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**SLID TEST 3B RESULTS:
INCOME SOURCES**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 1993, SLID conducted a field test of its income interview (Test 3B). A traditional approach to collecting personal income was taken: a paper questionnaire was sent a few weeks prior to the interview for respondents to complete, followed by a telephone call from the interviewer to collect the information. However, the data was collected by the interviewer through the use of computer-assisted interviewing (CAI). Another difference in this survey was the inclusion of items on personal assets and debts.

The purpose of this document is to outline the results of an initial evaluation of the income items in Test 3B. Two other documents (SLID Research Papers 93-16 and 93-17) complete the initial evaluation of Test 3B.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In May 1993, a test was conducted to evaluate the content and collection methods for data on income and wealth in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID). Data was collected by computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) and one of three collection methods: the Notebook, income tax return, or the block method .

Prior to each interview, a questionnaire was sent out (called the SLID Notebook). The purpose of the Notebook was to give the respondent time to gather the necessary documents and enter the requested amounts in the Notebook in preparation for the interview. If the respondent had not completed the Notebook before the interview, the interviewer asked whether they could refer to their income tax return. When reading out the questions, the interviewer could then direct the respondent to the specific line number (on the appropriate tax return) which contained the required information. If the respondent did not have their income tax return, or did not wish to refer to it, the interviewer presented the questions in blocks, each block beginning with a general question containing several related questions. If the respondent answered YES to the general question, the interviewer continued with the sub-questions. If the answer was NO, the interviewer went on to the next block of questions.

The aim of this report is to evaluate the quality of the unweighted income data collected in Test 3B. "Quality" data are reliable estimates of the phenomena they attempt to measure. This requires that people report all sources of income that they received and that the estimates in dollar values be accurate. Some examples of problems which lessen data quality might include: a high proportion of refusals and don't knows; a high proportion of false answers given by respondents who misunderstood investment income concepts, and a high proportion of approximations from respondents.

In order to analyze and evaluate the quality of the income data collected in Test 3B, this report has been divided into six categories: employment income (questions 1 to 7); income from government sources (questions 9 to 20); investment income (questions 21 to 27); pension income (questions 8 and 28 to 30); other income (31 to 35); and, total income and income tax (questions 36 and 39, respectively). Each section considers the responses supplied for the respective income questions, and provides a detailed view of the amounts given, characteristics of the respondents for the questions and finally, conclusions and future recommendations.

For each income question, the respondents gave one of four possible answers. For example, when an individual was asked if he/she had received any Canada or Quebec pension plan benefits, the individual could answer either YES, NO, DON'T KNOW or REFUSE.

If the individual answered YES to the main question, they were then asked the amount received. The individual could either provide a valid amount, refuse to provide an amount, not know the amount they had received, provide a \$0.00 amount or give an answer outside the pre-determined limit. When the interviewer entered an amount outside the limits (either above or below), a message appeared on the screen to indicate that this amount was feasible but not common. The interviewer could change the amount if an error had been made; otherwise the amount was accepted. Since some of these amounts could be wrong, however, they were excluded from the analysis.

2. EMPLOYMENT INCOME

The purpose of this section is to analyze the quality of the data on the questions relating to employment income. Item 1 relates to paid workers while items 2 through 6 relate to self-employed workers. Item 7 applies to both classes of workers. Only participants' responses will be analyzed; non-respondents and those who refused to complete the May interview will be excluded.

The responses to items 1 to 7 will be analyzed and compared with the responses to the labour portion of the survey in order to verify the consistency of the May responses (income interview) with the January responses (labour interview). The data analyzed were not weighted.

Question 1: Wages and salaries before deductions

Question 2: Net business income

Question 3: Net professional income

Question 4: Net commission income

Question 5: Net farm income

Question 6: Net fishing income

Question 7: Other employment income (tips, etc.)

A. RESPONSES GIVEN TO EACH ITEM

Table A, at the end of this section, indicates the responses given to each item. The possible responses were YES, NO, DON'T KNOW or REFUSAL. All participants answered YES or NO; there were no refusals or don't knows for these items.

The majority (62.2%) of the respondents indicated they had received wages or salaries (question 1) while 7.7% of the respondents reported income from self-employment (questions 2 to 6). Of these, 3.9% reported business income, 1.6% fishing income, 0.8% professional income, 0.7% commission income and 0.7% farm income. Lastly, 1.7% of the respondents indicated they had received other employment income such as tips (question 7).

B. AMOUNTS REPORTED FOR EACH ITEM

Among those who answered YES to the question, some did not want to give the amount received, did not know the amount, answered \$0.00 or gave an answer that was outside the limits set. These limits were set to reduce the number of data entry errors during the interview. With respect to the questions analyzed in this report, in total, four amounts were excluded. Table B, found at the end of this section, divides those who answered YES to the item into five response categories: \$0.00, don't know, refusal, outside limits and valid.

For item 1, a high number of DON'T KNOWs (30) are noted for the amount reported. However, in view of the large number of respondents to this item, the proportion of DON'T KNOW responses is relatively low. All these responses were given by individuals who used the block approach, that is, they did not use the notebook or tax form. In addition, since a proxy could be interviewed, it was difficult to respond for another person without documents.

The number of REFUSALS is also relatively low (14) for item 1. Here again, 13 out of 14 REFUSALS are from respondents who used the block approach.

As for the \$0.00 responses (10), they are probably attributable to errors by the interviewers at the outset of the interview. Rather than press the arrow to go on to the next item, they pressed the *ENTER+ key, which put a YES beside this item. It is also possible that the respondent replied in the affirmative and the interviewer forgot to press F5 or F6 to enter a refusal or DON'T KNOW for the amount.

With respect to all the other items, there were 4 DON'T KNOW responses and 3 REFUSALS. All these responses were given by individuals who had used the block approach with the exception of one DON'T KNOW response (notebook). Three amounts were excluded from item 1 (wages and salaries): \$110,000.00, \$156,000.00 and \$103,928.57. In item 4 (net professional income), an amount of \$125,000.00 was excluded. While these amounts could be correct, they are outside the pre-determined range under the system edit rules.

C. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS (unweighted data)

The three tables below indicate certain demographic characteristics of the respondents who reported valid amounts. The respondents are divided according to sex, age, marital status, number of adults (aged 16 or over) and number of children in the economic family (under the age of 16). The first table presents the characteristics of the entire respondent population. A table was also added for paid workers (question 1) and for all self-employed workers (questions 2 to 6).

Characteristics: All Respondents

SEX		AGE		MARITAL STATUS		# ADULTS		# CHILDREN	
F	989 50%	15-24	337 17%	married/ common law	1166 59%	1	201 10%	0	1089 55%
M	974 50%	25-34	482 25%	sep/div	98 5%	2	922 47%	1	404 21%
		35-44	418 21%	widowed	90 5%	3	456 23%	2	320 16%
		45-54	269 14%	single	430 22%	4	257 13%	3	116 6%
		55-64	204 10%	unknown	179 9%	5+	127 7%	4+	34 2%
		65-74	151 8%						
		75+	102 5%						

The respondents are divided almost equally between males and females. Most of the respondents are between the ages of 15 and 44 (63%) and are married or living common law (59%). They live in families where there are two or three adults (70%), and the majority of the respondents (55%) have no children under the age of 16 living with them.

The characteristics of those who reported at least one valid employment income amount (questions 1 to 7) are similar to the characteristics of the entire respondent population since approximately two thirds are in the labour market. They are, however, younger (74% between the ages of 15 and 44 versus 63%) and widowed individuals are under-represented (1% versus 5%).

The number of adults in the family is essentially the same, and the number of children is slightly higher for workers. These results are not surprising as older people are often not apart of the labour market, widowed individuals are generally older, and there are often no children under the age of 16 when the parents are older.

Characteristics: Paid Workers

SEX		AGE		MARITAL STATUS		# ADULTS		# CHILDREN	
F	546 47%	15-24	202 17%	married/ common law	720 62%	1	94 8%	0	580 50%
M	618 53%	25-34	373 32%	sep/div	59 5%	2	561 48%	1	272 23%
		35-44	295 25%	widowed	9 1%	3	279 24%	2	227 20%
		45-54	188 16%	single	270 23%	4	148 13%	3	69 6%
		55-64	91 8%	unknown	106 9%	5+	82 7%	4+	16 1%
		65-74	11 1%						
		75+	4 1%						

Nearly 60% of the respondents reported income from a paid job. Among those, there are slightly more males than females. The majority of respondents are between 25 and 44 years of age, with the average age being 36.

Self-Employment Income: All Items

SEX		AGE		MARITAL STATUS		# ADULTS		# CHILDREN	
F	43 33%	15-24	10 8%	married/ common law	87 67%	1	8 6%	0	57 44%
M	87 67%	25-34	38 29%	sep/div	7 5%	2	71 55%	1	32 25%
		35-44	42 32%	widowed	- 0%	3	26 20%	2	29 22%
		45-54	20 15%	single	28 22%	4	18 14%	3	8 6%
		55-64	18 14%	unknown	8 6%	5+	7 5%	4+	4 3%
		65-74	2 2%						
		75+	- 0%						

There are differences between the characteristics of workers receiving wages and salaries and those of self-employed workers. While both sexes are represented about equally among paid workers, the majority of self-employed workers are males (67%). The average age of self-employed workers is higher than that of paid workers (41 versus 36 years of age). The distribution by marital status is similar. As for the number of adults and children, there are a few differences but they do not seem significant.

The characteristics of self-employed workers vary depending on the type of work. Below is a description of the characteristics of self-employed workers (questions 2 to 6) and those who reported a valid amount in question 7 (other employment income).

- ! Respondents who reported business income are primarily males (57%), and the majority are between the ages of 25 and 44 (66%). Many of these respondents are married or living common law (66%) and have at least one child under the age of 16 living with them (61%). The average age of those with business income is approximately 39.

- ! Respondents who reported professional income are primarily males (60%) and are between the ages of 25 and 44 (60%). The average age of these respondents is 43, which is relatively high compared with paid workers and the other self-employed workers. In addition, the vast majority (87%) are married or living common law. The figure is 62% for paid workers and 67% for self-employed workers as a whole. Nearly three quarters have at least one child under the age of 16.

- ! The characteristics of workers with commission income are quite different from those of other self-employed workers or paid workers. Where 57% of the paid workers and 61% of the self-employed workers are between the ages of 25 and 44, only 37% of workers reporting this type of income are included in this class. In addition, the proportion of individuals who are married or living common law is relatively low (37% versus 62% for paid workers and 67% for self-employed workers). Lastly, of the 11 respondents who reported commission income, 9 have no children.

- ! All the respondents reporting fishing income are males. Their average age is 43. A large proportion are single (37%) and have no children (59%).

- ! As in all the other classes of self-employed workers, those who reported farm income are primarily males (64%) and between the ages of 25 and 44 (82%). The majority of farm workers are married or living common law (82%) and

while some are single (18%) they all live with at least one other adult. The distribution by number of children is somewhat different from that of other workers: the proportion of families with four or more children is 18% (representing 2 families only, however). The figure is only 3% for self-employed workers as a whole and 1% for paid workers.

! Those who reported other employment income also reported income in at least one of the previous items. While 29 of the respondents who reported income in this class also reported wages and salaries, 2 other individuals have business income and 1 other has professional income. More women reported other employment income. The average age of these respondents is under 36, which is lower than that of all the other income classes. Half of these respondents live in families of 3 or more adults.

D. CONSISTENCY BETWEEN TESTS 3A AND 3B (unweighted data)

Test 3A concerned the labour portion of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. The individuals included in the sample for Test 3B were also included in Test 3A. Therefore, it is possible to compare the participants' responses and verify the consistency of the results.

In Test 3A, the respondents were asked to confirm employment from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). For confirmed jobs, the class of worker from the LFS was used. If it was not confirmed, we checked whether the respondent reported another job in Test 3A. For that test, the respondents were divided into the following classes of workers:

- 1 - paid worker
- 2 - unpaid family worker

3 - self-employed worker, incorporated

4 - self-employed worker, not incorporated

To determine consistency, we retained only those respondents who had fully completed the January and May interviews. Also excluded were those for whom we had no information on the class of worker.

Consistency Between Test 3A and Test 3B

Class of worker	Consistency between January and May	Inconsistency between January and May	Total
Paid worker	1,008 (96%)	41 (4%)	1,049
Incorporated self-employed worker	23 (72%)	9 (28%)	32
Not incorporated self-employed worker	52 (67%)	26 (33%)	78
Unpaid family worker	1 (33%)	2 (67%)	3
Paid worker and incorporated self-employed worker	4 (100%)	- -	4
Paid worker and not incorporated self-employed worker	11 (79%)	3 (21%)	14
Total	1,099 (93%)	81 (7%)	1,180

If a respondent reported being a paid worker, then he/she had to report a wages and salaries amount in Test 3B. If the respondent reported being a not incorporated self-employed worker, he/she had to report income in questions 2 to 6, while an incorporated self-employed worker had to report a wage and salary

amount or dividend income. Lastly, a person who reported being an unpaid family worker did not have to report any income in questions 1 to 7.

The consistency between the class of worker and income reported in May varies greatly from one class to the next. The vast majority (96%) of paid workers reported wages and salaries. However, the responses from self-employed workers, both incorporated and not incorporated, are less consistent. Therefore, it seems that the concept of self-employment is not well understood, whether by the respondents or the interviewers. It must be remembered, however, that neither the January data nor the May data were cleaned up.

When the table is recalculated using the data collected in May, the consistency of the data is even poorer for individuals who reported self-employment income. In fact, 50% of the respondents who reported self-employment income were not "not incorporated self-employed workers", those being the only ones who should have reported this type of income. Since the January data were not cleaned up and it was the interviewer who determined the respondent's class by asking a few questions, errors may have been made during the January interview. Errors may have also been made during the May interview and income may have been reported under the wrong item as these data were not cleaned up either.

E. EMPLOYMENT INCOME AND INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES (unweighted data)

In order to verify the quality of the test data, a comparison was made between employment income and income from government sources paid to compensate for jobless spells or absences from work, that is, social assistance, unemployment insurance and worker's compensation. Unweighted data were used. Of the respondents who reported a valid amount in at least one item of employment

income, 44 also reported an amount under the item for social assistance and provincial income supplements.

The majority (86%) received less than \$10,000 in employment income while 14% reported employment income of between \$10,000 and \$29,999. The average employment income reported is \$5,900, while the average amount reported for social assistance is \$4,700. It is therefore likely that these individuals actually received both employment income and social assistance.

Other respondents reported at least one valid amount in the items on employment income and also received unemployment insurance benefits in 1992. Of these 350 respondents, the average employment income is \$11,700, ranging from \$60 to \$56,000, while the average amount of unemployment insurance is \$5,900 (ranging from \$130 to \$18,400). Here again, it is likely that the respondents who reported employment income also received unemployment insurance benefits.

Lastly, 39 respondents who reported employment income also received worker's compensation benefits. The average amounts received are \$20,800 in employment income and \$5,500 in worker's compensation payments. Since in most provinces recipients under this program receive benefits equivalent to 90% of their net earnings and it is possible that they do not receive benefits for the entire year, the amounts reported seem relatively accurate.

CONCLUSION

In general, the data collected during Test 3B regarding employment income are good. However, there seemed to be a problem in understanding self-employment income. The concept of self-employment does not seem to have been understood very well by the respondents and possibly the interviewers too. A more detailed guide for the respondents and better training for the interviewers regarding the collection of data on labour and income might improve data quality considerably.

TABLE A: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES TO ITEMS 1 TO 7

ITEMS	RESPONSES	TOTAL (1963 observations)	
		#	% YES
1	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	1,221 742 - -	62.2
2	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	77 1,886 - -	3.9
3	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	16 1,947 - -	0.8
4	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	13 1,950 - -	0.7
5	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	13 1,950 - -	0.7
6	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	32 1,931 - -	1.6
7	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	33 1,930 - -	1.7

TABLE B: THOSE WHO ANSWERED *YES+ TO THE ITEM

ITEM	AMOUNT	TOTAL
		#
1	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	10 30 14 3 1,164
2	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	4 2 1 - 70
3	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	1 - - - 15
4	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	1 - - 1 11
5	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	2 - - - 11
6	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	1 2 2 - 27
7	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	2 - - - 31

TABLE C: THOSE WHO HAVE A VALID AMOUNT: UNIVARIATE STATISTICS

ITEM	OBS.	AVE.	STD. DEV.	MED.	MIN	MAX	AMT. WITH CENTS
1	1,164	22,184.50	18,594.09	18,000.00	26.00	98,452.52	323
2	70	9,522.59	15,172.22	4,177.53	-6,427.73	100,000.00	14
3	15	27,166.18	29,802.23	10,000.00	1,440.00	76,434.61	3
4	11	10,550.81	13,552.09	4,737.50	80.00	41,027.00	2
5	11	14,446.85	8,746.07	20,000.00	-1,427.00	22,045.48	3
6	27	9,260.41	4,798.87	8,760.00	1,000.00	18,521.00	8
7	31	1,691.22	2,836.32	623.00	50.00	12,000.00	6

TABLE D: CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS (% distribution)

	Total Sample	Individuals reporting employment income						
		total	paid workers	self-employment income				
				business	professiona l	commission	farm	fishing
Respondents (no.)	1,963	1,237	1,164	70	15	11	11	27
Sex								
Males	50%	54%	53%	57%	60%	54%	64%	100%
Females	50%	46%	47%	43%	40%	46%	36%	---
Age								
15-24	17%	17%	17%	9%	---	18%	---	7%
25-44	46%	58%	57%	66%	60%	37%	82%	56%
45-54	14%	16%	16%	14%	20%	27%	9%	15%
55-64	10%	8%	8%	10%	20%	9%	9%	22%
65+	13%	1%	2%	1%	---	9%	---	---
Marital status								
married/common	59%	62%	62%	66%	87%	37%	82%	59%
separated/divorced	5%	5%	5%	4%	---	27%	---	4%
widowed	5%	1%	1%	---	---	---	---	---
single	22%	23%	23%	20%	---	27%	18%	37%
unknown	9%	9%	9%	10%	13%	9%	---	---
Number of adults								
1	10%	8%	8%	3%	---	18%	---	15%
2	47%	48%	48%	51%	73%	46%	73%	48%
3	23%	24%	24%	26%	7%	9%	---	22%
4+	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	27%	27%	15%
Number of children								
0	55%	50%	50%	39%	27%	82%	27%	59%
1	21%	24%	23%	29%	27%	9%	9%	26%
2	16%	19%	20%	21%	46%	9%	46%	7%
3	6%	6%	6%	8%	---	---	---	8%
4+	2%	1%	1%	3%	---	---	18%	---

TABLE E: CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS (distribution in absolute figures)

	Total sample	Number of individuals earning employment income						
		total	paid workers	self-employment				
				business	professiona	commission	farm	fishin g
Respondents (No.)	1,963	1,237	1,164	70	15	11	11	27
Sex								
Males	974	670	618	40	9	6	7	27
Females	989	567	546	30	6	5	4	---
Age								
15-24	337	207	202	6	---	2	---	2
25-44	900	711	668	46	9	4	9	15
45-54	269	199	188	10	3	3	1	4
55-64	204	104	91	7	3	1	1	6
65+	253	16	15	1	---	1	---	---
Marital status								
married/common	1,166	770	720	46	13	4	9	16
separated/divorce	98	62	59	3	---	3	---	1
widowed	90	9	9	---	---	---	---	---
single	430	287	270	14	---	3	2	10
unknown	179	109	106	7	2	1	---	---
Number of adults								
1	201	99	94	2	---	2	---	4
2	922	597	561	36	11	5	8	13
3	456	294	279	18	1	1	---	6
4+	484	247	230	14	3	3	3	4
Number of children								
0	1,089	614	580	27	4	9	3	16
1	404	295	272	20	4	1	1	7
2	320	237	227	15	7	1	5	2
3	116	72	69	6	---	---	---	2
4+	34	19	16	2	---	---	2	---

3. INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES

This section of the report considers the quality of data from the questions on income from government sources. The responses to questions 12 to 20 will be analyzed and compared with the responses on the labour part of the survey, to determine how consistent the responses from May were with those from January. Unweighted data will be used.

- Question 9:** Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits
- Question 10:** Old Age Security benefits, including Guaranteed Income Supplements and Spouse's Allowance
- Question 11:** Pensions from Veterans Affairs (veteran and civilian)
- Question 12:** Unemployment Insurance benefits before deductions
- Question 13:** Workers' Compensation benefits before deductions
- Question 14:** Social Assistance and Provincial Income Supplements
- Question 15:** Federal Family Allowances
- Question 16:** Quebec Family, Newborn and Maternity Allowances
- Question 17:** Child Tax Credit
- Question 18:** GST (Goods and Services Tax) Credit
- Question 19:** Provincial Tax Credits
- Question 20:** Other income from government sources not included above

A. RESPONSES TO EACH QUESTION

Table A, at the end of this section, shows the responses given to each question. The possible responses were YES, NO, DON'T KNOW or REFUSAL. All participants responded either YES or NO; there were no "refusals" or "don't knows" to these questions.

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Question 9: Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits

Persons who report receiving Canada Pension Plan (CPP) or Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) benefits must have contributed to CPP or QPP themselves for a certain number of years or be a dependant of a person who has contributed. The number of contributions required to receive benefits depends on the type of benefits applied for. During test 3B, 259 persons reported a valid amount for this question, or 13.2% of the sample. Seventeen persons indicated that they did not know the amount received, one person refused to specify an amount, and nine persons reported an amount of \$0.00. In addition, three amounts were excluded (\$20,000, \$16,000 and \$15,802) because they were outside the predetermined soft range for the system edit rules. Almost one third of the amounts reported were shown to the nearest cent.

Most persons who reported receiving these benefits are older than 60, since most of the benefits are retirement pensions that are paid only to persons 60 and older. Only 19% of recipients are younger than 60. These persons may have received a disability benefit, survivor's benefit, combined benefit (retirement and survivor's or disability and survivor's), disabled contributor's child's benefit, orphan's benefit, or death benefit. During test 3B, respondents were asked to specify the benefit category, but only one third of respondents (89) did so. Problems associated with the data collection program may have contributed to the limited number of responses concerning the benefit category.

It is thus difficult to verify whether the respondents younger than 60 who reported receiving a CPP or QPP benefit were really entitled to one. Of the 50 recipients younger than 60, 10 specified that they received a disability benefit; 2, a survivor's benefit; and 4, a retirement pension. These last four persons are between 30 and 59 years of age and cannot have received a retirement pension; there is thus an error with regard to the category or their age. It is also possible to determine that five persons received a survivor's benefit, because all of them were widowed. Finally, of the other recipients, eight persons were 25 or younger in 1992 and were single, and thus could have received an orphan's benefit or a disabled contributor's child's benefit. The other recipients younger than 60 may have received a disability benefit or reported the amount for the wrong item, which does not seem to be the case since the amounts reported seem to be correct, with the exception of three amounts that are too low (\$0.50, \$15.38 and \$25.08).

The following table shows the benefit category specified, the number of respondents and the average amount reported.

Benefits by Category, Number of Respondents and Average Amount Reported

Category	Number of Respondents	Average Amount
Retirement pension	64	\$4,169.00
Disability benefit	14	\$7,153.00
Survivor's benefit	6	\$4,025.00
Survivor's and retirement benefits	4	\$6,073.00
Disability and survivor's benefits	1	\$6,411.00

Given the size of the sample and the fact that the data have not been weighted, it is difficult to make a conclusion regarding the quality of the data collected.

Nevertheless, it does seem that it would be easier to clean up the data and impute the missing amounts by asking what type of benefit was received. During test 3B, only one third of respondents specified the category, which may indicate that interviewers have difficulty in specifying the category, that respondents do not know what the benefit they receive corresponds to, or that the computer application made it difficult to specify the category.

Question 10: Old Age Security Benefits, Including Guaranteed Income Supplements and Spouse's Allowance

All Canadian citizens and legal residents (who have lived for a certain number of years in Canada or in countries with which Canada has agreements) 65 and older are entitled to an Old Age Security (OAS) pension. Persons who are eligible for OAS can also receive a Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) if they have little or no income. Finally, spouses of OAS pensioners can receive a Spouse's Allowance (SA) if they are between 60 and 64 years of age and have little or no income.

Thus, persons younger than 60 should not report any amount for this item, unless there was an error regarding the date of birth and their age was calculated incorrectly.

During test 3B, 240 persons, or 12.2% of respondents, reported a valid amount for this item. In addition, 12 respondents did not know the amount they had received, 2 refused to specify the amount, and 2 reported an amount of \$0.00. Slightly less than 30% of the amounts reported were shown to the nearest cent. It is possible that the interviewers entered the exact amounts, because they had a list of the amounts paid for the different types of benefits. No amount was outside the predetermined range for the edit rules.

Only three persons younger than 60 reported an amount for this item. Unless an error was made regarding their age, these amounts should be moved to another item. On the basis of the amounts reported (\$3,382.82, \$1,449.00 and \$506.00), it is difficult to determine the item to which these amounts correspond. It may be assumed, however, that one of the three persons received a CPP survivor's benefit, since that person is widowed and has two children who reported an amount from CPP. Thirteen respondents between 60 and 64 years of age reported an amount for this item. These people probably receive a spouse's allowance.

In January, all persons 65 and older were flagged to indicate to interviewers that these persons should report an amount for this item in May. Of the 231 persons flagged during the January interview, 220 either reported an amount, refused to do so or did not know the amount in May. One other person reported receiving this type of income but indicated an amount of \$0.00. The other respondents indicated that they did not receive such an amount, while in fact, they were all 65 or older and should have reported one. It is possible that they forgot to indicate an amount, that they reported the amount for another item, or that the interviewer did not specifically ask for the amount when the logic check appeared.

Respondent Distribution by January Flag and May Response

Flagged in January	Amount in May			
	Yes	No	Zero	Total
Yes	220	10	1	231
No	34	1,697	1	1,732
Total	254	1,707	2	1,963

In May, 34 unflagged persons reported an amount. Of those, 13 persons received a spouse's allowance and were between 60 and 64 years of age. In addition, three persons were younger than 60 and should not have reported an amount. The 18 other unflagged persons who reported an amount were all non-respondents in January, which explains why they were not flagged.

The two persons with an amount of \$0.00 for this item were 65 and 64 respectively and could have reported an amount. It is not known whether the interviewer forgot to enter the amount or forgot to hit F5 or F6 to indicate a refusal or a don't know for the amount.

The proportion of women (58%) receiving an Old Age Security pension is higher than that of men (42%). Women also receive a higher amount, the average amount being \$5,523 for women and \$5,326 for men (unweighted data). The data collected seem to be relatively good, even though some persons should have reported an amount and did not do so.

Question 11: Pensions from Veterans Affairs (Veteran and Civilian)

Pensions are paid by Veterans Affairs to persons with certain disabilities relating to military service. Civilians can also receive a similar pension if they have served in support of the Armed Forces. Age, occupation and financial situation do not affect pension eligibility or the amount provided. The amount of the pension is based on the severity of the disability. Several types of allowances are provided under this program: disability pension, additional pension for dependents, special allowances (exceptional incapacity allowance, clothing allowance, attendance allowance), survivors' benefits, allowance for final illness and burial expenses, and compensation for former prisoners of war.

During test 3B, 17 respondents answered "YES" to this question. Of these, however, seven persons reported an amount of \$0.00, one refused to specify the amount, two others did not know the amount, and one reported an amount outside the predetermined range for the edit rules. This last amount (\$24,000) is actually quite possible, because a married person with a 100% disability receives approximately this amount. The upper limit of the range should therefore be increased.

The persons who reported a valid amount for this item are older than 60. More women than men indicated an amount (four women as opposed to two men). The respondents used the three approaches equally. Only one of the amounts was given to the nearest cent. The average amount reported is \$6,000.

Given the size of the sample and the number of respondents to this question, it is not possible to draw a conclusion as to the quality of the data, either regarding the number of recipients or the average amount reported.

Question 12: Unemployment Insurance Benefits Before Deductions

The vast majority of workers in Canada have covered employment, meaning that they can benefit from the Unemployment Insurance Program. To be a claimant, a worker and his or her employer must contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Account. To receive benefits, workers must have worked a certain number of weeks during the qualifying period, that is, the 52 weeks preceding the claim. In 1992, benefits were equivalent to 60% of average weekly employment income.

According to the data collected during test 3B, 439 persons reported that they had received this type of benefit. Of those, 24 indicated that they did not know the amount, 7 refused to specify the amount, and 3 persons reported an amount of

\$0.00. No amount was excluded. Thus, 405 persons, or 20.6% of the sample, reported a valid amount from unemployment insurance benefits for 1992. Only four amounts were given to the nearest cent.

Most of the persons who reported an amount for this item are men (56%). The majority of claimants are younger than 45 (78%). The average amount reported is \$4,800 for women and \$7,000 for men.

During test 3A in January 1993, if respondents had periods without employment or unpaid absences, they were asked if they had received unemployment insurance benefits. If they responded YES, they were flagged for querying if they forgot to report an amount in May. Thus, 92% of those flagged in January reported a valid amount in May. Of those flagged who responded NO in May, one person did not complete the May interview. It is thus possible that this person stopped the interview before this item. As for the other respondents, they may have forgotten to report an amount in May, or may have made a mistake when they responded YES in January. The error could also be a data entry error from January or May.

Respondent Distribution by January Flag and May Response

Flagged in January	Amount in May			
	Yes	No	Zero	Total
Yes	295	25	1	321
No	141	1,499	2	1,642
Total	436	1,524	3	1,963

A number of persons who were not flagged in January reported an amount from unemployment insurance benefits. Of these, 34 either partially completed one of the interviews or did not complete the January interview. There were also 70 persons who did not report in January that they had periods without employment or unpaid absences, and who thus did not answer the questions on government benefits in January. The other persons may have forgotten that they had received unemployment insurance benefits at the time of the January interview, or the amount may have been entered for the wrong item.

Unemployment insurance benefits are paid for a variety of reasons. During the interview on income, respondents were asked to specify why they had received UI benefits. Fewer than half the respondents specified the reason (174/405).

A number of problems that arose with data collection might explain this low response rate. Regular benefits were mentioned the most frequently, while few persons gave other reasons. It was noted, however, that all persons who reported receiving fishing benefits live in Newfoundland, and that the three persons who indicated the maternity/paternity category are women. It thus seems that the persons who specified the category identified it correctly.

Number of Claimants Who Identified the Category and Average Amount Reported

Benefit category	Number of claimants*	Average amount reported
Regular	147	\$6,186.20
Maternity/Paternity	3	\$2,377.00
Fishing	11	\$7,481.00
Training	5	\$5,056.00
Sickness	3	\$2,766.67
Regular and training	4	\$8,655.75
Other	1	\$ 500.00
No category	231	\$5,966.83
Total	405	\$6,039.09**

* Excludes refusals, don't knows and amounts of \$0.00.

** Includes all respondents who reported a valid amount, regardless of whether they specified the category. The data collected do not all agree with the January flag, but they seem to be relatively good.

Question 13: Workers' Compensation Benefits Before Deductions

Workers' compensation programs protect between 70% and 90% of Canadian workers, depending on the province. To receive such benefits, workers must have been injured in the workplace or have an occupational disease. Workers cannot receive benefits if their injuries were caused by their own willful misconduct or if the disability period is shorter than a certain specified period.

During test 3B, 64 persons reported that they had received workers' compensation benefits. Of those, one person did not know the amount received and four persons reported an amount of \$0.00. Thus, approximately 3% of respondents in the sample received workers' compensation benefits. One third of the amounts were shown to the nearest cent.

Distribution by approach is 44% for the block approach, 29% for the notebook approach and 27% for the tax form approach. This distribution reflects the use of the different approaches well, since respondents used the block approach in 44% of cases, the notebook approach in 37% of cases, and the tax form approach in 17% of cases, with the last two approaches being more likely to produce precise amounts.

Most of the persons who reported an amount for this item are men (64%). Most recipients are younger than 45 (63%). The average amount reported is \$5,200 for women and \$7,700 for men.

As was the case for unemployment insurance benefits, during test 3A, respondents were asked whether they had received workers' compensation benefits, and those who responded YES were flagged. Thus, 80% of those flagged in January reported a valid amount or did not know the amount in May.

It is difficult to know whether persons who were flagged and who responded NO in May made an error in January or in May. Nevertheless, it is possible that two of them did not actually receive benefits, considering their age (16 and 69). Some errors probably occurred, given that the responses could have been given by proxy, in January or May.

Respondent Distribution by January Flag and May Response

Flagged in January	Amount in May			
	Yes	No	Zero	Total
Yes	16	4	---	20
No	44	1,895	4	1,943
Total	60	1,899	4	1,963

Of the persons who reported an amount in May but were not flagged in January, 20 reported during the January interview that they had not had any periods without employment or unpaid absences; they thus did not answer the questions on government benefits. Other persons (11) had not completed or had partially completed the January interview. It is possible that the 13 other persons who reported an amount in May did not understand the questions in January on unpaid absences or periods without employment, and thus did not answer the questions on government benefits.

Question 14: Social Assistance and Provincial Income Supplements

Eligibility for social assistance and provincial income supplements depends on several regulations which vary from one province to another. Generally speaking, recipients must be between 18 and 65 years of age. Their liquid assets must not exceed a certain level. Capital assets, such as the principal residence, are often exempted.

In May 1993, 128 persons reported that they received social assistance and provincial income supplements. Two persons, however, did not know the amount received, and eight persons reported an amount of \$0.00. None of the amounts reported was outside the predetermined range for the system edit rules. Valid amounts were reported in 68 cases by persons who used the block approach; in 33 cases by persons who used the notebook approach; and in 17 cases by persons who used the tax form approach. Only 14% of the amounts were given to the nearest cent.

Most recipients are women (61%), the vast majority of whom are younger than 45. More than 60% of recipients live in households where there is at least one child

younger than 18. The average amount reported is \$6,900 for women and only \$5,500 for men, since women are more often responsible for children than are men.

During test 3A, persons who had periods without employment or unpaid absences in the past year were also asked whether they had received social assistance and provincial income supplements. Thus, more than 70% of those flagged in January reported an amount or did not know the amount in May.

Respondent Distribution by January Flag and May Response

Flagged in January	Amount in May			
	Yes	No	Zero	Total
Yes	74	27	3	104
No	46	1,808	5	1,859
Total	120	1,835	8	1,963

Of the persons who reported an amount in May, 46 were not flagged in January. Of those 46, 20 had not completed or had partially completed the January interview, and 11 did not answer the questions on government benefits, since these questions were only asked to persons who had periods without employment or unpaid absences. The other respondents (15) completed both interviews. They probably did not understand the concepts of periods without employment or unpaid absences, or forgot to mention that they had received social assistance.

Questions 15 and 16: Federal Family Allowances and Quebec Family, Newborn and Maternity Allowances

Federal family allowances and Quebec family, newborn and maternity allowances are paid to parents of children younger than 18, regardless of their assets or income. Parents with a net individual income over \$50,000, however, must

repay a portion of the allowances received when they file their income tax returns. Persons reporting an amount for these items should be responsible for a child younger than 18.

According to the data collected in May 1993, 397 persons reported receiving federal family allowances, and 6 persons received Quebec family allowances. Regarding federal family allowances, five persons said they did not know the amount, four refused to specify an amount, and six reported an amount of \$0.00. One amount of \$4,800 was excluded because it was above the predetermined limits for the system edit rules. Half of the valid amounts were reported including cents. Only one person reported a valid amount (reported including cents) for Quebec allowances, while the five other persons reported an amount of \$0.00 (probably an error by the interviewer). Thus, 19.4% of the sample reported a valid amount for federal family allowances, while only one person reported an amount for Quebec allowances. This is not surprising, considering that the sample for test 3B was taken from Newfoundland and southern Ontario. The interviewers may have entered precise amounts even though the respondents did not specify the amounts.

A little more than half of the persons who reported receiving family allowances are women. Almost 80% of recipients are younger than 45. Approximately 3% of persons who reported an amount within the predetermined range for the system edit rules do not live with a child younger than 18.

Most families who reported a valid amount for federal family allowances or Quebec allowances reported an amount within a \$20 range of the exact amount paid by government. The following table shows the amount reported for each family by number of children and the actual amount paid by number of children. The agreement is very good.

Average Amount Reported by Families by Number of Children, SLID

Number of children	Number of families who reported a valid amount	Average amount reported	Amount paid by number of children
0	13	290.60	--
1	136	455.44	418.56
2	155	802.11	837.12
3	60	1,240.72	1,255.68
4	14	1,891.43	1,674.24
5	2	2,092.50	2,092.80
6	3	2,473.04	2,511.36

Some 50 families who lived with children younger than 18 in January 1993 did not report family allowance amounts. Unless the children were born in 1993 or began living with the family early in 1993, the families should have reported an amount for this item. Of these families, 25 families had only one child, 23 families had two children, and 3 families had three or more children. It thus seems that family allowance amounts were underreported.

The amounts reported are very close to the amounts paid by government. Even if federal family allowances are replaced by a child tax benefit, if families with at least one child living with them were flagged, it would be possible to remind them to report an amount for the tax benefit item. This measure would greatly improve data quality. Flagging would be difficult to implement, however, since only one person in the family would have to report an amount, and we would not want to ask each parent why he or she did not report an amount. In addition, programming such a check would be difficult and would slow down the interview. Moreover, in the case of a child from a broken family, it might be the other parent who receives the cheques.

Question 17: Child Tax Credit

Persons who receive federal family allowances for a dependent child can apply for a child tax credit. Eligibility, however, depends on the family's net annual income. The amount of the credit also depends on the number of eligible children. The maximum amount granted per child is \$601, and if the child is younger than seven, a supplement of \$213 may be granted.

During test 3B, 224 persons indicated that they had received a child tax credit. Of those, 13 persons did not know the amount, 2 refused to specify the amount, 7 reported an amount of \$0.00, and 1 reported an amount outside the predetermined range for the system edit rules (\$3005.00). Slightly less than one quarter of the amounts were reported with cents. Respondents who reported valid amounts (within the range) used the notebook approach in 43% of cases, the tax form approach in 21% of cases, and the block approach in 36% of cases.

The vast majority of respondents who reported a valid amount are women (92%). The majority of respondents are younger than 45 (89%). The average amount reported by respondents is \$905; it is slightly higher for women than for men.

Six families who reported a valid amount did not live with at least one child younger than 18 at the time of the interview. These families, however, may have been responsible for a child younger than 18 in 1992. The average amount reported by families by number of children seems satisfactory.

Average Amount Reported by Families, by Number of Children, SLID

Number of children	Number of families who reported a valid amount	Average amount reported
0	6	439.82
1	63	577.21
2	84	897.91
3	35	1,231.18
4	11	1,775.35
5	2	2,836.78
6	1	2,100.00

Families who report a tax credit should also report an amount for family allowances. Nevertheless, of the 210 families who reported a valid amount, a refusal or a don't know with regard to the amount, 21 families had not reported an amount for family allowances.

Although 384 families reported an amount for family allowances, only 189 families reported a tax credit. This is possible, because for a family to receive a tax credit, its income must not exceed a certain level.

It is specified in the tax return that the person who receives family allowances is not necessarily the person who should claim them for tax purposes. In most cases, the person with the highest income must claim family allowances. Thus, during test 3B, in some 50 families, the man reported family allowances while the woman reported the child tax benefit.

The data collected during test 3B thus seem to be relatively good. Except for some families who reported a tax credit and did not have children living with them

in January 1993, and those who reported a tax credit but had not reported an amount for family allowances, the amounts seem to be consistent with the number of children.

Question 18: Goods and Services Tax Credit

The goods and services tax credit is granted only to families whose family income does not exceed a certain level. Only one person per family can claim the credit. The basic credit granted for 1992 was \$199 for the person claiming the credit, \$199 for that person's spouse, \$199 for a child younger than 19 for whom the person claimed the equivalent to married exemption and \$105 for each child for whom the person did not claim the married exemption.

The data collected during test 3B indicate that 639 persons reported an amount for this item. Of those, 34 did not know the amount, 2 refused to specify the amount, 2 reported an amount of \$0.00, and 1 reported an amount outside the range for the system edit rules (\$2,076.00). Slightly more than half of the valid amounts were reported by persons who used the block approach, one third by persons who used the notebook approach, and the rest by persons who used the tax form approach. Less than 10% of the amounts included cents.

Slightly more women than men reported a valid amount (55% as opposed to 45%). Most persons who received a GST credit were younger than 45. A rather high proportion of persons older than 65 (17%) also reported a valid amount. The average amount reported for both sexes was approximately \$290, and was slightly higher for women than for men.

Although the tax return clearly indicates that only one of the two spouses can claim the tax credit, in 22 families, both spouses reported an amount for this item.

In 12 families, both spouses reported the same amount. This could indicate that there was a double reporting of the amounts during test 3B, or that in these families, both spouses claimed the credit. Of the 22 families, 9 used the notebook approach, 9 used the block approach, 1 family used the tax form approach, and in the three other cases, two different approaches were used by the spouses.

Question 19: Provincial Tax Credits

Newfoundland's stock savings plan and venture capital tax credit program grant tax credits to residents who invest in certain industries. Ontario residents can claim the Ontario investment and worker participation tax credit, the political contribution tax credit, the property tax credit, the sales tax credit, and the Ontario Home Ownership Savings Plan tax credit.

According to test 3B, 89 persons reported receiving provincial tax credits. Five persons did not know the amount credited while four persons reported an amount of \$0.00. Half of the 80 valid amounts were reported with cents.

In Ontario, 75 persons, or 3.8% of the total sample, reported that they received a tax credit. In Newfoundland, only five persons reported a valid amount for this item. Overall, most tax credit recipients are men (54%), and almost half are older than 45. The average credit was \$360 for women and \$410 for men.

The administrative data on the two provincial credit programs in Newfoundland are not available to the public. Nevertheless, by contacting the Newfoundland Department of Finance, we learned that the stock savings plan tax credit program was not actually in force, and that very few persons receive the venture capital tax credit. It thus seems likely that the persons who reported an amount for this item made an error.

Question 20: Other Income from Government Sources Not Included Above

Other income from government sources includes income such as property tax credits, home owner grants, payments to foster parents, payments received from federal and provincial governments for training programs, payments from auto insurance plans, and other government income not previously reported.

During test 3B, 45 persons answered YES for this item. Of those, 32 persons reported an amount of \$0.00, and 1 person refused to specify the amount received. For this question, the interviewers had difficulty in specifying the source of this income. This may explain the large number of \$0.00 amounts reported. In fact, the persons who reported an amount of \$0.00 and did not specify the source probably did not receive this type of income. Thus, 12 persons, or less than 1% of the sample, reported a valid amount.

Five persons used the block approach; four, the notebook approach; and three, the tax form approach. Only two amounts were reported including cents.

The average amount reported by the seven women who received other income from government sources is \$3,900, compared with \$2,000 for the five men who reported this type of income. Persons who used the block approach reported a much higher amount of income (\$5,100) than did persons who used the notebook (\$2,700) or tax form approach (\$400). The amounts reported vary from \$4.40 to \$12,500.00. There seems to have been a double reporting in one family, where both spouses reported an identical amount of \$225.

Respondents had to specify the source of this income. Of the 12 persons who reported a valid amount, 11 specified the source. For three categories, there was more than one respondent.

Other income	Amounts reported	
Training program	\$4,127.00	\$3,710.00
Property tax credit	\$ 422.00	\$ 600.00
Interest from tax return	\$ 4.40	
Business grant	\$5,520.00	
Municipal tax rebate	\$ 225.00	\$ 225.00
Federal supplement	\$ 979.52	
Farm tax rebate	\$ 550.00	
CPP arrears	\$12,500.00	

To make the interviewer's work easier, a list could be predetermined and the interviewer would have only to choose the source of income. This list could include the following items: property tax credit, training program, business grant, federal supplement, and automobile insurance plan payments.

CONCLUSION

Although the sample size makes it difficult to draw conclusions regarding data quality for certain sources, such as Veterans Affairs pensions or workers' compensation benefits, the data seem good on the whole.

Comparing the data collected during the labour interview in January 1993, it was noted that there seems to have been some confusion in January regarding the questions on periods without employment and unpaid absences. Because only those persons who indicated that they had periods without employment or unpaid absences answered the questions on government benefits, the flags were not completely reliable. In contrast, during the January/February 1994 interviews, the questions on government benefits will be asked to all respondents, and the flags will thus probably be more significant.

TABLE A: RESPONSE DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTIONS 9 TO 20

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES	TOTAL (1,963 observations)	
		#	% of YES
Q9	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	289 1,674 - -	14.7
Q10	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	256 1,707 - -	13.0
Q11	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	17 1,946 - -	0.9
Q12	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	439 1,524 - -	22.4
Q13	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	64 1,899 - -	3.3
Q14	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	128 1,835 - -	6.5
Q15	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	397 1,566 - -	20.2
Q16	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	6 1,957 - -	0.3
Q17	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	224 1,739 - -	11.4
Q18	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	639 1,324 - -	32.6
Q19	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	89 1,874 - -	4.5
Q20	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSAL	45 1,918 - -	2.3

TABLE B: FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED "YES":

QUESTION	AMOUNT	TOTAL
		#
Q9	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	9 17 1 3 259
Q10	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	2 12 2 - 240
Q11	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	7 2 1 1 6
Q12	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	3 24 7 - 405
Q13	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	4 1 - - 59
Q14	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	8 2 - - 118
Q15	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	6 5 4 1 381
Q16	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	5 - - - 1
Q17	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	7 13 2 1 201
Q18	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	2 34 2 1 600
Q19	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	4 5 - - 80
Q20	\$0.00 DON'T KNOW REFUSAL OUTSIDE LIMITS VALID	32 - 1 - 12

TABLE C: FOR THOSE WITH A VALID AMOUNT: UNIVARIATE STATISTICS

QU.	OBS.	AV.	STANDARD DEVIATION	MED.	MIN	MAX	AMOUNTS WITH CENTS
Q9	259	4,598.59	2,790.59	4,992.00	0.50	12,000.00	82
Q10	240	5,441.14	2,051.37	4,509.03	350.00	11,923.00	69
Q11	6	6,016.32	6,197.07	3,934.95	360.00	14,712.00	1
Q12	405	6,039.09	4,203.04	5,088.00	129.00	18,630.00	4
Q13	59	6,789.47	7,393.75	4,800.00	77.00	26,600.00	19
Q14	118	6,355.55	5,057.59	5,389.74	86.00	20,000.00	17
Q15	381	779.35	443.09	828.00	0.12	3,600.00	187
Q16	1	837.12	-	837.12	837.12	837.12	1
Q17	201	904.56	548.93	728.25	54.94	2,668.56	48
Q18	600	290.15	149.79	280.00	27.00	984.00	43
Q19	80	386.78	386.38	279.28	11.85	1,996.50	39
Q20	12	3,071.91	3,933.29	789.76	4.40	12,500.00	2

4. INVESTMENT INCOME

In this section of the report, the quality of the investment income data gathered during Test 3B is evaluated. The questions in the SLID survey ask for amounts of income received from the following sources:

- Question 21:** Interest Income
- Question 22:** Dividends from Canadian Sources
- Question 23:** Net Partnership Income
- Question 24:** Taxable Capital Gains
- Question 25:** Net Capital Gains
- Question 26:** Net Rental Income
- Question 27:** Other Investment Income

To determine the quality level of Test 3B data, it would be preferable to have data from outside sources which measure similar (if not the same) variables. However, as this is not possible, basic assumptions about the behaviour of investors and simple intuition will have to suffice.

A. ANSWERS GIVEN FOR EACH QUESTION

According to Table A, with the exception of question 21, the percentage of YES answers is very low. While one-quarter of all respondents reported that they had received interest income (question 21), only 4% reported receiving dividends from Canadian sources (question 22), 3% reported net rental income (question 26), 1% reported other investment income (question 27), 1% reported taxable capital gains (question 24), 1% reported net capital gains (question 25), and less than 1% reported net partnership income (question 23).

The answers DONT KNOW and REFUSE were never given for any of the questions. Due to the small percentage of respondents who said YES to most of these questions, the analysis of the amounts given and the characteristics of the respondents will be limited.

While the block approach was the most common method of responding, individuals who used their tax forms were the most likely to report receiving investment income, followed by those who used the notebook and finally the block approach. For example, in the interest income category, the largest investment income category, 37% of all respondents using their tax forms reported receiving interest as compared to 30% using the notebook and 17% using the block approach.

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Question 21: Interest Income

Of all the investment income categories, income from interest was the most frequently reported. From the total sample of 1,963 individuals, one-quarter (497) reported that they had received interest income. Respondents in this category were asked to include interest from bank accounts, Canada Savings Bonds, other bonds and investment certificates (except RRSPs and RRIFs). In addition, gross foreign interest and dividend income as well as earnings from life insurance policies (but not lump sum payments) were included.

Table B, at the end of this section, provides a more detailed look at the amounts given by those who answered YES to the interest income question. Of the 497 respondents who indicated receiving interest income, 439 reported a valid amount. Of the remaining individuals, 36 did not know the amount of interest they had

received, 13 reported an amount out of the valid range defined by the soft edits, 8 refused to provide the amount, while 1 respondent provided an amount of \$0.00. The out of range responses varied from \$10,000.00 to \$36,602.93.

Respondents who earned higher annual incomes were more likely to report receiving interest income. For example, 41% of all respondents earning more than \$60,000 a year reported receiving interest as compared to 16% of those making less than \$20,000 a year. The average annual income for all individuals reporting interest was \$27,506.68.

Older respondents were also more likely to report receiving interest income. While approximately one in five respondents between 25 and 64 years of age reported interest income, this figure almost doubled for seniors (41%). Only 8% of respondents between 15 and 24 years of age reported interest.

From those who indicated a valid amount for interest income, the average reported was \$926.58, with a maximum amount of \$9,571.00. A comparable proportion of males (23%) and females (22%) reported receiving interest. In addition, the average amount reported by each was also similar; \$920.54 for males and \$932.65 for females. Twice as many respondents from Ontario (29%) reported receiving interest income than those from Newfoundland (14%).

Those respondents who used either their tax forms (35%) or the notebook (30%) reported receiving a valid amount of interest income more often compared to those using the block approach (12%). The average amount of interest reported was highest for those using the notebook approach (\$1,024.51), followed by the block approach (\$886.78) and tax forms (\$794.79).

"Cents reported" is a means of measuring the extent to which individuals referred to their tax forms and other documents when responding to the survey. It is

assumed that if an amount is reported with cents -- for example \$500.53 as opposed to \$500.00 -- it is more accurate; that the respondent has referred to some documents, and is not just making an educated guess. Of the 439 respondents who provided a valid amount for interest income, 40% reported cents. Respondents reported cents more often when using the notebook approach (54%) and tax forms (48%) as compared to the block approach (5%).

Question 22: Dividends from Canadian Sources

Respondents in this category were asked to provide their taxable dividends as reported on their income tax return. If this amount was unavailable, the respondents were asked to calculate it by multiplying the dividends actually received by 1.25. In addition, respondents were asked to include Canadian dividends received by their spouse that were declared under their name for income tax purposes.

Only 72 respondents (4%) from the total sample reported receiving dividends. Of these individuals, 78% reported a valid amount, while 18% provided a \$0.00 amount and 4% did not know the amount of the dividends they had received.

As with the interest income, respondents with higher annual incomes were more likely to report receiving dividends. For example, 16% of respondents earning more than \$60,000 a year reported receiving dividends, as compared to 1% of those earning less than \$20,000 a year. The average income of all individuals reporting a valid amount for dividends was \$43,837.30, with the average amount of reported dividends being \$1,728.83.

While females were as likely as males to report earning dividends (3%), on average, they reported earning less than their male counterparts (\$1,413.62 versus

\$2,002.01). Respondents 45 years of age and over were slightly more likely to report receiving dividends (5%) than those under 45 (2%).

Of the 56 dividend earners who reported a valid amount, 49 were located in Ontario. The probability of a Newfoundlander reporting dividends was very low (less than 1%). For Ontarians, the probability was slightly higher (4%).

Those respondents who used either their tax forms (4%) or the notebook (4%) reported receiving dividends more often than those who used the block approach (1%). The average amount of dividends was highest for those who used the notebook method to report (\$1,796.84), followed by the block approach (\$1,778.71) and tax forms (\$1,540.34).

Cents were reported by 38% of respondents who provided a valid amount. Respondents reported cents most often when using their tax forms to report (64%) followed by those using the notebook (37%). Respondents using the block approach were the least likely to report cents (8%).

Question 23: Net Partnership Income (Limited or Non-Active Partners only)

As only one respondent reported a valid amount in this category, the results will not be published for reasons of confidentiality. Due to the limited response, the inclusion of this category may be reconsidered in the future.

Question 24: Taxable Capital Gains

A capital gain or a capital loss usually occurs when an individual sells or disposes of capital property, such as real estate or shares. The taxable part of a capital gain is 75% of the net amount of the individual's capital gains minus his or her capital

losses for the year. Capital losses can be carried forward for three years to decrease capital gains.

A total of 23 individuals reported having taxable capital gains. Of this group, 21 reported a valid amount, while 1 reported an amount of \$0.00 and 1 amount was out of the valid range (\$112,663.00). Given the small number of respondents to this question, it is difficult to draw any conclusions. However, one can see that of the total who reported valid amounts, 90% were between the ages of 25 and 64, 86% were from Ontario and almost half reported cents. Of those who reported a valid amount for taxable capital gains, the average was \$486.89.

Question 25: Net Capital Gains or Losses

Only 15 respondents reported net capital gains or losses, with 12 providing a valid amount, 2 providing an amount of \$0.00 and 1 an amount outside of the valid range (\$144,000). As with the taxable capital gains, due to the small number of respondents, no conclusions can be drawn from the data. However, of the valid amounts for taxable capital gains or losses reported, 8 also reported valid amounts for net capital gains. The average amount of net capital gains or losses reported was \$160.33, with a maximum amount of \$6,000.00, and a minimum of -\$7,625.00.

Question 26: Net Rental Income or Losses

Respondents in this category were instructed to include farm rental and net income from roomers and boarders, etc. This category excluded expenses incurred to earn the rental income such as heating and electricity, maintenance, painting and repairs, and extra taxes incurred due to renting out part of their property.

Of the total sample of 1,963 respondents, 53 reported receiving rental income or loss. Of those who reported, 47 provided a valid amount, 3 did not know how much their rental income or losses were, 2 provided a \$0.00 amount, while 1 amount was outside the valid range (\$90,000).

Respondents earning more than \$60,000 a year were the most likely to report in this category (12%). The average amount of rental income or loss reported for all respondents was \$3,123.12. Income in this category was reported more often when respondent's used their tax forms (6%) as compared to the notebook (2%) or block method (1%). Finally, respondents from Ontario were more likely to report rental income than those from Newfoundland (4% versus 1%).

Question 27: Other Investment Income (Except RRSPs and RRIFs)

Respondents to this category were asked to include interest received from loans and mortgages held, regular income from an estate or trust fund, etc. Of the total sample, 25 respondents reported receiving other investment income. From this, 14 respondents reported a valid amount, while 10 reported \$0.00 amounts and 1 did not know the amount of other investment income received. The average amount of other investment income reported was \$3,485.97.

C. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With the exception of question 21, most other questions had only a small number of respondents, thus limiting analysis and making it difficult to draw conclusions. Therefore, these results should apply to the respondents of Test 3B only, and the interpretation should be considered indicative of what might be found in the survey.

It would appear that the investment income concepts presented were understood reasonably well by most respondents. None of the respondents gave the answer "unknown" when prompted to indicate whether they earned each of the various investment income items.

For all investment income questions, the higher the annual income category, the more likely respondents were to report investment income. In addition, while the proportion of males and females reporting investment income was comparable for most questions, the amounts reported by males were, on average, higher than those reported by females.

For all questions, respondents from Ontario were more likely to report investment income than those from Newfoundland. While the "block" (46%) and notebook (37%) methods of reporting were the most commonly used, those using their tax forms were more likely to report investment income. However, with the exception of net capital gains and net rental income, those using their tax forms, on average, reported smaller amounts of investment income than those using the notebook and block approaches.

It should be noted that detailed investment income categories are on the questionnaire in order to help the respondent remember that he/she received income from that source. However, for analytical purposes, these categories should be grouped into one category called investment income. One should not attempt to analyze the responses to each separate source due to the small response size.

Finally, based upon the very limited response to question 23, Net Partnership Income, the inclusion of this category should be reconsidered in the future.

TABLE A: DISTRIBUTION OF ANSWERS GIVEN FOR EACH QUESTION

QUESTION	ANSWERS	TOTAL (1,963 observations)	
		#	% of YES
Q21	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE	497 1,466 -- --	25.3
Q22	YES NO DON'T KNOW	72 1,891 --	3.7
Q23	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE	3 1,960 -- --	0.2
Q24	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE	23 1,940 -- --	1.2
Q25	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE	15 1,948 -- --	0.8
Q26	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE	53 1,910 -- --	2.7
Q27	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE	25 1,938 -- --	1.3

TABLE B: FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED "YES" TO THE MAIN QUESTION

QUESTION	AMOUNT	TOTAL
		#
Q21	\$0.00	1
	DON'T KNOW	36
	REFUSAL	8
	OUT OF RANGE	13
	VALID AMOUNT	439
Q22	\$0.00	13
	DON'T KNOW	3
	REFUSAL	--
	OUT OF RANGE	--
	VALID AMOUNT	56
Q23	\$0.00	2
	DON'T KNOW	--
	REFUSAL	--
	OUT OF RANGE	--
	VALID AMOUNT	1
Q24	\$0.00	1
	DON'T KNOW	--
	REFUSAL	--
	OUT OF RANGE	1
	VALID AMOUNT	21
Q25	\$0.00	2
	DON'T KNOW	--
	REFUSAL	--
	OUT OF RANGE	1
	VALID AMOUNT	12
Q26	\$0.00	2
	DON'T KNOW	3
	REFUSAL	--
	OUT OF RANGE	1
	VALID AMOUNT	47
Q27	\$0.00	10
	DON'T KNOW	1
	REFUSAL	--
	OUT OF RANGE	--
	VALID AMOUNT	14

TABLE C: FOR RECORDS WITH A VALID AMOUNT: UNIVARIATE STATISTICS(1)

QUEST.	OBS.	MEAN	STAND. DEV.	MEDIAN	MIN.	MAX.	AMOUNT WITH CENTS
Q21	439	926.58	1,552.87	300.00	2.00	9,571.00	175
Q22	56	1,728.83	3,707.49	213.50	2.16	20,680.00	21
Q24	21	486.89	1,277.87	182.00	0.09	6,000.00	10
Q25	12	160.34	3,013.04	230.00	-7,625.00	6,000.00	4
Q26	47	3,123.12	6,979.05	1,547.00	-7,973.16	40,000.00	15
Q27	14	3,485.97	5,898.95	687.75	-2,701.50	20,000.00	6

(1) Net Partnership Income has been excluded due to very small size.

TABLE D: INVESTMENT INCOME CATEGORY BY SELECTED VARIABLES (1)

	Total Sampled n = 1,963	Interest Income	Dividends	Taxable Capital Gains	Net Capital Gains	Net Rental Income	Other Investment Income
Sex							
M	974	220	30	13	9	30	9
F	989	219	26	8	3	17	5
Income Range							
\$0 - \$19,999.99	1,210	194	11	5	1	17	1
\$20,000.00 - \$39,999.99	474	142	19	10	4	13	5
\$40,000.00 - \$59,999.99	203	72	14	3	3	8	5
\$60,000.00 +	76	31	12	3	4	9	3
Age Range							
15 - 24	337	28	3	1	1	--	1
25 - 34	484	89	10	7	3	11	4
35 - 44	418	87	10	7	3	7	2
45 - 54	269	75	12	4	4	12	1
55 - 64	204	57	12	1	1	10	4
65 - 74	151	60	8	1	--	5	--
75 +	100	43	1	--	--	2	2
Interview Path							
"Block"	908	112	12	2	--	11	2
Notebook	716	207	30	12	10	17	9
Tax forms	339	120	14	7	2	19	3
Region							
Newfoundland	858	118	7	3	1	6	2
Ontario	1,105	321	49	18	11	41	12

(1) Net Partnership Income has been excluded due to very small size.

5. PENSION INCOME

This fifth section of the report considers the quality of data gathered with respect to pension income respect . The questions in the SLID survey ask for amounts of income received from the following sources:

Question 8: Employment Pension, Superannuation, Including
Survivors' Pensions

Question 28: Income from RRIFs

Question 29: Income from Annuities

Question 30: Money from RRSP Withdrawals

A. ANSWERS GIVEN FOR EACH QUESTION

According to Table A at the end of this section, generally, the percentage of YES answers to pension income questions is very low. In other words, when respondents were asked whether they had earned any employment pension or superannuation (question 8), only 8% reported that they had. Similarly, only 2% of all respondents reported receiving money from RRSP withdrawals (question 30), while 1% of respondents reported income from RRIFs (question 28), and just under 1% indicated that they had received income from annuities (question 29).

Although the block approach was most commonly used by respondents, pension income was reported slightly more often when tax forms (14%) and the notebook (14%) were used. Ten percent of respondents reported some form of pension income when using the block approach to respond.

The answers DONT KNOW and REFUSE were never given for any of the questions. Due to the small percentage of respondents who said YES to the pension income questions, the analysis of the amounts given and the characteristics of the respondents will be limited.

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Question 8: Employment Pension, Superannuation, Survivors' Pensions

Respondents to this question were asked to include any employment pension and superannuation, including survivor's pensions. They were asked to exclude any income from Canada or Quebec Pension Plans.

Of the 165 respondents who indicated receiving employment pension or superannuation, 156 reported a valid amount, while 6 did not know how much they had received, 2 reported an amount of \$0.00 and 1 respondent refused to provide the amount.

For those who indicated a valid amount of pension income, the average reported was \$7,441.45. A slightly higher proportion of males (9%) than females (7%) reported receiving pension income. The average amount of pension income reported by males, however, more than doubled that reported by females (\$9,642.94 versus \$4,592.46).

The proportion of individuals reporting pension income by annual income category varied, with no specific pattern being evident. The average annual income for individuals who reported receiving pension income was \$26,153.46.

The likelihood of a respondent reporting pension income increased, however, with age. While almost one-third of all respondents over the age of 65 reported receiving pension income (29%), 17% between the ages of 55 and 64 reported it, and 4% of those between 25 and 54 years and 1% of those between 15 and 24 years reported it. It is important to remember, however, that this data is unedited, and some may be reported in the wrong cells.

Respondents from Ontario (10%) were twice as likely as those from Newfoundland (5%) to report receiving pension income. Those individuals using the notebook (10%) or their tax forms (9%) were slightly more apt to report than those using the block method (6%). Of all those who provided a valid amount for pension income, 36% reported cents. Respondents reported cents more often when using their tax forms (55%) and the notebook (49%) as compared to the block approach (11%).

Question 28: Income from RRIFs

In this category, respondents are asked to report any income received from any Registered Retirement Income Funds (RRIF). Only a small number of respondents (18 of 1,963) reported that they had received income from RRIFs, with 12 reporting a valid amount, 4 who did not know how much RRIF income they had received, 1 individual reporting a \$0.00 amount and 1 who refused to report the amount received. With such a small number of respondents, it is important to remember that interpretation of these numbers is meant to be indicative rather than definitive, and specific to this sample.

Of the 12 individuals who reported a valid amount, 10 were over the age of 65 and 9 were from Ontario. The average amount of RRIF income reported by all respondents was \$3,516.16.

While a comparable proportion of males and females reported receiving income from RRIFs, the average amount reported by males (\$5,467.22) was much higher than that of females (\$784.68).

Question 29: Income from Annuities

Respondents in this category are asked to report any income from annuities, including income from Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSP) eligible annuities and Deferred Profit-Sharing Plans (DPSPs). As with RRIF income, the number of respondents who reported receiving annuities is also very low, and as a result, no conclusions can be drawn from the data. Nonetheless, 17 individuals reported annuity income, all valid amounts. Of these respondents, approximately three-quarters were over 65 years of age.

While a fairly close proportion of males and females reported income from annuities, the average amount reported by males (\$5,458.38) more than doubled that of females (\$2,543.37).

Question 30: Money from RRSP Withdrawals

Respondents are asked to report in this category if they cashed in or withdrew money from an unmatured RRSP. They are not to include any tax-free withdrawals allowed for a down payment on a house.

Only 2% of the total sample reported receiving money from RRSP withdrawals; 35 of whom provided a valid amount, while 2 did not know how much they had received, 1 refused to provide an amount and 1 reported an amount outside the valid range (\$24,023).

Of those respondents who provided a valid amount, 30 were between the ages of 25 and 64 years. Respondents using the tax form method were twice as likely to report RRSP withdrawals than those using either the notebook or block approach. The incidence of RRSP withdrawals was higher in the Ontario (3%) than in Newfoundland (1%).

Although a slightly higher proportion of individuals earning an annual income of more than \$60,000 reported withdrawing money from RRSPs, incidence does not seem to be correlated with total income. The average annual income of all individuals reporting in this category was \$36,111.29.

The average amount of valid RRSP withdrawals reported in this category was \$3,899.64, with a minimum of \$22.50, a maximum of \$14,000. Not only did an even proportion of males and females (2%) report in this category, the average amount reported by each was also fairly close (\$3,840.04 for males and \$3,962.74 for females).

C. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Similar to most investment income categories, pension income questions had only a small number of respondents, thus limiting analysis and making it difficult to draw conclusions. Therefore, these results should apply to the respondents of Test 3B only, and the interpretation should be considered indicative of what might be found in the survey.

It would appear that the pension income concepts presented were understood reasonably well by most respondents. None of the respondents gave the answer "unknown" when prompted to indicate whether they earned each of the various pension income items.

With the pension income categories (with the exception of RRSPs) the likelihood of a respondent reporting income increased with age. Incidence of reporting did not appear to be correlated with income. Finally, while the block approach was the most common method of responding used by participants, individuals using the tax form method and the notebook were more likely to report receiving pension income.

TABLE A: DISTRIBUTION OF ANSWERS GIVEN FOR EACH QUESTION

QUESTION	ANSWERS	TOTAL (1,963 Observations)	
		#	% of YES
Q8	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE	165 1,798 -- --	8.4
Q28	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE	18 1,945 -- --	0.9
Q29	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE	17 1,946 -- --	0.9
Q30	YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE	39 1,924 -- --	2.0

TABLE B: FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED "YES" TO THE MAIN QUESTION

QUESTION	AMOUNT	TOTAL
		#
Q8	\$0.00	2
	DON'T KNOW	6
	REFUSAL	1
	OUT OF RANGE	--
	VALID AMOUNT	156
Q28	\$0.00	1
	DON'T KNOW	4
	REFUSAL	1
	OUT OF RANGE	--
	VALID AMOUNT	12
Q29	\$0.00	--
	DON'T KNOW	--
	REFUSAL	--
	OUT OF RANGE	--
	VALID AMOUNT	17
Q30	\$0.00	--
	DON'T KNOW	2
	REFUSAL	1
	OUT OF RANGE	1
	VALID AMOUNT	35

TABLE C: FOR RECORDS WITH A VALID AMOUNT: UNIVARIATE STATISTICS

QUEST.	OBS.	MEAN	STAND. DEV.	MEDIAN	MIN.	MAX.	AMOUNT WITH CENTS
Q8	156	7,441.45	8,190.03	4,356.00	3.75	39,755.96	56
Q28	12	3,516.16	6,011.23	1,359.87	39.66	21,752.16	--
Q29	17	4,258.08	8,189.80	1,788.00	0.28	34,899.00	9
Q30	35	3,899.64	3,682.81	2,500.00	22.50	14,000.00	11

TABLE D: PENSION INCOME CATEGORY BY SELECTED VARIABLES

	Total n = 1,963	Emp. Pension	RRIFs	Annuities	RRSPs
Sex					
M	974	88	7	10	18
F	989	68	5	7	17
Income Range					
\$0 - \$19,999.99	1,210	69	6	10	5
\$20,000 - \$39,999.99	474	63	3	6	20
\$40,000 - \$59,999.99	203	15	2	--	5
\$60,000.00 +	76	9	1	1	5
Age Range					
15 - 24	337	4	1	--	1
25 - 34	484	13	--	--	7
35 - 44	418	19	1	--	8
45 - 54	269	12	--	1	8
55 - 64	204	35	--	3	7
65 - 74	151	42	7	8	4
75 +	100	31	3	5	--
Interview Path					
"Block"	908	57	3	5	11
Notebook	716	68	8	10	12
Tax forms	339	31	1	2	12
Region					
Newfoundland	858	45	3	6	6
Ontario	1,105	111	9	11	29

6. OTHER INCOME

The main objective of this section is to evaluate the quality of data gathered during test 3B for questions related to "other income". These questions ask for amounts of income received from the following sources:

Question 31: Alimony, separation allowance, child support received;

Question 32: Money given to you by persons not living with you to help with such things as living expenses, mortgage or rent payments, tuition, car payments;

Question 33: Inheritances including value of any inherited property, goods, bonds, stocks, etc.

Question 34: Lump sum income from life insurance, death benefits, lottery winnings, etc.

Question 35: Other income.

A. PERCENTAGE OF ANSWERS TO EACH QUESTION

Table A, at the end of this section, shows the frequencies of answers to the "main questions", also referred to as the source (i.e.: "Did you receive any alimony or child support ?" for question 31). The possible answers were : YES, NO, DON'T KNOW or REFUSE.

The percentage of YES answers is very low. The highest frequency is 5.5% for other income, followed by alimony and child support (2.1%), inheritances (1.1%) and, lastly, money given to you and lump sum income, both with 0.7%. The answers DON'T KNOW and REFUSE were never used for these questions.

Due to the small percentage of respondents who said YES to any one of these questions, the analysis of the amounts given and characteristics of the respondents will be limited.

B. FREQUENCY OF AMOUNTS GIVEN

Table B, at the end of this section, shows a more detailed view of the amounts given by respondents who said YES to the main question. A major point to notice is the high number of \$0.00 amounts present for question 35 (there are 30 of them). This could be due to the fact that this question is preceding the "TOTAL INCOME" question which did not allow the interviewer to pass by it without answering. The interviewer then had to go back and enter an amount. It is therefore possible that the interviewers sometimes went back one question more and entered a YES to question 35 instead of 36. Then, they were asked to enter an amount. Instead of doing so, they pressed ENTER and the amount \$0.00 was there by default. For the purpose of the analysis, all cases of \$0.00 amounts are treated as if they were NO answers.

A total of 3 respondents said they did not know the amount they received for a particular source and 2 refused to give it.

Questions 34 and 35 (lump sum income and other income) have the highest number of out of range values: 3 for question 34 and 10 for question 35. It could show a need to increase the upper limit of the valid range for these two questions. The upper limit of \$9,999.99 could be increased to \$15,000 or \$20,000 since most out of range values were close to that. Note also that the only out of range amount for inheritances was \$650,000. It is considered an outlier and therefore, we should not change the upper limit.

Table C, at the end of this section, gives univariate statistics for the amounts given to each question. These calculations are based only on the records with valid amounts.

There is a lot of variation in the amounts for each question. With the number of observations being small, this was to be expected. Therefore, it is not recommended to conclude anything from these results, they are given for information only.

The pattern of response at the household level (as defined in May) when one of the member had a refusal or don't know for the amount was examined. In particular, is there a refusal or don't know answer for all other members of the household for that same question? For all five cases that had a refusal or don't know amount, there was only one respondent in the household.

Also of interested was, for each question separately, how many people in the same household (as defined in January) gave an amount. It was found that most of the time, only one person by household gave an amount. More specifically, by question:

Question 31: only 1 member gave an answer in 39 out of 40 households

Question 32: only 1 member gave an answer in 11 out of 11 households

Question 33: only 1 member gave an answer in 12 out of 14 households

Question 34: only 1 member gave an answer in 10 out of 10 households

Question 35: only 1 member gave an answer in 47 out of 55 households

In cases where more than one person gave an amount to the same question, it was of interest to know if they seemed to have given the exact same amount. This was to determine if amounts seemed to have been given more than once by mistake,

each member giving the amount thinking that the others had not given it. For example, a lottery winning could be declared as a whole by all members of the household, instead of each person declaring his share.

It was noticed that out of the 11 cases where more than one person gave an amount in the household, only one case showed the exact same amount for both respondents. The question where it happens is number 33 (inheritances) and the amount is \$10,000. An examination of this situation indicated that the two persons in this household seem to have inherited the same amount. Although it can never be known for sure if an amount declared by more than one member of a household is correctly reported or not, it is interesting to look at the number of times it happens, and the characteristics of the people involved.

C. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

The following tables show frequencies by sex, marital status, household composition (TYPE), and number of adults (16 and over) and children (less than 16 years old) in the household. TYPE is defined as follows:

- 1: only children in the household (as defined in January)
- 2: 1 adult, no children
- 3: 1 adult with children
- 4: 2 adults, no children, 1 economic family
- 5: 2 adults, no children, 2 economic families
- 6: 2 adults with children, 1 economic family
- 7: more than 2 adults, 1 economic family
- 8: more than 2 adults, more than 1 economic family

Question 31: Alimony, Separation Allowance, Child Support Received

SEX		MARITAL STATUS		TYPE		#ADULTS		#CHILDREN	
F	(40) 98%	not stated	(7) 17%	1	(-) 0%	1	(12) 30%	0	(9) 22%
M	(1) 2%	mar./com.law	(11) 27%	2	(1) 2%	2	(16) 39%	1	(13) 32%
		sep./divorced	(18) 44%	3	(11) 27%	3	(9) 22%	2	(8) 19%
		widow	(-) 0%	4	(3) 7%	4	(3) 7%	3	(11) 27%
		single	(5) 12%	5	(-) 0%	5+	(1) 2%	4	(-) 0%
				6	(11) 27%				
				7	(13) 32%				
				8	(2) 5%				

As expected, 98% of respondents to that question are women. Also, 44% of respondents are either separated or divorced, while 27% of them are married or living in common law. As for the type of household composition, the majority of respondents fall into categories 3, 6 and 7 which are respectively: 1 adult with children, 2 adults with children and more than 2 adults and 1 economic family. Also, 39% of respondents live in a household containing 2 adults and 78% live in a household with at least one child.

By cross-tabulation, it was discovered that 12 out of the 18 women who are separated or divorced have children as well: 4 of them have 1 child, 3 of them have 2 children, and 5 of them have 3 children.

Question 31 also had a sub-question to specify if the money received was for "yourself only", "child support only" or "both". Out of the 41 respondents, only 14

answered the sub-question. Three people chose "yourself only". As for the marital status of these 3 persons, 1 is divorced, 1 lives in common law and the other is single and has never been married. In this last case, the interviewer probably never read the "never married" part of the answer. As well, 11 people said that the money was for "child support only". Out of those 11, 2 have no children living with them. It could be a case of shared custody of the children. Among the people who did not give an amount to question 31, 16 are women that are separated or divorced and have children. Have they received alimony or child support but forgot to mention it? Should there be an edit for that?

Question 32: Money Given To You by Persons Not Living With You

SEX	
F	(4) 36%
M	(7) 64%

MARITAL STATUS	
not stated	(-) 0%
mar./com.law	(5) 45%
sep./divorced	(-) 0%
widow	(-) 0%
single	(6) 55%

TYPE	
1	(-) 0%
2	(-) 0%
3	(-) 0%
4	(3) 27%
5	(2) 18%
6	(2) 18%
7	(4) 37%
8	(-) 0%

#ADULTS	
1	(-) 0%
2	(7) 64%
3	(3) 27%
4	(1) 9%
5+	(-) 0%

#CHILDREN	
0	(7) 64%
1	(4) 36%
2	(-) 0%
3	(-) 0%
4	(-) 0%

Given the small number of respondents to this question, there is nothing to conclude. Nonetheless, the number of adults in the household is always greater than one and in 64% of the cases, there are no children.

Question 33: Inheritances

SEX	
F	(9) 56%
M	(7) 44%

MARITAL STATUS	
not stated	(2) 13%
mar./com.law	(10) 61%
sep./divorced	(2) 13%
widow	(-) 0%
single	(2) 13%

TYPE	
1	(-) 0%
2	(1) 6%
3	(-) 0%
4	(5) 31%
5	(-) 0%
6	(2) 13%
	(7) 44%
8	(1) 6%

#ADULTS	
1	(1) 6%
2	(7) 44%
3	(7) 44%
4	(1) 6%
5+	(-) 0%

#CHILDREN	
0	(9) 56%
1	(2) 13%
2	(3) 19%
3	(1) 6%
4	(1) 6%

Again here, the number of respondents is small. However, 61% of the respondents are either married or living in common law. Half of the respondents live in households that contain more than 2 adults. Also, over half of the respondents have no children living with them.

Question 34: Lump Sum Income

SEX	
F	(3) 30%
M	(7) 70%

MARITAL STATUS	
not stated	(1) 10%
mar./com.law	(7) 70%
sep./divorced	(1) 10%
widow	(-) 0%
single	(1) 10%

TYPE	
1	(-) 0%
2	(1) 10%
3	(-) 0%
4	(2) 20%
5	(-) 0%
6	(1) 10%
7	(6) 60%
8	(-) 0%

#ADULTS	
1	(1) 10%
2	(3) 30%
3	(2) 20%
4	(2) 20%
5+	(2) 20%

#CHILDREN	
0	(6) 60%
1	(2) 20%
2	(2) 20%
3	(-) 0%
4	(-) 0%

Out of the 10 respondent that gave a valid amount to this question, 7 are male. As for the marital status, most respondents are married or living in common law. Also, 60% of the respondents live in a household that contains more than 2 adults and 1 economic family. As well, 60% of the respondents live in a household with no children.

Question 35: Other Income

SEX	
F	(27) 41%
M	(39) 59%

MARITAL STATUS	
not stated	(2) 3%
mar./com.law	(44) 67%
sep./divorced	(1) 2%
widow	(4) 6%
single	(15) 23%

TYPE	
1	(-) 0%
2	(7) 11%
3	(1) 2%
4	(13) 20%
5	(-) 0%
6	(13) 20%
7	(32) 48%
8	(-) 0%

#ADULTS	
1	(8) 12%
2	(26) 39%
3	(13) 20%
4	(13) 20%
5+	(6) 9%

#CHILDREN	
0	(38) 58%
1	(16) 24%
2	(6) 9%
3	(3) 5%
4	(3) 5%

For this last question on other income, nearly 59% of the respondents are male. Also, about two thirds of them are either married or living in common law. As for the type of household composition, the majority of the respondents live in a household that contains more than 2 adults and 1 economic family. In addition, only 11% of the respondents live alone and 58% of the respondents live in a household with no children.

Question 35 about other income had an "other specify" question. Only two respondents did not answer it. As for the other 64, they gave various answers. The answer that came up the most was NCARP (special program for fishermen in Newfoundland) with 31 respondents. The second most popular answer was SCHOLARSHIP with 6 respondents, followed by SICK BENEFITS and OTHER JOB with 3 respondents each. As for the other answers, there was LIFE INSURANCE, TAXABLE BENEFITS, CPP OVER PAYMENT (which

corresponds to the minimum amount given for question 35 i.e.: \$2.81), MUTUAL FUNDS, etc...

D. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, the small number of respondents to the "other income" questions made the analysis shorter than anticipated. Although some analysis was done on the data, it would be unwise to draw any conclusions from it. Thus, the only safe way to use these results is by understanding that they apply to the set of respondents from test 3, but not necessarily to the target population of SLID. They are an indication of what we might find in the survey.

Finally, based on what was found with the data for other income, there are two recommendations : firstly, that the range edit for questions 34 and 35 be increased to \$20,000, and secondly, to consider the feasibility of adding an edit for the question on alimony and child support for separated or divorced women with children.

TABLE A. ANALYSIS OF ANSWERS FOR EACH QUESTION

QUESTION	ANSWER	TOTAL (1,963 records)	
		#	% YES
Q31	YES	42	2.1
	NO	1,921	
	DK	-	
	REFUSAL	-	
Q32	YES	14	0.7
	NO	1,949	
	DK	-	
	REFUSAL	-	
Q33	YES	21	1.1
	NO	1,942	
	DK	-	
	REFUSAL	-	
Q34	YES	13	0.7
	NO	1,950	
	DK	-	
	REFUSAL	-	
Q35	YES	108	5.5
	NO	1,855	
	DK	-	
	REFUSAL	-	

TABLE B. FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED "YES" TO THE MAIN QUESTION

QUESTION	AMOUNT	TOTAL
		#
Q31	0.00	-
	DK	-
	REFUSAL	-
	OUT_RANGE	1
	VALID AMOUNT	41
Q32	0.00	2
	DK	-
	REFUSAL	-
	OUT_RANGE	1
	VALID AMOUNT	11
Q33	0.00	1
	DK	2
	REFUSAL	1
	OUT_RANGE	1
	VALID AMOUNT	16
Q34	0.00	-
	DK	-
	REFUSAL	-
	OUT_RANGE	3
	VALID AMOUNT	10
Q35	0.00	30
	DK	1
	REFUSAL	1
	OUT_RANGE	10
	VALID AMOUNT	66

TABLE C. FOR RECORDS WITH A VALID AMOUNT: UNIVARIATE STATISTICS

QUESTION	# RECORDS	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	# AMOUNTS WITH CENTS
Q31	41	3,636.92	2,714.91	3,000	600	11,000	1
Q32	11	3,204.55	2,685.56	2,100	500	8,000	0
Q33	16	1,1196.05	9,180.03	8,500	2,000	35,000	1
Q34	10	2,955.30	3,394.28	1,100	466	9,187	0
Q35	66	3,011.16	2,652.01	2,136.12	2.81	9,245	7

7. TOTAL INCOME AND INCOME TAX

In this final section, the quality of the data on total income and tax paid which were collected during SLID Test 3B will be evaluated. Question 36 in the Notebook asked respondents to record their total income, that is, the sum of the amounts reported for items 1 to 35 (except item 25), or to give their best estimate if they did not wish to specify the source of the amounts. Questions 37 and 38 were directed at respondents living in Quebec and asked them to record their net federal tax (37) and provincial tax (38). Question 39 was intended for the other respondents, who had to total the federal and provincial tax paid.

A. TOTAL INCOME

One third of all the participants in SLID Test 3B (674/1963) answered YES to the question on total income. A few refused to give an amount (R) or did not know the amount (DK) (6). As well, 17 individuals answered YES when asked if they had income, but the amount reported was \$0. It is possible that the interviewers entered YES by mistake or that the respondents had actually had income but the interviewer had forgotten to press F5 or F6 to indicate that the respondent refused to give an amount or simply did not know the amount.

The average income reported by females for item 36 is lower than that for males (\$19,200 versus \$45,100) and the average income reported by residents of Newfoundland is lower than that reported by residents of southern Ontario (\$22,400 versus \$36,200). Just under 30% of the incomes reported for item 36 were shown to the nearest cent. The data were not weighted.

By totalling the amounts reported for items 1 to 35 (except item 25), the calculated income and the income reported can be compared for item 36. It was noted that very few people made the effort to calculate their total income (651/1963), although most had a non-0 calculated income (1654/1963). The format of the notebook may not have been conducive to calculating income as the amounts were not all on the same page.

Reported Versus Calculated Income

REPORTED INCOME	CALCULATED INCOME			
	refusal or don't know for items	\$0	... \$0	TOTAL
refusal or don't know	5	---	1	6
\$0	138	136	1,032	1,306
... \$0	26	4	621	651
TOTAL	169	140	1,654	1,963

The above table shows that 4 individuals reported a non-0 income even though their calculated income was \$0. These individuals had all been flagged for wages and salaries (they had stated that they were employed during the labour interview), two of them had been flagged for unemployment insurance and two had been flagged for social assistance. It is therefore possible that these individuals actually had a non-0 income but did not want to specify the source of their income. These respondents all responded using the notebook approach.

It was also noted that it is difficult to calculate total income for 169 individuals who gave at least one R or DK response for an item. Of these respondents, 26 reported a non-0 income. It is difficult to know whether the amount for which the respondent gave an R or DK is included in the total reported income. In fact, 7

respondents did not consider the items for which they had given an R or DK when they reported their total income, whereas for the others, the difference between reported income and calculated income could be accounted for by the R and DK responses.

Absolute Difference Between Reported Income and Calculated Income for Respondents With Refusals or Don't Knows for Items

Absolute difference between reported income and calculated income	Number of refusals and/or don't knows			TOTAL
	1	2	3	
none	6	-	1	7
< \$150	2	2	-	4
< \$1000	3	-	-	3
< \$5000	-	-	-	-
< \$10,000	-	3	-	3
+ \$10,000	1	6	2	9
TOTAL	12	11	3	26

In addition, 138 respondents reported income equal to \$0 and a calculated income with Rs and DKs. Slightly more than a quarter of them specified only the source of their income without ever giving an amount for the items. It seems that the Rs and DKs were given for possible items. All the respondents who were flagged for wages and salaries (who had stated that they were employed during the labour interview), except for one person, indicated that they had received employment income, and the majority of those who were flagged for unemployment insurance (24/28) or old age security pension (22/24) did likewise. The Rs and DKs should therefore be taken into consideration when the time comes to clean up the data.

More than 620 individuals reported a non-0 amount and also have a non-0 calculated income. The consistency between reported income and calculated income is very high. The majority of the respondents (71%) reported total income almost identical to the calculated income. Relatively few have absolute differences of \$2,000 or more.

For the respondents who reported income higher than the calculated income, the R and DK responses for the items appear to account for the difference in the vast majority of cases. However, some individuals have Rs and DKs and yet reported the same income as the calculated income. These respondents did not wish to report the "secret" amount even though it had been hidden in their total income. In other cases, the calculated income is higher than the reported income and there are still Rs and DKs for the items.

Absolute Difference Between Non-0 Reported Income and Calculated Income

Absolute difference between reported income and calculated income	Number of respondents	Proportion of respondents
\$0 - \$9	450	72.5%
\$10 - \$99	27	4.3%
\$100 - \$499	55	8.9%
\$500 - \$1999	55	8.9%
\$2000 or more	34	5.4%
TOTAL	621	100.0%

B. TAX

The participants in SLID Test 3B lived in Newfoundland and southern Ontario. Few of them reported an amount for items 37 and 38, which were intended for

individuals living in Quebec on December 31, 1992. In fact, if we look at the responses of the 19 people who answered at least one of these questions, we can deduce that most of them answered in error. Some of them (6) added the amounts for items 37 and 38 and indicated the result in item 39, which was intended for residents of the other provinces. Others answered item 37 instead of item 39 (federal tax) and one person repeated the same amount for items 37 and 39. Consequently, the responses to items 37 and 38 will not be taken into account in analyzing the tax data.

For item 39, 652 individuals answered YES to the question: 36 reported an amount of \$0.00; 28 did not know the amount paid; 2 refused to give the amount, and 3 reported an amount outside the edit range. The latter amounts represented 50% or more of the total income reported for item 36.

The majority of the amounts were shown to the nearest cent (58%). All the respondents who reported an amount for tax used the notebook or tax form approach. The respondents who used the block approach were not questioned about tax paid. The "Canadian Master Tax Guide" contains information on tax paid by taxable income and province. If we compare total reported or calculated income (if reported income was R, DK or \$0 and calculated income was non-0) and tax reported in Test 3B, there is good agreement.

Of the 1,205 respondents who did not report an amount for tax and had income greater than \$0, two thirds used the block approach and were not questioned about this item. The other respondents may not have paid any tax because the total income used for SLID data is not equivalent to taxable income. For example, the respondents who reported amounts for the money income items (inheritances or lottery winnings) are exempt from tax on these amounts. If these amounts are

high, they account for a significant portion of total calculated or reported income, but this income does not reflect taxable income.

Reported (or Calculated) Income Compared to Reported Tax

Reported or Calculated Income	Reported Tax				
	0	1 - 4,999	5,000- 9,999	10,000 - 14,999	15,000 +
0 or less	174 8.9%	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---
1 - 24,999	954 48.6%	248 12.6%	2 0.1%	2 0.1%	--- ---
25,000 - 39,999	150 7.6%	52 2.7%	100 5.1%	1 0.1%	--- ---
40,000 - 49,999	54 2.8%	2 0.1%	41 2.1%	39 2.0%	1 0.1%
50,000 or more	45 2.3%	2 0.1%	7 0.3%	28 1.4%	61 3.1%
TOTAL	1,377 70.2%	304 15.5%	150 7.6%	70 3.6%	62 3.2%

CONCLUSION

The total income data collected during SLID Test 3B are not very reliable. Very few people took the time to calculate their total income, therefore it is necessary to make the calculation by totalling the amounts reported for the various items.

However, when calculated income and reported income are compared, the amounts are very close. The individuals who gave Rs or DKs for certain items appear to have done so deliberately. The tax data seem relatively good. The amount reported for tax compared to total calculated income is in keeping with the "Canadian Master Tax Guide".

APPENDIX 1

INCOME SOURCES REPORTED

INCOME SOURCES REPORTED

There were 1,963 respondents to SLID Test 3B. For each income source defined in the SLID Notebook (Questions 1 to 36 -- Q36 being Total Income), the interviewer recorded whether each respondent had received income from that source during the reference year (for Test 3B, this was 1992). The three items on income tax paid (Questions 37, 38, 39 in the Notebook) are also included in this document. The first table in this appendix indicates the distribution of these responses. The second table indicates the distribution of the number of income sources reported.

Table 1: Distribution of Responses, by Item (1,963 respondents)				
Question	YES (%)	NO	Don't Know	Refusal
Wages & Salaries	1,221 (62.2)	742	0	0
Business income	77 (3.9)	1,886	0	0
Professional income	16 (0.8)	1,947	0	0
Commission income	13 (0.7)	1,950	0	0
Farming income	13 (0.7)	1,950	0	0
Fishing income	32 (1.6)	1,931	0	0
Other empl. income	33 (1.7)	1,930	0	0
Employment pension	165 (8.4)	1,798	0	0
CPP / QPP	289 (14.7)	1,674	0	0
OAS / GIS / SPA	256 (13.0)	1,707	0	0
Veterans pension	17 (0.9)	1,946	0	0
U.I. benefits	439 (22.4)	1,524	0	0
Workers' Comp.	64 (3.3)	1,899	0	0
Social Assistance	128 (6.5)	1,835	0	0
Family Allowance	397 (20.2)	1,566	0	0

Table 1: Distribution of Responses, by Item (1,963 respondents)				
Question	YES (%)	NO	Don't Know	Refusal
Que. Family All.	6 (0.3)	1,957	0	0
Child Tax Credit	224 (11.4)	1,739	0	0
GST Credit	639 (32.6)	1,324	0	0
Provincial Tax Credit	89 (4.5)	1,874	0	0
Other gov't income	45 (2.3)	1,918	0	0
Interest	497 (25.3)	1,466	0	0
Canadian dividends	72 (3.7)	1,891	0	0
Non-active partner	3 (0.2)	1,960	0	0
Rental income	53 (2.7)	1,910	0	0
Other invest. inc.	25 (1.3)	1,938	0	0
RRIF income	18 (0.9)	1,945	0	0
Annuity income	17 (0.9)	1,946	0	0
RRSP withdrawals	39 (2.0)	1,924	0	0
Spousal / child supp.	42 (2.1)	1,921	0	0
Money from others	14 (0.7)	1,949	0	0
Inheritances	21 (1.1)	1,942	0	0
Lump sum income	13 (0.7)	1,950	0	0
Other income	108 (5.5)	1,855	0	0
Que: Fed. Inc. Tax	16 (0.8)	1,947	0	0
Que: Prov. Inc. Tax	11 (0.6)	1,952	0	0
Total income tax	652 (33.2)	1,311	0	0

Table 2: Number of Income Sources Reported by Collection Route				
Counts (Column Percentage) Valid "In-range" non-zero amounts (34 items: Q1-Q35, not Q25)				
# Sources	Notebook	Tax Form	Block	Total
0	69 (9.6)	3 (0.9)	113 (12.4)	185 (9.4)
1	130 (18.2)	54 (15.9)	237 (26.1)	421 (21.4)
2	175 (24.4)	99 (29.2)	248 (27.3)	522 (26.6)
3	153 (21.4)	85 (25.1)	198 (21.8)	436 (22.2)
4	101 (14.1)	49 (14.5)	68 (7.5)	218 (11.1)
5	53 (7.4)	33 (9.7)	32 (3.5)	118 (6.0)
6	25 (3.5)	14 (4.1)	9 (1.0)	48 (2.4)
7	9 (1.3)	1 (0.3)	2 (0.2)	12 (0.6)
8	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)
9	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
Mean	2.56	2.85	2.02	2.36

APPENDIX 2

AMOUNTS REPORTED BY INCOME SOURCE

AMOUNTS REPORTED BY INCOME SOURCE

If a "Yes" was recorded for a particular income source or wealth item, the respondent was then asked for an amount. Table 3 gives the distribution of responses to the request for an amount.

The column "# Yes" corresponds to the number of "Yes" responses, as indicated in Table 1. The four columns after it show the distribution of responses for those reporting "Yes".

- ! "Zero" refers to a zero amount being reported. In terms of the defined collection procedures, this is not a valid response; i.e., this means that the person had income from that source, but the amount received was zero. Most of these responses are probably correct, with the error being that a "No" should have been reported. The collection software allowed a zero response, and it would have been easy for an interviewer to record a "Yes" by mistake then accept the zero amount.

- ! "Out-Range" refers to allowable ranges defined for the collection. For every question, the system was given a "Soft Min" and "Soft Max". This means that an interviewer received a warning message that the response was out of the acceptable range. However, the interviewer was not forced to change the value to be in the range. In some case, a value outside the range was an impossible one -- for example, negative values are not possible for many of the items. In other cases, a value outside the range would be a rare, but possible, value. The collection software treated both these situations identically. For the purposes of this report, all values outside the defined ranges are treated as incorrect responses (even though it is recognized that some are valid).

! "DK" and "Refusal" refer to those people who respond "Don't Know" or "Refusal" when asked for an amount.

! Although these responses are the ones of main interest, "Valid" refers to the residual of the other categories. These are the responses which are non-zero and within the defined acceptable range.

Table 3: "Yes" Responses to Item (1,963 respondents)						
Question	# Yes	"Valid"	Zero	Out-Range	DK	Refusal
Wages & Sal.	1,221	1,164	10	3	30	14
Business income	77	70	4	0	2	1
Professional inc.	16	15	1	0	0	0
Commission inc.	13	11	1	1	0	0
Farming inc.	13	11	2	0	0	0
Fishing inc.	32	27	1	0	2	2
Other empl. inc.	33	31	2	0	0	0
Employ. pension	165	156	2	0	6	1
CPP / QPP	289	259	9	3	17	1
OAS / GIS / SPA	256	240	2	0	12	2
Vet. pension	17	6	7	1	2	1
U.I. benefits	439	405	3	0	24	7
Workers' Comp.	64	59	4	0	1	0
Soc. Assistance	128	118	8	0	2	0
Fam. Allowance	397	381	6	1	5	4
Que. Fam. All.	6	1	5	0	0	0
Child Tax Credit	224	201	7	1	13	2
GST Credit	639	600	2	1	34	2
Prov. Tax Credit	89	80	4	0	5	0
Oth. gov't inc.	45	12	32	0	0	1
Interest	497	439	1	13	36	8

Table 3: "Yes" Responses to Item (1,963 respondents)						
Question	# Yes	"Valid"	Zero	Out-Range	DK	Refusal
Can. dividends	72	56	13	0	3	0
Non-active part.	3	1	2	0	0	0
Tax. cap. gains	23	21	1	1	0	0
Net cap. gains	15	12	2	1	0	0
Rental inc.	53	47	2	1	3	0
Oth. invest. inc.	25	14	10	0	1	0
RRIF inc.	18	12	1	0	4	1
Annuity inc.	17	17	0	0	0	0
RRSP Withdrawal	39	35	0	1	2	1
Spouse/Child sup.	42	41	0	1	0	0
Money from oth.	14	11	2	1	0	0
Inheritances	21	16	1	1	2	1
Lump sum inc.	13	10	0	3	0	0
Oth. inc.	108	66	30	10	1	1
Q: Fed. Inc. Tax	16	15	1	0	0	0
Q: Prv. Inc. Tax	11	11	0	0	0	0
Total inc. tax	652	583	36	3	28	2

Zero means that a zero value was reported, even though a "Yes" was indicated for that item.

Out-Range are those values outside the range used in the software to identify "unusual" values - some of these values may be valid.

DK don't know.

Valid is the residual of the other columns.

APPENDIX 3

**BASIC STATISTICS FOR AMOUNTS REPORTED,
BY INCOME SOURCE**

**BASIC STATISTICS FOR AMOUNTS REPORTED,
BY INCOME SOURCE**

Table 4 provides basic information on the amounts reported. All statistics are based on the "Valid" amounts as defined in Table 3. Therefore the numbers in the "Valid" column correspond to those in Table 3.

! The statistics are self-explanatory: mean, median, minimum value, maximum value.

! The "Cents Reported" column is a means of measuring the extent to which respondents referred to their tax forms and other documents when responding to the survey. The assumption is that, if an amount is reported with an amount for cents -- for example, \$575.39 opposed to \$575.00 -- then the respondent has referred to some document, and not just made an educated guess.

! Total Income was calculated as the sum of Items 1 to 35 (excluding item 25). It was calculated only for those persons with either a "valid" value or a "No" response to every item.

! Total Family Income was calculated as the sum of Total income for every person in the family. It was calculated only for those families where every person (aged 15 and over) responded to the survey and had a valid Total Income calculated.

Table 4: Basic Statistics by Item -- "Valid" values only (1,963 respondents)						
Question	# Valid	Cents Reported	Mean	Median	Min.	Max.
Wages & sal.	1,164	323	22,185	18,000	26	98,453
Business inc.	70	14	9,523	4,178	-6,428	100,000
Profess. inc.	15	3	27,166	10,000	1,440	76,435
Comm. inc.	11	2	10,551	4,738	80	41,027
Farming inc.	11	3	14,447	20,000	-1,427	22,046
Fishing inc.	27	8	9,260	8,760	1,000	18,521
Oth. emp. inc	31	6	1,691	623	50	12,000
Empl. pension	156	56	7,441	4,356	4	39,756
CPP / QPP	259	82	4,599	4,992	1	12,000
OAS/GIS/SPA	240	69	5,441	4,509	350	11,923
Vet. pension	6	1	6,016	3,935	360	14,712
U.I. benefits	405	4	6,039	5,088	129	18,630
Fam. Allow.	381	187	779	828	1	3,600
Q. Fam. All.	1	1	837	837	837	837
Child Tax Cr.	201	48	905	728	55	2,669
GST Credit	600	43	290	280	27	984
Prov. Tax Cr.	80	39	387	279	12	1,997
Oth. govt inc	12	2	3,072	790	4	12,500
Interest	439	175	927	300	2	9,571
Can. divid.	56	21	1,729	214	2	20,680
N.act. part.	1	1	-2,373	-2,373	-2,373	-2,373
Tax. cap gain	21	10	487	182	1	6,000
Net cap. gain	12	4	160	230	-7,625	6,000
Rental inc.	47	15	3,123	1,547	-7,973	40,000
Oth invest inc	14	6	3,486	688	-2,702	20,000

Table 4: Basic Statistics by Item -- "Valid" values only (1,963 respondents)						
Question	# Valid	Cents Reported	Mean	Median	Min.	Max.
RRIF inc.	12	4	3,516	1,360	40	21,752
Annuity inc.	17	9	4,258	1,788	1	34,899
RRSP withdr.	35	11	3,900	2,500	23	14,000
Spousal/child supp	41	1	3,637	3,000	600	11,000
Money fr. oth	11	0	3,205	2,100	500	8,000
Inheritances	16	1	11,196	8,500	2,000	35,000
Lump sum inc	10	0	2,955	1,100	466	9,187
Other inc.	66	7	3,011	2,136	3	9,245
Q Fed Inc Tax	15	10	3,130	2,678	8	8,599
Q Prv Inc Tax	11	8	3,981	2,796	5	17,000
Fed Inc Tax	583	340	6,970	4,674	1	130,000
Total Inc.	17,55	N/A	19,538	14,600	-971	100,418
Family Inc.	753	N/A	40,235	35,000	0	143,724

Cents Reported number of responses with cents reported different from 00.

APPENDIX 4

TYPE INDICATORS

TYPE INDICATORS

Five questions in the SLID Notebook requested more detail for those reporting an amount. Three of these requested the type of income source. Of these three, two allowed multiple responses ("Mark all that apply"): Q9 and Q12. The other one (Q31) allowed one box only to be marked.

Question 9: Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits

Total "valid" amounts reported	259		
Retirement	68		
Disability	15	Don't Know	0
Survivors	11	Refusal	0

Question 12: Unemployment insurance benefits before deductions

Total "valid" amounts reported	405		
Regular	151		
Maternity / Parental	3		
Fishing	11		
Training	9		
Sickness	3	Don't Know	0
Other	1	Refusal	0

Question 31: Alimony, separation allowance, child support RECEIVED

Total "valid" amounts reported	41		
Support for yourself only	3		
Child support only	11	Don't Know	0
Both	0	Refusal	0

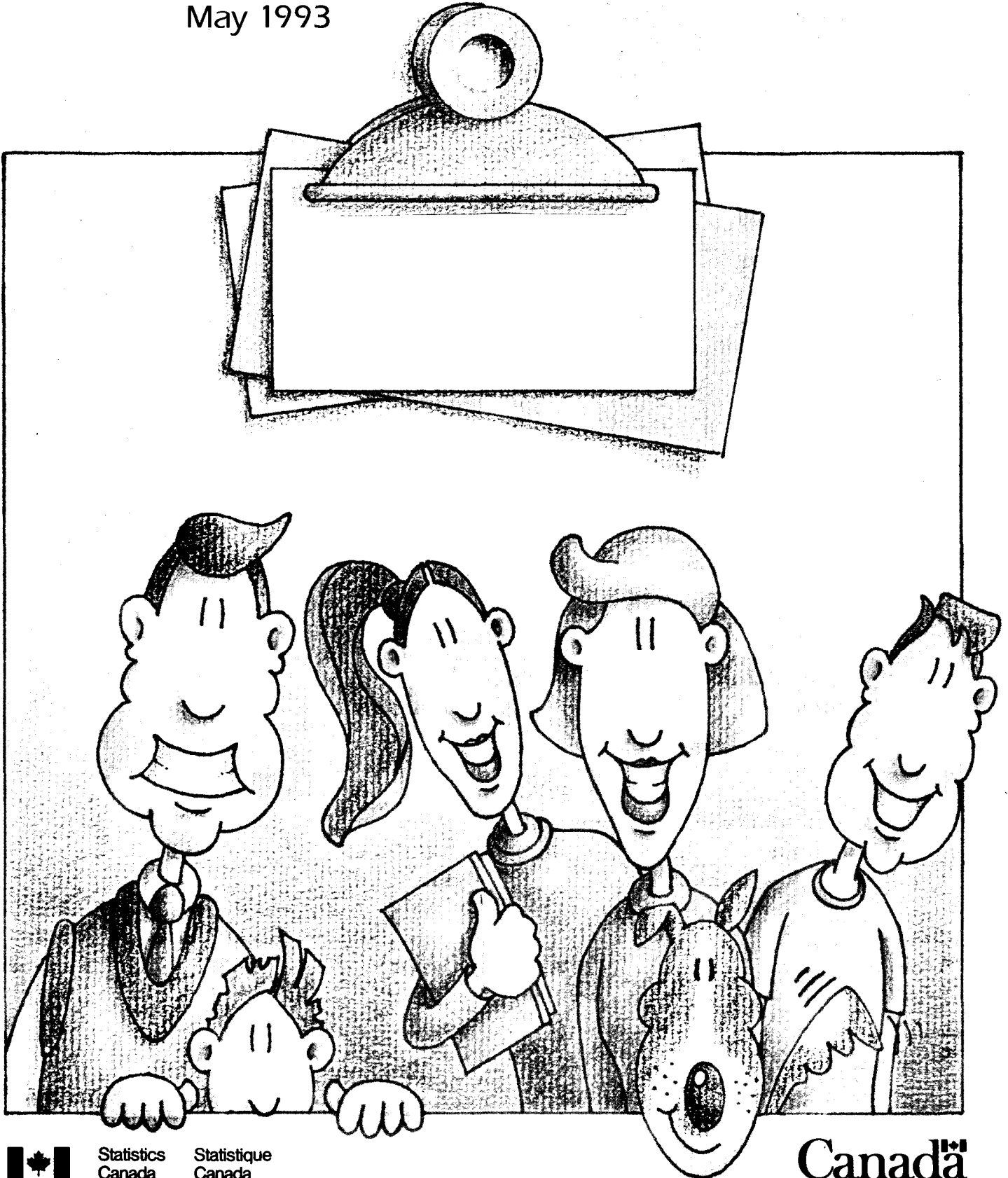
APPENDIX 5

MAY 1993 SLID NOTEBOOK



Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics Notebook

May 1993



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Your participation is valuable.

In January, we called to ask about your work experiences. In May, your interviewer will call again to ask about your income in 1992 and about what you own (assets) and what you owe (debts).

What will I be asked to do?

Read the introductory information and Helpful Tips. Then follow the questions and answer in the boxes provided. Don't be overwhelmed! Although there are many questions, not all will apply to you.

What do I do with the completed notebook?

Once you finish, your notebook should be kept with those completed by others in your family. A Statistics Canada interviewer will call in May to get the answers for everyone. When she calls, it's a simple matter of reading the answers. If any members of your family wish to keep their information private, the interviewer can get the information from them directly.

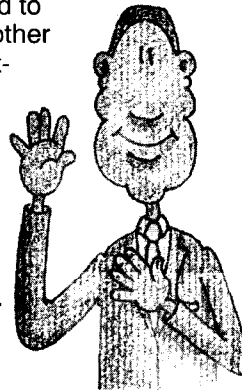


Why is this information important?

Some of the issues facing us today include poverty, the impact of the recession, and the adequacy of pensions. Information is necessary to understand these issues better and to help develop solutions. Although past surveys have collected information on labour and income, this is the first survey to link them together.

Will the information I give be confidential?

Yes. By law, Statistics Canada must protect the confidentiality of your information. No information that identifies you will be released to anyone, not even other government departments. Every Statistics Canada employee is sworn to secrecy to make sure your information is kept strictly confidential.



Why don't you get the information directly from Revenue Canada?

Without your permission, we cannot use the information you have given to Revenue Canada. Besides, some of the information required cannot be found on your tax form.

What if I have any further questions?

Specific questions about this notebook can be discussed with your interviewer. General questions about Statistics Canada or this survey can be directed to your nearest regional office. The regional offices are listed on the back cover.

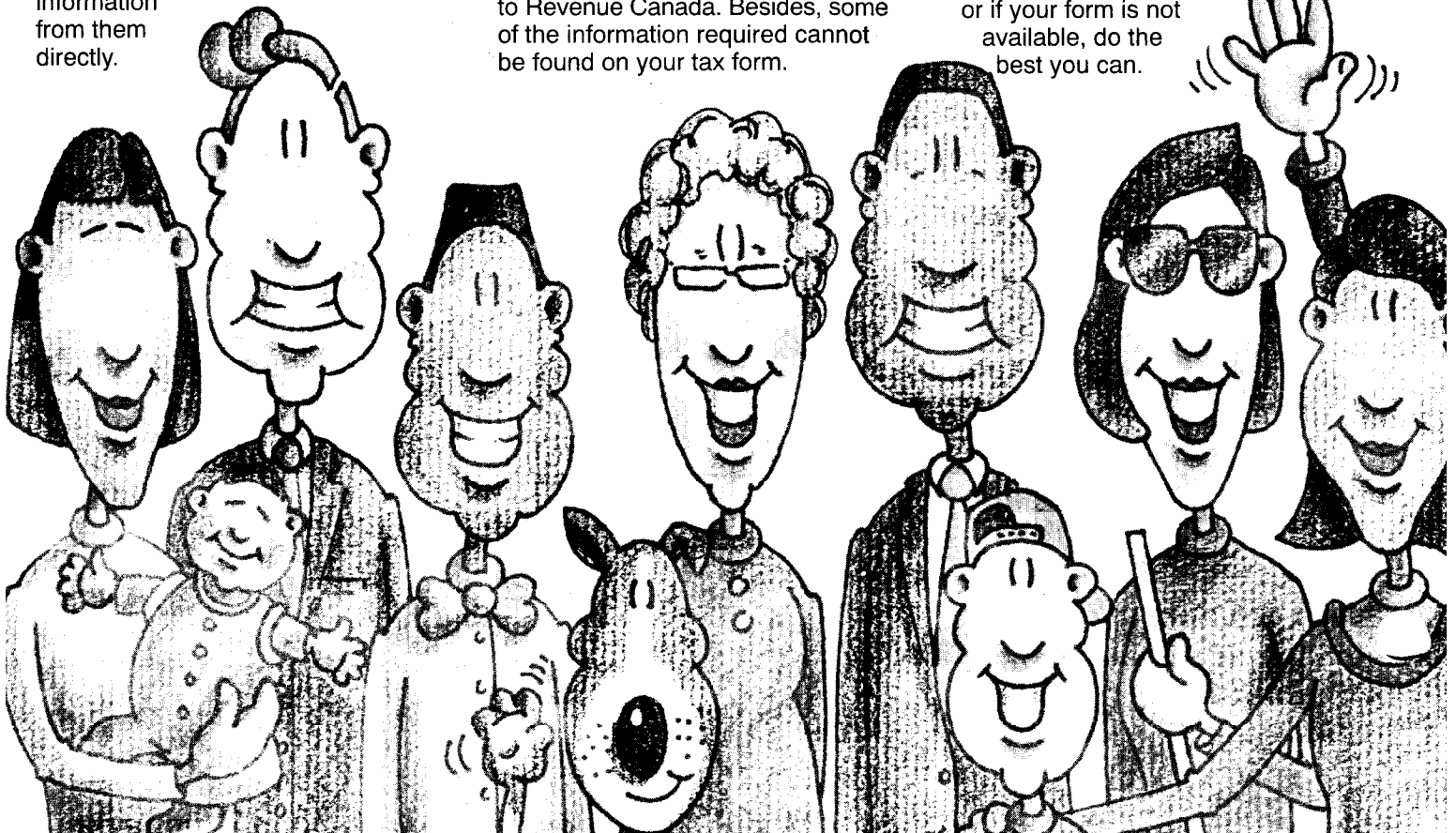
Helpful tips for completing your answers

Answer as best you can.

We would like you to be as accurate as possible. If you do not have exact numbers, give us your best estimate. Report all amounts in Canadian dollars.

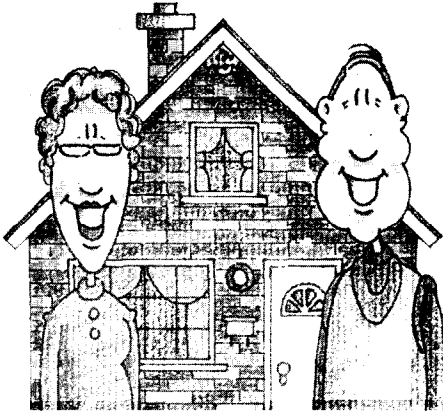
Save time. Use your income tax form.

For many questions, the notebook gives line numbers corresponding to the blue 1992 income tax form (T1 General or T1 Special). Where line numbers are stated, just copy the amounts from your tax form to the notebook. If you used another income tax form (T1 Short or T1 65Plus), it will be a useful reference tool, even if the line numbers are not applicable. If you did not complete a 1992 income tax form or if your form is not available, do the best you can.



Joint assets.

For jointly-held assets, report only your share. For example, if you own your home jointly with your spouse, report only your share of the total value of the house.



Not everything is on your tax form.

The questions without references to the income tax form are also important. Referring to other financial documents will help you answer them.

Report only once.

A particular income, asset or debt should be reported only in one place. For example, if you have Guaranteed Investment Certificates (GIC) in an RRSP, you should report them only as RRSPs and not also as GICs.

Immigrants in 1992.

Do not report income you made before you arrived in Canada.



Questions 1 to 36 ask about income you received in 1992. Some of these amounts can be copied from your 1992 income tax form which will also help you answer questions 37 to 42.

1 Wages and salaries before deductions

\$ _____

(line 101)

Include commissions, and fringe benefits or taxable benefits such as personal use of company car, housing, board and lodging.

If self-employed at any time during 1992:

Report your net income in questions 2 to 6. This is your gross income less operating expenses, depreciation and capital cost allowances. For losses, write LOSS beside the amount. Report income from an incorporated business as wages and salaries in question 1 and/or dividends in question 22. For Net Farm Income, include farm program payments and rebates, Canadian Wheat Board payments, crop insurance etc.

2 Net Business Income

\$ _____

(line 135)

3 Net Professional Income

\$ _____

(line 137)

4 Net Commission Income

\$ _____

(line 139)

5 Net Farm Income

\$ _____

(line 141)

6 Net Fishing Income

\$ _____

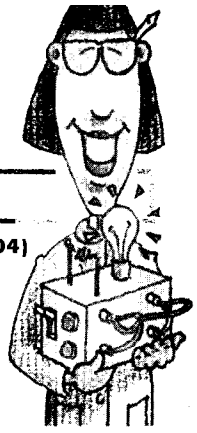
(line 143)

7 Other employment income including tips, etc.

\$ _____

(line 104)

Include also wage-loss replacement programs, director's fees, royalties from your work or inventions, and payments from research grants.



8 Employment pension, superannuation, including survivors' pensions

\$ _____

(Box 16 from your T4A)

Do not include income from Canada or Quebec Pension Plans.

9 Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits

\$ _____

(line 114)

Mark all that apply:

- Retirement
- Disability
- Survivors

10 Old Age Security (OAS) benefits, including Guaranteed Income Supplements (GIS) and Spouse's Allowance (SPA)

\$ _____

(line 113 plus line 146)



11 Pensions from Veterans Affairs (veteran and civilian)

\$ _____

12 Unemployment Insurance benefits before deductions

\$ _____

(line 119)

Mark all that apply:

- Regular
- Maternity/Parental
- Fishing
- Training
- Sickness
- Other

13 Workers' Compensation benefits before deductions

\$ _____
(line 144)

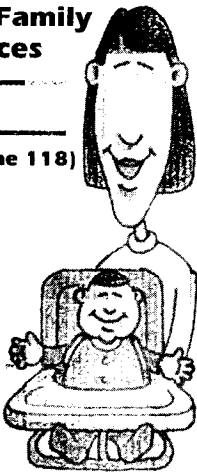
14 Social Assistance (Welfare) and Provincial Income Supplements

\$ _____

Report all social assistance (welfare) payments as well as rental assistance, child care subsidies, seniors' income supplements, and assistance for people with disabilities. Some, but perhaps not all, of these amounts are shown in line 145 of your income tax form. Make sure that you report ALL payments.

15 Federal Family Allowances

\$ _____
(line 118)



16 Quebec Family, Newborn and Maternity Allowances

\$ _____

17 Child Tax Credit

\$ _____
(line 444)

18 GST (Goods and Services Tax) Credit

\$ _____

If eligible to receive a GST credit, you would usually receive a cheque in January, April, July and October, OR, if you were eligible to receive less than \$100, you would have received only one cheque in July. The amount received in January and April is usually different from the amount received in July and October.

19 Provincial Tax Credits

\$ _____

(For Alberta, add lines 479+480; For Quebec, add lines 458, 459, 460 and 461 on Provincial Form; All other provinces, line 479)

20 Other income from government sources not included above

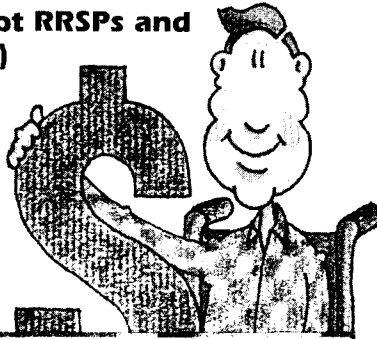
\$ _____

Specify _____

Include property tax credits and home owner grants, government compensation of any kind, payments to foster parents, payments received from training programs sponsored by the federal and provincial governments, regular payments from provincial automobile insurance plans (excluding lump sum payments), or any other government income not previously reported.

21 INTEREST from bank accounts, Canada Savings Bonds, other bonds, and investment certificates (except RRSPs and RRIFs)

\$ _____
(line 121)



Include also gross foreign interest and dividend income as well as earnings (but not lump sum payments) from life insurance policies.



22 Dividends from Canadian sources

\$ _____
(line 120)

Give your taxable dividends as reported on your income tax return. If this amount is unavailable, calculate taxable dividends by multiplying the dividends you actually received by 5/4 (or 1.25). Include Canadian dividends received by your spouse that you declared for income tax purposes.

23 Net partnership income: limited or non-active partners only

\$ _____
(line 122)

For losses, write LOSS beside the amount.

If you had any capital gains or losses:

24 Taxable capital gains

\$ _____
(line 127)

25 Net capital gains or losses

\$ _____
(line 537 of Schedule 3)

For losses, write LOSS beside the amount.

26 Net rental income

\$ _____

(line 126)

Include farm rental, net income from roomers and boarders, etc.

This is net of expenses incurred to earn that income such as heating and electricity, maintenance, painting and repairs, and extra taxes you may have had to pay because you are renting out part of your property. For losses, write LOSS beside the amount.



27 Other investment income (except retirement income such as RRSPs and RRFs)

\$ _____

Specify _____

Include interest RECEIVED from loans and mortgages that you hold, regular income from an estate or trust fund, etc.

28 Income from any Registered Retirement Income Funds (RRIF)

\$ _____

(Box 16 from your T4RIF)



29 Income from annuities, including income from RRSP eligible annuities and Deferred Profit-Sharing Plans (DPSPs)

\$ _____

30 Money from RRSP withdrawals before withholding tax

\$ _____

Report this if you cashed in or withdrew money from an unmatured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP). Do not include tax-free withdrawals allowed for a down payment on your home.

31 Alimony, separation allowance, child support RECEIVED

\$ _____

Mark type of support:

- Support for yourself only
- Child support only
- Both

32 Money given to you by persons not living with you to help with such things as living expenses, mortgage or rent payments, tuition, car payments

\$ _____

Report cash received and the value of gifts including loans you do not expect to repay.

33 Inheritances including value of any inherited property, goods, bonds, stocks, etc.

\$ _____

Report the amount of cash and other items received from an inheritance in 1992. Include the value of inherited land, house, cars, and financial assets.

34 Lump sum income from life insurance, death benefits, lottery winnings, etc.

\$ _____

Include also lump sum payments such as severance pay and retirement allowances, pension plans and deferred profit-sharing plans, bingo and casino winnings.



35 Other income

\$ _____

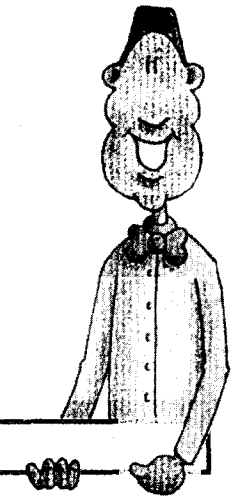
Specify _____

Include non-refundable scholarships and student grants, and income from outside Canada while living in Canada.

36 TOTAL INCOME

\$ _____

This is the total of questions 1 – 24 and 26 – 35. If you are not sure of the amounts of individual questions, report your best estimate of your 1992 income (or net loss). For losses, write LOSS beside the amount. Note: At this point in the interview our computer will add up all your income and give you a total. You may also wish to do the total yourself as a double check of all your entries.



If you were living in Quebec on December 31, 1992:

37 Total Federal Income Tax Paid

\$

(line 435)

Include Federal Income Tax and any repayment of social benefits and child tax credit.

38 Total Provincial Income Tax Paid

\$

(From Quebec Provincial Tax Form line 444)

If you were living in any other province on December 31, 1992:

39 Total Income Tax Paid (both Federal and Provincial)

\$

(line 435)

Include Federal and Provincial Income Tax and any repayment of social benefits and child tax credit.

If you worked at any time during 1992, provide the following pension information from your income tax forms:

This information is required to estimate the value added to your pension plan as a result of 1992 contributions. If you have more than one Registration Number (from two or more jobs), report them all. Do not include information on Canada or Quebec Pension Plans (CPP or QPP).

40 Pension Adjustment (PA) Amount

\$

(line 206)

41 Registered pension plan contributions

\$

(line 207)

42 Pension Plan Registration Numbers

(Box 50 from your T4 forms)

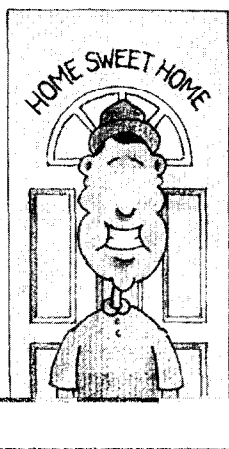
Questions 43 to 61 ask about major items you now own and money you now owe.

If you own the home you are living in:

43 How much would you get if you sold it today? Report your share only.

\$

If you own the home you are living in, report its current market value before paying commissions, legal fees, moving expenses, taxes and other expenses related to selling it. If you use some rooms of your home or some of your land for business, subtract the portion attributable to the business and report it in question 49.



44 How much is still owing on all mortgages on your home?

\$

If you own any other real estate, such as a vacation home, land or rental property:



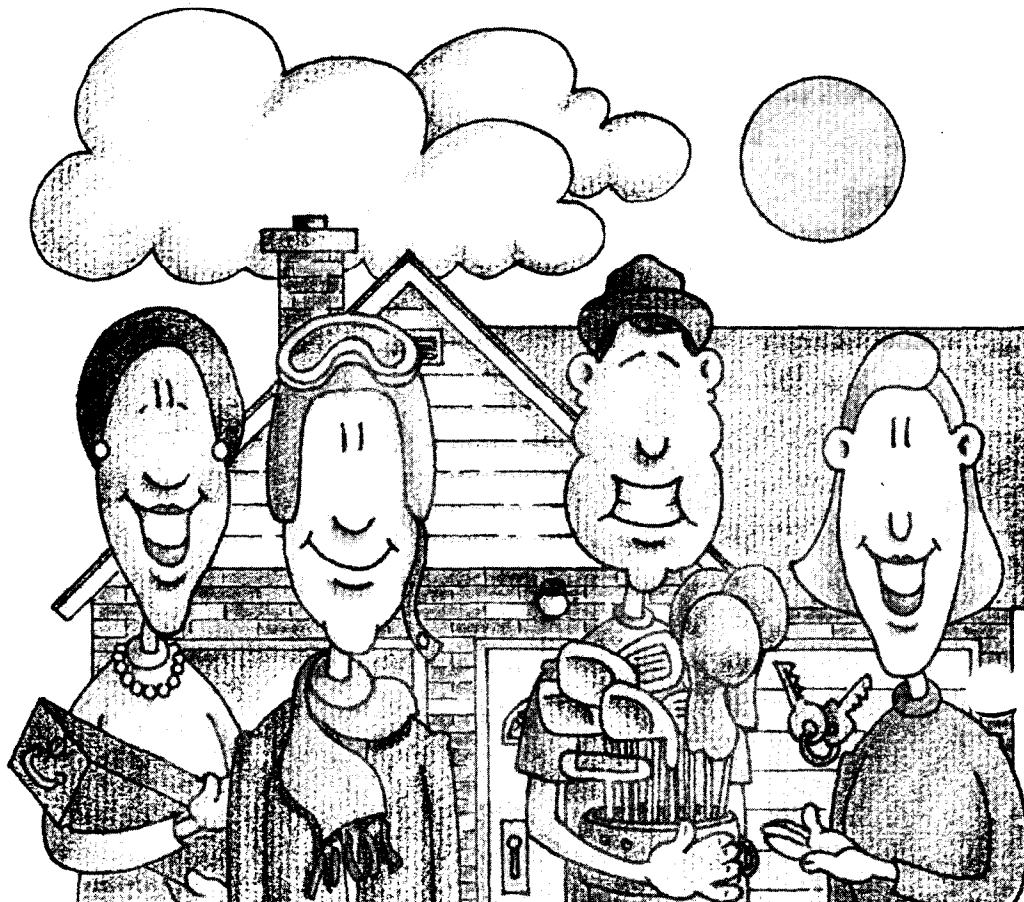
45 How much would you get if you sold it today?

\$

For any other property, report the current market value before paying commissions, legal fees, moving expenses, taxes and other expenses related to selling them. Property used for your business should be reported in question 49.

46 How much is still owing on all mortgages on these other properties?

\$



47 If you own any cars, trucks, vans, motorcycles, etc., how much would you get if you sold them all today?

\$ _____

Report how much they would be worth, before paying taxes and other expenses related to selling them. Do not report the value of vehicles used solely for business.

48 If you own any boats, motor homes, trailers, snowmobiles or other recreational vehicles, how much would you get if you sold them all today?

\$ _____

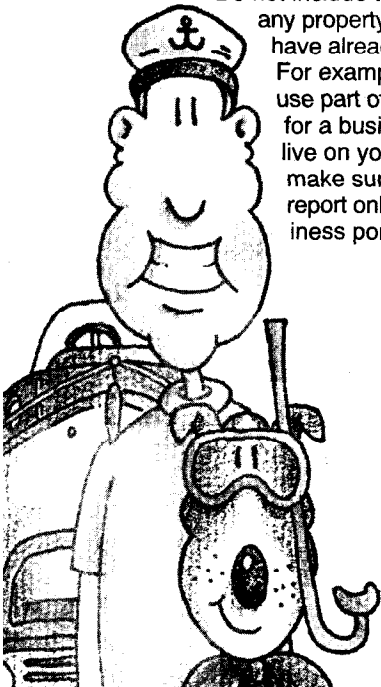
Report how much they would be worth, before paying taxes and other expenses related to selling them. Do not report the value of vehicles used solely for business.

49 If you own all or part of a farm or business, how much would you get if you sold all of it today (including equipment), and paid off all debts and mortgages on it?

\$ _____

Report the amount you would receive for your share, but not any required commissions, legal fees, moving expenses, taxes and other expenses related to selling it. Include the value of all capital equipment, farm equipment, inventory, or livestock.

Do not include the value of any property which you have already reported. For example, if you use part of your home for a business, or live on your farm, make sure that you report only the business portion here.



For questions 50 to 52, do not include investments in RRSPs or RRIFs.

50 How much do you have in bank accounts, guaranteed investment certificates (GICs), or other savings?

\$ _____

Include money you have deposited in any bank account (savings, chequing), investment certificate, or term deposit. However, Canada Savings Bonds, treasury bills, and mutual funds bought through your bank should be reported in either question 51 or 52.

51 How much do you have in Canada Savings Bonds, treasury bills, or other government bonds?

\$ _____

Report money invested in all types of government bond investment. Include federal, provincial, and municipal bonds. Report market value before paying commissions, penalties and other required expenses. Do not include investments that are registered as RRSPs or RRIFs.

52 How much do you have in mutual funds, stocks or bonds?

\$ _____

Report the total current market value of all mutual funds, stocks and bonds from publicly traded companies. Stocks, bonds or mutual funds in an RRSP should be reported in question 53.



53 How much do you have in Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs)?

\$ _____

Mark all that apply:

- Regular Savings
- Investment Certificates
- Mutual Funds
- Stocks and bonds
- Self-directed

Include RRSPs invested with banks and other financial institutions, insurance companies and investment brokers. Report the total amount including all accumulated interest, and NOT only the amount contributed in 1992. Spousal RRSPs should be reported by the person whose name the RRSP is in, not the person contributing the money.

54 How much do you have in group RRSPs sponsored by your employer (not included in question 53)?

\$ _____

Report the TOTAL of your share of any group RRSPs sponsored by your employer. Report the total amount including all accumulated interest, and NOT only the amount contributed in 1992.

55 How much do you have in annuities?

\$ _____

Report the total value of the investment now, and NOT the amount of money you received in 1992.



56 How much do you have in Registered Retirement Income Funds (RRIFs)?

\$

Mark all that apply:

- Regular Savings
- Investment Certificates
- Mutual Funds
- Stocks and bonds
- Self-directed

If you have investments in RRIFs or if you have converted RRSPs to RRIFs, report the total amount currently invested or remaining in all RRIFs. Report the total value of the investment now, and NOT the amount of money you received in 1992.

57 If anyone owes you any money such as loans or mortgages you hold, how much is it?

\$

Report money owed to you, if you reasonably expect to get it back, including all accumulated interest. Include all personal loans to relatives and friends, and all mortgages you hold on property owned by others.

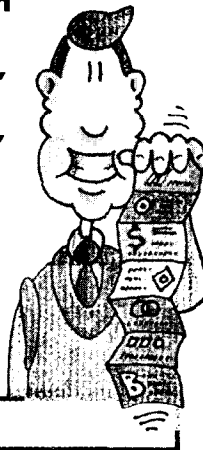
58 What is the value of any other major assets you own that are not included above?

\$

Specify _____

Include money or other assets held in trust for you. Include also art, jewellery, other items with investment value, Registered Education Savings Plans (RESPs) (to be reported by the person making contributions), home ownership savings plans (such as OHOSP), and life insurance policies with a savings value (report the total value of the savings, not the value of the life insurance policy).

59 How much do you owe on your credit cards (Visa, Mastercard, etc), charge accounts (Eatons, Sears, etc), or other consumer credit (such as lay-away plans or "no money down" deferred payment plans)?



\$

Report what you currently owe, including interest, on ALL credit cards, charge accounts, lay-away plans and other forms of consumer credit. Include also deferred payment plans (i.e., where you buy an item but do not pay for it until several months later). Report what you currently owe including purchases for which you have not yet been billed.

60 How much do you owe in student loans?

\$

If you are still a student, report the total of your loans before remission (i.e., report the amount now owing.)

61 How much do you owe in personal loans (car or home improvement loans, bank loans, loans from persons you do not live with)?

\$

Report all loans from banks and other financial institutions as well as personal loans from anyone outside your household. Include car loans financed by the auto manufacturer. For lines of credit, report only the current balance and NOT the total amount available to be borrowed.

Thank you.

We appreciate your cooperation in this survey. If you have any general questions, please contact the Statistics Canada Regional Office nearest you.

Statistics Canada Regional Offices

Newfoundland and Labrador
 St. John's: 772-4601
 Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

Ontario
 Toronto: 973-5441
 Toll free service: 1-800-387-0714

