

Sweden 2000: Survey Information

Summary table

Generic information	
Name of survey	Income Distribution Survey (IDS) / <i>Inkomstfördelningsundersökningen (HINK)</i>
Institution responsible	Statistics Sweden
Frequency	Annual
Survey year / Wave	2000
Collection period	First quarter of 2001
Survey structure	Cross-sectional
Coverage	Resident population in private households
Geographic information	County of residence as of 31/12/00
Files delivered	Individual and household file for both the KOO sample (gross sample) and the KEO sample (net sample, excl. those who have not answered the interview)
Sample size	
Households	14,491 interviewed households
Individuals	33,139 individuals
Sampling	
Sampling design	Stratified SRS (so-called net worth sample)
Sampling frame	Total Population Register
Questionnaires	
Questionnaire (telephone interview) and administrative registers	
Standard classifications	
Education	National education classification (SUN), correspondence with 1-digit ISCED
Occupation	No information
Industry	5-digit NACE
Income	
Reference period	Calendar year 2000
Unit of collection	Individual; most variables are then aggregated at the household level
Period of collection	Yearly income
Gross/net	Variables are recorded gross of taxes and contributions, which are also recorded separately
Data editing / processing	
Consistency checks	Extensive checks
Weighting	The weight inflates to total population
Imputation	Yes

This document is based upon the following document: "Inkomstfördelningsundersökningen 2000 – Redovisning på riksnivå", Statistics Sweden, HE 21 SM 0201, June 2002.

Table of contents:

- A. General Characteristics
- B. Population, sample size and sampling methods
- C. Data collection and acquisition
- D. Definition of the survey units
- E. Contents
- F. Quality of data
- G. Uses of the survey

A. General characteristics

Official name of the survey/data source:

Income Distribution Survey (IDS) / *Inkomstfördelningsundersökningen (HINK)*

Administrative Unit responsible for the survey:

Statistics Sweden (SCB) Address: SCB, Box 24300, 104 51 STOCKHOLM Tel: 08-506 940 00 Fax: 08-661 52 61 E-mail: scb@scb.se

The Income Distribution Survey is an annual survey based on a national sample of adults (18 years of age and over); the survey has been conducted by Statistics Sweden every year since 1975. The data collected come from a persons/household survey linked to a file of administrative data. The main aim of the survey is to obtain data on income distribution.

The main users are ministries, governmental institutions, research institutes, media and private persons. The data is available for research institutes on contract basis; it is a scientific use file not available for commercial research.

B. Population, sampling size and sampling methods

Coverage

All the resident population in private households, without any conceptual exception, constitutes the universe.

Sample size

There are two samples:

- KOO (*Kosthushåll Ordinarie Ordinarie* – housekeeping household, gross sample, regular calculation): register for the whole sample including those who have not answered the telephone interview;
- KEO (*Kosthushåll Enkat Ordinarie* – housekeeping household, net sample, regular calculation): register for the sample excluding those who have not answered the telephone interview.

The numbers included in the final samples are:

	Number of households	Observations
KOO	4,327,272	14,491
KEO	4,214,183	10,824

Statistics Sweden uses KOO for the official statistics.

Sampling design

The initial sample was a stratified net worth SRS of adult individuals (aged 18 or more) coming from the Total Population Register. Some 15,000 individuals were included in the 2000 sample. Data were then collected for all individuals living together in the same household as the selected persons.

Different stratification methods have been used over the years. In 1999, strata used include: individuals living in condominiums, individuals over 75, individuals with disability allowance, individuals with care allowance for handicapped children and others.

C. Data collection and acquisition

Data collection period

Data were collected during the first quarter of 2001.

Survey instruments

Data were collected mostly from computer-aided telephone interviews (CATI) with the selected persons and their household. The interview was about the household composition, childcare and housing expenditures at the household level, and about employment, expenditures on health care and medicine at the individual level.

Survey data were also collected from administrative data registers and from tax return forms. The administrative data registers used contain information about, e.g., income, taxes and transfer payments for each income year.

D. Definition of the survey units

Data were collected both at the person and household level. For the first time in 2000, there are two different types of populations in the survey: housekeeping units and family units (until 1999 only the family unit was considered). The data delivered to LIS are for housekeeping units.

Housekeeping unit

A housekeeping unit is a household of individuals who live together in the same dwelling, prepare and have meals together, and who share the housekeeping.

Family unit

The family unit is a nuclear family concept.; according to this concept, the family unit consists of either, cohabiting with children under the age of 18, cohabiting with no children, singles with children under the age of 18 or singles with no children; children over the age of 17 in this population are treated as adults in a separate household.

Reference person

A housekeeping unit can contain one or several family units. If there is only one family unit, the reference person is the person who has the highest earnings including pensions; if there is more than one family unit the reference person of the housekeeping unit is the reference person from the “dominated” family unit (family unit with children or cohabiting).

E. Contents

The survey mainly collects statistics on income. Besides this, there are information on household composition, employment, housing and some expenditures (housing cost, child care, medical treatment, medicine and dental care. The survey covers about 10000 items (variables). Labour market data are scarce and labour force status definitions are not compatible with ILO definitions.

The core of the data are the income registers (*Inkomst- och Förmögenhetsstatistiken*). The information includes:

- sex, age, marital status, country of birth, citizenship, place of residence, last year of immigration;

- industry and education;
- various measures of income (it is possible to separate the sources of income), taxes paid and taxable wealth.

Since the income registers are of quite good quality only register data are used for income variables. For household composition, employment and housing data from the interview are needed as the main source. However, in KOO register data is used for the non-response in the telephone interview. For household composition data from the population register is used for those we could not get any interview.

In the population register it is possible to connect young people still living with their parent(s), in fact registered at the same real estate as their parent(s), to one household. It is also possible to connect people who are not married but having children by blood or adoption; these people will be regarded as one cohabiting household. However, some persons are missing, mostly those young people who live as cohabiting couple without children.

F. Quality of data

Non-response

The overall non-response rate for the year 2000 was 25.5% in the interview, including 11.2% refuses and 10.8% no contacts, and almost none for administrative registers. In 1999 non-response was over-represented among: elderly over 75, households without earnings, households on social assistance, immigrants, households in bigger cities. On the other hand, there were too many families with children in the survey.

Data editing, validation, imputation

Extensive data checking was carried out. Nevertheless, there remain some errors in the socio-economic status and the activity status. Furthermore, since the household composition is taken from registers for the non-response, the number of singles and single parents are overestimated. On the other hand, income variables are of very good quality (they come from register data). The following table reports the differences of survey results with the total income register population.

	Total income register	HINK-HEK	Difference
	billions of SEK		%
Income from employment	1 237,6	1244,4	+0.5
Income from capital:			
- profits	156,6	159,4	+1.8
- losses	47,3	47,5	+0.4
Income from self-employment	30,5	31,8	+4.3

Final tax	429,8	498,4	+1.1
Tax on real estate	13,1	12,9	-1.5
General deductions	13,5	13,5	+/-0

Weighting

The weight sums to population size. Data in the KEO sample have been reweighed and several calibrations have been carried out.

G. Uses of the survey

Publications

The main results of the survey are published by Statistics Sweden in a yearly report. For 2000, it is *Inkomstfördelningsundersökningen 2000 – Redovisning på riksnivå*.

Poverty and income distribution.

In the above-mentioned report the Gini coefficient for 2000, calculated using the concept of equivalised disposable income (excluding capital gains), is 0.247, while the share of the income sum that is hold by the households with the largest 10% income is 20.8%. The percentage of households with an equivalised income lower than 50% or 60% of the median value for all households in 2000 is respectively 5.1 and 9.6. The P90/P10 percentile ratio is 2.79, and the P90/P50 one is 1.71.