

Quality table for the 2009 Statistical Survey on Income and Living Conditions

Survey Identity Card	
Name	Statistical Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)
Year of survey	The survey data concern 2009 The first SILC survey started in 2004.
Frequency	Data collection is annual. The survey is conducted over a period of six weeks in May and June.
Panel (sample follow-up)	Follow-up of dwellings: <input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up of individuals: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Service devising the survey	INSEE, Household Income and Wealth Division
Service conducting the survey	INSEE, Household Income and Wealth Division
Main subjects addressed in the survey	<p>Each year a “primary” module is used to address the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-demographic characteristics of people belonging to the households they live in; - Details of income received in the civil year preceding the survey; - Financial situation of households: savings, indebtedness, etc; - Living conditions: deprivation, housing and equipment, environment and health indicators. <p>A secondary, “ad hoc” module has been introduced each year since 2005. It serves to study certain themes in greater depth, such as the dwelling’s equipment and amenities, over-indebtedness and exclusion, material deprivation, etc.</p>

Technical Characteristics	
Statistical scope	The scope is restricted to households living in <u>ordinary dwellings</u> , that is, self-contained buildings for residential use. Ordinary dwellings do not include mobile dwellings (caravans, boats, etc) or communities (establishments and communities).
Geographical scope	<u>Metropolitan France</u> .
Statistical unit(s) surveyed	Household (transversal) / individual (longitudinal)
Reference population	2008 population estimated from the 1999 population census and the dwellings built since then.
Sample size	Around 12,000 households surveyed each year, of which approximately 10,000 have been surveyed the previous year.
Number and nature of tests	Field tests, November
Number of respondent households during the tests	300

Technical Characteristics (cont'd)	
Compulsory or non-compulsory nature of the survey	Compulsory European survey
Data collection method	The survey is conducted face to face using a computer-assisted collection method (Capi). The survey comes in the form of a household questionnaire and individual questionnaires. An individual questionnaire is completed for each person aged 16 or over belonging to the household surveyed.
Minimum estimated response time	On average, a survey of one household lasts 1 hour.

Key Dates From Launch Until The Publication Of The Results	
Launch seminar	Initial version of CORE dated 26 December 2006
Favourable opinion from the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS)	CNIS favourable opinion obtained at the "Employment-Income" formation meeting of 25 October 2002 (minutes n° 46 5/D130 of 17 December 2002).
Draft date of first version of the framework for conduct of the survey	
Awarding of CNIS Label	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Label conformity notice n° 315/D131 of 29 October 2003 for the transversal part and n° 360/D131 of 17 June 2004 for the longitudinal part - Label Committee conformity notice for the overhaul of the scheme n° 309/D131, 19 December 2006 - Label Committee conformity notice for the 2009 secondary module, "material deprivation", n° 264/D131, 24 June 2008
Launch of collection	2004
First publication	European transversal indicators, December 2010
Definitive data	The definitive data will be disseminated in June 2011, after validation of the longitudinal data by Eurostat.
Delivery of a production and research file on the Quetelet network	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Survey Sample	
Sampling method/design	Drawn from the master-sample.
Sampling rate	The SILC sample of dwellings is selected with equal probabilities (rate f), except for the dwellings surveyed secondarily which are selected with f/4 probability, and the vacant dwellings surveyed in the rural strata which are selected with the f/2 rate. The 2004 sample included 16,000 dwellings (broken down into 9 subsamples), and the incoming subsamples in the following years each had 3,000.
Description of the rotational schema	The data are collected annually, in the form of a panel survey. Each year a new sample of 3,000 address files is added to the panel; an "outgoing" sample of households then leaves the panel. It is a rotational sample renewed by one-ninth. The principle consists in surveying the same sample of households and individuals nine years in a row.

Indicators Relating to Production	
Number of "Outside scope"	5%
Number of refusals	7%
Number of "Cannot be reached"	2%
Number of incomplete questionnaires	<0.1%
Number of complete questionnaires	79% respondents
Response rate	The response rate for the survey is an average of 84.6% for 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For incomers, 73% - For mandatory re-surveys, 91% - for non-mandatory re-surveys, 83%
Nature and number of reminders	Reminders are issued to the households (cannot be reached or refused to respond the first time).
Number of interviews conducted by an agent in presence of a representative from the devising service	5

Indicators Relating to Production (cont'd)	
Number of interviews subject to a control questionnaire Return rate	
Methods for non-response treatment	Non-responses are processed using the logit model for adjustment of non-responses in the initial selection, then re-surveying for each survey wave. Marginal calibration is then applied to the margins of the employment survey.
Adjustment variables	The variables and modalities introduced into the calibration are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - age group of the reference person - dwelling density bracket - household type - number of men per age group - number of women per age group - qualifications of the reference person - socio-professional category of the reference person
Method for detecting outliers	Up until 2007, all the data were collected by means of surveys. To limit measurement errors (see interim reports from 2004 to 2007) and improve the quality of measures of individual income in SILC, the (taxable) income and social benefits data are now collected by matching with fiscal and social data (DGFIP, CNAF, CNAV and CCMSA), on the model of the Tax and Social Income in France Survey. However, the matching is not exhaustive: because the matching is done from addresses, young adults aged between 18 and 25 and declaring their income on their parents' tax returns at an address other than that of the data collection cannot be found (for these people, the questionnaire will remain as it was in previous years, so as to collect their income data). Similarly, people who have recently moved house may be difficult to find. For these non-matching cases (around 4% of individuals), the measurement errors observed in previous years remain.
Percentage of outliers	
Automatic coding rate	SPC correction rate of 17.4%
Possibility of comparison with external data	Administrative files, ERFS, Housing Survey

Accuracy Indicators	
Coefficients of variation (or confidence intervals) for estimates of a few variables required for the survey	0.4 on the income poverty rate.

How to read it: the coefficient of variation is the ratio between the standard deviation of the estimate and the value of this estimate. The standard deviation of the estimate that can be deduced from this coefficient by multiplying it by the value of the estimate is used to produce confidence intervals (generally, a “95%” interval is produced by applying twice the value of the standard deviation on either side of the estimate value).

The lower the value of the coefficient of variation, the more accurate the estimate.

Dissemination	
Is the survey archived?	Yes
Is there documentation for dissemination?	No documentation <input type="checkbox"/> Simple documentation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete dictionary of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentation for external use <input type="checkbox"/>
Existence of a production and research file	Compiled in 2011
Existence of microdata files on the internet	No
Number of publications, by type and reference, of these publications if possible	⇨ ‘Infos Rapides’ type ⇨ ‘4 Pages’ type (Insee Première, the 4-page issue on industrial statistics or equivalent) Insee-Première on associative life ⇨ CD-Rom type, ‘Insee-Résultats, Minitel, web ⇨ Articles, studies: Insee-Reference file on indebtedness