STATISTICS SWEDEN
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Intermediate quality report for the Swedish EU-SILC, the 2006 cross-sectional component

1. Sample Design

1.1 Sample design for the SILC-survey.

Every year a systematic sample is drawn from the Register of the Total Population (RTB). For this purpose RTB sorted by age is used. RTB covers the entire population according to the national registration. Such a sample is regarded as a simple random sample.

1.2 Sample unit

The sample unit was individual. Household members living in the same household as the selected person were mapped according to EU-SILC definitions.

1.3 Sample size and allocation criteria

The total sample consisted of 9368 sampled individuals, complemented with the members of there families. The total number of individuals included was 22975. This is the same sample as panel 3-6 in the longitudinal SILC-survey. Panel 3, 4 and 5 were remaining from 2005 and panel 6 was new 2006. The remaining panels were complemented with emigrants and 18 aged in 2006.

1.4 Sample Selection

The sample was drawn as a systematic sample from the frame sorted in age order**.**

1.5 Sample distribution over the time

The sample of panel 6 was drawn in September 2006**.** The sample of panel 3 and 4 ware drawn in September 2004 and the sample of panel 5 was drawn in September 2005. The samples from the remaining panels were adjusted for overcoverage in September 2006.

1.6 Renovation of sample: Rotational groups

See section 1.5

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1.7 Weightings - Design factor and non-response adjustment-

Each panel is post-stratified with 16 strata (according to sex and 8 age-groups) and non-response adjusted weights are calculated.

1.8 Substitutions

Substitution has not been applied.

2. Cross – Sectional European Union Indicators

The Swedish 2006 cross-sectional EU-SILC survey has been carried during 2006. The total micro data registers transmitted to Eurostat contain all 2006 cross-sectional indicators stipulated in the regulation. EU-SILC indicators, which are included in this intermediate quality report 2006 and covered by these data.

The calculation of unadjusted gender pay gap is based on other sources than EU-SILC (wage statistics).

2.1 Primary Laeken indicators of social cohesion

2.1.1 At-risk–of-poverty rate after social transfers, broken down by age and gender.

sex	Age	
Both	Total	12
	< 18 years	15
	>18 years < 64 years	11
	> 65 years	12
male	Total	12
	>18 years < 64 years	12
	> 65 years	7
female	Total	12
	>18 years < 64 years	11
	> 65 years	15

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2.1.1.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, broken down by most frequent activity status and gender.

Sex	Working status	
Both	Total population	11
	Employment	7
	Non employment	17
	Unemployment	23
	Retired	12
	Inactive population - Other	35
Male	Total population	11
	Employment	8
	Non employment	16
	Unemployment	24
	Retired	9
	Inactive population - Other	40
Female	Total population	11
	Employment	6
	Non employment	18
	Unemployment	23
	Retired	14
	Inactive population - Other	32

2.1.1.2 At- risk- of- poverty rate after social transfers, broken down by household types.

Household type	
Single person	22
Single female	21
Single male	22
2 adults younger than 65 years	7
2 adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	4
2 adults with 1 dependent child	6
2 adults with 2 dependent children	6
2 adults with 3 or more dependent children	12
3 or more adults	4
3 or more adults with dependent children	12
Households without dependent children	13

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Households with dependent children	12
1 adult younger than 64 years	23
1adult older than 65 years	20
Single parent with dependent children	31

2.1.1.3 At- risk- of- poverty rate after social transfers, broken down by accommodation tenure status and gender .

	sex	
Total	both	12
	male	12
	female	12
Owner	both	7
	male	7
	female	8
Rent	both	22
	Male	24
	female	21

2.1.1.4 At- risk- of- poverty rate after social transfers, broken down by work intensity of the household.

Work intensity (WI)	Household type	
Household with WI = 0	Households without dependent children	17
	Households with dependent children	54
Household with 0<WI < 1	Households without dependent children	15
	Households with dependent children	33
Household with WI = 1	Households without dependent children	6
	Households with dependent children	7

2.1.1.5 At- risk- of- poverty threshold (euros)

Single person	10 670
Two adults with two children younger than 14	22 407

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years	

2.1.2 Inequality of income distribution S80/20 ratio.

Total		3.5
Males		3.6
Females		3.4

2.1.3 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap broken down by gender (%).

Total		21
Males		25
Females		19

2.2 Secondary Laeken indicators of social cohesion

2.2.1 Dispersion around the risk- of- poverty threshold.

	At risk of poverty rate (cut-off point: 40% of median)	At risk of poverty rate (cut-off point: 50% of median)	At risk of poverty rate (cut-off point: 70% of median)
Total	4	7	20
Males	5	8	19
Females	4	7	21

2.2.3 At-risk-of-poverty-rate before social transfers except old age and survivors benefits.

Sex	Age	
Both	Total	29
	< 18 years	36
	>18 years < 64 years	28
	> 65 years	21
Male	Total	27
	>18 years < 64 years	28
	> 65 years	11

female	Total	30
	>18 years < 64 years	29
	> 65 years	29

2.2.3.1 ***At-risk-of-poverty-rate before social transfers including old age and survivors benefits.***

Sex	Age	
Both	Total	42
	< 18 years	36
	>18 years < 64 years	30
	> 65 years	93
Male	Total	40
	>18 years < 64 years	29
	> 65 years	90
Female	Total	44
	>18 years < 64 years	32
	> 65 years	95

2.2.4 Gini coefficient.

Gini	coefficient
	24

2.3 Others Indicators

2.3.1 Equivalised disposable income

The calculation of *Equivalised disposable income* is based on other sources than EU-SILC (based on register data).

2.3.2 The gender pay gap

The calculation of unadjusted gender pay gap is based on other sources than EU-SILC (wage statistics).

3. ACCURACY

3.1 Sampling errors

3.1.1 Standard error and effective sample size

respondent	6803	72,6%
Not found	1113	11,9%
Refused	1298	13,9%
Over-cov	154	1,6%
Total	9368	100,0%

3.2 Non-sampling errors

3.2.1 Sampling frame and coverage errors

The sampling frame is RTB, se above. RTB is updated more or less every day. 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 RTB) 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 RTB 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 RTB 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.

3.2.2 Measurement and processing 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 ore 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 behavior 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.

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.

Data collection methods.

The EU-SILC data are collected primarily through telephone- interviews.

Telephone interviews are normally used to follow up non-responses as well

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.

Processing errors

Data 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.

3.2.3 Non–response errors
3.2.3.1 Achieved sample size

respondent	6803	72,6%
Not found	1113	11,9%
Refused	1298	13,9%
Over-cov	154	1,6%
Total	9368	100,0%

3.2.3.2 Unit non-response

The original sampled individuals.

respondent	6803	72,6%
Not found	1113	11,9%
Refused	1298	13,9%
Over-cov	154	1,6%
Total	9368	100,0%

3.2.3.3 Item non-response

The originally sampled individuals complemented with there household-members:

respondent	17149	75,3%
Not found	2244	9,9%
Refused	3100	13,6%
Over-cov	270	1,2%
Total	22763	100,0%

4. COMPARABILITY

4.1 Basic concepts and definitions

- The reference population
Short term migration, people who stay in Sweden 3-12 months, is not covered.

- Private household definition
The regulation definition is applied.

- The household membership
The regulation definition is applied

- The income reference period used
Year n-1

- The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions
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
12 month, January-December

- Basic information on activity status during the income reference period
The twelve calendar months proceeding the month of the interview

4.2 Components of income

4.2.1 Differences between 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).
- 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.

4.2.2 The source or procedure used for collection of income variables

Administrative registers

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

Gross but excusive of employers social contributions

4.2.4 The method for obtaining income target variables in the required format

Available from administrative registers.

4.3 Mode of data collection

Telephone

4.4 Interview duration

Approximately 65 minutes per household.

4. COHERENCE

4.1 Comparison of income target variables and number of persons who receive each ”income component” with external sources

The EU-SILC information is collected from the different administrative sources covering the whole population. The non-response bias has little impact on the estimates