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Quality of Match for Statistical Matches Used in the 1999 and 2005 LIMEW Estimates for Canada

by

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ABSTRACT

The quality of match of four statistical matches used in the LIMEW estimates for Canada for 1999 and 2005 is described. The first match combines the 1999 Survey of Financial Security (SFS) with the 1999 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID). The second match combines the 1998 General Social Survey (GSS) with the 1999 SLID. The third match combines the 2005 SFS with the 2005 SLID. The fourth match combines the 2005 GSS with the 2005 SLID. In each case, the alignment of the two datasets is examined, after which various aspects of the match quality are described. Also in each case, the matches are of high quality, given the nature of the source datasets.

Keywords: Statistical Matching; Wealth Distribution; Time Use; Household Production; Canada; LIMEW

JEL Classifications: C14, C40, D31

INTRODUCTION

This paper describes the construction of synthetic datasets created for use in estimation of the LIMEW for Canada for the years 1999 and 2005. This work was carried out for a project supported by the Sloan Foundation to produce international comparisons of economic well-being. Construction of LIMEW estimates requires a variety of information for households. In addition to basic demographics, the estimation process requires information about income, transfers, taxes, time use, and wealth. No single data set has all the required data for Canada. Thus, in order to produce LIMEW estimates, a synthetic data file is created from various source data sets with statistical matching.[1] We use Statistics Canada's Survey of Income and Labour Dynamics (SLID)[2] as the base data set, since it contains good information on demographics, income, transfers, and taxes for a regionally representative sample of Canadian households. Wealth data comes from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SFS) carried out by Statistics Canada. Time use data comes from the General Social Survey (GSS) also carried out by Statistics Canada.

This paper is organized as follows. Each section of the paper details four statistical matches in turn: wealth and time use matches for 1999 and 2005 for Canada. The source datasets are described and their demographic characteristics are compared. Then the quality of the match is reviewed for each.

1999 WEALTH MATCH

Data and Alignment

The matching unit for the wealth match (and the unit of analysis for the LIMEW) is the household. The source data sets for the wealth match for the 1999 Canadian LIMEW estimates are the 1999 SLID and the 1999 SFS.[3] The 1999 SLID is used since it has income data for 1999.

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[1] For details of the LIMEW and its construction, see Wolff and Zacharias (2003). See Kum and Masterson (2008) for details of the statistical matching procedure that we use.

[2] This analysis is based on Statistics Canada's Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics Public Use Microdata, which contains anonymized data collected in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. All computations on these microdata were prepared by Thomas Masterson. The responsibility for the use and interpretation of these data is entirely that of the author.

[3] This analysis is based on Statistics Canada's *Survey of Financial Security Public Use Microdata*, 1999, which contains anonymized data collected in the Survey of Financial Security. All computations on these microdata were

The 1999 SLID file has records for 58,096 individuals in 29,266 households. These records represent 11,651,500 Canadian households after weighting. We dealt with the problem of missing values[4] in the data by using multiple imputation with hot-decking. This method produced five replicates for each record in the individual and economic family files. The 1999 SFS contains 15,933 records for economic families. We dealt with the missing values[5] in the data with the method of multiple imputation with chained equations. We created five implicates for each record for a total of 79,665 records. This translates to 12,215,618 households when weighted. In order to perform a successful match, the candidate data sets must be well aligned in the strata variables used in the match procedure.[6] For the wealth match, strata variables are homeownership, age of the household head, educational achievement of the household head, family type, and household income. Table 1 compares the distribution of households by these five variables in the two data sets. Since both surveys are regionally representative samples carried out a year apart, we can expect them to be well aligned. However, the SFS is drawn from a more complicated sampling frame. Since the SFS is a wealth survey and wealth is highly concentrated, the top of the income distribution is over-sampled in an attempt to capture the top of the wealth distribution. We expect some misalignment as a result of this important (and necessary for our purposes) difference in sampling frame between the two surveys.

We see that the distribution of family types is slightly different in the two surveys, with couples without children being less common in the SFS than in the SLID, the largest difference of the strata variables. Large differences exist in terms of income category, with those at the lower and higher ends of the household income distribution making up a larger and smaller proportion, respectively, of the SFS sample than of the SLID. These misalignments can make matching a challenge, because it ensures that, for example, some households with less than $20K[7] annual income in the SFS will be matched with households in the middle income categories in the SLID, thereby slightly depressing the wealth profile of the lower middle of the

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prepared by Thomas Masterson. The responsibility for the use and interpretation of these data is entirely that of the author.

[4] Variables with missing values were: region, total paid hours, immigration status, marital status, dwelling type, tenure, full/part time employment, disability status, and educational attainment.

[5] Variables with missing values were: educational attainment, presence of children under 5, and presence of children aged 5 to 17.

[6] Statistical matching is done first within subsets of the two data sets defined by key variables, which are referred to as strata variables.

[7] All dollar values are in nominal Canadian dollars.

income distribution (corresponding effects can be expected at the upper middle end of the income distribution).

Table 2 shows a more detailed breakdown of the alignment of the two surveys, using four of the five strata variables (and replacing more detailed age categories with elder/nonelder indicator variable). Here we can see that the higher prevalence of nonparent married couples in the SLID is concentrated among younger homeowners, while young renters make up the bulk of the difference in unattached individuals, which are much more prevalent in the SFS than in the SLID. Based on these observations of the alignment, we can expect that the worst misallocation of wealth variables will be by family type.

Match QC

Turning to the results of the match, we first look to the distribution of matched records by matching round in table 3. Earlier rounds occur in the most detailed cells (round 1 occurs within cells that incorporate all five strata variables). The majority of the matches usually happen in the earliest rounds, but generally a much greater percentage than in this case. Only 92% of the records are matched in the first five rounds. This demonstrates the effect of the misalignment noted above. This fact means that although most of the wealth records will be assigned to records that are similar in age, race, family type, homeownership, and income to their donor records, a great many will be mismatched in one or more of these dimensions. Nevertheless, we can see in figure 1 that the overall distribution of net worth is well carried over into the match file. In fact, it is impossible to see differences at all at this level of detail. Table 4 provides a closer comparison of the distribution of net worth in the SFS and the matched file. The p75/p50 and p90/p50 ratios are quite close, but the others are not as good. It appears that the bottom tail of the wealth distribution in the matched file is somewhat thinner than in the SFS. For example, p10 in the matched file is $275, while it is $375 in the SFS. In the end $100 is not a large difference, though. The Gini coefficient is quite close, 0.673 in the matched file, compared to 0.671 in the SFS. Table 5 breaks down the mean and median of the five asset and two debt classes that make up net worth in the wealth match.[8] We can see that for all eight variables the difference in the

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[8] The five asset classes are primary residence, other real estate net of debt and business equity, liquid assets, financial and other assets, and retirement assets. The two debt classes are mortgages and equity loans and lines of credit on the primary residence and other debt (exclusive of mortgages on other property, which are subtracted from the value of that property in asset 2).

matched and the source file's mean is small, less than 3% in all cases. For median values, most asset and debt classes are small. There are larger percentage differences for asset 3 and debt 2 than we saw for average values, but these are small in absolute terms ($100 in both cases). The most important asset, asset 1, is precisely matched, and the median net worth is off by 2.4%, but again, this represents a small absolute difference of just $2,450.

Examination of the quality of the match within population subgroups shows generally good results. Figure 2 displays ratios of mean net worth between the matched file and the SFS for the five strata variables, as well as geographical region. With some exceptions, the ratios of mean net worth within subcategories of the five strata variables are all within 10% of unity. The lowest income group (less than $20,000 in household income) has 21% higher net worth in the matched file than in the SFS. Table 6 has the actual numbers, and we can see that this represents a substantial difference of $17,700. The median net worth for this group in the matched file is 77% larger than that of the SFS, though this difference is less than $9,000. The second group in the homeowner panel of figure 2 is homeowners. We can see that they have 10% smaller net worth in the matched file than in the SFS. We see in table 6 that this translates to $36,000 less average net worth for homeowners in the matched file. The difference in medians is roughly the same, though this translates to a $30,000 difference in median net worth. Those households with elderly heads have 9.6% lower mean net worth in the matched file than in the SFS. Consulting table 6, we see that this means $30,000 smaller net worth, while their median net worth is 11% lower than in the SFS (a $22,000 difference). For judging the accuracy of the match in preserving the distribution of wealth by subgroups, table 6 displays the ratios of mean and median values for the strata variables' categories. The renter-owner ratios of mean and median values are well-carried over, while the ratios for the elder/nonelder ratio are as well. The ratios by family type are surprisingly well reproduced in the match file, considering the misalignment in this variable. The rest of the ratios' values in the SFS are reasonably well represented in the match file. The extent to which the match file reproduces the distribution of net worth within matching cells is demonstrated in figure 3.[9] We can see that, although the tails are attenuated somewhat, the distribution is well preserved in the matching process, even at this level of detail.

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[9] Family type is simplified and household income and educational achievement are excluded for the sake of clarity of the plot.

Overall, the quality of the match is good. It has its limitations, especially in terms of household income, but the overall distribution is transferred with remarkable accuracy, and the distribution within even small subgroups is transferred with good precision.

1999 TIME USE MATCH

Data and Alignment

The source data sets for the time use match for the 1999 LIMEW estimates are the 1999 SLID and the 1998 GSS. We use individual records from the 1999 SLID file, excluding those living in group quarters or in the Armed Forces. Since the GSS covers individuals 15 years old and above, we discard younger individuals from the SLID file. This leaves 295,685 records, which represents 23,900,315 individuals when weighted. The GSS file includes time use data for 10,749 individuals, representing 24,260,035 individuals when weighted. To deal with missing values[10] we used multiple imputation with hot-decking producing five replicates for each original record. For the time use match, the strata variables are sex, parental status, employment status, marital status, and spouse's employment status. While for the wealth match the matching unit is the household, for the time use match we use individuals. Table 7 compares the distribution of individuals by these variables, region, and household income in the two data sets. We see that the distribution of individuals by sex is very closely aligned in the two surveys. The next closest match is by parental status, with more parents in the GSS. The portion of married individuals is also higher in the SLID. The employed are over-represented in the GSS relative to the SLID. These patterns are magnified when considering spouse's labor force status. The differences by income category are large, with those at the lower and higher ends of the household income distribution making up a significantly smaller and larger proportion of the GSS sample than of the SLID, respectively. The distribution of individuals by region, at least, is quite closely aligned.

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[10] Variables with missing values were: spouse's age, retirement status, labor force status, educational attainment, immigrant status, and household income.

Match QC

Turning to the results of the match, we first look to the distribution of matched records by matching round in table 8. The bulk of the matches, 92%, occur in the first round, ensuring as high-quality a match as possible. Table 9 provides a closer comparison of the distribution of weekly hours of household production in the GSS and the matched file. The percentile ratios are all virtually equivalent. The Gini coefficient is extremely close, 0.5019 in the matched file, compared to 0.5020 in the GSS. Table 10 breaks down the mean and median of the three classes that make up total household production in the time use match.[11] We can see that for all four variables the matched and the source file's mean and median are equal with the exception of mean procurement, which is off by approximately six minutes.

Examination of the quality of the match within population subgroups shows generally good results. Figure 4 displays ratios of mean weekly hours of household production between the matched file and the GSS for the five strata variables, as well as for household income categories. When not equal, the ratios of mean weekly hours of household production within subcategories of the strata variables are mostly within 5% of unity. Female and unmarried individuals have both have 6% higher weekly hours in the matched file than in the GSS. The largest difference by income group is 10% higher weekly hours of household production in the matched file than in the GSS for households with $100,000 or more in household income. Table 11 has the actual numbers, and we can see that this represents a difference of less than an hour a week. However, notice that the median weekly hours of household production for this group in the matched file is 9% smaller than that of the GSS, for a difference of 1.75 hours. The larger percentage differences in average weekly hours of household production for unmarried and employed individuals amount to slightly more than one hour per week. The difference in medians for these two groups is smaller, at only 5%, which translates to a less than one-hour difference in median weekly hours of household production. For judging the accuracy of the match in preserving the distribution of household production by subgroups, table 11 displays the ratios of mean and median values for the strata variables' and household income categories. The larger deviations in ratios are for the categories already mentioned, but they are small. The rest of the ratios' values in the GSS are very well represented in the match file. The extent to which the

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[11] The three classes are care (child care, education, etc.), procurement (shopping, etc.), and core (cooking, cleaning, laundry, etc.).

match file reproduces the distribution of weekly hours of household production within collapsed matching cells is demonstrated in figure 5.[12] We can see very little difference between the matched file and the GSS. Thus the distribution of household production is well preserved in the matching process, even at this level of detail.

Overall, the quality of the match is very good. The overall distribution is transferred with remarkable accuracy, and the distributions within subgroups, such as female nonparent employees, are transferred with good precision.

2005 WEALTH MATCH

Data and Alignment

The source data sets for the wealth match for the 2005 LIMEW estimates are the 2005 SLID and the 2005 SFS. The 2005 SLID is used since it has income and demographic data for 2005. The 2005 SLID file contains records for 66,010 individuals in 27,079 households, after dropping those living in group quarters. When weighted this gives us data representing 12,775,122 Canadian households. The 2005 SFS contains 5,267 household records. When the weights are appropriately adjusted, the records in the SFS represent 13,347,668 households. The strata variables for this wealth match are homeownership, age, family type, household income, and region. Table 12 shows the distribution of households by these five variables in the two data sets. Since both surveys are regionally representative samples carried out a year apart, we can expect them to be well aligned. However, the 2005 SFS is drawn using the same complicated sampling frame as the 1999 SFS. Thus we again expect some misalignment as a result of this important (and necessary for our purposes) difference in sampling framed between the two surveys.

We see that the distribution of homeownership is very different in the two surveys, with homeownership being more common (by 6.56%) in the SLID than in the SFS. Family type is well-aligned, as well as the age variable (elder) we use in the match. The differences by income category are larger than in 1999, with those at the lower end of the household income distribution making up a significantly larger proportion of the SFS sample than of the SLID, while those at the higher end of the household income scale are a smaller share of the SFS. These misalignments can make matching a challenge, because it ensures that, for example, some

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[12] Marital status and spouse's employment status are excluded for the sake of clarity of the plot.

households with less than $20K annual income in the SFS will be matched with households in the middle income categories in the SLID, thereby slightly depressing the wealth profile of the lower middle of the income distribution (corresponding effects can be expected at the upper middle end of the income distribution).

Table 13 shows a more detailed breakdown of the alignment of the two surveys, using four of the five strata variables (and replacing more detailed age categories with the elder/nonelder indicator variable). Here we can see that the higher prevalence of homeownership in the SLID is concentrated among younger households, especially single male-headed. Based on these observations of the alignment, we can expect that the worst misallocation of wealth variables will be by homeownership and household income.

Match QC

The match itself required twelve rounds of matching to complete and was 85% done after the first round (see table 14). This is a good sign, as so many records were matched within one of 291 very detailed matching cells (formed by combining all of the strata variables). This indicates that the quality of the match should be good. Table 15 and figure 6 begin to show that this is in fact the case. The distribution of net worth has been fairly well-preserved. There are very small discernible differences in the density of log net worth between the SFS and the matched file. Percentile ratios are closely carried over. The p90/p10 and p50/p10 ratios in the matched file are undefined, because the p10 value for networth in the matched file is zero, as opposed to -$300 in the SFS file. The one exception is the p75/p25 ratio, which is considerably larger in the matched file. This is because p25 is considerably smaller in the matched file, $5,650, compared to $9,650 in the SFS. The components of net worth are well carried over into the matched file (see table 16). The largest difference is for asset 4, financial assets, which is expected, given the oversampling and consequent difficulty of matching high wealth households, which are more likely to have financial assets.

Figure 7 shows the ratio of mean net worth by strata variable categories. As we can see, net worth has been fairly well reproduced in the match file, with generally small variations between the matched file and the SFS. Most regions have lower average net worth than in the original file, while Ontario (97.9%) and the Prairies (102.8%) are the closest. The comparison by family type looks good for married couples but less so for male-headed, and especially female-

headed households. The distribution of wealth for the nonelders seems to have been well preserved by the matching, while elders do have nearly 14% lower average net worth the match file than in the SFS. Homeowners have 13% lower net worth on average, a clear result of the misalignment in this key variable between the two source files. The transfer within household income categories looks good except that the higher income categories look less wealthy in the match file than in the SFS. This is due again to the misalignment between the two files.

Figure 8 shows the distribution of log net worth within collapsed matching cells (by family type, homeownership, and age). The distributions have been carried over very well. The most obvious difference is that the upper tails of the distributions haven't been carried over completely. We can also see the lower tail for homeowners (especially the elderly) is much larger in the matched file than in the SFS. This explains the lower average net worth for homeowners and the elderly noted in figure 7. The bulk of the distribution is quite well carried over, however.

Finally, the comparison of mean and median net worth by strata variable categories is found in table 17. The ratios of mean net worth by category are very similar between the SFS and the matched file. The most notable difference is the ratio between renter and homeowner mean household net worth. While differing considerably in the matched file, the relative position of the homeowners vis-à-vis renters is preserved. The median values are somewhat more concerning, with the lowest household income category off by 72%. However, this difference is less than $5,000 and the ratios of the individual income categories to the highest category are well reproduced in the matched file.

Overall, the match has provided us with a fair representation of the original distribution of wealth in the SFS. The differences we observe are small enough not to affect the outcome of the final analysis of the LIMEW greatly.

2005 TIME USE MATCH

Data and Alignment

The source data sets for the time use match for the 2005 LIMEW estimates are the 2005 SLID and the 2005 GSS. We use individual records from the 2005 SLID file, excluding those living in group quarters or in the Armed Forces. Since the GSS covers individuals 15 years old and above,

we discard younger individuals from the SLID file. This leaves 54,462 records, which represents 26,009,390 individuals when weighted. Due to missing values,[13] we used multiple imputation with hot-decking on the 2005 SLID. The GSS file includes time use data for 19,597 individuals, corresponding to 26,095,620 individuals when weighted. Due to missing values,[14] we used multiple imputation with hot-decking on the 2005 GSS. For the time use match, the strata variables are sex, parental status, employment status, marital status, and spouse's employment status. While for the wealth match the matching unit is the household, for the time use match we use individuals. Table 18 compares the distribution of individuals by these variables and household income in the two data sets. Since the two surveys were carried out in the same year, we can expect them to be well-aligned. We see that the distribution of individuals by sex is only slightly different in the two surveys. Parents are more prevalent in the SLID than in the GSS (by 1.86%). While the not employed line up quite well between the two surveys, those reporting part-time and full-time work are slightly over- and under-represented by 3.5%, respectively, in the GSS relative to the SLID. The portion of married individuals is lower in the GSS, by 3.46%. The difference in spouse's labor force status is relatively small (less than 3% for all categories). The difference in marital status, reflecting different sampling frames, is the greatest cause for concern in terms of the potential match quality, but the alignment overall is good.

Match QC

Table 19 shows the distribution of matched records by matching round. The fact that only five rounds were required to complete the match is a promising sign for the quality of the match. Indeed, 93.9% of records were matched in the first round of matching. The overall distribution of weekly hours of household production in the matched file is very close to that in the GSS, based on the percentile ratios and Gini coefficients displayed in table 20. All but the p90/p10 and p50/p10 are quite close, while these two ratios are off by very little. The Gini coefficient is off by less than 0.1 Gini points. The mean and median weekly hours of household production and its three components are almost exactly carried over to the matched file from the GSS (see table 21). Mean care and procurement weekly hours are six minutes lower in the matched file, while core hours are one hour smaller in the matched file. Median household production is lower by an

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[13] Variables with missing values were: region, labor force status, and educational attainment.
[14] Variables with missing values were: homeownership, retirement status, labor force status, disabled status, educational attainment, immigrant status, and household income.

hour, while the median values for the components in the matched file are all exactly lined up with the GSS. Figure 9 displays ratios of mean weekly hours of household production by the strata variables, as well as household income and education. In terms of the strata variables, the match looks very good for each one. With two exceptions, the matched file exactly reproduces the GSS. Married individuals have 4% greater average weekly hours of household production in the match file, while the unemployed have 4% fewer household production hours. In terms of household income and education, the differences are also small for the most part, if more widespread. The lowest household income category is the farthest off, 13% lower in the matched file than in the GSS.

Table 22 gives us a closer look at the numbers behind figure 9, showing the mean and median weekly hours of household production by the strata variables, plus education and household income. Here we can see that the differences in mean weekly hours, where there are any for the strata variables, are one hour per week, as are the differences by education and income for the most part. The ratios by strata variables are correspondingly well reproduced in the matched file. As we can see, the ratios of matched to GSS medians are unity or close to it for all the strata variables. The difference between the matched file and the GSS for males, single people, nonparents, and those without spouses working is one hour per week or less. The differences for non-strata variables are again larger, with those with a high school degree registering two hours more per week and those with some college two less at the median in the matched file, while those in households with less than $20,000 incomes have three fewer, those in households with $20K to $50K two fewer, and those with $80K to $100K two more hours of household production.

Finally, figure 10 displays the distributions of household production weekly hours in collapsed matching cells (by sex, parent, and employment status). There are few noticeable differences between the GSS and the matched file, indicating that even within cells, there has been good transference of the distributions of household production.

In summary, the reproduction of the weekly hours of household production in the GSS in the matched file is very good. The remaining differences are small, and will not greatly impact the final LIMEW estimates for Canada.

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Tables

Table 1. Alignment of Strata Variables for 1999 Wealth Match

	1999 SLID	1999 SFS	Difference
# Households	11,651,500	12,215,430	4.84%
HH Income Category			
Less than 25K	27.01%	30.98%	4.0%
$25K to $50K	29.83%	30.58%	0.8%
$50K to $75K	20.84%	19.08%	-1.8%
$75K to $100K	11.49%	10.30%	-1.2%
$100K or more	10.83%	9.06%	-1.8%
Home ownership			
Renter	33.20%	39.64%	6.4%
Owner	66.80%	60.36%	-6.4%
Family Type			
Unattached individu	29.11%	32.16%	3.1%
Couples, no children	30.49%	22.80%	-7.7%
Couples with childre	26.33%	28.83%	2.5%
Loneparent families	5.91%	6.12%	0.2%
Other family types	8.16%	10.10%	1.9%
Age Category			
Nonelder	81.01%	81.73%	0.7%
Elder	18.99%	18.27%	-0.7%
Age category			
Less than 35	22.97%	25.48%	2.5%
35 to 44	25.14%	24.70%	-0.4%
45 to 54	20.25%	19.61%	-0.6%
55 to 64	12.66%	11.94%	-0.7%
65 and older	18.99%	18.27%	-0.7%
Educational Attainment			
Less than HS	23.55%	26.93%	3.4%
HS Graduate	28.26%	23.35%	-4.9%
Non-Univ Cert	31.08%	28.35%	-2.7%
Univ Cert/Deg	17.11%	21.37%	4.3%

Table 2. Matching Cells for 1999 Wealth Match

			Less than HS			HS Graduate			Non-Univ Cert.			Univ Cert/Degree		
			1999 SLID	1999 SFS	Difference	1999 SLID	1999 SFS	Difference	1999 SLID	1999 SFS	Difference	1999 SLID	1999 SFS	Difference
Renter	Nonelder	Unattached individuals	287,142	442,285	-155,143	464,575	538,175	-73,600	494,198	602,185	-107,987	292,658	443,860	-151,202
		Couples, no children	96,880	110,775	-13,895	174,171	133,920	40,251	156,307	152,022	4,285	104,089	125,158	-21,069
		Couples with children	109,655	182,571	-72,916	163,987	214,789	-50,802	164,339	184,295	-19,956	66,991	141,275	-74,284
		Loneparent families	114,433	142,058	-27,625	160,306	108,323	51,983	124,732	122,229	2,503	28,698	50,980	-22,282
		Other family types	46,766	57,796	-11,030	85,700	62,085	23,615	48,321	69,551	-21,230	22,871	35,733	-12,862
	Elder	Unattached individuals	315,730	305,260	10,470	103,180	84,689	18,491	62,464	84,422	-21,958	11,784	34,539	-22,755
		Couples, no children	66,998	78,270	-11,272	35,571	23,590	11,981	6,970	27,240	-20,270	7,774	16,945	-9,171
		Couples with children			0		230	-230		525	-525			0
		Loneparent families			0	2,750		2,750			0			0
		Other family types	36,700	31,240	5,460	6,933	4,265	2,668	3,596	3,120	476	976	3,935	-2,959
Owner	Nonelder	Unattached individuals	135,369	122,155	13,214	212,467	162,220	50,247	301,995	225,190	76,805	174,421	207,295	-32,874
		Couples, no children	367,618	271,250	96,368	601,174	278,038	323,136	706,241	396,554	309,687	419,685	298,638	121,047
		Couples with children	277,749	425,446	-147,697	726,420	586,086	140,334	963,192	899,271	63,921	595,357	708,587	-113,230
		Loneparent families	25,112	37,005	-11,893	67,208	78,810	-11,602	117,711	101,650	16,061	47,605	69,935	-22,330
		Other family types	70,617	164,470	-93,853	178,539	209,380	-30,841	168,126	206,716	-38,590	75,225	153,659	-78,434
	Elder	Unattached individuals	289,441	273,591	15,850	110,439	81,302	29,137	106,456	78,522	27,934	29,606	60,930	-31,324
		Couples, no children	394,939	387,295	7,644	158,100	120,465	37,635	157,492	128,475	29,017	98,496	107,895	-9,399
		Couples with children		7,760	-7,760		400	-400		1,785	-1,785		5,330	-5,330
		Loneparent families		940	-940		510	-510		215	-215			0
		Other family types	109,158	97,255	11,903	40,966	33,295	7,671	38,710	19,265	19,445	17,621	24,965	-7,344

Table 3. Distribution of Matched Records by Matching Round, 1999 Wealth Match

Matching Round	Records Matched	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	9,785,331	84.0	84.0
2	132,541	1.1	85.1
3	213367	1.8	87.0
4	342539	2.9	89.9
5	259,064	2.2	92.1
6	6884	0.1	92.2
7	45853	0.4	92.6
8	82287	0.7	93.3
9	6368	0.1	93.3
10	45842	0.4	93.7
11	60940	0.5	94.2
12	6146	0.1	94.3
13	19,909	0.17	94.47
14	37,530	0.32	94.79
15	63,065	0.54	95.33
16	140,911	1.21	96.54
17	11,781	0.1	96.64
18	297,427	2.55	99.19
19	93,811	0.81	100
Total	11,651,596	100	

Table 4. Distribution of Net Worth in 1999 Matched File

	p90/p10	p90/p50	p50/p10	p75/p25	p75/p50	p50/p25	Gini
SFS 1999	1592.267	5.533	287.800	19.401	2.741	7.077	0.671
Match	2145.455	5.599	383.182	21.444	2.783	7.706	0.673

Table 5. Comparison of Mean and Median Wealth Variables in 1999 Matched File to 1999 SFS

	Ave. Asset1	Ave. Asset2	Ave. Asset3	Ave. Asset4	Ave. Asset5	Ave. Debt1	Ave. Debt2	Ave. Networth	Med. Asset1	Med. Asset2	Med. Asset3	Med. Asset4	Med. Asset5	Med. Debt1	Med. Debt2	Med. Networth
SFS 1999	89,867	63,862	13,016	20,351	91,355	24,686	12,124	**241,641**	70,000	10,500	2,000	-	20,500	-	2,000	**107,925**
Match	89,356	62,299	12,735	19,881	90,366	24,635	12,032	**237,970**	70,000	10,500	1,900	-	20,000	-	1,900	**105,375**
Ratio	99.43%	97.55%	97.84%	97.69%	98.92%	99.79%	99.25%	**98.48%**	100.00%	100.00%	95.00%		97.56%		95.00%	**97.64%**

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Table 6. Mean and Median Net Worth by Strata Variable, 1999 SFS and Match File

Average Net Worth

	SFS1999	IMP1999	Ratio		SFS1999	IMP1999
Asset1	89,867	89,356	99.43%			
Asset2	63,862	62,299	97.55%			
Asset3	13,016	12,735	97.84%			
Asset4	20,351	19,881	97.69%			
Asset5	91,355	90,366	98.92%			
Debt1	24,686	24,635	99.79%			
Debt2	12,124	12,032	99.25%			
Networth	241,641	237,970	98.48%			
renter	55,080	55,803	101.31%	ren/own	0.151	0.170
homeowner	364,156	328,509	90.21%			
non-elder	223,919	225,744	100.81%	non/eld	0.698	0.778
elder	320,923	290,121	90.40%			
unattached	119,544	127,061	106.29%			
married w/kids	373,911	321,529	85.99%	un/mk	0.320	0.395
married no kids	272,649	284,324	104.28%	mnk/mk	0.729	0.884
single parent	103,282	92,255	89.32%	sp/mk	0.276	0.287
other	327,074	277,409	84.82%	o/mk	0.875	0.863
Less than HS	170,664	181,596	106.41%	lths/udeg	0.427	0.409
HS Graduate	218,766	201,213	91.98%	hsg/udeg	0.548	0.453
Non-Univ Cert	208,915	200,792	96.11%	nuc/udeg	0.523	0.452
Univ Cert/Deg	399,499	443,778	111.08%			
lt $20k	84,197	101,860	120.98%	lt $20k	0.117	0.174
$20-50k	180,383	178,079	98.72%	$20-50k	0.251	0.305
$50-75k	282,736	255,817	90.48%	$50-75k	0.394	0.438
$75-100k	401,788	354,999	88.35%	$75-100k	0.560	0.608
gt $100k	717,898	583,944	81.34%			
Atlantic	168,061	233,381	138.87%	Atlantic	0.234	0.400
Quebec	202,808	205,474	101.31%	Quebec	0.283	0.352
Ontario	272,608	268,725	98.58%	Ontario	0.380	0.460
Prairies	237,092	225,399	95.07%	Prairies	0.330	0.386
BC	277,066	234,221	84.54%			

Median Net Worth

	SFS1999	IMP1999	Ratio		SFS1999	IMP1999
Asset1	70,000	70,000	100.00%			
Asset2	10,500	10,500	100.00%			
Asset3	2,000	1,900	95.00%			
Asset4	0	0				
Asset5	20,500	20,000	97.56%			
Debt1	0	0				
Debt2	2,000	1,900	95.00%			
Networth	107,925	105,375	97.64%			
renter	7,775	9,451	121.56%	ren/own	0.035	0.049
homeowner	224,225	193,970	86.51%			
non-elder	88,550	88,800	100.28%	non/eld	0.434	0.487
elder	204,000	182,500	89.46%			
unattached	27,900	37,750	135.30%			
married w/kids	222,225	161,175	72.53%	un/mk	0.126	0.234
married no kids	142,775	156,200	109.40%	mnk/mk	0.382	0.486
single parent	22,901	19,251	84.06%	sp/mk	0.061	0.060
other	186,500	160,526	86.07%	o/mk	0.499	0.499
Less than HS	76,005	89,550	117.82%	lths/udeg	0.190	0.202
HS Graduate	90,500	71,041	78.50%	hsg/udeg	0.227	0.160
Non-Univ Cert	103,750	94,400	90.99%	nuc/udeg	0.260	0.213
Univ Cert/Deg	203,125	241,500	118.89%			
lt $20k	11,380	20,225	177.72%	lt $20k	0.016	0.035
$20-50k	93,501	92,000	98.39%	$20-50k	0.130	0.158
$50-75k	165,600	138,525	83.65%	$50-75k	0.231	0.237
$75-100k	267,700	223,000	83.30%	$75-100k	0.373	0.382
gt $100k	476,500	377,500	79.22%			
Atlantic	82,675	110,000	133.05%	Atlantic	0.115	0.188
Quebec	79,750	76,025	95.33%	Quebec	0.111	0.130
Ontario	130,976	130,600	99.71%	Ontario	0.182	0.224
Prairies	116,000	101,725	87.69%	Prairies	0.162	0.174
BC	125,361	105,250	83.96%			

Table 7. Alignment of Strata Variables for 1999 Time Use Match

	SLID1999	GSS1998	Diff.
Individuals	23,900,315	24,260,035	1.51%
HH Income			
Less than 20K	13.24%	17.33%	4.09%
$20K to $50K	33.93%	39.31%	5.38%
$50K to $80K	26.67%	25.65%	-1.02%
$80K to $100K	11.14%	7.68%	-3.46%
$100K or more	15.02%	10.02%	-5.00%
Sex			
Female	49.02%	49.21%	0.19%
Male	50.98%	50.79%	-0.19%
Parent			
No	71.04%	68.84%	-2.20%
Yes	28.96%	31.16%	2.20%
Labor Force Status			
Full-Time	53.57%	51.68%	-1.89%
Part-Time	12.23%	10.28%	-1.95%
Not Working	34.20%	38.04%	3.84%
Married			
No	42.80%	39.73%	-3.07%
Yes	57.20%	60.27%	3.07%
Spouse's Labor Force Status			
Full-Time	58.90%	52.56%	-6.34%
Part-Time	9.86%	10.45%	0.59%
Not Working	31.23%	36.99%	5.76%
Region			
Atlantic	8.01%	7.95%	-0.06%
Quebec	24.55%	24.75%	0.20%
Ontario	38.02%	37.86%	-0.16%
Prairie	16.20%	16.25%	0.05%
BC	13.22%	13.19%	-0.03%

Table 8. Distribution of Matched Records by Matching Round, 1999 Time Use Match

Matching Round	Records Matched	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	22,079,300	92.4	92.4
2	105,459	0.4	92.8
3	585404	2.4	95.3
4	66,393	0.3	95.5
5	327,457	1.4	96.9
6	188894	0.8	97.7
7	279847	1.2	98.9
8	90481	0.4	99.3
9	105077	0.4	99.7
10	63,914	0.3	100.0
11	8089	0.0	100.0
Total	23,900,315	100.0	

Table 9. Distribution of Weekly Hours of Household Production in 1998 GSS and Match File

	p90/p10	p90/p50	p50/p10	p75/p25	p75/p50	p50/p25	Gini
GSS 1998	16.17	2.72	5.93	4.33	1.83	2.37	0.5020
Match	16.17	2.74	5.90	4.33	1.84	2.36	0.5019

Table 10. Comparison of Mean and Median Time Use Variables in 1999 Matched File

	Mean HH Prod.	Mean Care	Mean Proc.	Mean Core	Median HH Prod.	Median Care	Median Proc.	Median Core
GSS 1998	23.00	3.50	5.60	14.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	8.80
Match	23.00	3.50	5.50	14.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	8.80
Ratio	100.00%	100.00%	98.21%	100.00%	100.00%			100.00%

Table 11. Mean and Median Household Production Weekly Hours, 1998 GSS and Match

Mean values of HH Production (Weekly Hours)

	GSS 1998	Imputed	Ratio			GSS	Imputed
HH Production	23.00	23.00	100.0%				
Care	3.50	3.50	100.0%				
Procurement	5.60	5.50	98.2%				
Core	14.00	14.00	100.0%				
Distribution among population subgroups				**Ratio of Mean Values**			
						GSS	Imputed
Sex				**Sex**			
Female	29.00	28.00	96.6%	*Female/Male*		1.71	1.56
Male	17.00	18.00	105.9%				
Parent				**Parent**			
No	19.00	19.00	100.0%	*No/Yes*		0.59	0.59
Yes	32.00	32.00	100.0%				
Employed				**Employed**			
No	28.00	27.00	96.4%	*No/Yes*		1.40	1.29
Yes	20.00	21.00	105.0%				
Married				**Married**			
No	17.00	18.00	105.9%	*No/Yes*		0.63	0.67
Yes	27.00	27.00	100.0%				
Spouse Employed				**Spouse Employed**			
No	20.00	20.00	100.0%	*No/Yes*		0.69	0.71
Yes	29.00	28.00	96.6%				
HH Income				**HH Income**		**Over All**	
Less than 20K	23.00	23.00	100.0%	*Less than 20K*		1.00	1.00
$20K to $50K	24.00	24.00	100.0%	*$20K to $50K*		1.04	1.04
$50K to $80K	23.00	23.00	100.0%	*$50K to $80K*		1.00	1.00
$80K to $100K	22.00	22.00	100.0%	*$80K to $100K*		0.96	0.96
$100K or more	20.00	22.00	110.0%	*$100K or more*		0.87	0.96

Median values of HH Production (Weekly Hours)

	GSS 1998	Imputed	Ratio			GSS	Imputed
HH Production	18.00	18.00	100.0%				
Care	-	-					
Procurement	-	-					
Core	8.80	8.80	100.0%				
Distribution among population subgroups				**Ratio of Median Values**			
						GSS	Imputed
Sex				**Sex**			
Female	25.00	25.00	100.0%	*Female*		2.27	2.27
Male	11.00	11.00	100.0%	*Male*			
Parent				**Parent**			
No	14.00	14.00	100.0%	*No*		0.52	0.52
Yes	27.00	27.00	100.0%	*Yes*			
Employed				**Employed**			
No	25.00	23.00	92.0%	*No*		1.67	1.53
Yes	15.00	15.00	100.0%	*Yes*			
Married				**Married**			
No	12.00	12.00	100.0%	*No*		0.55	0.55
Yes	22.00	22.00	100.0%	*Yes*			
Spouse Employed				**Spouse Employed**			
No	14.00	15.00	107.1%	*No/Yes*		0.61	0.65
Yes	23.00	23.00	100.0%				
HH Income				**HH Income**		**Over All**	
Less than 20K	18.00	17.00	94.4%	*Less than 20K*		1.00	0.94
$20K to $50K	19.00	20.00	105.3%	*$20K to $50K*		1.06	1.11
$50K to $80K	18.00	17.00	94.4%	*$50K to $80K*		1.00	0.94
$80K to $100K	15.00	16.00	106.7%	*$80K to $100K*		0.83	0.89
$100K or more	13.00	16.00	123.1%	*$100K or more*		0.72	0.89

Table 12. Alignment of Strata Variables for 2005 Wealth Match

	2005 SLID	2005 SFS	Difference
# Households	12,775,122	13,347,668	4.48%
Homeownership			
renter	31.52%	38.08%	6.56%
owner	68.48%	61.92%	-6.56%
Family Type			
MC	55.24%	54.56%	-0.68%
FH	23.92%	24.28%	0.36%
MH	20.85%	21.16%	0.31%
Age Category			
Less than 35	22.36%	24.97%	2.61%
35 to 44	22.07%	21.82%	-0.25%
45 to 54	21.82%	20.69%	-1.13%
55 to 64	14.91%	14.53%	-0.38%
65 and older	18.84%	17.99%	-0.85%
Elder			
Non-elder	81.16%	82.01%	0.85%
Elder	18.84%	17.99%	-0.85%
HH Income			
Less than 25K	20.73%	25.64%	4.91%
$25K to $50K	26.76%	29.37%	2.61%
$50K to $75K	20.09%	16.89%	-3.20%
$75K to $100K	13.69%	12.30%	-1.39%
$100K or more	18.73%	15.80%	-2.93%
Region			
Atlantic	7.58%	7.39%	0.19%
Quebec	25.41%	25.16%	0.25%
Ontario	36.99%	37.18%	-0.19%
Prairie	16.48%	16.62%	-0.14%
BC	13.54%	13.65%	-0.11%

Table 13. Matching Cells for 2005 Wealth Match

			Married Couple			Female Head			Male Head		
			2005 SFS	2005 SLID	Diff.	2005 SFS	2005 SLID	Diff.	2005 SFS	2005 SLID	Diff.
Renter	Nonelder	Less than 25K	281,049	166,900	114,149	896,818	569,688	327,130	828,588	451,856	376,732
		$25K to $50K	467,307	368,629	98,678	412,125	434,885	-22,760	476,262	346,826	129,436
		$50K to $75K	240,897	296,216	-55,319	107,129	118,906	-11,777	139,282	173,368	-34,086
		$75K to $100K	119,057	137,456	-18,399	12,601	34,808	-22,207	25,159	72,058	-46,899
		$100K or more	77,237	93,734	-16,497	7,427	16,282	-8,855	24,855	45,006	-20,151
	Elder	Less than 25K	20,047	25,168	-5,121	303,280	295,891	7,389	98,306	79,517	18,789
		$25K to $50K	106,574	93,212	13,362	75,560	87,709	-12,149	43,794	39,886	3,908
		$50K to $75K	30,546	24,812	5,734	14,027	20,362	-6,335	113	10,882	-10,769
		$75K to $100K	11,295	8,232	3,063		3,509	-3,509		5,771	-5,771
		$100K or more	1,291	1,596	-305	3,240	964	2,276	99	2,427	-2,328
Owner	Nonelder	Less than 25K	203,081	211,911	-8,830	146,910	225,407	-78,497	145,222	216,059	-70,837
		$25K to $50K	712,184	767,020	-54,836	338,966	287,329	51,637	291,069	302,672	-11,603
		$50K to $75K	997,507	1,092,352	-94,845	145,599	224,626	-79,027	183,766	252,253	-68,487
		$75K to $100K	1,152,783	1,084,747	68,036	83,918	106,442	-22,524	57,765	158,318	-100,553
		$100K or more	1,686,151	1,812,145	-125,994	31,811	110,348	-78,537	103,090	189,843	-86,753
	Elder	Less than 25K	59,341	71,153	-11,812	192,396	252,750	-60,354	59,692	81,964	-22,272
		$25K to $50K	415,966	413,548	2,418	213,682	174,126	39,556	158,454	102,611	55,843
		$50K to $75K	211,224	226,137	-14,913	48,520	61,427	-12,907	39,572	65,724	-26,152
		$75K to $100K	75,414	88,109	-12,695	13,911	17,626	-3,715	19,296	31,778	-12,482
		$100K or more	61,371	73,552	-12,181	13,544	12,344	1,200	8,216	34,245	-26,029

Table 14. Distribution of Matched Records by Matching Round, 2005 Wealth Match

Matching Round	Records Matched	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	10,879,648	85.2	85.2
2	288,121	2.3	87.4
3	480,723	3.8	91.2
4	1,926	0.0	91.2
5	5,337	0.0	91.2
6	15,868	0.1	91.4
7	56,105	0.4	91.8
8	180,129	1.4	93.2
9	67,247	0.5	93.7
10	7,150	0.1	93.8
11	145,873	1.1	94.9
12	647,232	5.1	100.0
Total	12,775,359	100.0	

Table 15. Distribution of Net Worth in 2005 SFS and Matched File

	p90/p10	p90/p50	p50/p10	p75/p25	p75/p50	p50/p25	Gini
SFS 2005	-2018.667	6.062	-333.000	30.207	2.918	10.352	0.730
Match		6.461		51.904	3.085	16.826	0.736

Table 16. Comparison of Mean and Median Wealth Variables in 2005 Matched File to 2005 SFS

	Ave. Asset1	Ave. Asset2	Ave. Asset3	Ave. Asset4	Ave. Asset5	Ave. Debt1	Ave. Debt2	Ave. Networth	Med. Asset1	Med. Asset2	Med. Asset3	Med. Asset4	Med. Asset5	Med. Debt1	Med. Debt2	Med. Networth
SFS 2005	141,498	101,984	17,957	26,223	43,026	36,606	20,615	**273,467**	100,000	11,000	2,500	-	4,000	-	3,800	**99,900**
Match	136,469	98,578	16,936	23,693	41,345	35,522	19,795	**261,703**	92,500	10,500	2,100	-	2,900	-	2,550	**91,700**
Ratio	96.45%	96.66%	94.32%	90.35%	96.09%	97.04%	96.02%	**95.70%**	92.50%	95.45%	84.00%		72.50%		67.11%	91.79%

Table 17. Mean and Median Net Worth by Strata Variable, 2005 SFS and Match File

Mean values of Net Worth (in 2005 dollars)						
	SFS 2005	Match	Ratio			
Net Worth	273,467	261,703	95.7%			
House	141,498	136,469	96.4%			
Business Assets	101,984	98,578	96.7%			
Liquid Assets	17,957	16,936	94.3%			
Stocks, bonds	26,223	23,693	90.4%			
Retirement Assets	43,026	41,345	96.1%			
Mortgage debt	36,606	35,522	97.0%			
Other debt	20,615	19,795	96.0%			
Distribution among population subgroups				**Ratio of Mean Values**		
					SFS	Match
Renter	32,837	34,422	104.8%	**ren/own**	0.078	0.094
Homeowner	420,955	366,317	87.0%			
Nonelder	255,471	251,557	98.5%	**non/eld**	0.720	0.824
Elder	354,849	305,410	86.1%			
Married Couple	385,171	369,494	95.9%			
Female Head	142,504	129,968	91.2%	**fh/mc**	0.370	0.352
Male Head	135,375	127,235	94.0%	**mh/mc**	0.351	0.344
lt $20k	81,135	101,799	125.5%	**lt $20k**	0.118	0.181
$20-50k	205,382	204,764	99.7%	**$20-50k**	0.299	0.363
$50-75k	256,762	221,892	86.4%	**$50-75k**	0.374	0.394
$75-100k	322,212	260,790	80.9%	**$75-100k**	0.469	0.463
gt $100k	686,843	563,461	82.0%			
Atlantic	162,571	141,275	86.9%	**Atlantic**	0.398	0.380
Quebec	188,267	177,772	94.4%	**Quebec**	0.461	0.478
Ontario	303,580	297,154	97.9%	**Ontario**	0.743	0.799
Prairies	269,088	276,504	102.8%	**Prairies**	0.658	0.744
BC	408,756	371,840	91.0%			

Median values of Net Worth (in 2005 dollars)						
	SFS 2005	Match	Ratio			
Net Worth	99,900	91,700	92%			
House	100,000	92,500	93%			
Business Assets	11,000	10,500	95%			
Liquid Assets	2,500	2,100	84%			
Stocks, bonds	-	-				
Retirement Assets	4,000	2,900	73%			
Mortgage debt	-	-				
Other debt	3,800	2,550	67%			
Distribution among population subgroups				**Ratio of Median Values**		
					SFS	Match
Renter	4,725	5,150	109.0%	**ren/own**	0.022	0.028
Homeowner	216,500	183,875	84.9%			
Nonelder	79,500	77,250	97.2%	**non/eld**	0.401	0.484
Elder	198,500	159,500	80.4%			
Married Couple	178,150	169,680	95.2%			
Female Head	30,700	25,000	81.4%	**fh/mc**	0.172	0.147
Male Head	22,100	18,600	84.2%	**mh/mc**	0.124	0.110
lt $20k	5,975	10,290	172.2%	**lt $20k**	0.018	0.038
$20-50k	67,810	66,050	97.4%	**$20-50k**	0.207	0.245
$50-75k	138,751	99,700	71.9%	**$50-75k**	0.424	0.370
$75-100k	188,900	147,075	77.9%	**$75-100k**	0.577	0.546
gt $100k	327,250	269,225	82.3%			
Atlantic	75,450	52,700	69.8%	**Atlantic**	0.513	0.439
Quebec	61,975	59,050	95.3%	**Quebec**	0.421	0.492
Ontario	136,925	131,000	95.7%	**Ontario**	0.931	1.091
Prairies	97,150	94,925	97.7%	**Prairies**	0.661	0.790
BC	147,075	120,125	81.7%			

Table 18. Alignment of Strata Variables for 2005 Time Use Match

	GSS2005	SLID2005	Difference
Number	26,095,620	26,009,390	-0.33%
Sex			
Male	49.11%	49.28%	0.17%
Female	50.89%	50.72%	-0.17%
Parent			
No	74.11%	72.25%	-1.86%
Yes	25.89%	27.75%	1.86%
Labor Force Status			
Full-Time	32.85%	36.40%	3.55%
Part-Time	12.75%	9.26%	-3.49%
Not Working	54.39%	54.35%	-0.04%
Spouse			
No	43.63%	40.17%	-3.46%
Yes	56.37%	59.83%	3.46%
Spouse's Labor Force Status			
Full-Time	32.26%	34.17%	1.91%
Part-Time	9.33%	10.26%	0.93%
Not Working	58.41%	55.57%	-2.84%

Table 19. Distribution of Matched Records by Matching Round, 2005 Time Use Match

Matching Round	Records Matched	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	24,209,714	93.1	93.1
2	850,941	3.3	96.4
3	412,827	1.6	97.9
4	247,821	1.0	98.9
5	288,087	1.1	100.0
Total	26,009,390	100.0	

Table 20. Distribution of Weekly Hours of Household Production in 2005 GSS and Match File

	p90/p10	p90/p50	p50/p10	p75/p25	p75/p50	p50/p25	Gini
GSS 2005	16.86	2.81	6.00	4.46	1.86	2.40	0.5377
Match	16.50	2.82	5.86	4.40	1.88	2.34	0.5376

Table 21. Comparison of Mean and Median Time Use Variables in 2005 Matched File

	Mean HH Prod.	Mean Care	Mean Proc.	Mean Core	Median HH Prod.	Median Care	Median Proc.	Median Core
GSS 2005	22.00	3.30	5.30	14.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
Match	22.00	3.20	5.20	13.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
Ratio	100.00%	96.97%	98.11%	92.86%	93.75%			100.00%

Table 22. Mean and Median Household Production Weekly Hours, 2005 GSS and Match

Average HH Production Weekly Hours							
	GSS	Match	ratio				
Care	3.30	3.20	100%				
Procurement	5.30	5.20	100%				
Core	14.00	13.00	100%				
Total	22.00	22.00	100%				
					Ratios		
						GSS	Match
Female	27.00	27.00	100%		fem/male	1.588	1.588
Male	17.00	17.00	100%				
Unmarried	16.00	16.00	100%		sing/marr	0.615	0.593
Married	26.00	27.00	104%				
Non-parent	19.00	19.00	100%		no kid/kid	0.613	0.613
Parent	31.00	31.00	100%				
Not Working	28.00	27.00	96%		unemp/emp	1.474	1.421
Working	19.00	19.00	100%				
No Spouse/SP Not Working	19.00	19.00	100%		spun/sp emp	0.704	0.704
Spouse Working	27.00	27.00	100%				
less high school	20.00	21.00	105%		ltHS/coll	0.909	0.913
high school grad	22.00	23.00	105%		HS/Coll	1.000	1.000
some college	23.00	21.00	91%		ltColl/coll	1.045	0.913
college grad	22.00	23.00	105%				
Less than 20K	23.00	20.00	87%		LT $20K	1.150	0.952
$20K to $50K	23.00	23.00	100%		$20-50K	1.150	1.095
$50K to $80K	22.00	22.00	100%		$50-80K	1.100	1.048
$80K to $100K	21.00	22.00	105%		$50-100K	1.050	1.048
$100K or more	20.00	21.00	105%				

Median HH Production Weekly Hours					Ratios		
	GSS	Match	ratio				
Care	0.00	0.00	100%				
Procurement	0.00	0.00	100%				
Core	7.00	7.00	100%				
Total	16.00	15.00	100%				
					Ratios		
						GSS	Match
Female	22.00	22.00	100%		fem/male	2.200	2.366
Male	10.00	9.30	93%				
Unmarried	8.80	9.30	106%		sing/marr	0.419	0.443
Married	21.00	21.00	100%				
Non-parent	12.00	13.00	108%		no kid/kid	0.480	0.520
Parent	25.00	25.00	100%				
Not Working	23.00	23.00	100%		unemp/emp	1.769	1.643
Working	13.00	14.00	108%				
No Spouse/SP Not Working	12.00	13.00	108%		spun/sp emp	0.571	0.619
Spouse Working	21.00	21.00	100%				
less high school	14.00	15.00	107%		ltHS/coll	0.875	0.938
high school grad	16.00	18.00	113%		HS/Coll	1.000	1.125
some college	17.00	15.00	88%		ltColl/coll	1.063	0.938
college grad	16.00	16.00	100%				
Less than 20K	18.00	15.00	83%		LT $20K	1.286	1.000
$20K to $50K	18.00	16.00	89%		$20-50K	1.286	1.067
$50K to $80K	16.00	16.00	100%		$50-80K	1.143	1.067
$80K to $100K	14.00	16.00	114%		$50-100K	1.000	1.067
$100K or more	14.00	15.00	107%				

Figures

Figure 1. Distribution of Log Net Worth, 1999 SFS and Match File

IMP1 · SFS99

Density — normal lnw

Graphs by survey
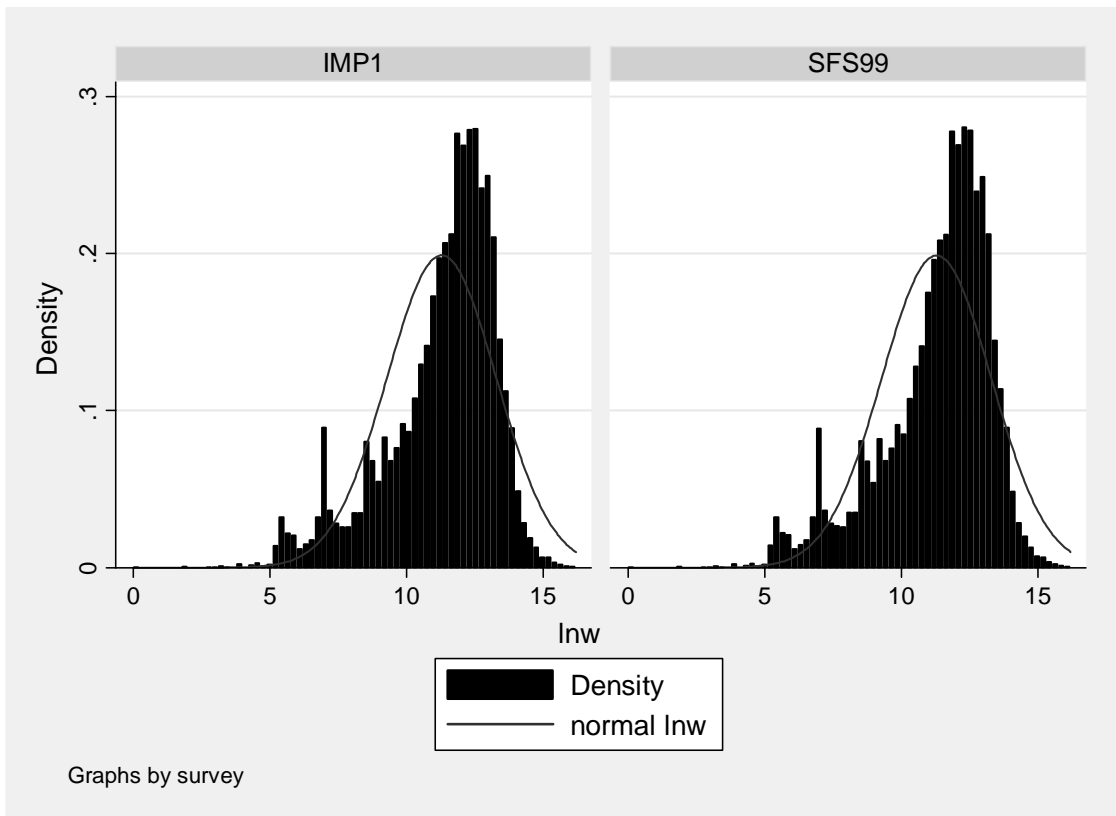
Figure 2. Ratio of Mean Net Worth by Category (Match/SFS 1999)

	homeowner	family type	elder	education	household income class	region	overall
cat1		106.3%		106.4%	121.0%	138.9%	
cat2	101.3%	86.0%	100.8%	92.0%	98.7%	101.3%	98.5%
cat3	90.2%	104.3%	90.4%	96.1%	90.5%	98.6%	97.6%
cat4		89.3%		111.1%	88.4%	95.1%	
cat5		84.8%			81.3%	84.5%	
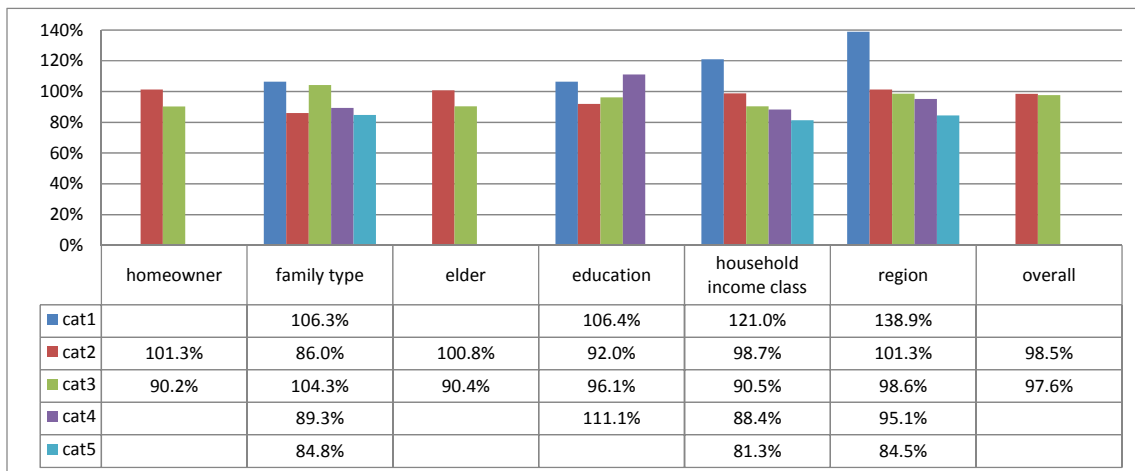
Figure 3. Net Worth by Matching Cells, 1999 SFS and Match File

Logged Net Worth

IMP1 / SFS99

^ = not, MC = Married Couple, SP = Single Person,
OT = Other, O = Homeowner, E = Elderly

lnw

Graphs by survey
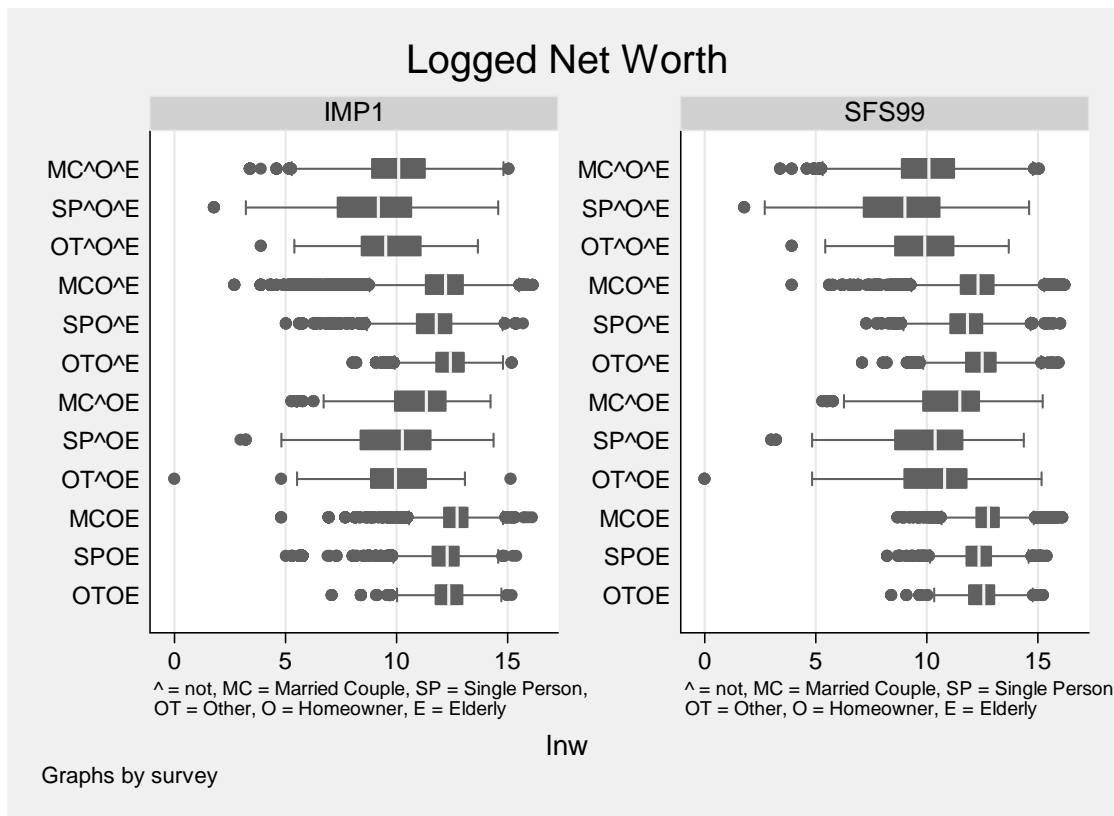
Figure 4. Ratio of Mean HH Production by Category (Match/GSS 1998)

	Sex	Parent	Employed	Married	Spouse Employed	HH Income	Overall
cat1						100.0%	
cat2	96.6%	100.0%	96.4%	105.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
cat3	105.9%	100.0%	105.0%	100.0%	96.6%	100.0%	100.0%
cat4						100.0%	
cat5						110.0%	
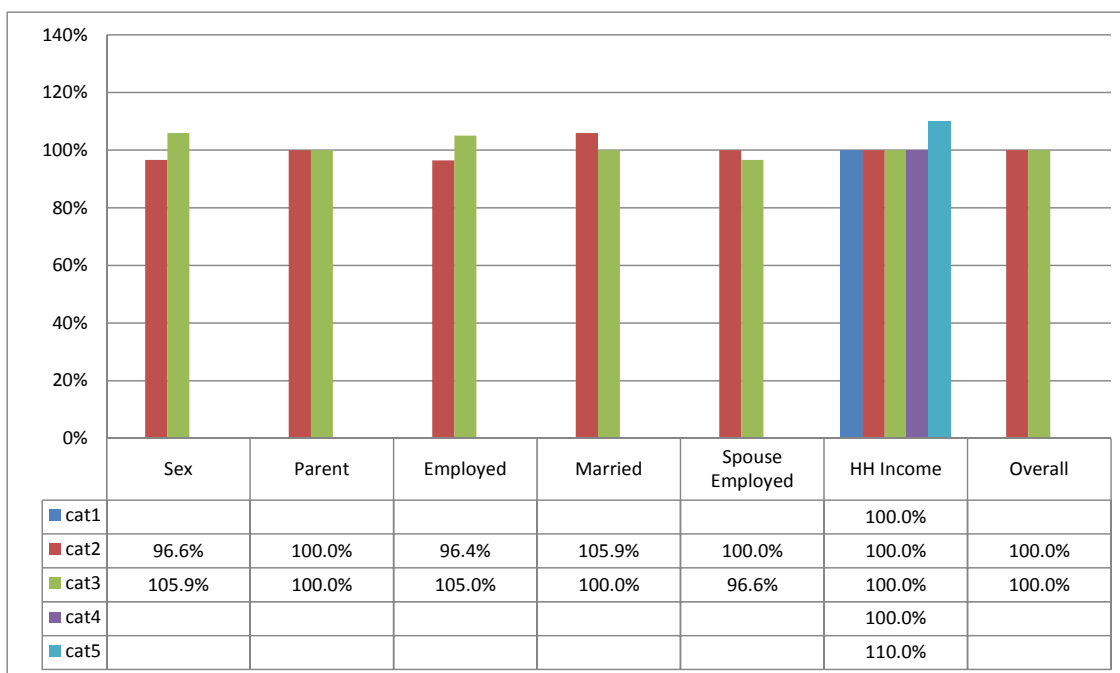
Figure 5. Household Production by Matching Cells, 1998 GSS and Match File

Hours of HH Production

GSS1998 / IMP1

hhprod_wh

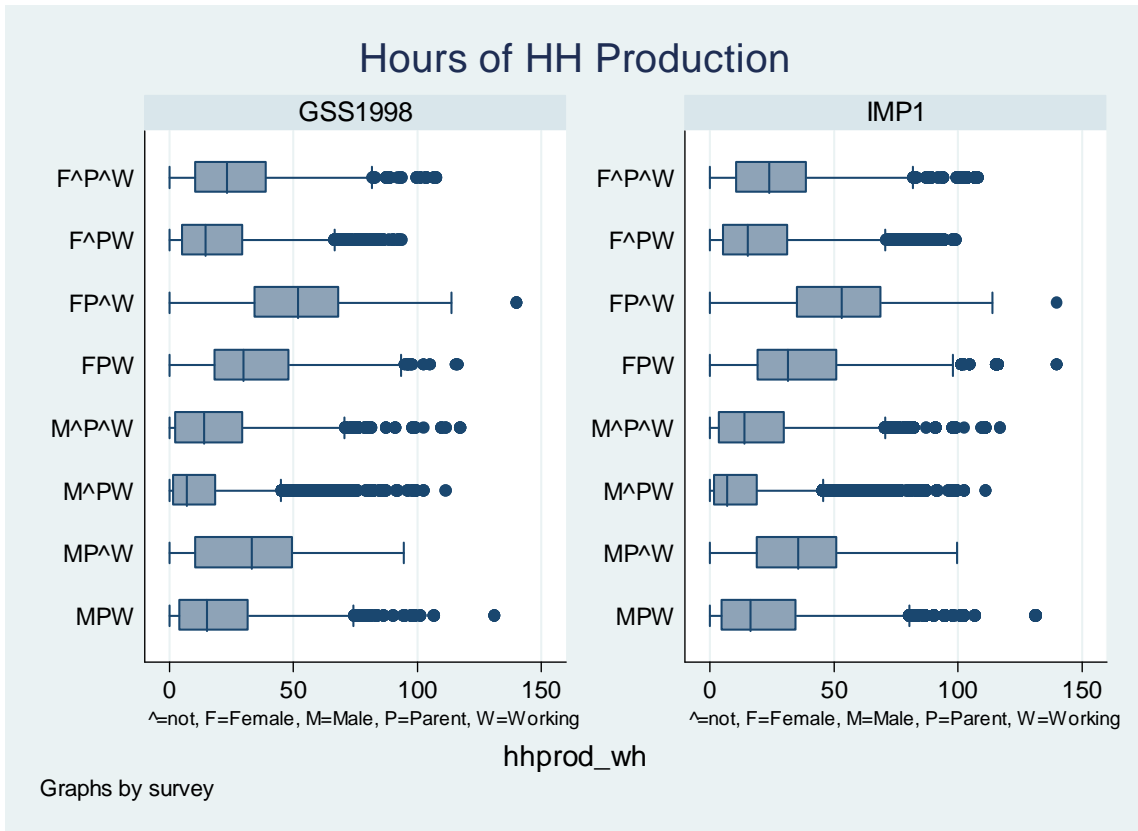^=not, F=Female, M=Male, P=Parent, W=Working

Graphs by survey

Figure 6. Distribution of Log Net Worth, 2005 SFS and Match File

Graphs by survey
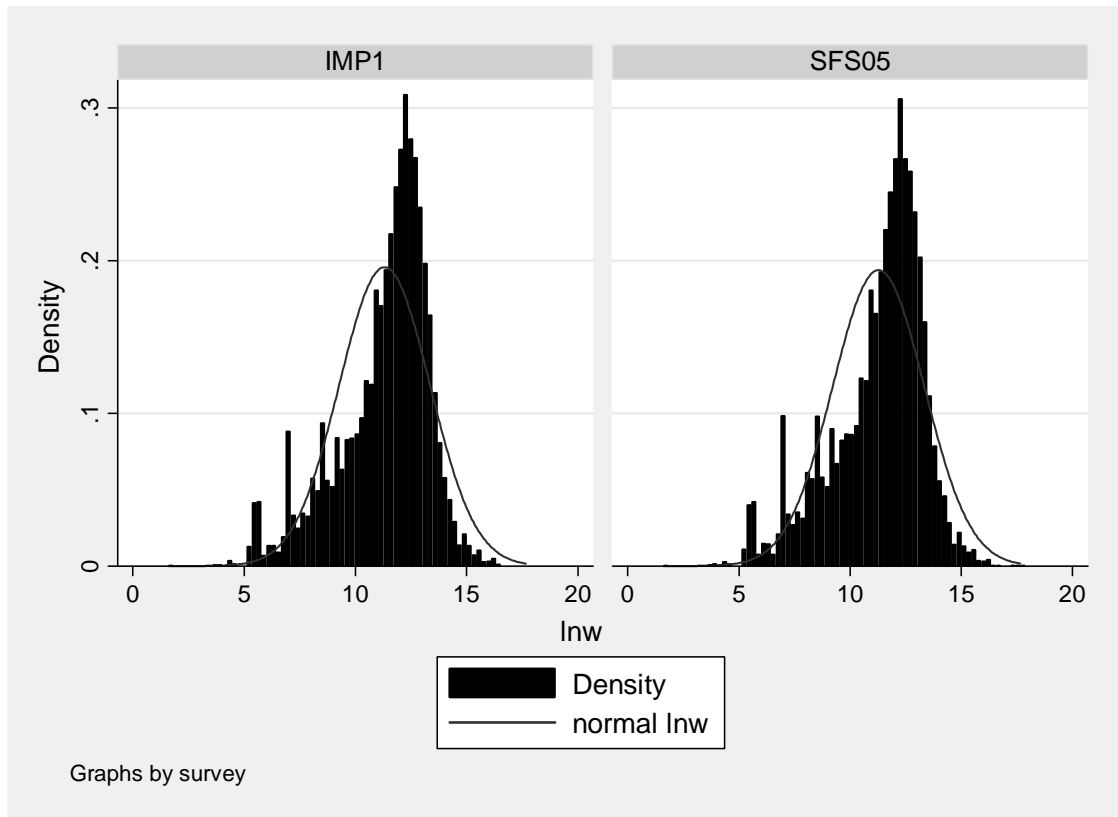
Figure 7. Ratio of Mean Net Worth by Category (Match/SFS 1999)

	region	famtype	elder	homeown	hhinccl	educl	overall
☐cat1	86.9%				125.5%	104.0%	
■cat2	94.4%	95.9%	98.5%	104.8%	99.7%	107.5%	95.7%
☐cat3	97.9%	91.2%	86.1%	87.0%	86.4%	101.1%	91.8%
☐cat4	102.8%	94.0%			80.9%	83.8%	
■cat5	91.0%				82.0%		
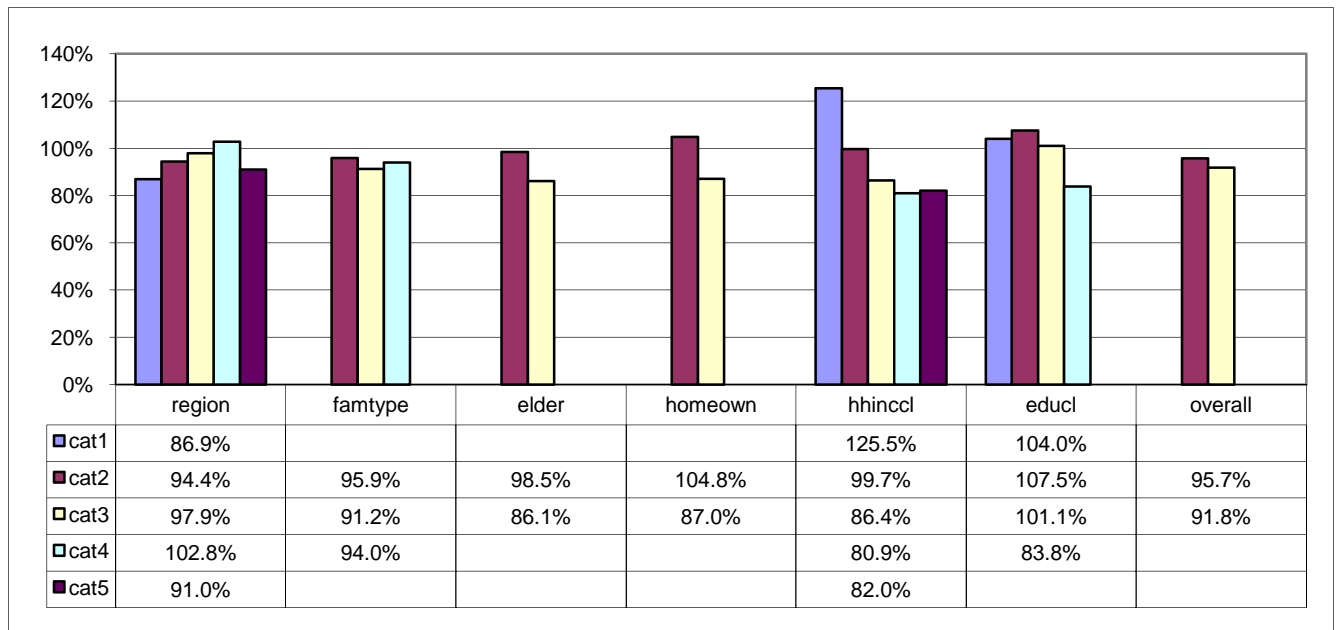
Figure 8. Net Worth by Matching Cells, 2005 SFS and Match File

Logged Net Worth

IMP1 / SFS05

Categories (both panels): MC^O^E, FH^O^E, MH^O^E, MCO^E, FHO^E, MHO^E, MC^OE, FH^OE, MH^OE, MCOE, FHOE, MHOE

^ = not, MC = Married Couple, FH = Female Head,
MH = Male Head, O = Homeowner, E = Elderly

lnw

Graphs by survey
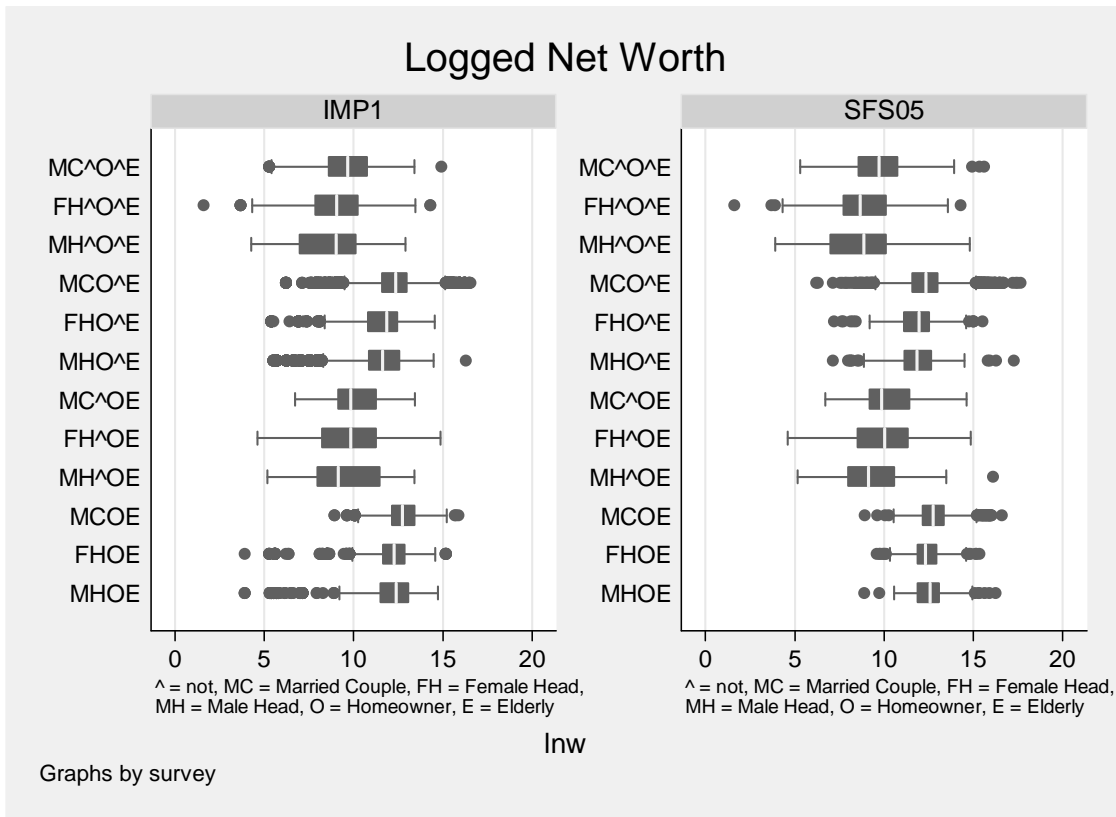
Figure 9. Ratio of Mean HH Production by Category (Match/GSS 2005)

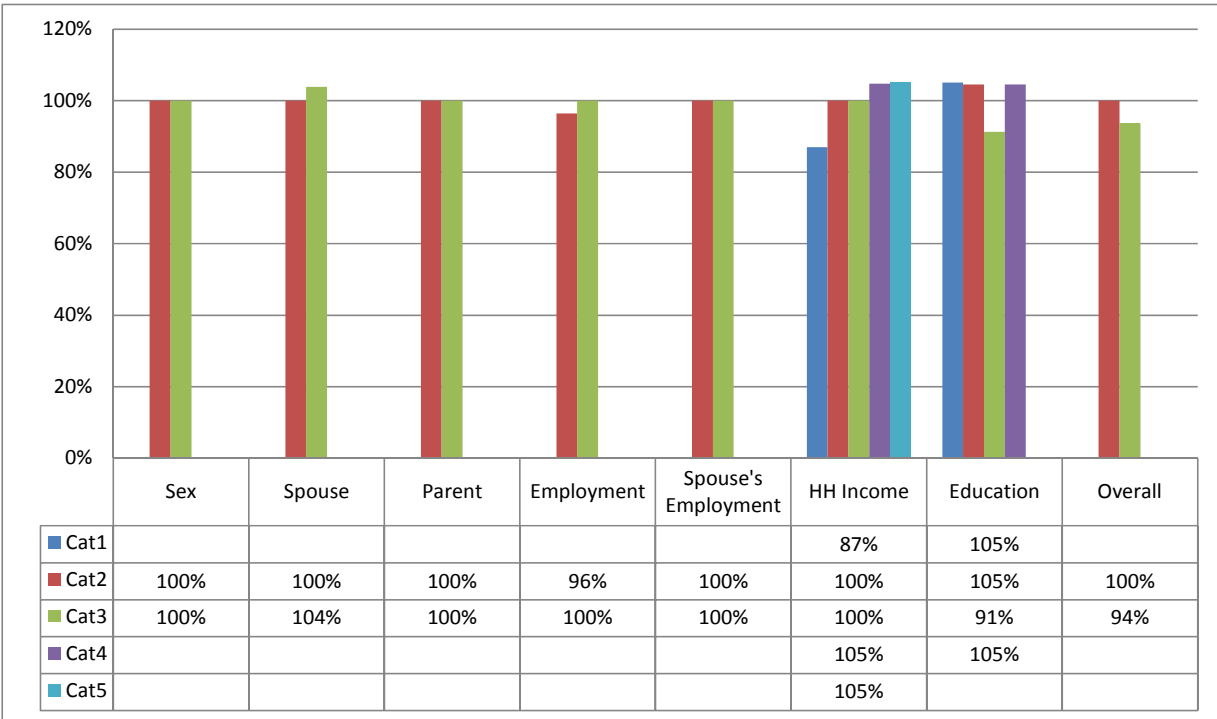|	Sex	Spouse	Parent	Employment	Spouse's Employment	HH Income	Education	Overall
Cat1						87%	105%	
Cat2	100%	100%	100%	96%	100%	100%	105%	100%
Cat3	100%	104%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	94%
Cat4						105%	105%	
Cat5						105%		

Figure 10. Household Production by Matching Cells, 2005 GSS and Match File

Hours of HH Production

hhprod_wh

Graphs by survey