DB095: HOUSEHOLD LONGITUDINAL WEIGHT

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items/Weights information
Variable type: Annual
Unit: Household
Reference period: Current
Mode of collection: Derived
In use (period): Yes, since 2014
Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 (format 2,5)	Weight
Required format	These weights had to be coded with at least one integer and five decimals.

FLAGS

1	Filled
-2	Not applicable ((DB110 = 9) and (DB010 = last year of operation))

DESCRIPTION

The household longitudinal weights are the final estimation weights. Only the households that are accepted into the database (DB135 = 1) have a longitudinal weight; the others are assigned a weight of 0. The calibration is done taking all rotational groups separately.

The household longitudinal weight DB095 is a product of the first calibration of the population. In year X, after the non-response adjustment that is applied to each rotational group separately, each rotational group should be calibrated separately to the cross-sectional population referring to the end of the year X-1. The calibration should be done using the integrative calibration approach to ensure that each member of the same household receive the same weight.

Household longitudinal weights are defined for all households accepted into the database. To combine the calibrated weights, they should be scaled based on the number of rotational groups in the longitudinal sample of the survey. A particular rotational group should be surveyed at least 2 consecutive years before being part of the longitudinal component. Each wave of the longitudinal component contains different numbers of rotational groups (3, 2 and 1). For this reason, household longitudinal weights should be scaled with different scaling factors for each year. The table[29] below illustrates the scaling factors and the approximate target population.

These weights will be part of D-file as well as part of the longitudinal data set delivered each year. The set consists of at least three panels of duration: 2, 3 and 4 years.

The variable DB095 should be adjusted backwards with every data transmission because the number of surveyed rotational groups change with the evolution of the panel.

The sum of all non-zero DB095 for year X should be approximately equal to sum of non-zero DB090 for that year.

In the weights section, a more extensive explanation of the weighting procedures is given.

[29] The table illustrates a classical EU-SILC rotational design with 4 rotational groups. If a country uses rotational design with different numbers of rotational groups the scaling factors should be adjusted accordingly.