Population Register, statistical register of dwellings and statistical register of households.

The second stage sampling frame was built by using a copy of the Population Register. Both statistical registers of dwellings and households were updated by using the Population Register.

### **2.3.2. Measurement and processing errors**

The measurement errors can arise from the questionnaire (effects of the design, content and wording), from the data collection method (effects of the modes of interviewing), from interviewers (effects of the interviewer on the response to a question) and from respondents (effects of the respondent on the interpretation of items). As it was impossible to avoid such errors completely, several steps were taken by the CSB to reduce them as much as possible.

Like as in the first EU-SILC (2005) operation 3 types of questionnaires were developed for the EU-SILC 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 operations: the Household Register (to collect demographic information about all household members), the Household Questionnaire (to collect all information related to household – dwelling costs, housing conditions, income components received at the household level etc.), the Personal Questionnaire (to collect all needed information for each household member aged 16 and over in the previous calendar year) and the Household List (an additional document to record all the necessary information about household members for tracing purposes and for linkage with data from administrative registers). The household members' first, second names, contact addresses, phone numbers (fixed and mobile phone numbers) and personal identification codes were recorded in Household List. The Blaise CAPI (since 2006) and CATI (since 2008) applications as well as the paper questionnaires of the EU-SILC survey were available in Latvian and in Russian (the language of the largest ethnic minority in Latvia). Only households that were participating in the EU-SILC survey for the second, third or fourth time and had have specified phone numbers in the previous waves, were used for CATI. Not all, but the majority of households with phone numbers were used for CATI. It was possible for a household to refuse from CATI, and then CAPI was used. CAPI was used also in those cases when a telephone interview was not possible (the phone number was incorrect, the phone line damaged, the phone line busy, etc.).

The CSB interviewers carried out the fieldworks of the EU-SILC 2007-2010 operation. Prior to each operation an intensive training session for the field staff was organised. The aims of the training were to introduce the fieldwork staff with methodology of the EU-SILC survey, to instruct interviewers for accurate fieldwork execution of the survey. Several tests (including a

practical interview to fill the EU-SILC questionnaires) were developed to check interviewers' knowledge after the training session.

To increase response rates several steps were made to introduce Latvian residents with the EU-SILC survey before starting the fieldwork. A press release was prepared to provide publicity of the EU-SILC survey. An introduction letter with a EU-SILC booklet were sent to selected addresses to establish the first contact with a household before the interview.

Measurement errors were detected by analysing Interviewer's reports, by organizing discussions with interviewers after the fieldwork execution and by logical checks and verification of the received data.

From 2006 onwards the treatment system of the EU-SILC data became less time consuming as it had been in 2005. It was related with the introduction of CAPI by using BLAISE software. It has to be noted that the year of 2006 was the first year when laptops were used in social surveys of the CSB and the EU-SILC was one of the first surveys where the CAPI system was used for carrying out the survey. Overall, the interviewers adopted computer skills very fast but in several cases they needed additional explanations about marking answers by using CAPI. Although laptops were given to all interviewers, a part of them made interviews by using paper questionnaires. This is still true also in 2010 - a part of interviews were collected by means of paper questionnaires. Paper questionnaires were used when the laptop could not be used (for example, for security considerations, discharged battery, etc.). Completed paper questionnaires later were entered into laptop by the same interviewer, who had done the interview, and then transmitted to the CSB.

A remarkable number of logical checks as well as a part of personal data from the previous year of the survey were introduced into the program.

There were several factors, which might give the negative impact to the quality of the EU-SILC 2007 data:

- the EU-SILC 2007 Questionnaires contain the largest number of questions than ever before. Questions about net income and about gross income were asked to respondents. It was done in that way because a possibility to use administrative data for making cross-sectional database of the EU-SILC 2007 before the fieldwork was unclear.
- interviewers had a high workload;
- the interviewers' stuff was changing very frequently, there were problems to train newcomers;

- there was a chronic lack of interviewers, especially in Riga and neighboured areas;
- interviewers were hesitating to use the opportunity to agree on the meeting time by phone;
- the training of interviewers lost its effectiveness if the fieldwork lasted till autumn (in 2007 the training was carried out in the middle of February).

The interviewers complained also about the length of the questionnaire covering too much information. Several advantages of using laptops were mentioned: easier interviewing, many mistakes were avoided, laptops increased the respect among respondents, interviewing with laptops was more prestige and also more convenient. Disadvantages of laptop usage were: recharging during the interviews was very difficult (respondents were not willing to allow recharging PC); it was heavy to carry laptops all the time.

The quantity of personal data from the previous year of the survey introduced into the program from EU-SILC 2008 onwards had increased compared with EU-SILC 2007. For the first time information about respondent's name, surname, personal identification code, date of birth and sex were prefilled in the BLAISE data entry programme for the new rotational group if the respondent actually lived in the same address as specified in the Population Register.

Data were transformed from BLAISE to MS ACCESS (a modified version of application of the previous year), where the initial database had been analysed and corrected. Data were compared with data from the previous EU-SILC operations, when it was possible. Compliance of the longitudinal data files with Eurostat requirements was checked with the SAS program.

**2.3.3. Non-response errors****2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size**Table 2.10. **Sample size and accepted interviews**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>DB075=2</b>	<b>DB075=3</b>	<b>DB075=4</b>	<b>DB075=1</b>
<b>2007</b>					
Accepted household interviews	<b>1 577</b>	1 577	-	-	-
<i>Personal interview accepted:</i>					
Number of persons 16 years and older	<b>3 207</b>	3 207	-	-	-
Sample persons	<b>3 207</b>	3 207	-	-	-
Co-residents	<b>0</b>	0	-	-	-
<b>2008</b>					
Accepted household interviews	<b>3 239</b>	1 350	1 889	-	-
<i>Personal interview accepted:</i>					
Number of persons 16 years and older	<b>6 797</b>	2 805	3 992	-	-
Sample persons	<b>6 750</b>	2 758	3 992	-	-
Co-residents	<b>47</b>	47	0	-	-
<b>2009</b>					
Accepted household interviews	<b>4 778</b>	1 244	1 618	1 916	-
<i>Personal interview accepted:</i>					
Number of persons 16 years and older	<b>9 939</b>	2 619	3 445	3 875	-
Sample persons	<b>9 766</b>	2 541	3 350	3 875	-
Co-residents	<b>173</b>	78	95	0	-
<b>2010</b>					
Accepted household interviews	<b>4 293</b>	1 186	1 475	1 632	-
<i>Personal interview accepted:</i>					
Number of persons 16 years and older	<b>8 882</b>	2 474	3 089	3 319	-
Sample persons	<b>8 538</b>	2 336	2 958	3 244	-
Co-residents	<b>344</b>	138	131	75	-

**2.3.3.2. Unit non-response****Table 2.11. Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between wave 2 and wave 1 (rotational group 2)**

		Sample outcome in wave 2 – 2008												
		DB130=11											Total	
		DB135=1	DB135=2	DB120=22	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	NC	DB110=10	DB120=23		
Sample outcome in wave 1 - 2007	DB130=11	DB135=1	1343	1	1	25	9	10	103	2	64	1	1	1560
		DB135=2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		DB120=21												0
		DB120=22												0
		DB120=23												0
		DB130=21												0
		DB130=22												0
		DB130=23												0
		DB130=24												0
		Total												1345
New households in wave 2 - 2008	DB110=8	5	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	NA	NA	0	9	
	DB110=9	1889	4	108	414	28	60	453	11	NA	NA	188	3155	
Total		3239	5	109	442	37	70	557	13	64	1	189	4726	

Wave response rate = 0.714

Refusal rate = 0.123

Non-contact and others = 0.155

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.891

Follow-up ratio = 2.109

Achieved sample size ratio = 2.076

Table 2.12. Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between wave 3 and wave 2 (rotational groups 2 and 3)

		Sample outcome in wave 3 - 2009											Total		
				DB130=11		DB120=22	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	NC		DB110=10	DB120=23
				DB135=1	DB135=2										
Sample outcome in wave 2 - 2008	DB130=11	DB135=1	2822	0	0	63	18	8	172	2	58	0	2	3145	
		DB135=2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
	DB120=21		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	DB120=22		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	DB120=23		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	DB130=21		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	DB130=22		9	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	25	
	DB130=23		5	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	9	
	DB130=24		3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	10	
	Total		2840	0	0	74	19	9	181	2	65	0	2	3192	
	New households in wave 3 - 2009	DB110=8		22	0	0	1	0	2	6	0	NA	NA	1	32
DB110=9			1916	1	94	317	23	25	554	9	NA	NA	217	3156	
Total		4778	1	94	392	42	36	741	11	65	0	220	6380		

Wave response rate = 0.776

Refusal rate = 0.120

Non-contact and others = 0.097

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.918

Follow-up ratio = 1.527

Achieved sample size ratio = 1.519

Table 2.13. Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between wave 4 and wave 3 (rotational groups 2, 3 and 4)

		Sample outcome in wave 4 - 2010											Total		
				DB130=11		DB120=22	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	NC		DB110=10	DB120=23
				DB135=1	DB135=2										
Sample outcome in wave 3 - 2009	DB130=11	DB135=1	4205	0	1	96	18	26	236	0	113	0	0	4695	
		DB135=2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	DB120=21		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	DB120=22		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	DB120=23		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	DB130=21		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	DB130=22		29	0	0	13	1	0	8	0	3	0	0	54	
	DB130=23		9	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	17	
	DB130=24		8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	
	Total		4251	0	1	109	22	26	248	0	119	0	0	4776	
	New households in wave 4 - 2010	DB110=8		42	0	1	6	1	1	5	1	NA	NA	1	58
DB110=9			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	
Total			4293	0	2	115	23	27	253	1	119	0	1	4834	

Wave response rate = 0.888

Refusal rate = 0.052

Non-contact and others = 0.054

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.919

Follow-up ratio = 0.930

Achieved sample size ratio = 0.914

Table 2.14. Personal Interview outcome in wave 2 – 2008 (rotational group 2)

	2008										Total
	RB250 = 11, 12, 13	Not completed because of						HHnc	Pn	PI	
		RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33				
<b>Sample persons forwarded from last wave</b>											
[1] RB110 = 1-2	2704	1	0	9	12	2	0				2728
[2] RB110 = 6											32
[3] RB110 = -1											0
[4] RB120 = 2											6
[5] RB120 = 3											14
[6] RB120 = 4											50
[7] DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or -1											382
[8] DB110 = 3-6											19
<b>New sample persons</b>											
[9] Reached age 16	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
[10] Sample additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
<b>Non-sample persons 16+</b>											
[11] 2008 from 2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules)</i>											
[13] From 2007											0
<b>SUM OF ROWS:</b>											
1+3+6+7+9+10	2753	1	0	9	12	2	0	0	0	0	3209
1+3+6+7+9+10+13	2753	1	0	9	12	2	0	0	0	0	3209
1+3+6+7+9+10+11	2753	1	0	9	12	2	0	0	2	0	3259

Wave response rate of sample persons = 0.858

Wave response rate of co-residents = -

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.858

Rate (RB250=21) = 0.000

Rate (RB250=22) = -

Rate (RB250=23) = 0.003

Rate (RB250=31) = 0.004

Rate (RB250=32) = 0.001

Rate (RB250=33) = -

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons = -

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents = -

Achieved sample size for co-residents selected the first wave = -

Response rate for non-sample persons = -

Table 2.15. Personal Interview outcome in wave 3 – 2009 (rotational group 2 and 3)

	2009										Total
	RB250 = 11, 12, 13	Not completed because of						HHnc	Pn	PI	
		RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33				
<b>Sample persons forwarded from last wave</b>											
[1] RB110 = 1-2	5742	0	0	0	0	0	0				5742
[2] RB110 = 6											71
[3] RB110 = -1											0
[4] RB120 = 2											4
[5] RB120 = 3											47
[6] RB120 = 4											74
[7] DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or -1											617
[8] DB110 = 3-6											53
<b>New sample persons</b>											
[9] Reached age 16	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	114
[10] Sample additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
<b>Non-sample persons 16+</b>											
[11] 2009 from 2008	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	39
<i>Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules)</i>											
[13] From 2008											0
<b>SUM OF ROWS:</b>											
1+3+6+7+9+10	5853	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6547
1+3+6+7+9+10+13	5853	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6547
1+3+6+7+9+10+11	5886	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	6621

Wave response rate of sample persons = 0.894

Wave response rate of co-residents = 0.917

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.894

Rate (RB250=21) = -

Rate (RB250=22) = -

Rate (RB250=23) = -

Rate (RB250=31) = -

Rate (RB250=32) = -

Rate (RB250=33) = -

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons = 2.126

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents = 2.138

Achieved sample size for co-residents selected the first wave = -

Response rate for non-sample persons = 0.917

**Table 2.16. Personal Interview outcome in wave 4 – 2010 (rotational groups 2, 3 and 4)**

	2010										Total
	RB250 = 11, 12, 13	Not completed because of						HHnc	Pn	PI	
		RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33				
<b>Sample persons forwarded from last wave</b>											
[1] RB110 = 1-2	8345	0	0	0	0	0	0				8345
[2] RB110 = 6											107
[3] RB110 = -1											0
[4] RB120 = 2											9
[5] RB120 = 3											123
[6] RB120 = 4											145
[7] DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or -1											827
[8] DB110 = 3-6											106
<b>New sample persons</b>											
[9] Reached age 16	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	99
[10] Sample additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
<b>Non-sample persons 16+</b>											
[11]	2010 from 2009	111	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	116
	2010 from 2008	69	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	73
<i>Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules)</i>											
[13] From 2009											0
<b>SUM OF ROWS:</b>											
1+3+6+7+9+10	8442	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	9416
1+3+6+7+9+10+13	8442	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	9416
1+3+6+7+9+10+11	8622	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	9605

Wave response rate of sample persons = 0.897

Wave response rate of co-residents = 0.986

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.897

Rate (RB250=21) = -

Rate (RB250=22) = -

Rate (RB250=23) = -

Rate (RB250=31) = -

Rate (RB250=32) = -

Rate (RB250=33) = -

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons = 1.442

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents = 1.465

Achieved sample size for co-residents selected the first wave = 2.091

Response rate for non-sample persons = 0.984

**2.3.3.3. Distribution of households by household status (DB110), by the record of contact at the address (DB120), by the household questionnaire result (DB130) and by the household interview acceptance (DB135)**

Table 2.17. Distribution of households by DB110

		Total	DB110										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007	Total	<b>3 156</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 156	-	-
	%	<b>100</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
2008	Total	<b>4 763</b>	1 480	18	2	4	9	-	49	20	3 164	1	16
	%	<b>100</b>	31.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	-	1.0	0.4	66.4	0.0	0.3
2009	Total	<b>6 493</b>	3 061	66	1	11	28	3	22	47	3 156	-	98
	%	<b>100</b>	47.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	48.6	-	1.5
2010	Total	<b>4 938</b>	4 568	89	10	20	47	4	38	67	-	-	95
	%	<b>100</b>	92.5	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.8	1.4	-	-	1.9

Table 2.18. Distribution of households by DB120

		Total	DB120				
			11	21	22	23	Missing (-1)
2007	Total	<b>3 156</b>	2 372	14	131	197	442
	%	<b>100</b>	75.2	0.4	4.2	6.2	14.0
2008	Total	<b>3 202</b>	2 873	13	109	189	18
	%	<b>100</b>	89.7	0.4	3.4	5.9	0.6
2009	Total	<b>3 269</b>	2 930	11	94	220	14
	%	<b>100</b>	89.6	0.3	2.9	6.7	0.4
2010	Total	<b>156</b>	143	1	2	1	9
	%	<b>100</b>	91.7	0.6	1.3	0.6	5.8

Table 2.19. Distribution of households by DB130

		Total	DB130					
			11	21	22	23	24	Missing (-1)
2007	Total	<b>2 372</b>	1 579	406	293	21	73	-
	%	<b>100</b>	66.6	17.1	12.4	0.9	3.1	-
2008	Total	<b>4 353</b>	3 244	557	442	37	70	3
	%	<b>100</b>	74.5	12.8	10.2	0.8	1.6	0.1
2009	Total	<b>5 991</b>	4 779	741	392	42	36	1
	%	<b>100</b>	79.8	12.4	6.5	0.7	0.6	0.0
2010	Total	<b>4 711</b>	4 293	253	115	23	27	-
	%	<b>100</b>	91.1	5.4	2.4	0.5	0.6	-

Table 2.20. Distribution of households by DB135

		Total	DB135		
			1	2	Missing (-1)
2007	Total	<b>1 579</b>	1 577	2	-
	%	<b>100</b>	99.9	0.1	-
2008	Total	<b>3 244</b>	3 239	5	-
	%	<b>100</b>	99.8	0.2	-
2009	Total	<b>4 779</b>	4 778	1	-
	%	<b>100</b>	100.0	0.0	-
2010	Total	<b>4 293</b>	4 293	-	-
	%	<b>100</b>	100	-	-

**2.3.3.4. Distribution of persons by membership status (RB110)****Table 2.21. Distribution of persons by membership status (RB110)**

	Total	Current household members				No current household members			Missing (-1)
		RB110				RB120 = 2 to 4	RB110		
		1	2	3	4		6	7	
2007	Total	<b>3 920</b>	3 920	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	<b>100</b>	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	Total	<b>8 329</b>	8 120	11	62	21	82	32	1
	%	<b>100</b>	97.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.0
2009	Total	<b>12 144</b>	11 632	34	189	52	157	77	3
	%	<b>100</b>	95.8	0.3	1.6	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.0
2010	Total	<b>10 996</b>	10 154	71	245	82	330	111	3
	%	<b>100</b>	92.3	0.6	2.2	0.7	3.0	1.0	0.0

**Table 2.22. Distribution of persons moving out by RB120**

	Total	RB110 = 5					
		RB120 = 1		RB120 = 2	RB120 = 3	RB120 = 4	
		This person is a current household member of the household in this wave	This person is not a current household member				
2008	Total	<b>114</b>	10	22	8	14	60
	%	<b>100</b>	8.8	19.3	7.0	12.3	52.6
2009	Total	<b>233</b>	34	42	9	54	94
	%	<b>100</b>	14.6	18.0	3.9	23.2	40.3
2010	Total	<b>436</b>	71	35	12	136	182
	%	<b>100</b>	16.3	8.0	2.8	31.2	41.7

**2.3.3.5. Item non-response**

The tables provide an overview of non-response on the household and individual level. For every income component the total number of households/persons having received the component and the breakdown with regard to the completeness of information are given. In EU-SILC 2007 all necessary income components were collected from the survey questionnaires and big share of the income components were collected from administrative registers. From EU-SILC 2008 onwards big share of the income components was collected only from administrative registers.

Table 2.23. Information on item non-response on the household level in 2006 (EU-SILC 2007)

		Households having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>HY010</b>	<b>Total household gross income</b>	1565	99.2	29	1.9	1450	92.7	86	5.5
HY020	Total disposable household income	1569	99.5	34	2.2	1495	95.3	40	2.5
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits	1 559	98.9	-	-	1 501	96.3	58	3.7
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	1 406	89.2	-	-	1 384	98.4	22	1.6
HY030G	Imputed rent	1 499	95.1	1 499	100.0	-	-	-	-
HY030N	Imputed rent	1 499	95.1	1 499	100.0	-	-	-	-
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	25	1.6	24	96.0	-	-	1	4.0
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	25	1.6	24	96.0	-	-	1	4.0
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	518	32.8	275	53.1	6	1.2	237	45.8
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	518	32.8	275	53.1	6	1.2	237	45.8
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	70	4.4	39	55.7	2	2.9	29	41.4
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	70	4.4	39	55.7	2	2.9	29	41.4
HY070G	Housing allowances	61	3.9	60	98.4	-	-	1	1.6
HY070N	Housing allowances	61	3.9	60	98.4	-	-	1	1.6
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	184	11.7	177	96.2	-	-	7	3.8
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	184	11.7	177	96.2	-	-	7	3.8
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	17	1.1	11	64.7	-	-	6	35.3
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	17	1.1	11	64.7	-	-	6	35.3
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	43	2.7	-	-	-	-	43	100.0
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage	43	2.7	-	-	-	-	43	100.0
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	20	1.3	17	85.0	-	-	3	15.0
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	20	1.3	17	85.0	-	-	3	15.0
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	825	52.3	794	96.2	-	-	31	3.8
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	825	52.3	794	96.2	-	-	31	3.8
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	122	7.7	119	97.5	-	-	3	2.5
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	122	7.7	119	97.5	-	-	3	2.5
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	1075	68.2	20	1.9	944	87.8	111	10.3
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions	1075	68.2	20	1.9	944	87.8	111	10.3
HY170G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	563	35.7	-	-	-	-	563	100.0
HY170N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	563	35.7	-	-	-	-	563	100.0

Table 2.24. Information on item non-response on the household level in 2007 (EU-SILC 2008)

		Households having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
10.01	Total household gross income	3222	99.5	52	1.6	2424	75.2	746	23.2
HY020	Total disposable household income	3232	99.8	32	1.0	2 849	88.1	351	10.9
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits	3197	98.7	47	1.5	2 721	85.1	429	13.4
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	2899	89.5	72	2.5	2 688	92.7	139	4.8
HY030G	Imputed rent	3 024	93.4	3 024	100.0	-	-	-	-
HY030N	Imputed rent	3 024	93.4	3 024	100.0	-	-	-	-
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	45	1.4	44	97.8	-	-	1	2.2
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	45	1.4	44	97.8	-	-	1	2.2
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	1063	32.8	2	0.2	-	-	1061	99.8
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	1063	32.8	2	0.2	-	-	1061	99.8
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	228	7.0	151	66.2	-	-	77	33.8
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	228	7.0	151	66.2	-	-	77	33.8
HY070G	Housing allowances	135	4.2	124	91.9	-	-	11	8.1
HY070N	Housing allowances	135	4.2	124	91.9	-	-	11	8.1
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	310	9.6	281	90.6	-	-	29	9.4
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	310	9.6	281	90.6	-	-	29	9.4
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	69	2.1	42	60.9	-	-	27	39.1
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	69	2.1	54	78.3	-	-	15	21.7
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	192	5.9	-	-	-	-	192	100.0
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage	192	5.9	-	-	-	-	192	100.0
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	54	1.7	18	33.3	-	-	36	66.7
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	54	1.7	23	42.6	-	-	31	57.4
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	1855	57.3	1740	93.8	-	-	115	6.2
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	1855	57.3	1740	93.8	-	-	115	6.2
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	295	9.1	279	94.6	-	-	16	5.4
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	295	9.1	279	94.6	-	-	16	5.4
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	2276	70.3	7	0.3	1979	87.0	290	12.7
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions	2276	70.3	7	0.3	1979	87.0	290	12.7
HY170G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	1236	38.2	-	-	-	-	1236	100.0
HY170N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	1236	38.2	-	-	-	-	1236	100.0

Table 2.25. Information on item non-response on the household level in 2008 (EU-SILC 2009)

		Households having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
HY010	Total household gross income	4753	99.5	82	1.7	3562	74.9	1109	23.3
HY020	Total disposable household income	4768	99.8	87	1.8	4 173	87.5	508	10.7
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits	4723	98.8	109	2.3	3 995	84.6	619	13.1
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	4293	89.8	141	3.3	3 963	92.3	189	4.4
HY030G	Imputed rent	4 452	93.2	4 452	100.0	-	-	-	-
HY030N	Imputed rent	4 452	93.2	4 452	100.0	-	-	-	-
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	61	1.3	59	96.7	-	-	2	3.3
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	61	1.3	59	96.7	-	-	2	3.3
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	1474	30.8	5	0.3	49	3.3	1420	96.3
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	1474	30.8	5	0.3	49	3.3	1420	96.3
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	325	6.8	172	52.9	-	-	153	47.1
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	325	6.8	172	52.9	-	-	153	47.1
HY070G	Housing allowances	191	4.0	182	95.3	-	-	9	4.7
HY070N	Housing allowances	191	4.0	182	95.3	-	-	9	4.7
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	493	10.3	440	89.2	-	-	53	10.8
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	493	10.3	440	89.2	-	-	53	10.8
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	152	3.2	115	75.7	-	-	37	24.3
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	152	3.2	115	75.7	-	-	37	24.3
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	282	5.9	-	-	-	-	282	100.0
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage	282	5.9	-	-	-	-	282	100.0
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	31	0.6	23	74.2	-	-	8	25.8
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	31	0.6	25	80.6	-	-	6	19.4
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	2748	57.5	2523	91.8	-	-	225	8.2
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	2748	57.5	2523	91.8	-	-	225	8.2
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	548	11.5	516	94.2	-	-	32	5.8
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	548	11.5	516	94.2	-	-	32	5.8
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	3399	71.1	9	0.3	2906	85.5	484	14.2
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions	3399	71.1	9	0.3	2906	85.5	484	14.2
HY170G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	2001	41.9	-	-	-	-	2001	100.0
HY170N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	2001	41.9	-	-	-	-	2001	100.0

Table 2.26. **Information on item non-response on the household level in 2009 (EU-SILC 2010)**

		Households having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
HY010	Total household gross income	4266	99.4	84	2.0	3112	72.9	1070	25.1
HY020	Total disposable household income	4279	99.7	88	2.1	3 748	87.6	443	10.4
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits	4235	98.6	112	2.6	3 668	86.6	455	10.7
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	3886	90.5	130	3.3	3 579	92.1	177	4.6
HY030G	Imputed rent	4 006	93.3	4 006	100.0	-	-	-	-
HY030N	Imputed rent	4 006	93.3	4 006	100.0	-	-	-	-
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	50	1.2	49	98.0	-	-	1	2.0
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	50	1.2	49	98.0	-	-	1	2.0
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	1280	29.8	4	0.3	-	-	1276	99.7
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	1280	29.8	4	0.3	-	-	1276	99.7
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	318	7.4	183	57.5	-	-	135	42.5
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	318	7.4	183	57.5	-	-	135	42.5
HY070G	Housing allowances	241	5.6	225	93.4	-	-	16	6.6
HY070N	Housing allowances	241	5.6	225	93.4	-	-	16	6.6
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	510	11.9	458	89.8	-	-	52	10.2
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	510	11.9	458	89.8	-	-	52	10.2
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	139	3.2	92	66.2	-	-	47	33.8
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	139	3.2	92	66.2	-	-	47	33.8
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	243	5.7	-	-	-	-	243	100.0
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage	243	5.7	-	-	-	-	243	100.0
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	21	0.5	11	52.4	-	-	10	47.6
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	21	0.5	11	52.4	-	-	10	47.6
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	2801	65.2	2383	85.1	-	-	418	14.9
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	2801	65.2	2383	85.1	-	-	418	14.9
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	406	9.5	395	97.3	-	-	11	2.7
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	406	9.5	395	97.3	-	-	11	2.7
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	4009	93.4	10	0.2	2489	62.1	1510	37.7
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions	4009	93.4	10	0.2	2489	62.1	1510	37.7
HY170G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	1910	44.5	-	-	-	-	1910	100.0
HY170N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	1910	44.5	-	-	-	-	1910	100.0

Table 2.27. **Information on item non-response on the individual level 2006 (EU-SILC 2007)**

		Persons having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	1852	57.7	59	3.2	1449	78.2	344	18.6
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	1 852	57.7	1 499	80.9	-	-	353	19.1
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income	118	3.7	70	59.3	-	-	48	40.7
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	118	3.7	70	59.3	-	-	48	40.7
PY021G	Company car	30	0.9	-	-	-	-	30	100.0
PY021N	Company car	30	0.9	-	-	-	-	30	100.0
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	1743	54.3	1743	100.0	-	-	-	-
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contributions	264	8.2	264	100.0	-	-	-	-
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	26	0.8	23	88.5	-	-	3	11.5
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	26	0.8	23	88.5	-	-	3	11.5
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	147	4.6	124	84.4	-	-	23	15.6
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	147	4.6	141	95.9	-	-	6	4.1
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	3	0.1	3	100.0	-	-	-	-
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	3	0.1	3	100.0	-	-	-	-
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	174	5.4	17	9.8	8	4.6	149	85.6
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	174	5.4	17	9.8	8	4.6	149	85.6
PY100G	Old-age benefits	1061	33.1	496	46.7	9	0.8	556	52.4
PY100N	Old-age benefits	1061	33.1	9	0.8	994	93.7	58	5.5
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	49	1.5	8	16.3	-	-	41	83.7
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	49	1.5	8	16.3	-	-	41	83.7
PY120G	Sickness benefits	251	7.8	15	6.0	6	2.4	230	91.6
PY120N	Sickness benefits	251	7.8	29	11.6	13	5.2	209	83.3
PY130G	Disability benefits	158	4.9	56	35.4	7	4.4	95	60.1
PY130N	Disability benefits	158	4.9	67	42.4	7	4.4	84	53.2
PY140G	Education-related allowances	40	1.2	40	100.0	-	-	-	-
PY140N	Education-related allowances	40	1.2	40	100.0	-	-	-	-

Table 2.28. Information on item non-response on the individual level 2007 (EU-SILC 2008)

		Persons having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	4129	60.7	320	7.8	3080	74.6	729	17.7
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	4 129	60.7	2 066	50.0	1334	32.3	729	17.7
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income	345	5.1	145	42.0	-	-	200	58.0
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	345	5.1	145	42.0	-	-	200	58.0
PY021G	Company car	70	1.0	-	-	-	-	70	100.0
PY021N	Company car	70	1.0	-	-	-	-	70	100.0
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	3866	56.9	3866	100.0	-	-	-	-
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contributions	901	13.3	901	100.0	-	-	-	-
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	113	1.7	107	94.7	-	-	6	5.3
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	113	1.7	107	94.7	-	-	6	5.3
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	303	4.5	260	85.8	-	-	43	14.2
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	303	4.5	278	91.7	-	-	25	8.3
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	387	5.7	9	2.3	-	-	378	97.7
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	387	5.7	27	7.0	-	-	360	93.0
PY100G	Old-age benefits	2054	30.2	9	0.4	-	-	2045	99.6
PY100N	Old-age benefits	2054	30.2	17	0.8	-	-	2037	99.2
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	81	1.2	-	-	-	-	81	100
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	81	1.2	-	-	-	-	81	100.0
PY120G	Sickness benefits	700	10.3	89	12.7	-	-	611	87.3
PY120N	Sickness benefits	700	10.3	89	12.7	-	-	611	87.3
PY130G	Disability benefits	342	5.0	-	-	-	-	342	100.0
PY130N	Disability benefits	342	5.0	-	-	-	-	342	100.0
PY140G	Education-related allowances	108	1.6	100	92.6	-	-	8	7.4
PY140N	Education-related allowances	108	1.6	100	92.6	-	-	8	7.4

Table 2.29. Information on item non-response on the individual level 2008 (EU-SILC 2009)

		Persons having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	6002	59.6	463	7.7	4527	75.4	1012	16.9
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	6 001	59.6	2 225	37.1	2765	46.1	1011	16.8
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income	475	4.7	205	43.2	20	4.2	250	52.6
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	475	4.7	205	43.2	20	4.2	250	52.6
PY021G	Company car	86	0.9	-	-	-	-	86	100.0
PY021N	Company car	86	0.9	-	-	-	-	86	100.0
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	5608	55.7	5608	100.0	-	-	-	-
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contributions	1261	12.5	1261	100.0	-	-	-	-
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	173	1.7	156	90.2	-	-	17	9.8
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	173	1.7	156	90.2	-	-	17	9.8
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	497	4.9	397	79.9	-	-	100	20.1
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	497	4.9	450	90.5	-	-	47	9.5
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	560	5.6	49	8.8	19	3.4	492	87.9
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	560	5.6	49	8.8	19	3.4	492	87.9
PY100G	Old-age benefits	3071	30.5	30	1.0	-	-	3041	99.0
PY100N	Old-age benefits	3071	30.5	30	1.0	-	-	3041	99.0
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	155	1.5	-	-	-	-	155	100.0
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	155	1.5	-	-	-	-	155	100.0
PY120G	Sickness benefits	1002	10.0	141	14.1	-	-	861	85.9
PY120N	Sickness benefits	1002	10.0	141	14.1	-	-	861	85.9
PY130G	Disability benefits	519	5.2	-	-	-	-	519	100.0
PY130N	Disability benefits	519	5.2	-	-	-	-	519	100.0
PY140G	Education-related allowances	192	1.9	184	95.8	-	-	8	4.2
PY140N	Education-related allowances	192	1.9	184	95.8	-	-	8	4.2

Table 2.30. Information on item non-response on the individual level 2009 (EU-SILC 2010)

		Persons having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	4852	54.2	361	7.4	3714	76.5	777	16.0
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	4 851	54.2	1 745	36.0	2330	48.0	776	16.0
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income	404	4.5	182	45.0	-	-	222	55.0
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	404	4.5	182	45.0	-	-	222	55.0
PY021G	Company car	64	0.7	-	-	-	-	64	100.0
PY021N	Company car	64	0.7	-	-	-	-	64	100.0
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	4462	49.8	4462	100.0	-	-	-	-
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contributions	734	8.2	734	100.0	-	-	-	-
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	139	1.6	124	89.2	-	-	15	10.8
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	139	1.6	124	89.2	-	-	15	10.8
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	401	4.5	326	81.3	-	-	75	18.7
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	401	4.5	367	91.5	-	-	34	8.5
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	4	0.0	4	100.0	-	-	-	-
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	4	0.0	4	100.0	-	-	-	-
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	894	10.0	58	6.5	171	19.1	665	74.4
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	894	10.0	125	14.0	104	11.6	665	74.4
PY100G	Old-age benefits	2879	32.2	28	1.0	-	-	2851	99.0
PY100N	Old-age benefits	2864	32.0	29	1.0	-	-	2835	99.0
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	133	1.5	-	-	-	-	133	100.0
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	133	1.5	-	-	-	-	133	100.0
PY120G	Sickness benefits	861	9.6	90	10.5	-	-	771	89.5
PY120N	Sickness benefits	861	9.6	90	10.5	-	-	771	89.5
PY130G	Disability benefits	507	5.7	-	-	-	-	507	100.0
PY130N	Disability benefits	507	5.7	-	-	-	-	507	100.0
PY140G	Education-related allowances	185	2.1	174	94.1	-	-	11	5.9
PY140N	Education-related allowances	185	2.1	174	94.1	-	-	11	5.9

## 2.4. Mode of data collection

In Latvia all persons aged 16 and over at the end of the income reference period were selected for a personal interview.

*Table 2.31. Distribution of household members by RB250*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3)

	Total	RB250=11	RB250=12	RB250=13	RB250=14	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33
2007 Total	<b>3 275</b>	-	-	3207	-	2	-	30	27	8	1
2007 %	<b>100</b>	-	-	97.9	-	0.1	-	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0
2008 Total	<b>6 905</b>	-	-	6 797	-	8	-	34	58	8	-
2008 %	<b>100</b>	-	-	98.4	-	0.1	-	0.5	0.8	0.1	-
2009 Total	<b>10 067</b>	-	-	9 939	128	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009 %	<b>100</b>	-	-	98.7	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010 Total	<b>8 952</b>	-	-	8 882	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010 %	<b>100</b>	-	-	99.2	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Table 2.32 Distribution of household members by RB250*

SAMPLE PERSONS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3 and RB100 = 1)

	Total	RB250=11	RB250=12	RB250=13	RB250=14	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33
2007 Total	<b>3 275</b>	-	-	3207	-	2	-	30	27	8	1
2007 %	<b>100</b>	-	-	97.9	-	0.1	-	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0
2008 Total	<b>6 856</b>	-	-	6750	-	8	-	34	56	8	-
2008 %	<b>100</b>	-	-	98.5	-	0.1	-	0.5	0.8	0.1	-
2009 Total	<b>9 883</b>	-	-	9 766	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009 %	<b>100</b>	-	-	98.8	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010 Total	<b>8 587</b>	-	-	8 538	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010 %	<b>100</b>	-	-	99.4	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2.33. Distribution of household members by RB250**

CO-RESIDENTS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3 and RB100 = 2)

		Total	RB250=11	RB250=12	RB250=13	RB250=14	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33
2007	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	Total	<b>49</b>	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	%	<b>100</b>	-	-	95.9	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	-
2009	Total	<b>184</b>	-	-	173	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	<b>100</b>	-	-	94.0	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	Total	<b>365</b>	-	-	344	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	<b>100</b>	-	-	94.2	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2.34. Distribution of household members by RB260**

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3) and RB250 = 11 or 13

		Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	Missing (-1)
2007	Total	<b>3 207</b>	450	2 408	200	2	144	3
	%	<b>100</b>	14.0	75.1	6.2	0.1	4.5	0.1
2008	Total	<b>6 797</b>	585	4 831	709	8	664	-
	%	<b>100</b>	8.6	71.1	10.4	0.1	9.8	-
2009	Total	<b>15 339</b>	6004	4 941	2 582	7	1805	-
	%	<b>100</b>	39.1	32.2	16.8	0.0	11.8	-
2010	Total	<b>8 882</b>	181	4 015	2 259	1	2 423	3
	%	<b>100</b>	2.0	45.2	25.4	0.0	27.3	0.0

**Table 2.35. Distribution of household members by RB260**

SAMPLE PERSONS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3 and RB100 = 1) and RB250 = 11 or 13

		Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	Missing (-1)
2007	Total	<b>3 207</b>	450	2 408	200	2	144	3
	%	<b>100</b>	14.0	75.1	6.2	0.1	4.5	0.1
2008	Total	<b>6 750</b>	582	4 808	703	8	649	-
	%	<b>100</b>	8.6	71.2	10.4	0.1	9.6	-
2009	Total	<b>9 766</b>	596	4 893	2529	6	1742	-
	%	<b>100</b>	6.1	50.1	25.9	0.1	17.8	-
2010	Total	<b>8 538</b>	178	3 881	2 225	1	2 250	3
	%	<b>100</b>	2.1	45.5	26.1	0.0	26.4	0.0

**Table 2.36. Distribution of household members by RB260**

CO-RESIDENTS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3 and RB100 = 2) and RB250 = 11 or 13

		Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	Missing (-1)
2007	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	Total	<b>47</b>	3	23	6	-	15	-
	%	<b>100</b>	6.4	48.9	12.8	-	31.9	-
2009	Total	<b>173</b>	8	48	53	1	63	-
	%	<b>100</b>	4.6	27.7	30.6	0.6	36.4	-
2010	Total	<b>344</b>	3	134	34	-	173	-
	%	<b>100</b>	0.9	39.0	9.9	-	50.3	-

## **2.5. Imputation procedure**

Data were imputed on the household and personal level. A hot-deck method was used for both imputations. The main principle of the hot deck method is to use the current data (donors) to provide imputed values for records with missing values. Homogenous groups for households and persons were made. Households and items on the personal level were imputed as a random unit of filled units from the group.

In 2007-2008 households were grouped by the type of dwelling, year of construction of the building and the number of rooms available to the household. In 2009 and 2010 after data analyse grouping has changed to: HS050 (meat available), HS090 (has a computer), HS110 (has a car), HS060 (capacity to face unexpected financial expenses) and district.

Grouping on the individual level for the 2007 surveys was by the following variables: sex, marital status, main activity status during the income reference period. Grouping for 2008, 2009 and 2010 was by district, NACE, occupation and sex.

## **2.6. Imputed rent**

Using the experience gained from the calculation of imputed rent for the Household Budget Survey (HBS) it was decided to use a log-linear regression model for the calculation of imputed rent also for the EU-SILC. The following variables were used for the calculation of imputed rent:

- tenure discount;
- urban / rural area;
- region;
- area of dwelling in square metres.

Using the log-linear regression model the equivalent market rent is estimated. In the case where the accommodation is rented at a lower price than the market price, the rent actually paid is deducted from the equivalent market rent. Then from the HBS the amount of minor repairs or/and refurbishment expenditure is calculated (as average percentage from the equivalent market rent) and deducted from the estimated equivalent market rent thus obtaining final value of imputed rent (HY030G/HY030N).

## **2.7. Company cars**

According to the Latvian situation a method based on a system analysis model was chosen for the calculation of income from the use company car for personal purposes. Components for calculating monetary value of this non-cash employee income were included in the questionnaires and collected directly from respondents: the class of car, the year of the car make, the total amount of kilometres driven by the company car in the previous calendar year, the annual amount of kilometres driven by the vehicle for private use, the occupation of the company car user, coverage of the car related costs made by the employer: fuel, technical inspection of the car, tire purchase (i.e. whether the employer disbursed bills for fuel purchasing, car's technical inspection, tire purchase), restrictions of the use of the company car (i.e. whether the employer created restrictions to employees for the use of the company car for personal purposes).

### **3. Comparability**

#### **3.1. Basic concepts and definitions**

Overall, there are no differences between national interpretations of the EU-SILC basic definitions and concepts and common standards set up in Commission regulations and doc. EU-SILC 065. There were no changes in basic concepts and definitions from the first wave.

#### **3.2. Components of income**

Classification of income components in national EU-SILC survey was made according to the description of doc. EU-SILC 065 with the exception of income from self-employment (see 3.2.6).

##### **3.2.1. Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions, and an assessment of the differences mentioned**

###### ***3.2.1.1. Total household gross income***

There were no divergences from common standards from 2007 onwards.

###### ***3.2.1.2. Total disposable household income***

There were no divergences from common standards.

###### ***3.2.1.3. Total disposable household income, before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits***

There were no divergences from common standards, but, as old age pensions above certain amount were taxable income, the total disposable household income, before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits was calculated from variable HY020 using only net income components.

###### ***3.2.1.4. Total disposable household income, before social transfers including old age and survivor's benefits***

There were no divergences from common standards, but, as old age pensions above certain amount were taxable income, the total disposable household income, before social transfers including old age and survivor's benefits was calculated from variable HY020 using only net income components.

### **3.2.1.5. Imputed rent**

Using the experience gained from the calculation of imputed rent for the HBS it was decided to use a log-linear regression model for the calculation of imputed rent also for the EU-SILC. The following variables were used for the calculation of imputed rent:

- tenure discount;
- urban / rural area;
- region;
- area of dwelling in square metres.

Using the log-linear regression model the equivalent market rent is estimated. In the case where the accommodation is rented at a lower price than the market price, the rent actually paid is deducted from the equivalent market rent. Then from the HBS the amount of minor repairs or/and refurbishment expenditure is calculated (as average percentage from the equivalent market rent) and deducted from the estimated equivalent market rent thus obtaining final value of imputed rent (HY030G/HY030N).

### **3.2.1.6. Income from rental property and land**

There were no divergences from common standards.

### **3.2.1.7. Family/children-related allowances**

There were no divergences from common standards.

### **3.2.1.8. Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified**

There were no divergences from common standards.

### **3.2.1.9. Housing allowances**

There were no divergences from common standards.

### **3.2.1.10. Regular inter-household cash transfers received**

There were no divergences from common standards.

### **3.2.1.11. Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business**

There were no divergences from common standards.

### **3.2.1.12. Interest paid on mortgages**

Interest paid on mortgages for 2006 was not calculated as it became mandatory only from 2007.

There were no divergences from common standards. Interest paid on mortgages was not asked directly to the household respondent, but it was calculated from the answers to the questions about:

- the average payment per month;
- the average mortgage interest rate;
- the year, when the dwelling was purchased;
- duration of mortgage loan.

**3.2.1.13. *Income received by people aged under 16***

There were no divergences from common standards. Basically there were included wages and salaries received during holidays or out of school time.

**3.2.1.14. *Regular taxes on wealth***

There were no divergences from common standards. Taxes on land and real estate were included in this variable.

**3.2.1.15. *Regular inter-household transfers paid***

There were no divergences from common standards.

**3.2.1.16. *Tax on income and social contributions***

There were no divergences from common standards.

**3.2.1.17. *Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments***

There were no divergences from common standards.

**3.2.1.18. *Cash or near-cash employee income***

There were no divergences from common standards.

### **3.2.1.19. Non-cash employee income**

There were no divergences from common standards.

According to the Latvian situation a method based on a system analysis model was chosen for the calculation of employee non-cash income from the use of the company car for personal purposes. Components for calculating monetary value of this non-cash employee income were included in the questionnaires and collected directly from respondents: the class of the car, the year of the car make, the total amount of kilometres driven by the company car in the previous calendar year, the annual amount of kilometres driven by the vehicle for private use, the occupation of the company car user, coverage of the car related costs made by the employer: fuel, technical inspection of the car, tire purchase (i.e. whether the employer paid bills for fuel purchasing, technical inspection of the car, tire purchase), restrictions of the use of the company car (i.e. whether the employer created restrictions to employees for the use of the company car for personal purposes).

### **3.2.1.20. Employers' social contributions**

There were no divergences from common standards from 2007 onwards.

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

For EU-SILC 2007 and 2008 the net income and losses from self-employment were collected in 2 components: 1) net income or losses from agricultural production and 2) net income or losses from the rest self-employment activities (except income from agricultural production). Both net income components were asked to each household member in the age of 16 years and over (in the income reference period) in the Personal Questionnaire. Respondents were asked to tell the net amount of self-employment income they had had for personal use (including making private savings) or losses from self-employment activities during the income reference period. There were also questions about the paid taxes to evaluate the gross income.

Since EU-SILC 2009 the net income and losses from self-employment were collected in 1 component (without splitting in 2 components as it was done in EU-SILC 2007 and 2008). The net income component was asked to each household member in the age of 16 years and over (in the income reference period) in the Personal Questionnaire. Respondents were asked to tell the net amount of self-employment income they had had for personal use (including making private savings) or losses from self-employment activities during the income reference period. There were also questions about the paid taxes to evaluate the gross income.

**3.2.1.22. Value of goods produced for own consumption**

The value of goods produced for own consumption for EU-SILC 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 was calculated using the information from the HBS. A household member responsible for agricultural production was asked to pick from the list of products (obtained from HBS) those, which the household had produced for own consumption during the income reference period. This question was asked only to those households, which had used land for certain types of agricultural activities. Depending on the size of the household and consumed products, the value of goods produced for own consumption was calculated. The value of goods produced for own consumption by the household as a whole was recorded to the responsible household member.

**3.2.1.23. Unemployment benefits**

There were no divergences from common standards.

**3.2.1.24. Old-age benefits**

There were no divergences from common standards.

**3.2.1.25. Survivors' benefits**

There were no divergences from common standards.

**3.2.1.26. Sickness benefits**

There were no divergences from common standards.

**3.2.1.27. Disability benefits**

There were no divergences from common standards.

**3.2.1.28. Education related benefits**

There were no divergences from common standards.

**3.2.2. The source of collecting income variables**

Interviews were used for collecting majority income variables. The EU-SILC income target variables were split into more differentiated sub-components. The sub-components were defined according to the Latvian regulations and benefit system. These components were surveyed in the questionnaire.

Household income variables (such as imputed rent, income from rental property and land, family/children related allowances, housing allowances etc.) were collected from a household respondent,

which was responsible for issues related to dwelling and the whole household. An exception was income from interest, dividends/ profit from capital investment. This variable together with all personal income variables (such as employee income, self-employment income, education related allowances, unemployment benefits etc.) were collected from each household member eligible for a personal interview.

Since the EU-SILC 2007 operation the CSB of Latvia got access to the data from the State Social Insurance Agency (SSIA) and data from the State Revenue Service (SRS) were also available. For EU-SILC 2007 both data sources (data from respondents and data from the SSIA and the SRS) were checked and validated. In the result it was decided to use data from the SSIA and to some extent from the SRS in the EU-SILC. It was decided to substitute pensions and state social benefits collected during the EU-SILC 2007 (both net and gross income components were collected) with data from the SSIA, But there had been still some minor benefits administrated by local municipalities or pensions paid by other countries and service pensions, which were not administrated by the SSIA, etc. Thus imputation factor to a large extent shows the difference between the collected data and data from the administrative registers (recorded value in the data files).

The exception was net employee cash or near cash income (PY010N), which was available from the SRS as well, but it was decided to use information from the questionnaires. Gross employee cash or near cash income (PY010G) was obtained by counting up the net employee cash or near cash income from the questionnaires with paid taxes on income and social contribution from the SRS. The obtained gross employee cash or near cash income was compared with the gross employee cash or near cash income from the questionnaires, thus obtaining an imputation factor, which was recorded in PY010G\_F.

As regards EU-SILC 2008, 2009 and 2010 operations according to the signed agreement between CSB and SSIA micro-data files regarding pensions and state social benefits paid respectively to EU-SILC 2008, 2009 and 2010 respondents (income reference years 2007, 2008 and 2010) were used to prepare income variables. Only information about some minor benefits, which are administrated by local municipalities, or pensions paid by other countries and service pensions, which are not administrated by SSIA, is asked in questionnaires from EU-SILC 2008 onwards. Net employee cash or near cash income (PY010N) is still asked in the questionnaire. Information from SRS is also used for imputation purposes if amount of net employee cash or near cash income is missing in questionnaire and in those cases when SRS information shows higher income than reported in questionnaire.

### **3.2.3. The form in which income target variables at component level were obtained**

Interviews were used for collecting majority income variables. Both (net and gross) income components were collected from EU-SILC 2007 onwards.

Since the EU-SILC 2007 operation the CSB of Latvia got access to the data from the SSIA and the State Revenue Service (SRS) were also available. In the result it was decided to use data from the SSIA and to some extent from the SRS in the EU-SILC. Only net employee cash or near cash income (PY010N) and information about some minor benefits, which are administrated by local municipalities, or pensions paid by other countries and service pensions, which are not administrated by SSIA, is asked in questionnaires from EU-SILC 2008 onwards.

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

See 3.2.2.

## **3.3. Tracing rules**

For the first, second and third waves tracing rules were applied for a longitudinal component according to the description of the document EU-SILC 065. To identify the residence of a person moving from one address to another address, the information from the Household List (an additional document to record personal data about the household member for tracing purposes) of the previous wave and the Population Register was used.

There were no divergences from common standards.

## **4. Coherence**

In this section will be compared the EU-SILC data with various external data sources: the Household Budget Survey (HBS), the Labour Force Survey (LFS), wage statistics and social protection statistics.

The HBS is a continuous survey of households, which has been carried out since 1995 (comparable data since 2002). The annual net sample size is approximately 4 thousand households. The HBS is designed to collect information on consumption expenditure of households (information on income is collected to divide households in quintile groups). The HBS was the source of Laeken indicators until introduction of the EU-SILC (in 2005).

The LFS is a continuous survey, which has been carried out according to a common EU methodology since 1995. The annual sample size is about 30 thousand person aged 15 - 74. The LFS is the main source for labour market information.

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

In the EU-SILC the average net monthly employee cash or near cash income (PY010) in 2009<sup>1</sup> was 387 LVL (in 2008 - 417 LVL, in 2007 – 375 LVL, in 2006 – 260 LVL). In wage statistics this figure was lower – 342 LVL (in 2008 - 350 LVL, in 2007 – 286 LVL, in 2006 – 216 LVL). Data of the EU-SILC survey were calculated for a respondent, who had received employee cash or near cash income (PY010) and who had been working as an employee at least one month during the income reference period (PL210), using cross-sectional data files of the corresponding year. The acquired results show that the EU-SILC data by 13% exceeded enterprise statistical data on the average labour income amount in 2009 (by 19% in 2008, by 31% in 2007, by 20% in 2006). The higher estimates from the EU-SILC are due to the fact that in the EU-SILC average wages and salaries are calculated for persons receiving income, whereas in wage statistics the unit of enumeration is the job. Thus, in the EU-SILC all employee's income is counted into one variable (income from the main job, second, third etc.), whereas in wage statistics, wages from the second, third etc. job are counted separately. It should be also taken into account that wage statistics is based on information provided by employers and in certain cases it corresponds to a part of wages from which have been deducted taxes (information about informal employee income might be left behind).

Tables 4.1.-4.4. present the number of persons receiving income components in the EU-SILC (calculated using cross-sectional data files of the corresponding year), the HBS and in additional external sources. It should be taken into account that in the HBS a part of income components are obtained only at the household level and for this reason comparisons are made only among those income components, which are obtained in the same way as in the EU-SILC. Besides, definitions of income components can vary between sources and for that reason only the components for which sufficiently comparable definitions are presented in the tables below.

*Table 4.1. Number of persons receiving several income components in 2006 (in thousands)*

<b>EU-SILC target variable</b>	<b>EU-SILC</b>	<b>HBS</b>	<b>Other sources</b>
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010)	1 176.3	995.0	949.0 <sup>2</sup>
Old-age benefits (PY100)	495.5	478.1	472.1 <sup>3</sup>
Survivor's benefits (PY110)	24.8	21.6	25.9 <sup>3</sup>
Disability benefits (PY130)	71.3	62.4	66.7 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Here and forth the reference is made on income reference period

<sup>2</sup> Wage statistics

<sup>3</sup> At the end of year. Social protection statistics (the State Social Insurance Agency) data

**Table 4.2. Number of persons receiving several income components in 2007 (in thousands)**

<b>EU-SILC target variable</b>	<b>EU-SILC</b>	<b>HBS</b>	<b>Other sources</b>
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010)	1 211.3	966.6	1 030.4 <sup>1</sup>
Old-age benefits (PY100)	447.5	469.7	467.2 <sup>2</sup>
Survivor's benefits (PY110)	21.0	11.9	24.3 <sup>2</sup>
Disability benefits (PY130)	86.6	56.5	66.0 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Labour Force Survey, persons aged 15-74 years with wages and salaries<sup>2</sup> At the end of year. Social protection statistics (the State Social Insurance Agency) data**Table 4.3. Number of persons receiving several income components in 2008 (in thousands)**

<b>EU-SILC target variable</b>	<b>EU-SILC</b>	<b>HBS</b>	<b>Other sources</b>
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010N)	1 220.6	1 000.3	1 031.5 <sup>1</sup>
Old-age benefits (PY100N)	443.0	497.8	465.2 <sup>2</sup>
Survivor's benefits (PY110N)	27.2	26.9	23.8 <sup>2</sup>
Disability benefits (PY130N)	97.5	49.9	66.4 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Labour Force Survey, persons aged 15-74 years with wages and salaries<sup>2</sup> At the end of year, social protection statistics (the State Social Insurance Agency) data**Table 4.4. Number of persons receiving several income components in 2009 (in thousands)**

<b>EU-SILC target variable</b>	<b>EU-SILC</b>	<b>HBS</b>	<b>Other sources</b>
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010N)	1108.3	845.8	901.3 <sup>1</sup>
Old-age benefits (PY100N)	466.8	464.9	478.3 <sup>2</sup>
Survivor's benefits (PY110N)	25.6	14.9	23.7 <sup>2</sup>
Disability benefits (PY130N)	102.4	59.5	67.4 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Labour Force Survey, persons aged 15-74 years with wages and salaries<sup>2</sup> At the end of year, social protection statistics (the State Social Insurance Agency) data

In the EU-SILC the number of people receiving employee income is higher than in wage statistics. It is not unexpected that unofficial work relationships are not included in wage statistics.