

Moving to a longer panel in EU-SILC: insights from the 9-year panel in France

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Abstract

Current discussions within Member States over moving to a 6-year panel in EU-SILC have underlined potential advantages in analysis of poverty dynamics as well as potential drawbacks regarding data quality. The ability to treat selective attrition has been particularly questioned. What can be learned from SILC in France, which has been designed as a 9-year rotating panel from the onset ? Recent analysis by Burricand and Lorgnet (2014) shows that weighting procedures, based on Ardilly and Lavallée (2008), that rely on the wide range of observables collected for initial respondents, lead to a satisfying treatment of selective attrition in following waves. Using reweighted data, poverty dynamics appear somewhat different over a 6-year rather than a 4-year observational window, in particular when confronting poverty durations of different socio-economic categories of individuals.