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Final Quality report for the Swedish EU-SILC
The 2004 – 2005 - 2006 Longitudinal component

Statistics Sweden December 2008

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

The Swedish EU-SILC panel survey 2004, 2005, 2006 were carried out as an integrated part of the Swedish survey of living conditions (ULF). For the longitudinal EU-SILC survey 2004-2005-2006 we made a separate sample starting 2004 with four panels to rotate according to the regulations. 2005 panel2, panel3 and panel4 were included in the sample for the second time and panel 5 was included for the first time. 2006 panel 3 and panel 4 were included for the third time panel 5 for the second time and panel 6 was included for the first time.

The micro data registers transmitted to Eurostat contain all 2004-2005-2006 longitudinal indicators stipulated in the regulation. For this three year panel EU-SILC 2005-2005-2004 no longitudinal indicators are specified.

2. Accuracy

2.1 Sample design

2.1.1. Type of sample design

The principal of our sampling is a stratified sample with approximately the same sample fraction within each stratum. As described above the total sample consists of four panels according to the rotating roles. Every year a systematic sample is drawn from the register of total population (TPR). This is sorted by age and covers the entire population according to the national registration. Such sample is regarded as simple random sample. Like in the ULF –survey the sample unit was individuals and all individuals (selected persons) who have been included in ULF at any time during the preceding seven years are eliminated from the sample. In 2005 and 2006 the ‘old’ panels were complemented with a sample among immigrants and individuals 16 years old who had “grown into” the population since the sample was originally drawn.

2.1.2 Sample unit

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According to EU-SILC definitions the units of study of interest are both the household and the individuals or household member living in the same household as the selected person.

Sample unit is individuals in TRP aged 16 years and older and household members living in the same household. It is not possible to find all household members using TPR as a sampling frame. We can find persons who are married with the selected persons and who have children under 18 years together with the selected persons and children belonging to these households. Household members in other types of households can not be included in the sampling phase. For this reason it is only possible to detect the correct household consistence for the respondent individuals in the sample.

2.1.3 Stratification and sub-stratification criteria

No stratification was applied in the sampling procedure.

2.1.4 Sample size and allocation criteria (households=selected persons)

reskod	panel				Total
	3	4	5	6	
respondent	1731	1748	1697	1627	6803
Not found	269	258	285	301	1113
refused	328	323	295	352	1298
over-cow	28	38	41	47	154
Total	2356	2367	2318	2327	9368

2.1.5 Sample selections schemes.

2004 we constructed a sampling frame from the register of total population (RTP). The sampling frame was on an individual level, but for each individual we have a notation of all members of his corresponding household (married couples according to the RTP). The frame was sorted in age order and the sample was drawn systematically.

The following year, 2005, we repeated the same procedure when sampling the new panel 5 as described in the next section. This time we excluded the individuals and there household-members who belonged to panel 1. We also complement the remaining panels, panel 2-4, with young people and immigrants who

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have “grown into the population”. Therefore we construct a special sampling frame with those individuals and make a systematic random sample.

2006 panel 2 was excluded and the new panel 6 was drawn in the same way as 2005.

2.1.6 Sample distribution over time

The original sample for the SILC-panel was drawn in August 2004 and randomly distributed into four parts, panel 1 to panel 4. In August 2005 panel 5 was drawn and in August 2006 panel 6 was drawn. The data collection was carried out for the whole sample in the last quarter of 2004 respective 2005 and 2006.

2.1.7 Renewal of sample: Rotation groups

The panel rotating system started 2004 when panel 1,2,3 and 4 were sampled. 2005 the sample in panel 2, 3 and 4 was included in the survey and a new Panel 5 was drawn. In the year 2006 a new panel 6 and panel 3, 4, 5 and 6 are included in the sample complemented with young people and immigrants included in the population since 2004.

2.1.8 Weightings – Design factor and non-response adjustment

For the time being non-response adjustment is carried out by means of post-stratification separately within each panel. Post-stratification refers to sex, age 16-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84 and 84+ years of the sampled individuals. All members in the sampled individuals' household belong to the same post-stratum.

These categories generate 16 post strata. The Stratum 1- 8 contains men and stratum 9-16 women, complemented young individuals belong to stratum 17 and immigrants stratum 18 where the sizes of the strata are derived from TPR . The attached table show how the cross-sectional weights are computed in detail for Panel 3-6.

Table: The weights and non response adjustments.

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Resultat 2006									
stratum	N	Nkorr	respondent missing		over-cov	Total		weight 2006	d-weight
301	496712	487221	6	117	37	3	163	1015,0	761,8
302	586435	583396	7	142	50	1	200	1019,9	722,0
303	646719	643453	3	155	42	1	201	1031,2	800,4
304	592936	589696	4	135	47	1	187	1084,0	788,5
305	595979	593043	5	149	53	1	208	988,4	712,9
306	364048	360444	4	76	24	1	105	1170,3	858,5
307	249464	236991	10	41	16	3	70	1346,5	865,5
308	74933	37467	8	4	1	5	18	1040,7	1040,7
309	473149	473149	9	107	39	0	155	1105,5	743,4
310	567216	567216	7	135	39	0	181	1050,4	766,1
311	619516	619516	5	135	55	0	195	1147,3	790,2
312	578047	578047	1	156	36	0	193	926,4	748,8
313	588755	581988	7	130	42	2	181	1102,2	795,2
314	399787	399787	2	101	34	0	137	989,6	724,2
315	345302	320124	9	57	32	7	105	1250,5	822,1
316	159301	150690	14	19	16	2	51	1793,9	750,3
317	122882	122882	0	37	12	0	49	415,1	626,9
318	46219	41084	5	4	4	1	14	2054,2	1141,2
327	130917	130917	0	28	13	0	41	584,5	798,3
328	96000	96000	0	3	5	0	8	8000,0	3000,0
								weight 2006	d-weight
stratum	N	Nkorr	respondent missing		over-cov	Total		weight 2006	d-weight
401	496712	496712	4	104	45	0	153	1194,0	806,3
402	586435	586435	5	140	43	0	188	1047,2	771,5
403	646719	643668	3	156	55	1	215	1024,9	741,5
404	592936	589731	2	136	48	1	187	1076,2	792,7
405	595979	592859	2	152	38	1	193	968,7	772,0
406	364048	364048	5	82	33	0	120	1109,9	745,8
407	249464	226437	6	40	19	6	71	1230,6	866,0
408	74933	57302	6	6	7	4	23	1432,5	814,5
409	473149	466623	4	108	35	2	149	1060,5	788,5
410	567216	561277	7	144	45	2	198	961,1	698,1
411	619516	616371	4	142	54	1	201	1077,6	759,0
412	578047	578047	2	175	38	0	215	825,8	665,9
413	588755	588755	1	132	32	0	165	1115,1	886,6
414	399787	389078	6	79	30	3	118	1186,2	832,7
415	345302	318740	2	70	26	8	106	1021,6	814,4
416	159301	139388	16	15	13	4	48	1834,1	777,8
417	122882	122882	2	23	6	0	31	667,8	1059,3
418	46219	40442	1	4	3	1	9	2022,1	1263,8
427	130917	127800	0	34	7	1	42	469,9	760,7
428	96000	73846	0	6	4	3	13	3076,9	1420,1
Resultat 2006									
stratum	N	Nkorr	respondent missing		over-cov	Total		weight 2006	d-weight
501	507542	504268	4	115	39	1	159	1086,8	813,3
502	584095	573602	3	128	36	3	170	1094,7	858,7
503	649527	649527	4	163	57	0	224	996,2	738,1
504	589297	589297	2	128	45	0	175	1151,0	851,6
505	607116	603607	2	131	41	1	175	1143,2	872,3
506	370492	370492	4	98	30	0	132	945,1	723,6
507	246334	239194	7	48	19	2	76	1196,0	866,6
508	79157	76113	1	12	13	1	27	1463,7	731,9
509	483249	473111	4	104	36	3	147	1105,4	827,1
510	564465	561276	2	127	49	1	179	1096,2	792,8
511	623253	623253	4	148	34	0	186	1052,8	856,1
512	575143	568607	5	137	37	2	181	1022,7	807,7
513	600264	594231	0	150	47	2	199	977,4	746,5
514	402002	388375	1	86	28	4	119	1078,8	822,8
515	338642	323249	5	67	38	5	115	1122,4	734,7
516	166171	122442	6	24	18	15	63	784,9	537,0
517	130917	130917	0	26	10	0	36	629,4	909,1
518	96000	85333	0	5	3	1	9	4266,7	2370,4
								weight 2006	d-weight
stratum	N	Nkorr	respondent missing		over-cov	Total		weight 2006	d-weight
601	461830	447835	0	91	37	4	132	1230,3	848,2
602	585828	577615	0	158	53	3	214	913,9	674,8
603	656696	653816	0	158	69	1	228	1034,5	716,9
604	590120	587155	0	132	66	1	199	1112,0	737,6
605	611363	604754	0	121	62	2	185	1249,5	817,2
606	375882	375882	0	95	34	0	129	989,2	728,5
607	237148	210798	0	47	9	7	63	1121,3	836,5
608	76189	68933	0	7	12	2	21	2461,9	820,6
609	439101	425928	0	74	23	3	100	1438,9	1064,8
610	563951	556465	0	164	59	3	226	848,3	615,6
611	631013	622975	0	122	33	2	157	1276,6	992,0
612	575620	575620	0	148	42	0	190	972,3	757,4
613	606343	599994	0	139	50	2	191	1079,1	785,3
614	405466	402222	0	87	37	1	125	1155,8	804,4
615	326498	311073	0	70	51	6	127	1111,0	612,3
616	160254	120191	0	14	16	10	40	2146,3	751,2
			241	6803	2411	154	9609		

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2.1.8.1 Design factor

Within each post-stratum the design-weights of the sampled individuals are computed as the inverse of the probability of inclusion. $D\text{-weight_ind.} = N/\text{Total}$. For the 16+ -aged members of this individual the $D\text{-weight_ind.}$ is divided by the number of 16+ -aged individuals (=1 or 2).

2.1.8.2 Non-response adjustment

As a first step the population-size for each post-stratum is adjusted according to detected over-coverage. $N_{\text{corr}} = N * (\text{total-overcov.}) / \text{total}$. In next step the weights are computed as:
 $S\text{-weight_ind} = N_{\text{corr}} / \text{respondent}$.

2.1.8.3 Adjustments to external data

From the register of total population (RTP) we compute the number of individuals and the number households according to married people within each stratum when the sample is drawn. We have no possibilities to calibrate with other external data.

2.1.8.4 Final longitudinal weight

In the first wave data from four panels are included. As in the cross-sectional estimation, the weights within each panel are divided by four, as the total sum of weights shall sum up to the population total.

2.1.8.5 Non-response adjustments

In the estimates of the longitudinal study from 2004 to 2006 only the individuals (and there households-members) who are responding all three years are included. The longitudinal weights sum up to population size the starting year 2004 corrected for over-coverage detected in 2004.

Within each stratum the weights are calculated as the quote:

$S\text{-weightL_ind} = (\text{corrected population size 2004}) / (\text{number of respondent households all three years})$

2.1.8.6 Adjustments to external data

From the register of total population (RTP) we compute the number of individuals and the number households according to married people within each stratum when the sample is drawn. We have no possibilities to calibrate with other external data.

2.1.8.7 Final Longitudinal weight

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2.1.8.8 Final household cross-sectional weight

The household-weights are computed as:

For the 16+ -aged members of the individual the D-weight_ind is divided by the number of 16+ -aged individuals (=1 or 2).

2.1.9 Substitutions

Substitution has not been applied. The most important reason for this is that the Swedish laws do not allow us to make imputation. The sampling frame is the (TRP) Total Population Register of Sweden. TPR is updated more or less every day. The main outlines for organization of population statistics is according to Swedish law, the main rule is that all persons residing in the country shall be registered at the property unit in the parish where they reside. In case of partial non response we leave the values as missing. For this reason it is not relevant to fulfil the two following sections.

2.1.9.1 Method of selection of substitutes

- N/A

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

- N/A

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

- N/A

2.2 Sampling errors

Information concerning effective sample sizes and standard errors for the common longitudinal EU indicators will be available in the following tables.

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Tables includes for each household level year 2004-2006 var id, var name, number of observations, mean and standard error of all the components for equivalised disposable income .

Table 1 : Components of the income variables at household level 2004

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev
Y010 TOTAL HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME	5748	410894,7	254424,8
HY020 TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME	5748	282640,1	151553,4
HY022 TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS OTHER THAN OLDAGE AND SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS	5748	236977,6	156781,8
HY023 TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS INCLUDING OLDAGE AND SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS	5748	197340,4	175573,6
HY040G INCOME FROM RENTAL OF A PROPERTY OR LAND GROSS	5748	445,9	5148,7
HY040N INCOME FROM RENTAL OF A PROPERTY OR LAND NET	5748	312,1	3604,1
HY050G FAMILY/CHILDREN RELATED ALLOWANCES GROSS	5748	12506,4	27597,9
HY050N FAMILY/CHILDREN RELATED ALLOWANCES NET	5748	11306,3	23459,8
HY060G SOCIAL EXCLUSION NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED GROSS	5748	1680,5	12548,2
HY060N SOCIAL EXCLUSION NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED NET	5748	1680,5	12548,2
HY070G HOUSING ALLOWANCES GROSS	5748	2082,3	7420,7
HY070N HOUSING ALLOWANCES NET	5748	2082,3	7420,7
HY080G REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER RECEIVED GROSS	5748	710,7	4444,4
HY080N REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER RECEIVED NET	5748	710,7	4444,4
HY090G INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, PROFIT FROM CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS GROSS	5748	8089,5	34814,3
HY090N INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, PROFIT FROM CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS NET	5748	5664,5	24369,7
HY100G INTEREST REPAYMENTS ON MORTGAGE GROSS	5748	10918,4	18661,5
HY100N INTEREST REPAYMENTS ON MORTGAGE NET	5748	7642,9	13063,1
HY110G INCOME RECEIVED BY PEOPLE AGED UNDER 16 GROSS	5748	342,7	3863,7
HY110N INCOME RECEIVED BY PEOPLE AGED UNDER 16 NET	5748	281,8	3287,4
HY120G REGULAR TAXES ON WEALTH GROSS	5748	7192,9	14248,5
HY120N REGULAR TAXES ON WEALTH NET	5748	7192,9	14248,5
HY130G REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER PAID GROSS	5748	831,8	5033,3
HY130N REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER PAID NET	5748	831,8	5033,3
HY140G TAX ON INCOME AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS GROSS	5748	120227,6	102669,9
HY140N TAX ON INCOME AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS NET	5748	120227,6	102669,9

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Table 2 : Components of the income variables at household level 2005

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev
Y010 TOTAL HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME	6133	426469,5	310994,7
HY020 TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME	6133	290639,9	182904,6
HY022 TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS OTHER THAN OLDAGE AND SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS	6133	243967,3	188367,4
HY023 TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS INCLUDING OLDAGE AND SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS	6133	204411,4	203398,8
HY040G INCOME FROM RENTAL OF A PROPERTY OR LAND GROSS	6133	389,3	3993,3
HY040N INCOME FROM RENTAL OF A PROPERTY OR LAND NET	6133	272,5	2795,3
HY050G FAMILY/CHILDREN RELATED ALLOWANCES GROSS	6133	12995,7	28125,0
HY050N FAMILY/CHILDREN RELATED ALLOWANCES NET	6133	11642,9	23502,4
HY060G SOCIAL EXCLUSION NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED GROSS	6133	1578,3	13109,6
HY060N SOCIAL EXCLUSION NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED NET	6133	1578,3	13109,6
HY070G HOUSING ALLOWANCES GROSS	6133	2146,8	7831,1
HY070N HOUSING ALLOWANCES NET	6133	2146,8	7831,1
HY080G REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER RECEIVED GROSS	6133	496,2	3732,6
HY080N REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER RECEIVED NET	6133	496,2	3732,6
HY090G INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, PROFIT FROM CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS GROSS	6133	10310,6	103921,4
HY090N INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, PROFIT FROM CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS NET	6133	7219,3	72744,9
HY100G INTEREST REPAYMENTS ON MORTGAGE GROSS	6133	10301,2	17677,0
HY100N INTEREST REPAYMENTS ON MORTGAGE NET	6133	7210,9	12373,9
HY110G INCOME RECEIVED BY PEOPLE AGED UNDER 16 GROSS	6133	361,1	4418,6
HY110N INCOME RECEIVED BY PEOPLE AGED UNDER 16 NET	6133	295,6	3645,1
HY120G REGULAR TAXES ON WEALTH GROSS	6133	7561,7	15590,5
HY120N REGULAR TAXES ON WEALTH NET	6133	7561,7	15590,5
HY130G REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER PAID GROSS	6133	624,5	3928,8
HY130N REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER PAID NET	6133	624,5	3928,8
HY140G TAX ON INCOME AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS GROSS	6133	127620,3	127488,9
HY140N TAX ON INCOME AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS NET	6133	127620,3	127488,9



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Table 3 : Components of the income variables at household level 2006

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev
 010 TOTAL HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME	6803	435983,6	295326,2
HY020 TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME	6803	21,0	0,9
HY022 TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS OTHER THAN OLDAGE AND SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS	6803	298986,8	171772,2
HY023 TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS INCLUDING OLDAGE AND SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS	6803	11,0	0,4
HY040G INCOME FROM RENTAL OF A PROPERTY OR LAND GROSS	6803	300,9	3170,8
HY040N INCOME FROM RENTAL OF A PROPERTY OR LAND NET	6803	210,6	2219,6
HY050G FAMILY/CHILDREN RELATED ALLOWANCES GROSS	6803	12038,8	27229,9
HY050N FAMILY/CHILDREN RELATED ALLOWANCES NET	6803	10687,7	22544,0
HY060G SOCIAL EXCLUSION NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED GROSS	6803	1303,4	11016,5
HY060N SOCIAL EXCLUSION NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED NET	6803	1303,4	11016,5
HY070G HOUSING ALLOWANCES GROSS	6803	1845,0	7363,6
HY070N HOUSING ALLOWANCES NET	6803	1845,0	7363,6
HY080G REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER RECEIVED GROSS	6803	940,7	4896,6
HY080N REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER RECEIVED NET	6803	940,7	4896,6
HY090G INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, PROFIT FROM CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS GROSS	6803	9957,0	75402,6
HY090N INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, PROFIT FROM CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS NET	6803	6971,7	52781,6
HY100G INTEREST REPAYMENTS ON MORTGAGE GROSS	6803	5703,5	10300,2
HY100N INTEREST REPAYMENTS ON MORTGAGE NET	6803	3992,5	7210,2
HY110G INCOME RECEIVED BY PEOPLE AGED UNDER 16 GROSS	6803	336,3	4261,9
HY110N INCOME RECEIVED BY PEOPLE AGED UNDER 16 NET	6803	272,6	3559,9
HY120G REGULAR TAXES ON WEALTH GROSS	6803	8346,9	24805,7
HY120N REGULAR TAXES ON WEALTH NET	6803	8346,9	24805,7
HY130G REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER PAID GROSS	6803	292,1	2396,2
HY130N REGULAR INTER-HOUSEHOLD CASH TRANSFER PAID NET	6803	292,1	2396,2
HY140G TAX ON INCOME AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS GROSS	6803	128309,5	121803,0
HY140N TAX ON INCOME AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS NET	6803	128309,5	121803,0


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Table 4 : Components of the income variables at personal level 2004

		N	Mean	Std Dev
 Sample				
 PY010G	EMPLOYEE CASH OR NEAR CASH INCOME GROSS	11373	139082,4	161383,1
PY010N	EMPLOYEE CASH OR NEAR CASH INCOME NET	11373	95182,9	101497,8
PY020G	NON-CASH EMPLOYEE INCOME GROSS	11373	1984,5	10188,1
PY020N	NON-CASH EMPLOYEE INCOME NET	11373	1261,2	6229,8
PY035G	CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PENSION PLANS GROSS	11373	2012,3	5317,6
PY035N	CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PENSION PLANS NET	11373	2012,3	5317,6
PY050G	CASH BENEFITS OR LOSSES FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT GROSS	11373	5757,2	46870,4
PY050N	CASH BENEFITS OR LOSSES FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT NET	11373	3826,8	29051,9
PY080G	PENSION FROM INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PLANS GROSS	11373	1928,5	14894,6
PY080N	PENSION FROM INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PLANS NET	11373	1328,3	9655,4
PY090G	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS GROSS	11373	4662,7	20665,8
PY090N	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS NET	11373	3417,1	15123,4
PY100G	OLD-AGE BENEFITS GROSS	11373	27241,9	65713,7
PY100N	OLD-AGE BENEFITS NET	11373	19619,9	45709,2
PY110G	SURVIVOR' BENEFITS GROSS	11373	549,8	6234,6
PY110N	SURVIVOR' BENEFITS NET	11373	413,0	4539,2
PY120G	SICKNESS BENEFITS GROSS	11373	6428,5	26234,2
PY120N	SICKNESS BENEFITS NET	11373	4624,4	18846,5
PY130G	DISABILITY BENEFITS GROSS	11373	5750,1	25987,1
PY130N	DISABILITY BENEFITS NET	11373	4287,2	19264,6
PY140G	EDUCATION-RELATED ALLOWANCES GROSS	11373	3143,4	11840,3
PY140N	EDUCATION-RELATED ALLOWANCES NET	11373	3133,6	11785,6


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Table 5 : Components of the income variables at personal level 2005

		N	Mean	Std Dev
 PY010G	EMPLOYEE CASH OR NEAR CASH INCOME GROSS	12191	143927,8	174097,6
PY010N	EMPLOYEE CASH OR NEAR CASH INCOME NET	12191	97531,8	106283,3
PY020G	NON-CASH EMPLOYEE INCOME GROSS	12191	2120,3	15348,0
PY020N	NON-CASH EMPLOYEE INCOME NET	12191	1305,4	8386,1
PY035G	CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PENSION PLANS GROSS	12191	2154,1	7130,8
PY035N	CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PENSION PLANS NET	12191	2154,1	7130,8
PY050G	CASH BENEFITS OR LOSSES FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT GROSS	12191	5981,6	57739,8
PY050N	CASH BENEFITS OR LOSSES FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT NET	12191	3948,3	37132,2
PY080G	PENSION FROM INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PLANS GROSS	12191	1938,6	12642,3
PY080N	PENSION FROM INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PLANS NET	12191	1330,9	8307,3
PY090G	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS GROSS	12191	5095,9	22042,5
PY090N	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS NET	12191	3732,0	16078,4
PY100G	OLD-AGE BENEFITS GROSS	12191	27368,6	69136,8
PY100N	OLD-AGE BENEFITS NET	12191	19545,6	46921,0
PY110G	SURVIVOR' BENEFITS GROSS	12191	483,9	5963,3
PY110N	SURVIVOR' BENEFITS NET	12191	354,0	4227,8
PY120G	SICKNESS BENEFITS GROSS	12191	5720,6	24567,8
PY120N	SICKNESS BENEFITS NET	12191	4092,3	17531,3
PY130G	DISABILITY BENEFITS GROSS	12191	6495,4	27879,6
PY130N	DISABILITY BENEFITS NET	12191	4810,0	20493,0
PY140G	EDUCATION-RELATED ALLOWANCES GROSS	12191	3126,5	11927,9
PY140N	EDUCATION-RELATED ALLOWANCES NET	12191	3114,3	11806,9

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Table 6 : Components of the income variables at personal level 2006

 Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev
PY010G EMPLOYEE CASH OR NEAR CASH INCOME GROSS	13591	148262,7	172225,0
PY010N EMPLOYEE CASH OR NEAR CASH INCOME NET	13591	101553,2	106852,9
PY020G NON-CASH EMPLOYEE INCOME GROSS	13591	1971,9	10245,6
PY020N NON-CASH EMPLOYEE INCOME NET	13591	1255,0	6301,2
PY035G CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PENSION PLANS GROSS	13591	2086,3	5246,7
PY035N CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PENSION PLANS NET	13591	2086,3	5246,7
PY050G CASH BENEFITS OR LOSSES FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT GROSS	13591	6891,6	61356,8
PY050N CASH BENEFITS OR LOSSES FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT NET	13591	4623,5	40249,2
PY080G PENSION FROM INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PLANS GROSS	13591	2383,1	15243,6
PY080N PENSION FROM INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PLANS NET	13591	1636,1	9886,4
PY090G UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS GROSS	13591	5228,4	21868,8
PY090N UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS NET	13591	3871,8	16131,4
PY100G OLD-AGE BENEFITS GROSS	13591	27018,3	68309,1
PY100N OLD-AGE BENEFITS NET	13591	19361,5	47209,6
PY110G SURVIVOR' BENEFITS GROSS	13591	464,4	5715,2
PY110N SURVIVOR' BENEFITS NET	13591	343,6	4099,3
PY120G SICKNESS BENEFITS GROSS	13591	5168,8	22944,4
PY120N SICKNESS BENEFITS NET	13591	3723,1	16442,5
PY130G DISABILITY BENEFITS GROSS	13591	6660,4	28151,4
PY130N DISABILITY BENEFITS NET	13591	4940,3	20706,3
PY140G EDUCATION-RELATED ALLOWANCES GROSS	13591	3190,1	12095,0
PY140N EDUCATION-RELATED ALLOWANCES NET	13591	3182,6	12005,1

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2.3 Non-sampling errors

2.3.1 Sampling frame and coverage errors

The sampling frame is the (TRP) Total Population Register of Sweden. TPR is updated more or less every day. The main outlines for organization of population statistics is according to Swedish law, the main rule is that all persons residing in the country shall be registered at the property unit in the parish where they reside.

Since 1 July 1991, local registration functions are performed by the Tax Offices. Between 1686 and 1991, the Parish Offices of the Church of Sweden carried out the local work. A major means of identifying any person is the personal identity number that is assigned to every individual registered in the Population Registration System. The number follows a person from birth to death and is entered in most personal registers in Sweden, making it possible to identify individuals in different administrative materials and collate data. The personal identity number consists of ten digits. The first six digits show the year, month and day of birth. The next three digits are the birth number which is odd for men and even for women. The last digit is a checking digit.

As part of the partial computerization of Sweden's continuous population registration in 1966, Statistics Sweden was granted permission to set up and maintain a register of the entire national population, referred to as the Total Population Register (TPR).

The vital statistics are based on notifications of births, deaths, changes in marital status, and changes in citizenship, internal migration, immigration and emigration. The TPR receives these daily from the Tax Authorities. The notifications relate to the registered population. Thus, vital statistics are based on the National Registration and consequently conform to its concepts and definitions.

Received information is checked mechanically with respect to the validity of the codes and the logical contents of the information and quality tests comprises, among other things, regional codes, connections between age and marital status, etc. Beginning in 1998 the cut-off date is 31 January in the year after The event took place. The change in cut-off date in 1998 will have no effect on comparisons between years.

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Over-coverage consists of people who have died and people who have left the country but are still registered in Sweden. The sample is drawn several months before the fieldwork start. However a check is made close to the start (the sample is matched to TPR) and people who have died since the sample was drawn are excluded. People who die after that point are registered by the interviewers.

Over-coverage in terms of people who have left Sweden permanently but are still registered in TPR is more difficult to discover. Recent attempts to estimate the size of this over-coverage have given the figure 35 000. Applied on EU-SILC this means 30 individual of which many are discovered by the interviewers. The error is negligible.

If we regard TPR as our population under-coverage by definition does not exist. There are of course people who reside in Sweden illegally or while waiting for residence permit.

2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

2.3.2.1 Measurement errors

Following a basic introductory course in survey methods, new interviewers participate in an additional one-day course that includes approximately six ours of intensive training (ULF including EU-SILC). The various sections of the interview protocol are thoroughly reviewed, and practice in handling certain complicated questions is provided.

The interviewer may miss-understand certain instructions or responses, which contributes to the survey's systematic error level. Each interviewer conducts on average roughly 40 interviews per year. Systematic mistakes by an occasional interviewer may not distort the survey data to any great extent, but it is not possible to specify how much error of that sort occurs. The interviewer's personality and behaviour may influence the responses, particularly with respect to "subjective" questions, such as those relating to attitudes. In some cases interview questions are not presented properly. To the extent that such mistakes cannot subsequently be corrected, there is an increase in partial response.

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The respondent may disremember, provide consciously or unconsciously distorted responses or may simply be unable to answer questions.

Most of the EU-SILC questions refer to the present, for which memory errors can not constitute a major source of error. But there are questions about frequency during a longer reference period that are more complicated. .

The questions in the EU-SILC protocol are in most cases not very difficult to answer. It is fairly certain that some questions are interpreted differently by different persons. Particular caution should be observed of responses to questions relating to attitudes and frequency in the interpretation.

The EU-SILC data are from 2004 to 2006 through face-to-face interviews. The interview form has been specially designed for this type of survey. Telephone interviews with computer aid CATI is now currently use as the main way to make interviews and half of the interviews during 2006 was CATI . Experiments with split samples have been carried out. The results indicate very little difference between the two interview methods. Indirect interviews can be a source of errors. Applied on appropriate questions experience says that indirect interviews can be an efficient method to collect information.

2.3.2.2 Processing errors

Data are checked interactively (values, syntax, logics) as an integrated part of the data entry process. (CAPI/CATI is not applied) followed by the Eurostat □control program (after transformation to EU-SILC file format).

All components necessary to derive Gross total income, disposable income etc. are collected from administrative registers. No imputations have been applied for these indicators.

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2.3.3 Non-response errors

2.3.3.1 Achieved sample size

Table 7 : DB 135 Household interview acceptance value = 1 (accept)

DB135		2004	2005	2006	Total
	house-	3546	4983	4449	12978
	hold	3579	5379	5031	13989
		99,1%	92,6%	88,4%	92,8%

Table 8 : RB 100 Sample person or co resident value 1 = sample person, value 2 = co resident

RB100		2004	2005	2006	Total
	sample	3579	5379	4475	13433
	pers	5519	8688	7576	21783
	co-				
	resident	9098	14067	12051	35216
	Total				

The data file on individuals contains information for all respondent households. During the interview we ask for which persons who in fact live in the household of the selected person (to detect differences from the TPR). This correction is only possible to make for respondent households. Response rate is not possible to calculate as household composition for non-response households is not completely known.

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2.3.3.2 Unit non-response

Table 8: Households and individuals non response rates NRh

**Unit non-response
Households**

2005-2006	Found	Selected	Ra	Intervju	Selected	Rh	NRh
Panel 3	2096	2325	0,90	1760	1760	1,00	9,85
Panel 4	2116	2324	0,91	1786	1786	1,00	8,95
Total	4212	4649	0,91	3546	3546	1,00	9,40

Persons

2005-2006	Found	Selected	Ra	Intervju	Selected	Rh	NRp
Panel 3	4862	5119	0,95	4519	4519	1,00	5,02
Panel 4	4881	5121	0,95	4546	4546	1,00	4,69
Total	9743	10240	0,95	9065	9065	1,00	4,85

Table 9: Wave response rate response 2004-2006

Wave response rate Households						
	2004	====>	2005	2005	====>	2006
	Possible	Intervju	Percent	Possible	Intervju	Percent
Panel 3	2334	1719	73,7	1851	1602	86,5
Panel 4	2333	1740	74,6	1814	1594	87,9
Total	4667	3459	74,1	3665	3196	87,2

Table 10: Longitudinal follow up rate 2004-2006

Longitudinal follow-up rate

	2004/2005	====>	2005/2006
Households			Percent
Panel 3	2397	1851	77,2
Panel 4	2373	1814	76,4
Total	4770	3665	76,8

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Table 11: Follow up ratio 2004-2006

Follow-up ratio							
Households	2004	2005		2005	==>	2006	
	>>						
	Intervju 2004	Intervju 2005	Percent	Intervju 2005	Intervju 2006	Percent	
Panel 3	1760	1760	100,00	1760	1602	91,02	
Panel 4	1786	1767	98,94	1767	1594	90,21	
Total	3546	3527	99,46	3527	3196	90,62	

Table 12 : Achieved sample size ratio 2004-2006

Achieved sample size ratio							
Sampled persons	2004	2005		2005>>	2006		
	>>						
	Intervju 2004	Intervju 2005	Percent	Intervju 2005	Intervju 2006	Percent	
Panel 3	1760	1760	100,00	1760	1602	91,02	
Panel 4	1786	1767	98,94	1767	1594	90,21	
Total	3546	3527	99,46	3527	3196	90,62	

Co-resident							
	2004	2005		2005>>	2006		
	>>						
	Intervju 2004	Intervju 2005	Percent	Intervju 2005	Intervju 2006	Percent	
Panel 3	2759	2947	106,81	2947	2667	90,50	
Panel 4	2760	2980	107,97	2980	2663	89,36	
Total	5519	5927	107,39	5927	5330	89,93	

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

DB110 Household status

DB120 Contac at address

DB130 Household questionnaire result

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Table 13: Distribution of household by DB110 .

2005								
DB110								
value=	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	
Panel 3	1859	407	2	26	28	12	63	
Panel 4	1848	434	6	19	24	2	40	
Totalt	3707	841	8	45	52	14	103	4770
2006								
Panel 3	1442	293	1	19	22	74		
Panel 4	1472	251	0	24	12	55		
Totalt	2914	544	1	43	34	129	0	3665

Table 14: Distribution of household by DB120

DB120

2004	11	21	22	23	
Panel 3	2096	226	3	25	2350
Panel 4	2116	206	2	26	2350
	4212	432	5	51	4700

2005	11	21	22	23	99	
Panel 3	414	53	0	3	1927	2397
Panel 4	402	70	0	2	1899	2373
	816	123	0	5	3826	4770

2006	11	99	
Panel 3	293	1558	1851
Panel 4	251	1563	1814
	544	3121	3665

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Table 15: Distribution of household bay variable questionnaire result DB130

Panel 3

DB130

2004	11	21	22	23	24	99	Total
	1760	268	6	42	20	254	2350

2005	1760	268	20	49	18	282	2397
------	------	-----	----	----	----	-----	------

2006	1602	90		43		116	1851
------	------	----	--	----	--	-----	------

Panel 4

DB130

2004	11	21	22	23	24	99	Total
	1786	264	11	41	14	234	2350

2005	1767	276	8	35	11	276	2373
------	------	-----	---	----	----	-----	------

2006	1594	83		46		91	1814
------	------	----	--	----	--	----	------

Totalt

DB130

2004	11	21	22	23	24	99	Total
	3546	532	17	83	34	488	4700

2005	3527	544	28	84	29	558	4770
------	------	-----	----	----	----	-----	------

2006	3196	173	0	89	0	207	3665
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2.3.3.4. Distribution of persons for membership status (RB110)

With the sampling design we just follow the selected persons and examine there household conditions. We do not examine persons (and there eventual households) who are excluded from the selected persons households during the interview.

Table 16: distributions of person by memberships status RB110.

2005								Total
panel								
Values =		1	2	3	4	5	6	
3	4805	0	250	51	425	7	5538	
4	4704	3	343	47	487	8	5592	
Total	9509	3	593	98	912	15	11130	
2006		1	2	3	4	5	6	
3	3826	6	74	59	325	22	4312	
4	3821	18	64	55	338	13	4309	
Total	7647	24	138	114	663	35	8621	

2.3.3.5 Item non-response

For the respondent selected individuals we know all the individuals belonging to his household. For those households calculations of income variables are based on administrative register data. Imputation procedures are consequently not necessary. But for not respondent selected individuals we do not know the correct composition of there households, and therefore it is not meaningful to collect any information from any administrative register.

2.4 Mode of data collection

The main data collection method was personal interview during 2004-2005 and during 2006 was telephone interview. When wee contact the selected individuals, we offer the possibility of face-to-face

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interview as a second alternative if the respondents prefer this for practical reasons. This strategy we use to avoid non response as much as possible.

RB250 samples individual and co residents

Data Status value 13 = information completed from both : interview and registers

Value 21= individual unable to respond

Value 23 = refusal to cooperate

Value 31-33 no contact or not completed

Table 17 : Distribution of households and individuals by RB250 data status

RB250 All household members		13	21	23	31	32	33	
2004		7151	0	0	0	0	33	7184
		99,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,5%	100,0%
2005		10141	25	7	113	32	219	10537
		96,2%	0,2%	0,1%	1,1%	0,3%	2,1%	100,0%
2006		8669	0	0	0	0	0	8669
		100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Total		25961	25	7	113	32	252	26390
		98,4%	0,1%	0,0%	0,4%	0,1%	1,0%	100,0%

RB250 Sampled individuals		13	21	23	31	32	33	
2004		3546	0	0	0	0	33	3579
		99,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,9%	100,0%
2005		4983	25	7	113	32	219	5379
		92,6%	0,5%	0,1%	2,1%	0,6%	4,1%	100,0%
2006		4449	0	0	0	0	0	4449
		100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Total		12978	25	7	113	32	252	13407
		96,8%	0,2%	0,1%	0,8%	0,2%	1,9%	100,0%

RB250 Co-residents		13	21	23	31	32	33	
2004		3605	0	0	0	0	0	3605
		100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
2005		5158	0	0	0	0	0	5158
		100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
2006		4220	0	0	0	0	0	4220
		100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Total		12983	0	0	0	0	0	12983
		100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%

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RB260 Type of interview

Data value 1 = Face to face interview PAPI

Data value 3 = Telephone interview CATI

Table 18: Distribution of households and individuals by RB260

RB260 All householdmembers

	1	3	5	Total
2004	0	6793	358	7151
2005	5	9605	531	10141
2006	2	8375	292	8669
Total	7	24773	1181	25961

Frequency Missing = 9255

RB260 Sampled individuals

	1	3	5	Total
2004	0	3392	154	3546
2005	2	4745	236	4983
2006	1	4321	127	4449
Total	3	12458	517	12978

Frequency Missing = 455

RB260 co-residents

	1	3	5	Total
2004	0	3401	204	3605
2005	3	4860	295	5158
2006	1	4054	165	4220
Total	4	12315	664	12983

2.5 Imputation procedure

See below

2.6 Imputed rent

Imputed rent (HY030) was calculating by using variables HH010, HH020, HH030 and a variable based on regional classifications described, the dwelling costs was imputed from our national household budget survey and our national housing survey.

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2.7 Company car

The variable was only collected in 2007. Until this variable was included in Non Cash employee income PY020G / PY020Y.

3. Comparability

3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

The reference population

-Reference population is the whole Swedish population except short term migration, people who stay in Sweden 3-12 months, is not covered.

Private household definition

-The regulation definition of Eurostat SILC is applied.

The household membership

-The regulation definition is applied

-The income reference period used is: Year N – 1

-The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions is : Year N-1

The lag between the income reference period and current variables

-The field work is carried out during January-December year N.

The total duration of the data collection of the sample

-The data collection was 12 month, January-December

The basic information on activity status during the income reference period

-The twelve calendar months proceeding the month of the interview

3.2 Components of income

3.2.1 Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions.

Only minor deviations with little impact on the results:

Non-cash employee income includes more than company car (housing cost/ interest on loans below market price etc).

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Regular inter-household cash transfers paid/received do only consider transactions between parents not living together. Other types of alimonies or cash transfers are not included.

Imputed rent (HY030) was calculating by using variables HH010, HH020, HH030 and a variable based on regional classifications described, the dwelling costs was imputed from our national household budget survey and our national housing survey.

3.2.2 The source or procedure used for collection of income variables

The income variables as well as wealth and taxes is collected by administrative registers and one of the important source is the register of The Swedish National tax Agency and others databases and registers in Swedish Statistics .

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

Gross but exclusive of employers' social contributions

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

The components were gross and available from administrative registers whit the exception of employers' social contribution

3.3 Tracing rules

Non available.

4. Coherence

4.1 Comparison of income target variables

The EU-SILC income information is collected from the different administrative sources covering the whole population. The non-response bias has little impact on the estimates. The source of income components is the registers in Swedish Statistics.