REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

**STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**

# FINAL QUALITY REPORT
# EU-SILC-2006
# Slovenia

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# 1 Common longitudinal EU indicators

## 1.1 Common longitudinal European Union indicators based on the longitudinal component of EU-SILC

EU-SILC was conducted the first time in 2005 and because of this we could not calculate longitudinal indicators.

# 2 Accuracy

## 2.1 Sample design

### 2.1.1 Type of sampling design (stratified, multi-stage, clustered)

The sample design for Slovenian EU-SILC 2006 was two-stage stratified design. In each stratum primary sampling units (PSUs) were firstly systematically selected, and in the second stage 7 persons were selected in each PSU.
We have used rotational design, meaning that three waves were preserved from the previous year and just one wave was additionally selected using the described design.

### 2.1.2 Sampling units (one stage, two stages)

In the first stage sampling units were selected, which are clusters of enumeration areas, which are approximately of the same size, and then in the second stage 7 persons were selected in the selected PSUs. Unit of observation are selected persons living in private households in Slovenia and their households. The data are collected from all household members who were on 31st December 2005 aged 16 years or more. The selected person is also the sample person; other household members are not sample persons.

### 2.1.3 Stratification and substratification criteria

The sampling frame of persons aged 16 years or more is divided into 6 strata, which are defined according to the size of the settlement and the proportion of agricultural households in the settlement:

1. The first stratum includes settlements with fewer then 2.000 inhabitants and with less then 30% of agricultural households;
2. The second stratum includes settlements with fewer then 2.000 inhabitants and with at least 30% agricultural households;
3. The third stratum includes settlements which have from 2.000 to 10.000 inhabitants;
4. The fourth stratum includes settlements which have from 10.000 to 80.000 inhabitants;
5. The fifth stratum is Maribor (the second largest city in Slovenia with approx. 93.000 inhabitants);
6. The sixth stratum is Ljubljana (Slovenia's capital with approx. 250.000 inhabitants).

When selecting the sampling units, explicit stratification according to the type of settlement was used (6 strata). Since we wanted to maintain regional representativeness, implicit stratification according to statistical region was applied. It means that the list of units within strata was sorted according to statistical regions. In Slovenia there are 12 statistical (NUTS3) regions:

1. Pomurska
2. Podravska
3. Koroška
4. Savinjska
5. Zasavska
6. Spodnjeposavska
7. Jugovzhodna Slovenija
8. Osrednjeslovenska
9. Gorenjska
10. Notranjsko-kraška
11. Goriška
12. Obalno-kraška

### 2.1.4  Sample size and allocation criteria

In Eurostat's document *SILC/138/04 Framework Regulation; Annex 2 on Sample Sizes*, the minimal net sample size is defined according to different sample design schemes. Since in Slovenia we have a sample of persons, but in the household only the selected person is the sample person who responds to "Social" variables, we have to obtain responses from at least 6750 selected persons and their households.

Since in 2005 the nonresponse was larger then expected, the new part of the sample was enlarged for 700 units.

The sampling frame was divided into 6 strata. In 2005 we obtained different interviewing rates in the strata; therefore we decided to oversample strata where we expected lower response rates. For oversampling the data from the EU-SILC in 2005 were used. Table 1 shows how the structure alters because of the oversampling of some strata.

Table 1: Distribution of the settlements in six strata according to the number of inhabitants and the proportion of rural households in the settlement

| Strata, distribution of settlements | Structure | Interviewing rate in EU-SILC 2005 | Altered structure due to oversampling |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fewer then 2000 inhab., not rural | 29.4% | 0.76 | 27.8% |
| Fewer than 2000 inhab., rural | 23.5% | 0.80 | 21.2% |
| From 2000 to 10000 inhab. | 16.1% | 0.72 | 16.2% |
| From 10000 to 80000 inhab. | 13.3% | 0.70 | 13.8% |
| Maribor | 4.8% | 0.55 | 6.3% |
| Ljubljana | 12.9% | 0.63 | 14.7% |

On the first stage 600 sampling units were selected, and then in each sampling unit 6 to 8 persons aged 16 years or more were selected. The selected persons define the households which we wanted to interview.

The sample size of the new part of the sample was thus 4203 persons.

In 2005 we obtained 8314 responses, which we keep in the survey in 2006. The total sample size in 2006 is thus 8314 units from previous year plus 4203 units in the new wave, i.e. 12517 persons.

### 2.1.5 Sample selection schemes

The sampling frame was divided into 6 strata and each stratum was sorted by 12 statistical regions. This way we implicitly stratified the sample also by statistical region. Within each stratum we systematically selected 600 sampling units, and then in each sampling unit 7 persons were selected. Persons aged 16 years were oversampled. In each sampling unit, persons aged 16 years and others were separately selected.

a … number of primary sampling units (= 600)
b … number of persons, who are selected in PSU (= 7)
$p_i$ … proportion of persons aged 16 in PSU $i$
$b_1$ … number of persons aged 16 who are selected in PSU $i$
$b_2$ … number of persons aged 17 or more who are selected in PSU $i$

Probability of selection of person aged 16 in PSU $I$ is $\dfrac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \dfrac{b_1}{p_i N_i}$

Probability of selection of person aged 17 or more in PSU $i$ is $\dfrac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \dfrac{b_2}{(1 - p_i)N_i}$

Conditions:

$$\frac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{b_1}{p_i N_i} = (1 + 0.014) \cdot \frac{aN_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{b_2}{(1 - p_i)N_i} \quad ,$$

0.014 is proportion of persons aged 16 in the population

$b = b_1 + b_2$

We obtain a uniquely solvable system of two linear equations with two unknowns. Thus in the selected sampling unit $i$ we select:

$$b_1 = \frac{1.014 \cdot p_i b}{(1 + p_i)} \qquad \text{16-years olds and}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{(1 - 0.014 \cdot p_i)b}{(1 + p_i)} \quad \text{persons, aged 17 or more.}$$

Beacause of decimal number of selected persons in PSU ($b_1$, $b_2$), size of PSUs is between 6 and 8. Therefore the final sample size is 4203 persons.

Probability of selection of person aged 16 in the PSU is:

$$\frac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{1.014 \cdot p_i b}{(1 + p_i)p_i N_i} = \frac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{1.014 \cdot b}{(1 + p_i)N_i}$$

Probability of selection of person aged 17 or more in the PSU is:

$$\frac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{(1 - 0.014 \cdot p_i)b}{(1 + p_i)(1 - p_i)N_i} = \frac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{(1 - 0.014 \cdot p_i)b}{(1 - p_i^2)N_i}$$

### 2.1.6 Sample distribution over time

Fieldwork for CAPI interviewing lasted from 1st February until 5th June 2006 and for CATI interviewing lasted from 1st February until 30th March. In 2005 interviewing lasted from February until June 2005.

### 2.1.7 Renewal of sample: rotational groups

The sampling frame has a four-year rotational design. Persons and their households remain in the sample for four years or four waves; each year one quarter of the sample is replaced. One quarter of the sample is dropped and one quarter is added each year. Each quarter of the sample is called a rotational group and has to be representative for the target population.

Since we had in 2005 a lower interviewing rate than expected, we had to enlarge the sample for 2006; otherwise our sample size would be too small after four years for longitudinal analysis.

In 2006 we should have dropped out the fourth wave from 2005, but we have decided to keep the fourth wave and divide it into three parts and reallocate them to the remaining three waves form 2005. Therefore all households which responded in 2005 were in 2006 interviewed again.

Since we have decided this before data processing of the 2005 survey, we have renumbered initially selected sampling units in the way that we have instead of four three rotational groups. None of the rotational groups were dropped out in 2005. In 2006 only one new rotational group was added, so that we have four rotational groups in 2006.

Table 2: Number of PSU and number of selected persons
Sample in 2005 divided into 3 rotational groups:

| Rotational group | Number of PSUs | Number of selected persons |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 643 | 4 494 |
| 2 | 643 | 4 501 |
| 3 | 642 | 4 501 |
| Total | 1928 | 13 496 |

Sample in 2006 divided into 4 rotational groups

| Rotational group | Number of PSUs | Number of selected persons |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 630 | 2 821 |
| 2 | 628 | 2 725 |
| 3 | 629 | 2 768 |
| 4 | 600 | 4 201 |
| Total | 2487 | 12 515 |

With renumbering of the rotational groups we enlarged the size of each group, and therefore also the new part of the sample in 2006 is larger. The following years we will maintain 4 rotational groups: one group will be dropped off and one will be added. Therefore we will have 75% of overlap of the sample.

## 2.1.8 Weighting

The crossectional weights for the first wave were calculated differently as those for the consecutive waves.

### 2.1.8.1 Cross-sectional weights for the first wave

The weights were calculated in three consecutive steps. In the first step the sampling weight (design factor), in the second the non-response adjustment factor and in the third the calibration factor was calculated. The final weight was the product of all three factors. The weights were calculated for the selected household (selected person of the household) and for all the persons included in the survey.

In EU-SILC the sample of persons aged 16 years or more was selected from the Central Register of Population. Sample persons and their households were interviewed.

#### 2.1.8.1.1 Design factor

The sampling weight for the sample person *PB070* is inversely proportional to the probability of selection and the weight is calculated when the person is selected in the sample. For the persons that were in the sample also in the previous year, the sampling weight is taken from the previous year, yet the sampling weights are to be calculated just for the persons that are new in the sample. Since the PPS 2-stage sampling was used, the sampling weight for the selected person in the particular stratum ($h$), can simple be calculated as $w_h = \dfrac{N_h}{n_h}$, where $N_h$ is the stratum numbers of the persons in the sampling frame and $n_h$ is the stratum numbers of the persons in the sample.

The sampling weight of the household of the selected person: *DB080*
Since SORS doesn't yet have a register of households, the selection of the household is done with the selection of the person. Since households with more persons aged 16 years or more have a larger probability of selection then smaller households, this has to be corrected with weighting in such a way that all households have equal probability of being selected in the sample. Thus the probability of selection of the household is equal to the probability of

selection of the person divided by the number of eligible persons (aged 16+) in the household *M*:

$$DB080 = PB070 \,/\, M_h$$

The sampling weight for the households has to be calculated for all households in the sample, not only for the responding households. Since for the households that did not respond we do not know their size, we have calculated the average size of the household of persons aged 16 or more according to different statistical regions and type of settlement (47 classes) and we imputed this value to households that did not respond. Thus we could calculate the probability of selection also for households that did not respond.

### 2.1.8.1.2 *Non-response adjustments*

The non-response factor was calculated for each stratum. First the sample was divided into three categories: responses, non-responses and out-of-scope units. The non-response adjustment factor is calculated: $w_{NR} = \dfrac{n_h^r + n_h^{nr}}{n_h^r}$, where $n_h^r$ is the number of the responses in the stratum and $n_h^{nr}$ number of the non- responses in the stratum.

### 2.1.8.1.3 *Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources)*

The final step of the calculation of the weights was the calculation of the calibration factors. By the calibration procedures the weighted sums of some key variables are set to the known population values. These population values are obtained from the different administrative sources. For the calibration of weights we used SAS Macro Calmar. We performed calibration for the level of households, as well as for the level of the persons.

For the calibration we used:

1. for households:

- Family and children related allowance (HY050) from the administrative source for family and children related allowances

2. for persons:

- Sex- age classes distribution from the Central Register of Population
- Employee cash or near cash income minus sickness benefits from the administrative source for incomes
- Pensions from the administrative sources for pensions
- Unemployment benefits (PY090)  from the administrative source for unemployment benefits
- Education related allowances from the statistical source about scholarships

### *2.1.8.1.4 Final cross-sectional weights*

The cross-sectional weight for the household (*DB090*) is equal to the calibrated weight. The sum of weights is equal to the sum of the estimated number of households in Slovenia.

With the selected person also the household which has to be interviewed is defined. All household members have the same weight, this is the cross-sectional weight. The cross-sectional weight of the person *RB050*, which all persons get in the household register, and the cross-sectional weight of persons aged 16 years or more *PB040* in the person register are equal to the cross-sectional weight of the household.

$$RB050= PB040=DB090$$

The cross-sectional weight for the selected person *PB060* is equal to the cross-sectional weight of the household of this person multiplied by the number of persons aged 16+:

$$PB060= DB090 * M_h$$

The cross-sectional weight for children who were younger than 13 years on 31st December 2005 is *RL070*.
Weights are calculated in this way that we calculate for each age group a factor:

$f_i$ =*number of children in the population/weighted number of children in the survey*, i=1,2,…,12.

With this factor we multiply the cross-sectional weight RB050 of a child in the corresponding age group.

$$RL070=f_i*RB050 , i=1,2,...,12$$

The base weights for the persons in the first wave are equal to the cross-sectional weights for the persons.

## 2.1.8.2  Cross-sectional weights for the consecutive waves

### *2.1.8.2.1 Base weights*
The Base weights for the persons were calculated by taking the base weights from the previous year and then adjust these weights for the attrition in the Sex- age classes. Using the weight-share method we then calculated the weights for the immigrants, re-entries and newborns. After that for each of the rotational groups the weights were adjusted to the adequate longitudinal population counts in each Sex- age class.

### *2.1.8.2.2 Final cross-sectional weights*
The cross-sectional weights for the households were calculated by firstly taking the average of the base weights for the belonging persons and then calibrate these weights for each rotational group to the same margin values as used in 2.8.1.3. The cross-sectional weights for the persons and selected persons were calculated by the same procedure as used for the first wave.

### 2.1.8.3 Longitudinal weights

The longitudinal weights were calculated by taking the base weights and then calibrate these weights to the Sex-age structure of the corresponding longitudinal population which was determined as the overlap of the register population in the consecutive years.

### 2.1.9 Substitutions

In EU-SILC we did not have substitute units.

## 2.2 Sampling errors

### 2.2.1 Standard error and effective sample size

Table 3: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors – cross sectional EU-SILC 2005

| Income components | Description | Mean (weighted) | Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins) | Number of observations after imputations (in the survey) | Standard errors |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HY010 | Total gross household income | 5413574 | 8259 | 8287 | 52830 |
| HY020 | Total disposable household income | 4116063 | 8268 | 8287 | 33878 |
| HY022 | Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits | 3592078 | 8188 | 8241 | 34078 |
| HY023 | Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits | 2748858 | 7780 | 8086 | 34549 |
| HY040G | Income from rental of a property or land – gross | 17904 | 441 | 441 | 2213 |
| HY040N | Income from rental of a property or land – net | 13504 | 441 | 441 | 1663 |
| HY090G | Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business | 27133 | 2284 | 2584 | 2431 |
| HY090N | Interest, dividends, profit form capital | 19533 | 2284 | 2584 | 1694 |

| Variable | Description | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | investments in unincorporated business | | | | |
| HY050G | Family/Children related allowances | 141803 | 3751 | 3751 | 4919 |
| HY050N | Family/Children related allowances | 123863 | 3751 | 3751 | 3628 |
| HY060G | Social exclusion not elsewhere classified | 51577 | 1313 | 1333 | 2285 |
| HY060N | Social exclusion not elsewhere classified | 51577 | 1313 | 1333 | 2285 |
| HY070G | Housing allowances | 292 | | 16 | 82 |
| HY070N | Housing allowances | 292 | | 16 | 82 |
| HY080G | Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross | 16043 | 246 | 292 | 1630 |
| HY080N | Regular inter – household cash transfer received net | 16043 | 246 | 292 | 1630 |
| HY100G | Interest repayments on mortgage gross | 7283 | 95 | 168 | 810 |
| HY100N | Interest repayments on mortgage net | 7283 | 95 | 168 | 810 |
| HY110G | Income received by people aged under 16 gross | 5047 | 339 | 339 | 1004 |
| HY110N | Income received by people aged under 16 net | 4279 | 339 | 339 | 799 |
| HY120G | Regular taxes on wealth gross | 11788 | 3964 | 6900 | 215 |
| HY120N | Regular taxes on wealth net | 11788 | 3964 | 6900 | 215 |
| HY130G | Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross | 23470 | 508 | 526 | 1843 |
| HY130N | Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net | 23470 | 508 | 526 | 1843 |
| HY140G | tax on income and social contribution | 1262253 | 6528 | 6697 | 20827 |
| HY140N | tax on income and social contribution | 1262253 | 6528 | 6697 | 20827 |
| HY145N | Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment | -33811 | 6776 | 6776 | 1963 |

| Variable | Description | Mean (weighted) | Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0) | Number of observations after imputations (in the survey) | Standard errors |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PY010G | Employee cash or near cash income gross | 1555624 | 14493 | 15155 | 18421 |
| PY010N | Employee cash or near cash income net | 1057018 | 14493 | 15155 | 11144 |
| PY020G | Non-Cash employee | 5114 | 155 | 214 | 470 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---:|---:|---:|---:|
| | income net | | | | |
| PY020N | Non-Cash employee income net | 3835 | 155 | 214 | 352 |
| PY035G | Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross | 11949 | 2091 | 2758 | 401 |
| PY035N | Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross | 11949 | 2091 | 2758 | 401 |
| PY050G | Cash benefits or losses from self-employment | 92432 | 2436 | 3167 | 4696 |
| PY050N | Cash benefits or losses from self-employment | 80743 | 2436 | 3151 | 4041 |
| PY070G | Value of goods produced by own consumption | 62794 | 16045 | 16262 | 1616 |
| PY070N | Value of goods produced by own consumption | 62794 | 16045 | 16262 | 1616 |
| PY080G | Pension from individual private plans gross | 816 | 93 | 93 | 187 |
| PY080N | Pension from individual private plans net | 816 | 93 | 93 | 187 |
| PY090G | Unemployment benefits gross | 11362 | 623 | 623 | 654 |
| PY090N | Unemployment benefits net | 7938 | 623 | 623 | 454 |
| PY100G | Old age benefits gross | 303631 | 4273 | 4273 | 6832 |
| PY100N | Old age benefits net | 301209 | 4273 | 4273 | 6721 |
| PY110G | Survivor benefits net | 55775 | 820 | 820 | 2707 |
| PY110N | Survivor' age benefits gross | 55719 | 820 | 820 | 2705 |
| PY120G | Sickness benefits gross | 34978 | 2228 | 2247 | 1467 |
| PY120N | Sickness benefits net | 23343 | 2228 | 2247 | 967 |
| PY130G | Disability benefits gross | 107106 | 1800 | 1800 | 3390 |
| PY130N | Disability benefits net | 100596 | 1800 | 1800 | 3245 |
| PY140G | Education related allowances gross | 15534 | 1375 | 1375 | 559 |
| PY140N | Education related allowances net | 15534 | 1375 | 1375 | 559 |

Table 4: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors – cross sectional EU-SILC 2006

| Income components | Description | Mean (weighted) | Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins) | Number of observations after imputations (in the survey) | Standard errors |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HY010 | Total gross household income | 5755038 | 9452 | 9478 | 63521 |
| HY020 | Total disposable household income | 4401372 | 9465 | 9478 | 48639 |
| HY022 | Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits | 3914994 | 9626 | 9447 | 48614 |
| HY023 | Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits | 3033380 | 9268 | 9353 | 49946 |
| HY040G | Income from rental of a property or land – gross | 19149 | 529 | 529 | 2042 |
| HY040N | Income from rental of a property or land – net | 13193 | 529 | 529 | 1374 |
| HY090G | Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business | 45471 | 3700 | 4111 | 3123 |
| HY090N | Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business | 36793 | 3700 | 4111 | 2493 |
| HY050G | Family/Children related allowances | 145404 | 4175 | 4176 | 4561 |
| HY050N | Family/Children related allowances | 123900 | 4175 | 4176 | 3317 |
| HY060G | Social exclusion not elsewhere classified | 48538 | 1429 | 1464 | 2005 |
| HY060N | Social exclusion not elsewhere classified | 48209 | 1429 | 1464 | 1995 |
| HY070G | Housing allowances | 1424 | 67 | 67 | 206 |
| HY070N | Housing allowances | 1424 | 67 | 67 | 206 |
| HY080G | Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross | 11744 | 275 | 313 | 1054 |
| HY080N | Regular inter – household cash transfer received net | 11744 | 275 | 313 | 1054 |
| HY100G | Interest repayments on mortgage gross | 7696 | 64 | 121 | 900 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HY100N | Interest repayments on mortgage net | 7696 | 64 | 121 | 900 |
| HY110G | Income received by people aged under 16 gross | 4107 | 90 | 90 | 755 |
| HY110N | Income received by people aged under 16 net | 4088 | 90 | 90 | 754 |
| HY120G | Regular taxes on wealth gross | 13214 | 6283 | 7956 | 319 |
| HY120N | Regular taxes on wealth net | 13214 | 6283 | 7956 | 319 |
| HY130G | Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross | 19328 | 475 | 511 | 1409 |
| HY130N | Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net | 19328 | 475 | 511 | 1409 |
| HY140G | tax on income and social contribution | 1321123 | 8699 | 8814 | 20593 |
| HY140N | tax on income and social contribution | 1321123 | 8699 | 8814 | 20593 |
| HY145N | Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment | -56617 | 8724 | 8725 | 1547 |

| Variable | Description | Mean (weighted) | Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0) | Number of observations after imputations (in the survey) | Standard errors |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PY010G | Employee cash or near cash income gross | 1637125 | 15781 | 16473 | 18585 |
| PY010N | Employee cash or near cash income net | 1118838 | 15781 | 16473 | 11320 |
| PY020G | Non-Cash employee income net | 3678 | 167 | 205 | 391 |
| PY020N | Non-Cash employee income net | 2759 | 167 | 205 | 293 |
| PY035G | Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross | 15397 | 2571 | 3305 | 576 |
| PY035N | Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross | 15397 | 2571 | 3305 | 576 |
| PY050G | Cash benefits or losses from self-employment | 137071 | 2856 | 4266 | 15499 |
| PY050N | Cash benefits or losses from self-employment | 111699 | 2856 | 4266 | 15050 |
| PY070G | Value of goods produced by own consumption | 46908 | 15361 | 16819 | 1037 |
| PY070N | Value of goods produced by own consumption | 46908 | 15361 | 16819 | 1037 |
| PY080G | Pension from | 719 | 84 | 97 | 155 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | individual private plans gross | | | | |
| PY080N | Pension from individual private plans net | 719 | 84 | 97 | 155 |
| PY090G | Unemployment benefits gross | 11907 | 666 | 666 | 635 |
| PY090N | Unemployment benefits net | 8698 | 666 | 666 | 460 |
| PY100G | Old age benefits gross | 312130 | 4733 | 4743 | 6281 |
| PY100N | Old age benefits net | 309474 | 4733 | 4742 | 6180 |
| PY110G | Survivor benefits net | 59687 | 959 | 960 | 2545 |
| PY110N | Survivor' age benefits gross | 59663 | 959 | 960 | 2543 |
| PY120G | Sickness benefits gross | 28881 | 1998 | 2256 | 1422 |
| PY120N | Sickness benefits net | 19429 | 1998 | 2256 | 913 |
| PY130G | Disability benefits gross | 89559 | 1908 | 1917 | 2658 |
| PY130N | Disability benefits net | 88724 | 1908 | 1916 | 2643 |
| PY140G | Education related allowances gross | 14138 | 1473 | 1473 | 473 |
| PY140N | Education related allowances net | 14138 | 1473 | 1473 | 473 |

Table 5: The mean, the number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size:

| Equivalised disposable income | Mean | Number of observations after imputations | Standard error |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 household member | 1694174 | 872 | 35285 |
| 2 household members | 2389410 | 4198 | 26810 |
| 3 household members | 2613990 | 6669 | 28658 |
| 4 and more household members | 2526971 | 19537 | 44064 |
| <25 years | 2393749 | 9261 | 20062 |
| 25-34 | 2660984 | 4469 | 43674 |
| 35-44 | 2514132 | 4472 | 53734 |
| 45-54 | 2611311 | 5470 | 29038 |
| 55-64 | 2510723 | 3583 | 28990 |
| 65+ | 2165287 | 4021 | 51142 |
| Male | 2509749 | 15484 | 33878 |
| Female | 2416261 | 15792 | 22019 |

Table 6: Standard errors and achieved sampled size for some indicators were calculated by using the Bootstrap replication method, EU-SILC 2006

| Indicator | Value | Achieved sample size | Standard error | Confidence Interval at 95% | | CV(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Lower | Upper | |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – total | 11,7 | 31276 | 0,29 | 11,1 | 12,3 | 2,46 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – men total | 10,3 | 15484 | 0,31 | 9,7 | 10,9 | 3,01 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women total | 13,0 | 15792 | 0,35 | 12,3 | 13,7 | 2,71 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers -age group1 - 0-15 | 11,8 | 4210 | 0,67 | 10,5 | 13,1 | 5,71 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers -age group1 - 16+ | 11,6 | 27066 | 0,27 | 11,1 | 12,1 | 2,36 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers -age group2 - 0-64 | 10,1 | 27255 | 0,31 | 9,5 | 10,7 | 3,02 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers -age group2 - 65+ | 20,0 | 4021 | 0,71 | 18,6 | 21,4 | 3,57 |
| Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio | 3,4 | 31276 | 0,09 | 3,2 | 3,6 | 2,61 |
| Before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits | | | | | | |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total | 24,2 | 31276 | 0,33 | 23,6 | 24,8 | 1,35 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total | 22,9 | 15484 | 0,37 | 22,2 | 23,6 | 1,63 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total | 25,4 | 15792 | 0,37 | 24,7 | 26,1 | 1,47 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -age group1 - 0-15 | 26,3 | 4210 | 0,80 | 24,7 | 27,9 | 3,03 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers-age group1 - 16+ | 23,8 | 27066 | 0,31 | 23,2 | 24,4 | 1,31 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -age group2 - 65+ | 32,1 | 4021 | 0,79 | 30,5 | 33,7 | 2,47 |
| Before social including old-age and survivors' benefits | | | | | | |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total | 40,7 | 31276 | 0,33 | 40,0 | 41,4 | 0,82 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total | 38,2 | 15484 | 0,36 | 37,5 | 38,9 | 0,95 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total | 43,1 | 15792 | 0,40 | 42,3 | 43,9 | 0,92 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -age group1 - 0-15 | 30,2 | 4210 | 0,77 | 28,7 | 31,7 | 2,56 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers-age group1 - 16+ | 42,6 | 27066 | 0,32 | 42,0 | 43,2 | 0,76 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -age group2 - 65+ | 83,6 | 4021 | 0,75 | 82,1 | 85,1 | 0,89 |
| Gini coefficient | 23,8 | 31276 | 0,63 | 22,6 | 25,0 | 2,63 |
| Mean equivalised disposable income | 2421700 | 31276 | 25160 | 2372386 | 2471014 | 1,04 |

## 2.3 Non-sampling errors

### 2.3.1 Sampling frame and coverage errors

The basis for the sampling frame is the Central Register of Population (CRP), which is linked to the Register of Territorial Units. The sampling frame constitutes persons aged 16 years or more on 31st of December 2005. Besides the CRP we also use the frame of enumeration areas. Since some enumeration areas do not have enough inhabitants, those enumeration areas were linked with neighbouring areas into larger territorial units – i.e. sampling units, which were the sampling frame in the first stage.

The quality of the CRP is difficult to measure, since the Census and the CRP are based on different methodologies. While in the Census all persons living at the address at least one year are counted, current statistics counts in the population persons who are registered in Slovenia and live in Slovenia at least three months. Therefore in the Census 2002 there are almost 31000 fewer persons than in the CRP (1.55%). The discrepancy between the Census and the CRP is 1.72%. In the CRP are also persons who moved out of Slovenia (temporarily or for good), but have not reported this to the authorities.

When designing the sampling frame we did not have in the frame foreigners who live in Slovenia and are by definition the population of Slovenia. There are approximately 40.000 foreigners in Slovenia. Therefore we have approximately 2% of undercoverage in the sampling frame. Also we do not have the data in the CRP which persons are living in collective households. According to the Census 2002 there are approximately 14500 such persons.

The CRP is daily updated, but SORS obtains the database every three months which is a cross-section of the CRP on a certain date. Therefore the CRP we work with is 3 months old. For EU-SILC the sampling frame was built from the CRP on 30th June 2006. Before the fieldwork we updated the sampling frame with the latest available CRP data at the Ministry of the Interior; so we have excluded form the fieldwork persons who have died or moved abroad as non-response. In case that a person has changed the address, the interviewer was sent to the new address, but we maintained variables that define sample design at the old address.

From the CRP we have randomly selected persons aged 16 or more. At the addresses of selected persons the selected person and his or her household were interviewed. If selected persons did not live at the address from the CRP where they are registered, we did not follow them but we considered this as non-response. Households where nobody is registered at that address were thus excluded from the sampling frame.


### 2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

#### 2.3.2.1 Measurement errors

As in most surveys, the questionnaire can be one sources of potential measurement errors. Unsatisfactory organization and design of the survey may results in output different to the reality. For the case of EU-SILC the wording and phrasing of the questions can lead to misunderstandings, also different ordering of the questions can result in different answers.

The data are a combination of interviews and register information. The interviews are carried out by CATI or CAPI. (CATI: 52% and CAPI: 48 %). The general mode of collection was personal interview of a selected person. The household respondent was chosen by the interviewer as the one who had the best knowledge of the household's affairs. For part of questions for selected person the interviewers were instructed to prefer interviewing the selected person whenever possible. Some basic information for households that were in

previous wave we just verified and so we discharged households.

As in all surveys there is highly possible that interviewer can influence on respondent's answers. During the collecting data phase we did regular checks on their progress.

On CATI interviewing we monitored all the time interviewers and in the same time we warned them about mistakes. In our studio we have possibility to listen the interview and in the same time we can see on the computer what interviewer enter into the computer. The interviewers do not know when they are inspected.

CAPI interviewers are obliged to send to the Office every fortnight the data which they collected. We checked frequency of some key answers and if we found out that something unexpected happened with single interviewer we asked him for the reasons.

Before the field work began we organized lessons during 15th January 2007 and 31th January 2007. At 25th January till 31th January we organised nine lessons for both CAPI and CATI interviewers. Each interviewer was obliged to participate in one of those lessons, which were 2 times 4 hours long. In the first part of the lesson we instructed interviewers about theory, at the second part we organized practical interviewing in the groups with 3 to 4 interviewers with lap-tops. We prepared the questionnaire and answers in advance, that we can see if the interviewer understands meaning of the questions. In the case that interviewer was changed (do now wish to be interviewer, do not work according to instructions), the additional lessons was organised. At the same time we had approximately 60 CAPI interviewers (most of them were experienced, but some interviewers are not), and approximately 25 CATI interviewers (most of them students, whose almost all had experience with calling in households.)

For CATI interviewers special lessons was organised which have the similar content as for CAPI interviewers. Special training was organized also for controllers and other technical stuff. On all trainings we explained the purpose of this survey, the methodology, questionnaires and organizational part as well.

CAPI interviewers got on the lessons advanced letters and they sent them their self to the sampled households some days before they intended visit the household.

For the CATI interviewing all advanced letters were sent by Office two days before began the interviewing.

To all letters are added small leaflet with the some results from previous year, where it is possible to get results, etc.

In the construction of the Slovenian questionnaire we both adapted question and design from our LFS questionnaire for personal questions (especially questions related to labour market) and HBS questionnaire for household and expenditure questions. The core of questionnaire was built according to the recommendations of Eurostat. In some cases the phrasing of questions have in some way diverge from Eurostat recommendations because of Slovenian standards. Here are listed differences when comparing our questionnaire and Eurostat recommendations.

In 2007 we changed all income variables from Slovenian tolars (SIT) to EUR. In the questionnaire it is possible that interviewee answered in SIT or in EURO. We introduce for all

these variables new variable for currency and after the field work was finished we recalculate all income variables into EUR.

**Not income variables:**

HH010 We had more categories, but all categories are easily translated to Eurostat categories.

HH020 We had more categories, but all categories are easily translated to Eurostat categories.

HH030 The room is defined as space with at least 6 square meters.

HH070 Total housing costs are asked with several questions – costs for cold water, costs for sewage removal, costs for refuse removal, heating, contribution to reserve fund, insurance, and interest for mortgage, rent, and regular maintenance. We summed up all variables from these questions to get HH070.

HS070 – HS110 – in our survey we added some other durables (video recorder, DVD player, digital camera etc.).

PB130, PB140 – we collected these data with the questionnaire, but if the data were differentiated according to the central register of population, we took the data from the register.

PB190, PB210 – this data we took from register of population.

PB220A, PB220B – data were collected by questionnaire.

PE040 – the data are from Statistical register of employment for active persons, for others we collect the data via questionnaire.

PH040 and PH060 – the questions were splited into two questions:

AC4 Was there any time when selected person during the last 12 months when he/she really needed to consult a medical specialist (except dentist)?

1. *Yes* ➔ *AC5*
2. *No* ➔ *question about need of the dentist.*

AC5 Did selected person get a help of a medical specialist?

1. *Yes*
2. *No.*

PL020 – The qeustion is from 2006 onward included into the qeustionnaire.

PL025 – The question is from 2006 onward included for all household members into the questionnaire.

PL030 – The qeustion is from 2006 onward included for all household members into the questionnaire.

PL040 – The question is from 2006 onward included for all household members into the qeustionnaire.

PL050 – for active persons we got the data about occupation from the statistical register of employment. For inactive (selected) persons we asked the question about occupation in the questionnaire. After conducting the survey, we coded the occupation into isco-88(com) according the description of the occupation. Coding is done by professional coders who also do the coding in the LFS.

PL060 – The question is from 2006 onward included for all household members into the qeustionnaire.

PL070-PL085 – It was constructed from the statistical register of employment and from the registers from Health Insurance Company. The qeustionnaire is a source for students.

PL087 – It was constructed from PL070-PL085 and from the questionnaire.

PL090 – The source for this variable is register from Health Insurance Company.

PL100 –. The question is from 2006 included for all household members into the qeustionnaire.

PL210A-PL210L – Constructed from statistical register of employment and Health Insurance Company. We have state on the last day of each month. The source for students were qeustionnaire. The data for persons which are not in any register or any other source, are imputed accordng to the data from last year.

The datafile from Tax authorty was edited in advance. Before we began the data processsing with eu-silc we checked the data from tax datafile. We edited impossible values (for example negative values) and some very extreme values. Some imputations were also made in advnace – we did logical check and in the case of inconsistency we imputed values. These imputations are not included into the imputation factor in eu-silc database.

All other income files (social alowances, pensions etc.) were not edited in advance for whole population, but only for "eu-silc" population.

### 2.3.2.2 Processing errors

The questionnaire was programmed in Blaise. Data entry controls were built into the electronic questionnaire, and there was less need for post data control. Control of data in the programme was done in various ways.
All numeric variables had absolute limits for data entry. We had several syntax checks, one of them were signals (soft errors) which gave a warning to the interviewers if the answer was either unlikely because it was extreme or because it did not correspond to answer given to questions asked earlier. These signals could be overridden if the answer in question was confirmed. And similar hard errors, which it was impossible to override. We also had several logical checks.

Here are examples of syntax checks and one logical check:

Soft syntax error:

- ▪ Variable (PL060): Number of hours usually worked per week in main job: if interviewer entered less then 8 or more then 70 hours there was a signal: *Really less then 8 or more then 70 hours per week in main job?* The answer could be yes – suppress or no – correct the number of hours.

Hard syntax error:

- ▪ Variable HB080/HB090: Person 1 and Person 2 responsible for the accommodation: if interviewer entered two times the same person there was a hard error: *Person 1 responsible for the accommodation and Person 2 responsible for the accommodation can not be same.*

Logical error:

- ▪ Variable PL030: Self-defined current economic status: if interviewer entered the person aged 16 and more is a preschool child there was an error: *The person is 16 or more year old so can not be a preschool child.*

After checking the data from all sources separately, we compose so called integrated database with all the data. In the case of logical mistakes and inconsistency of the data, we edited the data to the most probably value.

### 2.3.3  Non-response errors

#### 2.3.3.1 Achieved sample size

Both for households and for the individuals we were interested what the achieved sample size was. Since we have the sample of persons, and the data are obtained both from the interview and from the registers, the household is counted to be interviewed only if household questionnaire is completed and if also questionnaire for the selected person is completed. From other household members data are obtained from registers.

Achieved sample size is calculated for

1. Number of selected respondents who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database (DB135 = 1), and who completed a personal interview (RB250 = 11 to 13);
2. Number of persons 16 years or older who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database (DB135 = 1), and who completed a personal interview (RB250 = 11 to 13);

Table 7. Achieved sample size for total and rotational group breakdown – Longitudinal database 2005-2006

| Year HB010 | Rotational group | No. of **selected respondents** (sample persons) from who information is completed **from interviews and registers** DB135 = 1 & RB250=13 | No. of **persons 16+** who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database and from who information is completed **only from registers** DB135 = 1 & RB250=12 | No. of persons 16+ who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database DB135 = 1 & RB250=12,13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2005** | **Total** | **8287** | **15575** | **23862** |
| | 1 | 2813 | 5338 | 8151 |
| | 2 | 2715 | 5087 | 7802 |
| | 3 | 2759 | 5150 | 7909 |
| **2006** | **Total** | **6580** | **12359** | **18939** |
| | 1 | 2222 | 4178 | 6400 |
| | 2 | 2162 | 4072 | 6234 |
| | 3 | 2196 | 4109 | 6305 |

### 2.3.3.2 Unit non-response

For the total sample, the unit non-response will be calculated by removing, from the numerator and the denominator of the formulas described below, those units that according to the tracing rules are out of scope.

- Household non-response rates (NRh) will be computed as follows:

$NRh=(1-(Ra * Rh)) * 100$

Where

$$Ra = \frac{\text{Number of addresses successfully contacted}}{\text{Number of valid addresses selected}} = \frac{\sum[DB120 = 11]}{\sum[DB120 = all] - \sum[DB120 = 23]}$$

Ra is the address contact rate.

DB120 is the record of contact at the address.

The Ra is calculated as follows:

$$Ra = \frac{11926}{12515 - 465} = 0.98971$$

Condition that have to be fulfilled that the household is accepted to household register are completed both household and personal questionnaires. In our survey there are 9478 such households. Variable measures proportion of households that are acceptable for the database. Percentage is calculated form eligible households on contacted addresses.

$$Rh = \frac{\text{Number of household interviews completed and accepted for data base}}{\text{Number of eligible households at contacted addresses}} = \frac{\sum[DB135=1]}{\sum[DB130=all]}$$

*Rh* is the proportion of complete household interviews accepted for the database.

DB130 is the household questionnaire result, and
DB135 is the household interview acceptance result.

$$Rh = \frac{9478}{9478+2119+176+141+12} = \frac{9478}{11926} = 0.79473$$

Therefore

*NRh=(1-(Ra \* Rh)) \* 100=(1-0,79473)\*100=20,527%*

- Individual non-response rates (NRp) will be computed as follows:

  *NRp=(1-(Rp)) \* 100*

Where

$$Rp = \frac{\text{Number of personal interviews completed}}{\text{Number of eligible individuals in the households whose interviews were completed and accepted for the data base}} = \frac{\sum[RB250=11+12+13]}{\sum[RB245=1+2+3]}$$

*Rp* is the proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database
RB245 is the respondent status, and
RB250 is the data status.

For those Members States where a sample of persons rather than a sample of households (addresses) was selected, the individual non-response rates will be calculated for 'the selected respondent' (RB245=2), for all individuals aged 16 years or older (RB245=2+3) and for the nonselected respondent (RB245=3).

$$Rp = \frac{\sum[RB250=13]}{\sum[RB245=2]} = \frac{9474}{9474} = 1 \qquad \text{\textit{for the selected respondent}}$$

$$Rp = \frac{\sum[RB250=12+13]}{\sum[RB245=2+3]} = \frac{27066}{27066} = 1 \qquad \text{\textit{for all individuals aged 16 years or older}}$$

$$Rp = \frac{\sum[RB250 = 12]}{\sum[RB245 = 3]} = \frac{17592}{17592} = 1 \qquad \textit{for the nonselected respondent}$$

Thus

$NRp=(1-(Rp)) * 100=0$

for 'the selected respondent' (RB245=2), for all individuals aged 16 years or older (RB245=2+3) and for the nonselected respondent (RB245=3).

- · Overall individual non-response rates (*NRp) will be computed as follows:

  $*NRp=(1-(Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100 = (1-0.98971* 0.79473*1)*100 = 21.344$

Longitudinal response rates

**Households:**

- Wave response rate

  Percentage of households successfully interviewed (DB135 = 1) which were passed on to wave t (from wave t-1) or newly created or added during wave t, excluding those out of scope (under the tracing rules) or non-existent.

  W_RR= 6580/8287=0.79

- *Longitudinal follow up rate*

  Percentage of households which are passed on to wave t+1 for follow-up within the households received into wave t from wave t-1, excluding those out of scope (under the tracing rules) or non-existent.

  LF_R=6747/8287=0.81

- *Follow up ratio*

  Number of households passed on from wave t to wave t+1 in comparison to the number of households received for follow-up at wave t from wave t-1.

  F_RAT=6747/8287=0.81

- *Achieved sample size ratio*

  Ratio of the number of households accepted for the database (DB135 = 1) in wave t to the number of *households accepted for the database (DB135 = 1) in wave t-1.*

  ASS_RAT=6580/8287=0.79

**Persons:**

- *Wave response rate*

  *Percentage of sample persons successfully interviewed (RB250 = 11,12,13) among those passed on to wave t (from wave t-1) or newly created or added during wave t, excluding those out of scope (under the tracing rules).*

W_RR_SP= 6580/6580=1

*Percentage of co-residents selected in wave 1 successfully interviewed (RB = 11,12,13) among those passed on to wave t (from wave t-1).*

W_RR_C= 12359/15913=0.78

▪ *Longitudinal follow up rate*

Percentage of sample persons successfully interviewed (RB250 = 11,12,13) in wave t out of all of sample persons selected, excluding those who have died or been found ineligible (out of scope), breakdown by causes of non-response.

LF_R_SP= 6580/6580=1

▪ Achieved sample size ratio

Ratio of the number of completed personal interviews (RB250 = 11,12,13) in wave t to the number of completed personal interviews in wave t-1. This ratio will be defined for sample persons and for all persons including non-sample persons aged 16+ and for co-residents aged 16+ selected in first wave.

ASS_RAT_P=18939/23862=0.79

▪ Response rate for non sample persons

RR_NSP=12359/13034=0.95

## 2.3.3.3 Distribution of households by household status (DB110), by record of contact at address (DB120), by household qeustionnaire result (DB130) and by household interview acceptance (DB135)

Table 8. Distribution of original units by 'record of contact at address'. Rotational group and total – cross sectional 2005

| | Total | | Rotational group 1 | | Rotational group 2 | | Rotational group 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Total** (DB120 = 11 to 23) | 13496 | 100 | 4494 | 100 | 4501 | 100 | 4501 | 100 |
| Address contacted (DB120 = 11) | 13026 | 97 | 4327 | 96 | 4342 | 96 | 4357 | 97 |
| Address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23) | 470 | 3 | 167 | 4 | 159 | 4 | 144 | 3 |
| **Total address non-contacted** (DB120 = 21 to 23) | 470 | 100 | 167 | 100 | 159 | 100 | 144 | 100 |
| Address cannot be located (DB120= 21) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Address unable to access (DB120 = 22) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Address does not exists or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence (DB120 = 23) | 470 | 100 | 167 | 100 | 159 | 100 | 144 | 100 |

Table 9. Distribution of address contacted by 'household questionnaire result' and by household interview acceptance. Rotational group and total – cross sectional 2005

| | Total | | Rotational group 1 | | Rotational group 2 | | Rotational group 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Total** | 13026 | 100 | 4327 | 100 | 4342 | 100 | 4357 | 100 |
| Household questionnaire completed (DB130 = 11) | 8287 | 64 | 2813 | 65 | 2715 | 63 | 2759 | 63 |
| Interview not completed (DB130 = 21 to 24) | 4739 | 36 | 1514 | 35 | 1627 | 37 | 1598 | 37 |
| Total interview not completed (DB130 = 21 to 24) | 4739 | 100 | 1514 | 100 | 1627 | 100 | 1598 | 100 |
| Refusal to co-operate (DB130 = 21) | 2518 | 53 | 813 | 54 | 868 | 53 | 837 | 52 |
| Entirely household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork (DB130 = 22) | 365 | 8 | 95 | 6 | 130 | 8 | 140 | 9 |
| Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity, etc.) (DB130 = 23) | 218 | 5 | 67 | 4 | 79 | 5 | 72 | 5 |
| Other reasons (DB130 = 24) | 1638 | 35 | 539 | 36 | 550 | 34 | 549 | 34 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Household questionnaire completed (DB135=1+2)** | 8287 | 100 | 2813 | 100 | 2715 | 100 | 2759 | 100 |
| Interview accepted for data base (DB135 = 1) | 8287 | 100 | 2813 | 100 | 2715 | 100 | 2759 | 100 |
| Interview rejected (DB135 = 2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 10. Distribution of original units by 'record of contact at address'. Rotational group and total, cross sectional database 2006

| | Total | | Rotational group 1 | | Rotational group 2 | | Rotational group 3 | | Rotational group 4 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Total** (DB120 = 11 to 23) | 12515 | 100.0 | 2821 | 100.0 | 2725 | 100.0 | 2768 | 100.0 | 4201 | 100.0 |
| Address contacted (DB120 = 11) | 11926 | 95.3 | 2727 | 96.7 | 2643 | 97.0 | 2672 | 96.5 | 3884 | 92.5 |
| Address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23) | 589 | 4.7 | 94 | 3.3 | 82 | 3.0 | 96 | 3.5 | 317 | 7.5 |
| **Total address non-contacted** (DB120 = 21 to 23) | 589 | 4.7 | 94 | 3.3 | 82 | 3.0 | 96 | 3.5 | 317 | 7.5 |
| Address cannot be located (DB120= 21) | 121 | 1.0 | 17 | 0.6 | 15 | 0.6 | 15 | 0.5 | 74 | 1.8 |
| Address unable to access (DB120 = 22) | 3 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Address does not exists or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence (DB120 = 23) | 465 | 3.7 | 76 | 2.7 | 67 | 2.5 | 80 | 2.9 | 242 | 5.76 |

DB120=23 include also households where selected person died or moved to instituion or abroad.

Table 11: Distribution of address contacted by 'household questionnaire result' and by household interview acceptance. Rotational group and total, cross sectional database 2006

| | Total | | Rotational group 1 | | Rotational group 2 | | Rotational group 3 | | Rotational group 4 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Total** | **11926** | **100.0** | **2727** | **100.0** | **2643** | **100.0** | **2672** | **100.0** | **3884** | **100.0** |
| Household questionnaire completed (DB130 = 11) | 9478 | 79.5 | 2227 | 81.7 | 2170 | 82.1 | 2199 | 82.3 | 2882 | 74.2 |
| Interview not completed (DB130 = 21 to 24) | 2448 | 20.5 | 500 | 18.3 | 473 | 17.9 | 473 | 17.7 | 1002 | 25.8 |
| Total interview not completed (DB130 = 21 to 24) | 2448 | 20.5 | 500 | 18.3 | 473 | 17.9 | 473 | 17.7 | 1002 | 25.8 |
| Refusal to co-operate (DB130 = 21) | 2119 | 17.8 | 442 | 16.2 | 397 | 15.0 | 400 | 15.0 | 880 | 22.7 |
| Entirely household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork (DB130 = 22) | 176 | 1.5 | 32 | 1.2 | 46 | 1.7 | 35 | 1.3 | 63 | 1.6 |
| Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity, etc.) (DB130 = 23) | 141 | 1.2 | 23 | 0.8 | 30 | 1.1 | 33 | 1.2 | 55 | 1.4 |
| Other reasons (DB130 = 24) | 12 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.1 |
| **Household questionnaire completed (DB135=1+2)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interview accepted for data base (DB135 = 1) | 9478 | 100.0 | 2227 | 23.5 | 2170 | 22.9 | 2199 | 23.2 | 2882 | 30.4 |
| Interview rejected (DB135 = 2) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

DB110 is not cross sectional variable, so we calculated distribution of DB110 from longitudinal database 2005-2006..

Table 12: Distribution of DB110 and DB010 in longitudinal database 2005-2006

|  | DB010=2005 | DB010=2006 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| At the same address as last interview | 0 | 7952 | 7952 |
| Entire household moved to private household within the country | 0 | 248 | 248 |
| Entire hosehold moved to a collective household or institution within the country | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Household moved outside the country | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Entire household died | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| Household does not contain sample person | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Address not contacted | 0 | 47 | 47 |
| Split-off household | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New address added to the sample this wave or first wave | 13469 | 0 | 13469 |
| Fusion | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 13469 | 8287 | 21756 |

Table 13 Distribution of DB110 and DB120 according to the DB010 in longitudinal database 2005-2006

|  | DB010=2005 | | DB010=2006 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Address contacted DB120=11 | Address does not exist or is non-residiental address or is unoccupied or not prinicpal address DB120=23 | Address contacted DB120=11 | Address does not exist or is non-residiental address or is unoccupied or not prinicpal address DB120=23 |
| At the same address as last interview | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Entire household moved to private household within the country | 0 | 0 | 67 | 181 |
| Entire hosehold moved to a collective household or institution within the country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Household moved outside the country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Entire household died | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Household does not contain sample person | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Address not contacted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Split-off household | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New address added to the sample this wave or first wave | 12999 | 470 | 0 | 0 |
| Fusion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 12999 | 470 | 67 | 181 |

According to the guidelines for longitudinal componet we calculated RB120 only for cases where DB110=2,8,9.

Table 14: Distribution of DB110 and DB130 according to DB010 – longitudinal database 2005-2006 – year 2005

| | DB130=11 | DB130=21 | DB130=22 | DB130=23 | DB130=24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At the same address as last interview | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Entire household moved to private household within the country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Entire hosehold moved to a collective household or institution within the country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Household moved outside the country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Entire household died | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Household does not contain sample person | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Address not contacted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Split-off household | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New address added to the sample this wave or first wave | 8287 | 2518 | 365 | 218 | 1611 |
| Fusion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 8287 | 2518 | 365 | 218 | 1611 |

Table 15: Distribution of DB110 and DB130 according to DB010 – longitudinal database 2005-2006 – year 2006

| | DB130=11 | DB130=21 | DB130=22 | DB130=23 | DB130=24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At the same address as last interview | 6528 | 1227 | 113 | 83 | 1 |
| Entire household moved to private household within the country | 53 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Entire hosehold moved to a collective household or institution within the country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Household moved outside the country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Entire household died | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Household does not contain sample person | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Address not contacted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Split-off household | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New address added to the sample this wave or first wave | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fusion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 6581 | 1234 | 113 | 85 | 6 |

## 2.3.3.4 Distribution of persons for membership status (RB110):

Table 16: Frequency of persons for membership status (RB110) – longitudinal 2005-2006 database

|  | RB010=2005 | RB010=2006 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| Was in this household in previous waves or current household member | 27679 | 21299 | 48978 |
| Moved into this household from another sample household since previous wave | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Move into this household from outside sample since previous wave | 0 | 394 | 394 |
| Newly born into this household since last wave | 0 | 125 | 125 |
| Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave | 0 | 497 | 497 |
| Died | 0 | 75 | 75 |
| Lived in the household at least 3 months druing the income reference period | 0 | 103 | 103 |
| Total | 27679 | 22493 | 50172 |

Table 17: Share of persons for membership status (RB110) in %, longitudinal 2005-2006 database

|  | RB010=2005 | RB010=2006 |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| Was in this household in previous waves or current household member | 100.00 | 94.69 |
| Moved into this household from another sample household since previous wave | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Move into this household from outside sample since previous wave | 0.00 | 1.75 |
| Newly born into this household since last wave | 0.00 | 0.56 |
| Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave | 0.00 | 2.21 |
| Died | 0.00 | 0.33 |
| Lived in the household at least 3 months druing the income reference period | 0.00 | 0.46 |
|  | 100.00 | 100.00 |

## 2.3.3.5 Item non-reponse

Table 18: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), EU-SILC cross sectional 2005 database

| Variable | Description | % of HHS having received an amount | % of HHS with missing values (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount | Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount | Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount<br><br>% of imputation where the share is less than 10% of amount household received |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HY010 | Total gross household income | 100.0 | 0.3 | 54.9 | 41.5 |
| HY020 | Total disposable household income | 100.0 | 0.2 | 70.6 | 53.4 |
| HY022 | Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits | 99.4 | 0.6 | 70.5 | 49.8 |
| HY023 | Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits | 97.6 | 3.8 | 68.0 | 42.1 |
| HY040G | Income from rental of a property or land – gross | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| HY040N | Income from rental of a property or land – net | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| HY090G | Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business | 31.2 | 11.6 | 0.2 | |
| HY090N | Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business | 31.2 | 11.6 | 0.2 | |
| HY050G | Family/Children related allowances | 45.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| HY050N | Family/Children related allowances | 45.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| HY060G | Social exclusion not elsewhere classified | 16.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | |
| HY060N | Social exclusion not | 16.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | elsewhere classified | | | |
| HY070G | Housing allowances | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| HY070N | Housing allowances | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| HY080G | Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross | 3.5 | 15.8 | 3.1 |
| HY080N | Regular inter – household cash transfer received net | 3.5 | 15.8 | 3.1 |
| HY100G | Interest repayments on mortgage gross | 2.0 | 43.5 | 6.5 |
| HY100N | Interest repayments on mortgage net | 2.0 | 43.5 | 6.5 |
| HY110G | Income received by people aged under 16 gross | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| HY110N | Income received by people aged under 16 net | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| HY120G | Regular taxes on wealth gross | 83.3 | 42.6 | 1.2 |
| HY120N | Regular taxes on wealth net | 83.3 | 42.6 | 1.2 |
| HY130G | Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross | 6.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 |
| HY130N | Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net | 6.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 |
| HY140G | tax on income and social contribution | 80.8 | 2.5 | 12.3 |
| HY140N | tax on income and social contribution | 80.8 | 2.5 | 12.3 |
| HY145N | Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment | 81.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Table 19: Distribution of item non-response, personal level (unweighted values), cross sectional 2005 database

| Variable | Description | % of persons having received an amount | % of persons with missing values (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount | Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PY010G | Employee cash or near cash income gross | 63.5 | 4.4 | 35.7 |
| PY010N | Employee cash or near cash income net | 63.5 | 4.4 | 35.7 |
| PY020G | Non-Cash employee income net | 0.9 | 27.6 | 39.7 |
| PY020N | Non-Cash employee income net | 0.9 | 27.6 | 39.7 |
| PY035G | Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross | 11.6 | 24.2 | 0.7 |
| PY035N | Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross | 11.6 | 24.2 | 0.7 |
| PY050G | Cash benefits or losses from self-employment | 13.2 | 23.6 | 7.8 |
| PY050N | Cash benefits or losses from self-employment | 13.2 | 23.6 | 7.8 |
| PY070G | Value of goods produced by own consumption | 68.2 | 1.3 | 97.2 |
| PY070N | Value of goods produced by own consumption | 68.2 | 1.3 | 97.2 |
| PY080G | Pension from individual private plans gross | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PY080N | Pension from individual private plans net | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PY090G | Unemployment benefits gross | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PY090N | Unemployment benefits net | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PY100G | Old age benefits gross | 17.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PY100N | Old age benefits net | 17.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PY110G | Survivor benefits net | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PY110N | Survivor' age benefits gross | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| Variable | Description | % of persons having received an amount | % of persons with missing values (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount | Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PY120G | Sickness benefits gross | 9.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| PY120N | Sickness benefits net | 9.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| PY130G | Disability benefits gross | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PY130N | Disability benefits net | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PY140G | Education related allowances gross | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PY140N | Education related allowances net | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Table 20: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), EU-SILC 2006 cross sectional database

| Variable | Description | % of HHS having received an amount | % of HHS with missing values (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount Imputation factor=0.00000 | Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.99999 | Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount % of imputation where the share is less than 10% of amount household received Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HY010 | Total gross household income | 100.0 | 0.3 | 38.9 | 25.4 |
| HY020 | Total disposable household income | 100.0 | 0.1 | 38.9 | 23.6 |
| HY022 | Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits | 99.7 | 0.2 | 38.7 | 22.0 |
| HY023 | Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits | 99.7 | 0.9 | 39.5 | 19.5 |
| HY040G | Income from rental of a property or land – gross | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| HY040N | Income from rental of a property or land – net | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| HY090G | Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business | 43.4 | 10.0 | 0.2 | |
| HY090N | Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business | 43.4 | 10.0 | 0.2 | |
| HY050G | Family/Children related allowances | 44.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | |
| HY050N | Family/Children related allowances | 44.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | |

| Variable | Description | % of HHS having received an amount | % of HHS with missing values (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount<br><br>Imputation factor=0.00000 | Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.99999 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HY060G | Social exclusion not elsewhere classified | 15.5 | 2.4 | 0.1 |
| HY060N | Social exclusion not elsewhere classified | 15.5 | 2.4 | 0.1 |
| HY070G | Housing allowances | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| HY070N | Housing allowances | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| HY080G | Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross | 3.3 | 12.1 | 0.7 |
| HY080N | Regular inter – household cash transfer received net | 3.3 | 12.1 | 0.7 |
| HY100G | Interest repayments on mortgage gross | 1.3 | 47.1 | 40.5 |
| HY100N | Interest repayments on mortgage net | 1.3 | 47.1 | 40.5 |
| HY110G | Income received by people aged under 16 gross | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| HY110N | Income received by people aged under 16 net | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| HY120G | Regular taxes on wealth gross | 83.9 | 21.0 | 2.7 |
| HY120N | Regular taxes on wealth net | 83.9 | 21.0 | 2.7 |
| HY130G | Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross | 5.4 | 7.1 | 0.6 |
| HY130N | Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net | 5.4 | 7.1 | 0.6 |
| HY140G | tax on income and social contribution | 93.0 | 1.3 | 14.6 |
| HY140N | tax on income and social contribution | 93.0 | 1.3 | 14.6 |
| HY145N | Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment | 92.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Table 21: Distribution of item non-response, personal level (unweighted values), EU-SILC 2006 cross sectional database

| Variable | Description | % of persons having received an amount | % of persons with missing values (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount | Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PY010G | Employee cash or near cash income gross | 60.9 | 4.2 | 17.5 |
| PY010N | Employee cash or near cash income net | 60.9 | 4.2 | 17.5 |
| PY020G | Non-Cash employee income net | 0.8 | 18.5 | 0.0 |
| PY020N | Non-Cash employee income net | 0.8 | 18.5 | 0.0 |
| PY035G | Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross | 12.2 | 22.2 | 0.2 |
| PY035N | Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross | 12.2 | 22.2 | 0.2 |
| PY050G | Cash benefits or losses from self-employment | 15.8 | 33.1 | 9.2 |
| PY050N | Cash benefits or losses from self-employment | 15.8 | 33.1 | 9.2 |
| PY070G | Value of goods produced by own consumption | 62.1 | 8.7 | 2.8 |
| PY070N | Value of goods produced by own consumption | 62.1 | 8.7 | 2.8 |
| PY080G | Pension from individual private plans gross | 0.4 | 13.4 | 12.4 |
| PY080N | Pension from individual private plans net | 0.4 | 13.4 | 12.4 |
| PY090G | Unemployment benefits gross | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PY090N | Unemployment benefits net | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PY100G | Old age benefits gross | 17.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| PY100N | Old age benefits net | 17.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| PY110G | Survivor benefits net | 3.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| PY110N | Survivor' age benefits gross | 3.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| PY120G | Sickness benefits gross | 8.3 | 11.4 | 0.0 |
| PY120N | Sickness benefits net | 8.3 | 11.4 | 0.0 |
| PY130G | Disability benefits gross | 7.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| PY130N | Disability benefits net | 7.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| PY140G | Education related allowances gross | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PY140N | Education related allowances net | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

The large difference by share of imputation on HY020 came from variable HY120, because we imputed large part of this income in 2005.

In the first stage we imputed:

In the case of partial non-response were imputed next income variables:
- Income from farming (in the questionnaire)

- Reimbursement for travel to/from work
- Allowance for meal
- Non-cash employee income (company car) – components (value of the car, months of use it)
- Regular inter household transfers received
- Regular inter household transfer paid
- Contribution to private pensions plans
- Sickness benefits (numbers of days when person get sickness leave)
- Tax on wealth
- Interests paid for mortgage (components to calculate interests)
- Interests (received)
- Consumption from own production (all components to calculate own production)

We imputed also the following non income variables:
- Number of rooms
- Total housing costs (all components from the questionnaire)
- Child care
- Activity status during the income reference period (PL210A-PL210L)


In the second stage of imputations we imputed:

PY010 in the case that person received reimbursement for travel to/from work or allowance for meal or that PL070 is not 0 and PY010 is 0.

PY050 in the case that self employed person do not have any income (no profit, no wage, no social or family benefits, unemployed benefits). In such cases we imputed the values of minimal social benefits.

We have large share of the households where some income are imputed. We found out that the most frequently were imputed reimbursement for travel to/from work and tax on wealth.

For income variables where we collected the data in the questionnaires by open questioions and after that we have a scale as help the inputations factors were calculated according to the open question. This mean, that in the case that person answer on the qeusiton on the scale, looks like that the all amount was imputed. Imputations factors also include manual editing and corrections of the extreme values. In the last case the imputation factor has value higher than 1 and such examples are not included into the table above.


## 2.4 Mode of data collection

We used in 2006 CAPI, CATI and other administrative sources. Each household participated in EU-SILC were interviewed face-to-face or by phone.

CAPI were interviewed households in the first wave, all households who were moved to another address, hoseholds who did not inform us last year about phone number (did not wish to answer on the quesiton about phone number or did not have phone) and the households to

whom we did not make a contact by phone during the inteviewing period for CATI interviewing.

In 2005 completely field work was done by PAPI.

Except the questionnaire we used also the following administrative sources from different institutions:

- Pension and Disability Insurance Institute (pensions, supplements, compensations)
- Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs (social assistance benefits, data on family support benefits, parental allowances, compensation for a layette)
- Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning (housing allowances)
- Health Insurance Institute (activity status of persons)
- Employment Service of Slovenia (income from unemployment)
- Tax Authority (data from income tax register for taxable income like personal income, income of entrepreneurs, capital income, income from property)
- Central Population Register (e.g. marital status, country of birth)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (subsidies for farmers).

Also some other statistical sources were used such as the Statistical register of employment and special Survey on scholarships.

For Member States using a sample of persons, the distribution of 'selected respondent', the distribution of 'household members aged 16 and over', and the distribution of 'non-selected respondent' by 'data status' (RB250) and by 'type of interview' (RB260) will be provided, for each rotational group (if applicable) and for the total.

Table 22: Distribution of RB250 according to rotational groups (DB075)
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3), cross sectional 2005

| | | RB250 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 11 | 12 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| Total | Number | 23862 | 0 | 15575 | 8287 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 65 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rotational Group 1 | Number | 8151 | 0 | 5338 | 2813 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 65 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rotational Group 3 | Number | 7802 | 0 | 5087 | 2715 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 65 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rotational Group 3 | Number | 7909 | 0 | 5150 | 2759 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 65 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 2) cross sectional 2005

| | | RB250 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 11 | 12 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| Total | Number | 8287 | 0 | 0 | 8287 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rotational Group 1 | Number | 2813 | 0 | 0 | 2813 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rotational Group 3 | Number | 2715 | 0 | 0 | 2715 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rotational Group 3 | Number | 2759 | 0 | 0 | 2759 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 3) cross sectional 2005

| | | RB250 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 11 | 12 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| Total | Number | 15575 | 0 | 15575 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rotational Group 1 | Number | 5338 | 0 | 5338 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rotational Group 3 | Number | 5087 | 0 | 5087 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rotational Group 3 | Number | 5150 | 0 | 5150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 23. Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by 'RB260' (Total and rotational group breakdown) cross sectional 2005

| | | RB260 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Total | Number | 8287 | 6282 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2005 |
| | % | 100 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Rotat. Group 1 | Number | 2813 | 2120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 693 |
| | % | 100 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Rotat. Group 2 | Number | 2715 | 2102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 613 |
| | % | 100 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Rotat. Group 3 | Number | 2759 | 2060 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 699 |
| | % | 100 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |

Table 24: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)- cross sectional 2006

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3)

| | | RB250 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 11 | 12 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| Total | Number | 27066 | 0 | 17592 | 9474 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0.0 | 65.0 | 35.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rotational Group 1 | Number | 6417 | 0 | 4191 | 2226 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0.0 | 65.3 | 34.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rotational Group 2 | Number | 6257 | 0 | 4089 | 2168 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0.0 | 65.4 | 34.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rotational Group 3 | Number | 6312 | 0 | 4114 | 2198 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0.0 | 65.2 | 34.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rotational Group 4 | Number | 8080 | 0 | 5198 | 2882 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0.0 | 64.3 | 35.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 2)

| | | RB250 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 11 | 12 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| Total | Number | 9474 | 0 | 0 | 9474 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rotational Group 1 | Number | 2226 | 0 | 0 | 2226 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rotational Group 2 | Number | 2168 | 0 | 0 | 2168 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rotational Group 3 | Number | 2198 | 0 | 0 | 2198 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rotational Group 4 | Number | 2882 | 0 | 0 | 2882 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 3) - cross sectional 2006

| | | RB250 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 11 | 12 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| Total | Number | 17592 | 0 | 17592 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rotational Group 1 | Number | 4191 | 0 | 4191 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rotational Group 2 | Number | 4089 | 0 | 4089 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rotational Group 3 | Number | 4114 | 0 | 4114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rotational Group 4 | Number | 5198 | 0 | 5198 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 25: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by 'RB260' (Total and rotational group breakdown) - cross sectional 2006

| | | RB260 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Total | Number | 9474 | 0 | 3281 | 3641 | 0 | 2552 |
| | % | 100.0 | 0.0 | 34.6 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 26.9 |
| Rotat. Group 1 | Number | 2226 | 0 | 309 | 1232 | 0 | 685 |
| | % | 100.0 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 55.4 | 0.0 | 30.8 |
| Rotat. Group 2 | Number | 2168 | 0 | 345 | 1197 | 0 | 626 |
| | % | 100.0 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 55.2 | 0.0 | 28.9 |
| Rotat. Group 3 | Number | 2198 | 0 | 360 | 1212 | 0 | 626 |
| | % | 100.0 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 55.14 | 0.0 | 28.5 |
| Rotat. Group 4 | | 2882 | 0 | 2267 | 0 | 0 | 615 |
| | | 100.0 | 0.0 | 78.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 21.3 |

Alltogether 9474 households was accepted into the database in 2006. It was 4931 interviews made by phone, 381 interviews by mobile phone and 4166 interviews by face to face interviewing.

Table 26: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by 'RB260' (Total and year breakdown) – longitudinal database 2005-2006

| | | RB260 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Total | Number | 14867 | 6282 | 1013 | 3633 | 0 | 3939 |
| | % | 100.0 | 42.3 | 6.8 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 26.5 |
| RB010=2005 | Number | 8287 | 6282 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2005 |
| | % | 100.0 | 75.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.2 |
| RB010=2006 | Number | 6580 | 0 | 1013 | 3633 | 0 | 1934 |
| | % | 100.0 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 55.21 | 0.0 | 29.39 |

## 2.5 Imputation procedure

We used different types of the imputations for different kinds of variables. In general we used three different methods with different parameterizations: Hot-deck method (or Nearest Neighbour version) with different imputation cells defined; Trimmed average method with different imputation cells and different trim-threshold defined; Logical imputations.

For incomes variable we used several stages of imputations. In the first stage we imputed the allowances for transport to/from work and lunch allowance. In the second stage we imputed the incomes for employed and self-employed persons who received no income. When we imputed wages we calculated the average wages according to different categories (gender, age, education) and we imputed the (trimmed) average instead of missing values. For self-employed persons without any income we imputed the income in the level of minimal social benefit (logical imputations). The percentages of the imputed values are given in the table 8.

## 2.6 Imputed rent

Variable in 2005 and 2006 was not recorded.

## 2.7 Company cars

We asked in the questionnaire several questions about company cars. We asked for make, model of the car, months of use it, year of production of the car. After that we use the national tax rules about depreciation of the car to calculate the benefit.

# 3 Comparability

## 3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

<u>The reference population</u>

The reference population is persons in central register of population aged 16 years or more. In the central register of population were included only persons with Slovenian citizenship.

<u>The private household definition</u>

There were no divergences from the common definition.

<u>The household membership</u>

There were no divergences from the common definition.

<u>The income reference period used</u>

The income reference period in EU-SILC 2006 was last calendar year (2005).

<u>The period for taxes on income and social insurance contribution</u>

The period in EU-SILC 2006 was last calendar year (2005).

<u>The reference period for taxes on wealth</u>

The reference period for taxes on wealth was calendar year. These data we collected in 2006 for period 2005 and adjusted to for the year 2004. In the beginning we derogated this variable, but after that we decided what should be tax on wealth in Slovenia. In 2006 we began with the collection of these data.

<u>The lag between the income reference period and current variables</u>

The lag between the income reference period and current variables ranges from 2 to 6 months. Because we used for the majority of incomes registers, this lag is not so important.

Table 27: Distribution of households according to the month of interview and mode of interview – EU-SILC 2006

PAPI EU-SILC 2005

| Month of interview | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative frequency | Cumulative percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | 1109 | 13.39 | 1109 | 13.39 |
| March | 2238 | 27.01 | 3347 | 40.40 |
| April | 2038 | 24.60 | 5385 | 65.00 |
| May | 2304 | 27.81 | 7689 | 92.81 |
| June | 596 | 7.19 | 8285 | 100.00 |

All EU-SILC 2006

| Month of interview | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative frequency | Cumulative percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | 5316 | 56.09 | 5316 | 56.09 |
| March | 3077 | 32.46 | 8393 | 88.55 |
| April | 732 | 7.72 | 9125 | 96.28 |
| May | 350 | 3.69 | 9475 | 99.97 |
| June | 3 | 0.03 | 9478 | 100.00 |

CAPI EU-SILC 2006

| Month of interview | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative frequency | Cumulative percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | 1807 | 43.37 | 1807 | 43.37 |
| March | 1274 | 30.58 | 3081 | 73.96 |
| April | 732 | 17.57 | 3813 | 91.53 |
| May | 350 | 8.40 | 4163 | 99.93 |
| June | 3 | 0.07 | 4166 | 100.00 |

CATI EU-SILC 2006

| Month of interview | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative frequency | Cumulative percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | 3509 | 66.06 | 3509 | 66.06 |
| March | 1803 | 33.94 | 5312 | 100.00 |

The total duration of the data collection of the sample

The field work in 2005 lasted from February 2005 to June 2006 and in 2006 field work lasted from February 2006 to June 2006.

Basic information on activity status during the income reference period

This information was collected from outside sources. We took the data on the last day of the each month from Statistical register of employment and from National Health Insurance Company.

## 3.2 Components of income

### 3.2.1 Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions, and an assessment of the consequences of the differences mentioned will be reported for the following target variables

This section gives an detailed overview of how the income data from registers have been organised in order to be comparable to the income concepts outlined in the SILC guidelines. In addition references are made to any digression from these guidelines.

Most of the data derived from registers are recorded gross at component level. All income data are collected at the individual level (i.e. the person registered as the receiver of the income). This also concerns typically "household" related incomes such as housing benefits and social assistance.

The datafile from Tax authority was edited in advance. Before we began to data processing in accordance with SILC guidelines we checked the data from tax datafile. We edited impossible values (for example negative values) and some very extreme values. Some imputations were made in advance – we did logical checks between two registers – tax register and statistical register of employment. These imputations are not included into the imputation factor in the EU-SILC database. All other income files (social allowances, pensions etc.) were not edited in advance. After the data were included into EU-SILC databases, we used BANFF programm to reduce extreme values and these changes from other sources are included into imputations factors..

| Variable | Description | |
|---|---|---|
| HY010 | Total gross household income | HY010=PY010G+PY020G (only car)+PY050G+PY090G+PY100G+PY110G+PY120G+PY130G+PY140G (for all households members) +HY040G+HY050G+HY060G+HY070G+HY080G+HY090G+HY110G |
| HY020 | Total disposable household income | HY020=PY010N+PY020N (only car)+PY050N+PY090N+PY100N+PY110N+PY120N+PY130N+PY140N (for all households members) +HY040N+HY050N+HY060N+HY070N+HY080N+HY090N+HY110N-HY120G-HY130G-HY145N |
| HY022 | Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits | HY022=HY020-PY090N-PY120N-PY130N-PY140N (variables PYxxxN for all household members) – HY050N-HY060N-HY070N |
| HY023 | Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits | HY023=HY020-PY090N-PY100N-PY110N-PY120N-PY130N-PY140N (variables PYxxxN for all household members) – HY050N-HY060N-HY070 |
| HY040G | Income from rental of a property or land – gross | Tax declaration: Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY040N | Income from rental of a property or land – net | Tax declaration: Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY090G | Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business | Interest from questionnaire Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY090N | Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business | Interest from questionnaire Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005 |

| HY050G | Family/Children related allowances | Administrative source from Ministry for labour, family and social affairs. Income reference period: year 2005 |
|---|---|---|
| HY050N | Family/Children related allowances | Administrative source from Ministry for labour, family and social affairs. Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY060G | Social exclusion not elsewhere classified | Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY060N | Social exclusion not elsewhere classified | Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY070G | Housing allowances | Administrative source Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY070N | Housing allowances | Administrative source Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY080G | Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross | Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY080N | Regular inter – household cash transfer received net | Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY100G | Interest repayments on mortgage gross | Questionnaire It was asked for principal, year when household hired the loan, interests rate, total numbers of repayment the mortgage, monthly amount of repayment Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY100N | Interest repayments on mortgage net | Questionnaire It was asked for principal, year when household hired the loan, interests rate, total numbers of repayment the mortgage, monthly amount of repayment Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY110G | Income received by people aged under 16 gross | Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY110N | Income received by people aged under 16 net | Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY120G | Regular taxes on wealth gross | Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY120N | Regular taxes on wealth net | Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY130G | Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross | Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY130N | Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net | Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY140G | tax on income and social contribution | Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY140N | tax on income and social contribution | Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005 |
| HY145N | Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment | Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005 |

| Variable | Description | |
|----------|-------------|---|
| PY010G | Employee cash or near cash income gross | Tax declaration:<br>wage in 2005,<br>reimbursement for holidays,<br>student's work organized by special student's organizations ,<br>contract work,<br>Questionnaire:<br>reimbursement for transport,<br>allowance for meal<br>In the questionnaire it was asked for average monthly amount and then we calculated on the annual level – according to the months when person was in employment.<br><br>From 2006 onwards wages for self-emplyed persons are included into PY050G. |
| PY010N | Employee cash or near cash income net | Tax declaration:<br>wage in 2005,<br>reimbursement for holidays,<br>student's work organized by special student's organizations ,<br>contract work,<br>Questionnaire:<br>reimbursement for transport,<br>allowance for meal<br>In the questionnaire it was asked for average monthly amount and then we calculated on the annual level – according to the months when person was in employment.<br><br>From 2006 onwards wages for self-emplyed persons are included into PY050G. |
| PY020G | | Questionnaire - only company car<br>We asked different data about company car (year of issue, values of new such car, how many month person use company car for the private purposes) |
| PY020N | Non-Cash employee income net | Questionnaire - only company car<br>We asked different data about company car (year of issue, values of new such car, how many month person use company car for the private purposes) |
| PY035G | Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross | Questionnaire<br>We asked for average monthly amount in 2005 and number of months in 2005 when person contribute to individual private pensions plans.<br>Income reference period: year 2005 |
| PY035N | Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross | Questionnaire<br>We asked for average monthly amount in 2005 and number of months in 2005 when person contribute to individual private pensions plans.<br>Income reference period: year 2005 |
| PY050G | Cash benefits or losses from self-employment | Tax declaration for personal incomes – profits, wage from enterprise, author contract<br>Tax declaration for entrepreneurs – losses, profits<br>Questionnaire – incomes from farming<br>Farming subsidies from administrative source – incomes from farming<br>Income reference period: year 2005<br>From farming we took into account the amount which was higher – from questionnaire or from data file about farming subsidies.<br>Farming subsidies do not include subsidies for investments and subsidies for natural disasters. |
| PY050N | Cash benefits or losses from self-employment | Tax declaration for personal incomes – profits, wage from enterprise, author contracts<br>Tax declaration for entrepreneurs –  profits<br>Questionnaire – incomes from farming<br>Farming subsidies from administrative source – incomes from farming |

| | | Income reference period: year 2005 |
|---|---|---|
| | | From farming we took into account the amount which was higher – from questionnaire or from data file about farming subsidies. Farming subsidies do not include subsidies for investments and subsidies for natural disasters. |
| PY070G | Value of goods produced by own consumption | Questionnaire – Value of goods and beverages produced and consumed at home. Income reference period: year 2005 |
| PY070N | Value of goods produced by own consumption | Questionnaire – Value of goods and beverages produced and consumed at home. Income reference period: year 2005 |
| PY080G | Pension from individual private plans gross | Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005 |
| PY080N | Pension from individual private plans net | Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005 |
| PY090G | Unemployment benefits gross | Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: year 2005 |
| PY090N | Unemployment benefits net | Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: year 2005 |
| PY100G | Old age benefits gross | Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005 |
| PY100N | Old age benefits net | Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005 |
| PY110G | Survivor benefits net | Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute Income reference period: year 2005 |
| PY110N | Survivor' age benefits gross | Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute Income reference period: year 2005 |
| PY120G | Sickness benefits gross | Computing from questionnaire according to the data from tax declaration |
| PY120N | Sickness benefits net | Computing from questionnaire according to the data from tax declaration |
| PY130G | Disability benefits gross | Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute Income reference period: year 2005 |
| PY130N | Disability benefits net | Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute Income reference period: year 2005 |
| PY140G | Education related allowances gross | Statistical survey on scholarship. It is asked for monthly income in December and then it is calculated according to the numbers of month in which person was in education. |
| PY140N | Education related allowances net | Statistical survey on scholarship. It is asked for monthly income in December and then it is calculated according to the numbers of month in which person was in education. |

### 3.2.2 The source of procedure used for the collection of income variable

**All income variables were collected from registers except:**

Reimbursements for the travel to/from work (PY010)
Allowances (in cash) for meal (PY010)
Non cash employee income (company car – PY020)
Contributions to private pensions plans (PY035)
Pensions from individual private plans (PY080)
Sickness benefits (PY120) - partly
*- All these variables were collected on personal level.*

Value of goods produced by own consumption (PY070)
Income from agriculture (PY50)
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060) – incomes from humanitary organisations
Interests (HY090)
Regular interhousehold cash transfer – received (HY080)
Regular interhousehold cash transfer – paid (HY130)
*- These variables were collected on household level.*

### 3.2.3 The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained

All data are recorded into the data file gross and net. Some of variables have the same values for the gross and for the net, because from some kind of income the taxes were not paid.

### 3.2.4 The method used for obtaining income target variables in the required form

Only for PY020G and PY020N we convert the gross amount into the net amount. We took into account 25% tax, which is usually paid in advance to tax authority.

## 3.3 Tracing rules

Due to the fact that in Slovenia we use sample of persons and each household has only one selected person, we traced only the selected person. These persons are at least 16 years old .We trace to such person, if he/she move in the theriotory of Slovenia. If the sample person moved permanently into institution or collective housheold, such household was excluded from survey. We excluded from survey also housholds where the sampled person died.

In the case that sampled person moved interviewers (CAPI) had to fill in special form, where they wrote new address, if they found it from persons who live in the address or from neighbours. They sent to the office these forms with new addresses and in the office we prepared additional list of sampled persons which we sent to appropriate interviewer. In the case that move person who was interviewed by phone, interviewer wrote the new address into the computer program and after the CATI interviewing period was finished, we sent all lists to the appropriate itnerviewers. In the case that interviewer could not get a new address, in the

Statistical office we tried to find new address from other sources. This way all selected persons and their households who moved are interviewed face to face under condition that we got new address.

# 4 Coherence

## 4.1 The differences between HBS and EU-SILC

The main difference between HBS and EU-SILC is the source of income. In HBS we collected all the data by CAPI (computer assisted personal interviewing), but in EU-SILC 2006 we used several sources. One part was collected by face to face interviewing. The majority of the data on income were collected from administrative sources.

We calculate the results from HBS from three consecutive annual surveys. For reference year 2005 data from three years (2004 – 2006) are calculated to the middle year (2005). In the HBS we have different income reference periods. Some of the data are asked only for last month and then this amount is multiplied with the number of months when person receives the amount, for some of the incomes icome reference period is defined as the last 12 months. In EU-SILC the only income reference period is the year 2005 – year of conducting survey minus one year.

Table 28: Average income per household

| Variable | Description | EU-SILC | HBS | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HY010 | Total gross household income | | NA | |
| HY020 | Total disposable household income | 4 401 371 | 3 765 704 | In HBS, all non-cash employee income is included. Only inter-household cash transfers paid are subtracted from net income. Regular taxes on wealth and repayments/receipts for tax adjustment are not included in HBS. |
| HY040G | Income from rental of a property or land – gross | 19 148 | NA | |
| HY040N | Income from rental of a property or land – net | 13 193 | 14 340 | |
| HY090G | Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business gross | 45 471 | NA | |
| HY090N | Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business net | 36 792 | 7 136 | |
| HY050G | Family/Children related alowances gross | 145 404 | NA | |
| HY050N | Family/Children related alowances net | 123 899 | 104 131 | |
| HY060G | Social exclusion not elsewhere classified gross | 48 538 | NA | |
| HY060N | Social exclusion not elsewhere classified net | 48 209 | 42 367 | |
| HY070G | Housing allowances gross | 1 424 | NA | |
| HY070N | Housing allowances net | 1 424 | NA | |
| HY080G | Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross | 11 743 | NA | |
| HY080N | Regular inter – household cash transfer received net | 11 743 | 12 612 | |
| HY100G | Interest repayments on | 7 695 | NA | |

| Variable | Description | EU-SILC | HBS | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mortgage gross | | | |
| HY100N | Interest repayments on mortgage net | 7 695 | NA | |
| HY110G | Income received by people aged under 16 gross | 4 107 | NA | In HBS it is not available as a separate variable. |
| HY110N | Income received by people aged under 16 net | 4 088 | NA | |
| HY120G | Regular taxes on wealth gross | 13 214 | NA | |
| HY120N | Regular taxes on wealth net | 13 214 | NA | |
| HY130G | Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross | 19 328 | NA | |
| HY130N | Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net | 19 328 | 23 165 | |
| HY140G | Tax on income and social contribution gross | 1 321 122 | NA | |
| HY140N | Tax on income and social contribution net | 1 321 122 | NA | |
| HY145N | Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment net | -54 617 | NA | |

Table 29: Average income per household member

| Variable | Description | EU-SILC | HBS | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PY010G | Employee cash or near cash income gross | 1 385 556 | NA | |
| PY010N | Employee cash or near cash income net | 946 912 | 860 492 | |
| PY020G | Non-Cash employee income gross | 3 113 | NA | |
| PY020N | Non-Cash employee income net | 2 335 | 20 399 | In EU-SILC only company car is incuded, while in HBS all non-cash employee income is included. |
| PY035G | Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross | 13 031 | NA | |
| PY035N | Contributions to individual private pensions plans net | 13 031 | NA | |
| PY050G | Cash benefits or losses from self-employment gross | 116 009 | NA | |
| PY050N | Cash benefits or losses from self-employment net | 94 535 | 90 181 | In HBS we get income from farming from the questionnaire. In EU-SILC we get income from farming from questionnaire and administrative data on farming subsidies. |
| PY070G | Value of goods produced by own consumption gross | 39 700 | NA | |
| PY070N | Value of goods produced by own consumption net | 39 700 | 44 063 | |
| PY080G | Pension from indivdual private plans gross | 608 | NA | |
| PY080N | Pension from indivdual private plans net | 608 | NA | |
| PY090G | Unemployment benifits gross | 10 078 | NA | |
| PY090N | Unemployment benifits net | 7 362 | 9 985 | |
| PY100G | Old age benefits gross | 264 167 | NA | |
| PY100N | Old age benefits net | 261 919 | NA | |
| PY110G | Survivor's benefits gross | 50 516 | NA | |

| PY110N | Survivor's benefits net | 50 495 | NA | |
|--------|-------------------------|--------|-----|---|
| PY120G | Sickness benefits gross | 24 443 | NA | |
| PY120N | Sickness benefits net | 16 444 | NA | |
| PY130G | Disability benefits gross | 75 797 | NA | |
| PY130N | Disability benefits net | 75 091 | NA | |
| | Pensions (PY100N+PY110N+PY130N) | 387 505 | 356 698 | |
| PY140G | Education related allowances gross | 11 966 | NA | |
| PY140N | Education related allowances net | 11 966 | 11 033 | |

**Coherence with HBS – for variables HS070, HS080, HS090, HS100, HS110, percentage of households who have certain durable**

Table 30: Coherence with HBS

| | EU-SILC 2006 | HBS 2004-2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Telephone (including mobile phone) | 98.0 | 98,0 |
| Colour TV | 97.0 | 96.3 |
| Computer | 56.5 | 51.5 |
| Washing machine | 97.9 | 96.4 |
| Car | 81.1 | 79.6 |

HBS data are representative for year 2005.

## 4.2  The differences between LFS and EU-SILC

**Coherence with LFS for variable PL030 – self defined current economic status (%):**

Table 31: Coherence with LFS

| | EU-SILC 2006 | LFS 1st quarter 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Work | 48.8 | 49.5 |
| Unemployed | 7.8 | 8.4 |
| Pupil, student | 11.3 | 11.0 |
| Retired | 29.0 | 27.7 |
| Disabled for work | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Fullfilling domestic tasks | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Other inactive person | 0.4 | 0.1 |

## 4.3 The differences between EU-SILC 2005 and 2006

Table 32: Some income variables in Eur on HH level in EU-SILC 2005-2006, includng all households

| Variable | EU-SILC 2005 | EU-SILC 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Median HY010 | 19 018 | 20 230 |
| Median HY020 | 15 431 | 16 638 |
| Median HY022 | 13 095 | 14 375 |
| Median HY023 | 9 504 | 10 640 |

Table 33: Some income variables in Eur on HH level in EU-SILC 2005-2006, includng only households, who received definite amount

| Variable | EU-SILC 2005 | EU-SILC 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Median HY040G | 547 | 601 |
| Median HY050G | 826 | 843 |
| Median HY060G | 1 142 | 1 177 |
| Median HY090G | 67 | 137 |

Table 34: Some income variables in Eur on personal level in EU-SILC 2005-2006, includng only persons, who received definite amount

| Variable | EU-SILC 2005 | EU-SILC 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Median PY010G | 9 254 | 10 194 |
| Median PY050G | 962 | 1 063 |
| Median PY100G | 5 833 | 6 159 |
| Median PY110G | 4 404 | 4 580 |
| Median PY120G | 665 | 632 |
| Median PY130G | 4 750 | 4 608 |
| Median PY140G | 1 412 | 1 494 |

Table 35: Variable PL030 (Self defined current economic status) in EU-SILC 2005-2006

| | EU-SILC 2005 | EU-SILC 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Working full time | 46.7 | 47.5 |
| Working part time | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Unemployed | 8.4 | 7.9 |
| Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience | 11.3 | 11.3 |
| In retirement or in early retirement or has given up bussines | 29.4 | 29.0 |
| Permanently disabled or/and outfit to work | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| In compulsory military community or service | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Other inactive person | 0.6 | 0.4 |

Table 36: Variable HH010 (Dwelling type) in EU-SILC 2005-2006

|  | EU-SILC 2005 | EU-SILC 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Detached house | 63.5 | 65.8 |
| Semi detached or terraced house | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Appartment or flat in a building with less than 10 dwellings | 8.7 | 8.0 |
| Appartment or flat in a building with 10 or more dwellings | 23.9 | 22.1 |
| Some other kind of accomodation | 0.3 | 0.3 |

Table 37: Variable HS040 (Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home) in EU-SILC 2005-2006

|  | EU-SILC 2005 | EU-SILC 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Yes | 65.0 | 66.1 |
| No | 35.0 | 33.9 |

Table 38: Variable HS110 (Do you have a car?) in EU-SILC 2005-2006

|  | EU-SILC 2005 | EU-SILC 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Yes | 79.5 | 81.1 |
| No – cannot afford | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| No – other reason | 15.3 | 13.8 |