

Original survey information, Canada 2010

Generic information	
Name of survey	Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID)
Responsible institution	Statistics Canada (StatCan), http://www.statcan.gc.ca
Main objective	The SLID was designed to be, first and foremost, a longitudinal survey with primary focus on labour and income and the relationships between them and family composition. Later, the decision was made to extend the objectives of SLID to be the primary source of cross-sectional household income data.
Structure of data source	Longitudinal survey data that is also issued as a cross-sectional data.
Frequency	Annual
Survey year / Wave	Reference year 2010
Coverage	The survey covers all individuals in Canada, excluding residents of Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, residents of institutions and persons living on Indian reserves or in military barracks. Overall, these exclusions amount to less than 3 percent of the population. Due to the survey coverage error, SLID covered 84 percent of its target population.
Sampling	
Sampling procedure	The samples for SLID are selected from the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and thus share the latter's sample design (stratified, multi-stage design that uses probability sampling). The sample is composed of 6 rotation groups, one of which is replaced every month. The SLID sample is composed of two panels, each consisting of two LFS rotation groups. A panel is surveyed for a period of six consecutive years and a new panel is introduced every three years, so that two panels are always overlapping. SLID has the same sampling frame as Labour Force Survey (LFS) where the sample is drawn from an area frame.
Sample size	The sample contains 25,922 economic families and 25,019 households.
Collection	
Collection period	From January 2011 to March 2011
Collection mode	SLID uses computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) for data collection.
Description of instruments	Data are collected directly from survey respondents (16 years of age and over) and extracted from administrative files. Respondents had a choice between the interview and giving a permission to Statistics Canada to use their T1 tax information. Over 80% of SLID's respondents give their consent to use their administrative records. Those who did so were only contacted for the labour interviews. Additionally, there is the preliminary interview for new entrants as well as income interview. Both the labour and the income interview are preceded by an entry exit component. Proxy response is accepted in SLID. This procedure allows one household member to answer questions on behalf of any or all other members of the household, provided he or she is willing to do so and is knowledgeable.
Definitions	
Household	A household is defined as being composed of a person or group of persons who co-reside in, or occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada or abroad. Household can refer to the economic family defined as a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, a common-law union or adoption. Household can also contain two or more economic families composed of individuals who are unrelated by blood or law but live together in the same dwelling, such as roommates or a lodger (non-family household). An individual living alone is considered as one person household. The household members who are temporarily absent (e.g. temporary residents elsewhere) are considered part of their usual household.
Household head	The head is defined as the major income earner (also referred to as reference person).
Data quality aspects	
Non-response error	The cross-sectional response rate was 67.3%.
Item non-response / imputation	Missing values for the income variables have been entirely imputed, but most other variables may have missing values. The primary method employed for imputing income data in this survey is to use the previous year's data, updated for any changes in circumstances. Only in the absence of such data are income figures imputed using the "nearest neighbour" technique in SLID. Amounts received through certain government programs, such as child tax benefits, the Goods and Services Harmonized Sales Tax Credit, and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, are also derived from other information. Data obtained from the tax route are complete and do not need imputation.
Weighting	For each reference year, SLID produces two sets of weights: one is representative of the initial population (the longitudinal weights) while the other is representative of the current population (the cross-sectional weights). For the production of the cross-sectional weights, SLID combines two independent samples and assigns a probability of selection to individuals who joined the sample after the panel was selected. Two types of adjustment are applied to the basic survey weights in order to improve the reliability of the estimates. The basic weights are first inflated to compensate for non-response. The non-response adjusted weights are then further adjusted to ensure that estimates on relevant population characteristics would respect population totals from sources other than the survey. The first set of population totals used for SLID is based on Statistics Canada's Demography Division population counts for different age/sex groups as well as counts by household and family size at the provincial level. These annual population totals are based in large part on totals from the Census of population. The second set of totals is derived from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) administrative data (T4 file) and is intended to ensure that the weighted distribution of income (based on wages and salaries) in the data set matches that of the Canadian population. <i>Note:</i> LIS uses the integrated cross-sectional weight.
Labour market information	
Eligibility	Individuals aged 16 and older.
Employment	All persons who had a job during the reference year are routed to the labour section of the questionnaire, where very detailed information about each job (including exact start and end dates, as well as a multitude of job characteristics) are collected. Based on this information, the data provider derives weekly and monthly labour force statuses (only the monthly ones are included in the PUMF file), whereby a person is defined as employed if he/she had at least a job during the week/month. On top of that, the SLID collects information about the major activity at the end of the reference year.
Income	
Reference period	Calendar year 2010
Unit of time	Annual amounts
Unit of collection	Personal incomes
Taxes and contributions	Amounts collected are gross of taxes and contributions; taxes and social contributions are either collected directly from tax records (for those who gave permission to use them) or imputed (but not collected through interview), and then provided as separate variables.
Restrictions	All estimates are rounded, so there are no more than three significant digits.
Additional remarks	
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Sources: [1] Statistics Canada (May 2, 2013), Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID). Retrieved from <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75f0011x/2012001/method-eng.htm>. [2] Data provider.