



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

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# INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT

## EU-SILC-2007

## Slovenia

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# 1 Common cross-sectional EU indicators

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

*Primary Laeken indicators of social cohesion*

**Indicator 1: At-risk-of-poverty rate with breakdown by age and gender**

	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)
total	11.5
men	10.1
women	12.9
0-17	11.3
18-24	9.1
men	8.2
women	10.2
25-49	9.1
men	9.2
women	9.0
50-64	11.5
men	11.3
women	11.6
65+	19.4
men	10.8
women	24.9

**Indicator 1.a: At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type**

	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)
all households without dependent children	14.5
one person household, total	39.4
one person household, male	33.0
one person household, female	42.6
one person household, under 65 years	33.6
one person household, under 65 years, male	35.6
one person household, under 65 years, female	31.1
one person household, 65 years or more	43.8
one person household, 65 years or more, male	25.5
one person household, 65 years or more, female	47.1
two adults no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	12.6
two adults no dependent children, at least one adult 65 years or more	12.3
other households without dependent children	5.9
all households with dependent children	9.5
single parent household, one or more dependent children	28.6
two adults, one dependent child	9.9
two adults, two dependent children	7.2
two adults, three or more dependent children	15.2
other households with dependent children	6.5

### Indicator 1.b: At-risk-of-poverty rate by the work intensity of household

	WI = 0	0 < WI < 0.5	0.5 <= WI < 1	WI = 1
all households without dependent children	30.6	14.5	5.0	3.1
all households with dependent children	54.5	31.2	12.7	2.8

### Indicator 1.c: At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender

	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)				
	Age 16+	Age 16-64	Age 18+	Age 18-64	Age 65+
Total	11.3	9.5	11.4	9.5	19.5
Men	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.5	10.8
Women	12.9	9.6	13.0	9.6	24.9
At work	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	^(9.5)
Men	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	.
Women	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	.
Not at work	18.0	17.1	18.5	17.9	19.5
Men	15.6	17.9	16.1	18.9	10.8
Women	19.7	16.5	20.3	17.1	25.0
Unemployed	36.2	36.2	35.9	35.9	-
Men	38.7	38.7	38.2	38.2	-
Women	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.0	-
Retired	16.6	11.9	16.6	11.9	19.4
Men	11.1	11.8	11.1	11.8	10.7
Women	20.1	12.0	20.1	12.0	24.9
Other inactive	17.5	17.3	19.1	18.9	^(39.6)
Men	18.0	17.9	20.0	19.9	50.6
Women	17.0	16.8	18.3	18.1	^(37.4)

- no occurrence of event
- . extremely inaccurate estimate
- ( ) less accurate estimate

**Indicator 1.d: At-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status, age and gender**

	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)
<b>Age 0+</b>	
owner or rent-free	10.4
men	9.2
women	11.6
tenant	25.7
men	21.9
women	29.3
<b>Age 0-17</b>	
owner or rent-free	10.0
tenant	24.7
<b>Age 18-64</b>	
owner or rent-free	8.7
men	8.8
women	8.6
tenant	24.0
men	20.6
women	27.4
<b>Age 65+</b>	
owner or rent-free	18.4
men	10.2
women	23.7
tenant	40.6
men	(24.8)
women	47.1

( ) less accurate estimate

**Indicator 2: At-risk-of-poverty threshold**

	At-risk-of-poverty threshold	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a household consisting of two adults and two children
in EURO	5944	12482
in PPS	7979	16756

\*Exchange rates for EUR and PPS: Eurostat, New Cronos.

**Indicator 3: Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 quintile share ratio**

S80 / S20	3.3
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**Indicator 4: Relative at-risk-of poverty gap by age and gender**

	Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap (%)
total	19.4
men	19.2
women	19.7
0-17	20.6
18-64	19.3
men	20.2
women	18.8
65+	19.7
men	15.0
women	20.3

*Secondary Laeken indicators of social cohesion***Indicator 13: Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold by age and gender**

	At-risk-of-poverty rate for 40% cut-off (%)	At-risk-of-poverty rate for 50% cut-off (%)	At-risk-of-poverty rate for 70% cut-off (%)
total	2.8	6.3	18.8
men	2.8	5.4	16.9
women	2.8	7.2	20.6
0-17	2.8	6.1	20.0
18-64	2.6	5.3	16.3
men	3.0	5.4	16.1
women	2.2	5.3	16.5
age 65+	3.6	10.9	28.6
men	1.9	4.7	18.9
women	4.7	14.8	34.7

**Indicator 14: At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender**

	At risk of poverty rate before social transfers (excluding old-age and survivor's pensions) (%)	At risk of poverty rate before all social transfers (including pensions) (%)
total	23.1	39.7
men	21.1	36.7
women	25.0	42.6
0-17	25.0	28.5
18-64	21.0	32.8
men	20.3	31.4
women	21.7	34.3
65+	30.1	84.9
men	22.9	84.6
women	34.6	85.0

**Indicator 15: Gini coefficient**

Gini (%)	23.2
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**Other indicators****Indicator: Mean equivalised disposable income**

	in EURO*	in PPS*
Mean equivalised disposable income	10719	14388

\*Exchange rates for EUR and PPS: Eurostat, New Cronos.

## 2 Accuracy

### 2.1 Sample design

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

The sample design for Slovenian EU-SILC 2007 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 31<sup>st</sup> December 2006 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 than 2.000 inhabitants and with less than 30% of agricultural households;
2. The second stratum includes settlements with fewer than 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.

The sampling frame was divided into 6 strata. In 2006 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 2006 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 2006	Altered structure due to oversampling
Fewer than 2000 inhab., not rural	29.4%	77.2%	27.6%
Fewer than 2000 inhab., rural	23.4%	77.4%	21.0%
From 2000 to 10000 inhab.	16.1%	77.4%	16.5%
From 10000 to 80000 inhab.	13.3%	72.1%	13.8%
Maribor	4.9%	71.6%	6.4%
Ljubljana	12.9%	72.8%	14.7%

The sample size of the new part of the sample was 4481 selected persons (households).

We kept 7548 households from the 2006 survey. The total sample size in 2007 is thus 12029.

## 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  $\frac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{b_1}{p_i N_i}$

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

Conditions:

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

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:

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

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

Because 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 1<sup>st</sup> February until 15<sup>th</sup> June 2007 and for CATI interviewing lasted from 1<sup>st</sup> February until 30<sup>th</sup> March. By CATI interviewing is sample distribution over time randomised, by CAPI interviewing the interviewers had define only the last date, when they had to send completed data to the office. Interviewers got in advance complete list of households which they had to interview. The distribution when interview took place is described in item 3.1. “basic concepts and definitions”

## 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.

Table 2: Number of PSU and selected persons by rotational groups

Rotational group	Number of PSUs	Number of selected persons
1	643	4481
2	673	2320
3	658	2344
4	615	2884
Total	2589	12029

## 2.1.8 Weighting

The cross-sectional 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  $w_h = \frac{N_h}{n_h}$ , 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:  $w_{NR} = \frac{n_h^r + n_h^{nr}}{n_h^r}$ , 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 31<sup>st</sup> December 2005 is *RL070*.

Weights are calculated in this way that we calculate for each age group a factor:

$$f_i = \text{number of children in the population} / \text{weighted number of children in the survey}, i=1,2,\dots,12.$$

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

$$RL070 = f_i * RB050, i=1,2,\dots,12$$

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

Standard errors and achieved sampled size for some indicators were calculated by using the Bootstrap replication method:

Table 3: Standard errors and achieved sampled size for some indicators, EU-SILC 2007

Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	Confidence Interval at 95%		CV(%)
				Lower	Upper	
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – total	11.5	28570	0.32	10.9	12.1	2.82
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – men total	10.1	14117	0.35	9.4	10.8	3.48
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women total	12.9	14453	0.38	12.2	13.6	2.93
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers -age group1 - 0-15	11.7	3840	0.74	10.3	13.1	6.29
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers -age group1 - 16+	11.5	24730	0.31	10.9	12.1	2.69
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers -age group2 - 0-64	10.1	24810	0.35	9.4	10.8	3.46
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers -age group2 - 65+	19.4	3760	0.74	18.0	20.8	3.80
Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	3.3	28570	0.04	3.2	3.4	1.16
Before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits						
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	23.1	28570	0.37	22.4	23.8	1.60
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	21.1	14117	0.41	20.3	21.9	1.93
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	25.0	14453	0.42	24.2	25.8	1.69
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -age group1 - 0-15	25.0	3840	0.86	23.3	26.7	3.46
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers-age group1 - 16+	22.7	24730	0.35	22.0	23.4	1.56
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -age group2 - 65+	30.1	3760	0.80	28.5	31.7	2.66
Before social including old-age and survivors' benefits						
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	39.7	28570	0.34	39.0	40.4	0.86
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	36.7	14117	0.38	35.9	37.5	1.04
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	42.6	14453	0.40	41.8	43.4	0.93
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -age group1 - 0-15	28.6	3840	0.80	27.0	30.2	2.79
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers-age group1 - 16+	41.8	24730	0.34	41.1	42.5	0.81
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -age group2 - 65+	84.9	3760	0.75	83.4	86.4	0.89
Gini coefficient	23,2	28570	0,21	22,8	23,6	0,90
Mean equivalised disposable income	10719	28570	61,52	10598,3	10839,5	0,57

## **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 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2006. 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 from 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 15<sup>th</sup> January 2007 and 31<sup>th</sup> January 2007. At 25<sup>th</sup> January till 31<sup>th</sup> 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 EUR. 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 split 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 question is from 2006 onward included into the questionnaire.

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

PL030 – The question 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 questionnaire.

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 questionnaire.

PL070-PL085 – It was constructed from the statistical register of employment and from the registers from Health Insurance Company. The questionnaire 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 questionnaire.

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 questionnaire. The data for persons which are not in any register or any other source, are imputed according to the data from last year.

The datafile from Tax authority was edited in advance. Before we began the data processing 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 advance – 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 allowances, 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 a lot of 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 a lot of 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 than 8 or more than 70 hours there was a signal: *Really less than 8 or more than 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 4. Achieved sample size for total and rotational group breakdown

Rotational group	No. of <b>selected respondents</b> (sample persons) from who information is completed <b>from interviews and registers</b> DB135 = 1 & RB250=13	No. of <b>persons 16+</b> who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database and from who information is completed <b>only from registers</b> 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>8707</b>	<b>16023</b>	<b>24730</b>
1	2952	5388	8340
2	1785	3320	5105
3	1812	3354	5166
4	2158	3961	6119

### 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:

$$Ra = \frac{11319}{12029 - 578} = 0.98847$$

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.

$$Rh = \frac{8707}{8707 + 2069 + 304 + 204 + 35} = \frac{8707}{11319} = 0.76924$$

Therefore

$$NRh = (1 - (Ra * Rh)) * 100 = (1 - 0.76924) * 100 = 23.076\%$$

For the first wave the non-response rates are follows:

$$Ra = \frac{4067}{4481 - 326} = 0.97882$$

$$Rh = \frac{2952}{4067} = 0.72584$$

- 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).

$$Rp = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 13]}{\sum [RB245 = 2]} = \frac{8707}{8707} = 1 \quad \text{for the selected respondent}$$

$$R_p = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 12 + 13]}{\sum [RB245 = 2 + 3]} = \frac{24730}{24730} = 1 \quad \text{for all individuals aged 16 years or older}$$

$$R_p = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 12]}{\sum [RB245 = 3]} = \frac{16023}{16023} = 1 \quad \text{for the nonselected respondent}$$

Thus

$$NR_p = (1 - (R_p)) * 100 = 0$$

For the first wave the nonresponse rates are calculated as:

$$R_p = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 13]}{\sum [RB245 = 2]} = \frac{2952}{2952} = 1 \quad \text{for the selected respondent}$$

$$R_p = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 12 + 13]}{\sum [RB245 = 2 + 3]} = \frac{8340}{8340} = 1 \quad \text{for all individuals aged 16 years or older}$$

$$R_p = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 12]}{\sum [RB245 = 3]} = \frac{5388}{5388} = 1 \quad \text{for the nonselected respondent}$$

Thus

$$NR_p = (1 - (R_p)) * 100 = 0$$

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 (\*NR<sub>p</sub>) will be computed as follows:

$$*NR_p = (1 - (R_a * R_h * R_p)) * 100 = (1 - 0,98847 * 0,76924 * 1) * 100 = 23.963$$

- Overall individual non-response rates for the first wave (\*NR<sub>p</sub>) will be computed as follows:

$$*NR_p = (1 - (R_a * R_h * R_p)) * 100 = (1 - 0,97882 * 0,72584 * 1) * 100 = 28.953$$

**2.3.3.3 Distribution of households (original units) by ‘record of contact at address’ (DB120), by ‘household questionnaire result’ (DB130) and by ‘household interview acceptance’ (DB135), for each rotational group (if applicable) and for the total:**

Table 5: Distribution of original units by ‘record of contact at address’. Rotational group and total

	Total		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3		Rotational group 4	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total (DB120 = 11 to 23)</b>	12029	100.0	4481	100.0	2320	100.0	2344	100.0	2884	100.0
Address contacted (DB120 = 11)	11319	94.1	4067	90.8	2223	95.8	2255	96.2	2774	96.2
Address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23)	710	5.9	414	9.2	97	4.2	89	3.8	110	3.8
<b>Total address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23)</b>	710	5.9	414	9.2	97	4.2	89	3.8	110	3.8
Address cannot be located (DB120= 21)	130	1.1	88	2.0	11	0.5	14	0.6	17	0.6
Address unable to access (DB120 = 22)	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Address does not exist or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence (DB120 = 23)	578	4.8	326	7.3	85	3.7	75	3.2	92	3.2

DB120=23 includes also households where selected person died or moved to institution or abroad.

Table 6: Distribution of address contacted by ‘household questionnaire result’ and by household interview acceptance. Rotational group and total

	Total		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3		Rotational group 4	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4067</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2223</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2255</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2774</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Household questionnaire completed (DB130 = 11)	8707	76.9	2952	72.6	1785	80.3	1812	80.4	2158	77.8
Interview not completed (DB130 = 21 to 24)	2612	23.1	1115	27.4	438	19.7	443	19.6	616	22.2
Refusal to co-operate (DB130 = 21)	2069	18.3	866	21.3	353	15.9	340	15.1	510	18.4
Entirely household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork (DB130 = 22)	304	2.7	149	3.7	46	2.1	49	2.2	60	2.2
Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity, etc.) (DB130 = 23)	204	1.8	95	2.3	29	1.3	44	2.0	36	1.3
Other reasons (DB130 = 24)	35	0.3	5	0.1	10	0.5	10	0.4	10	0.4
<b>Household questionnaire completed (DB135=1+2)</b>										
Interview accepted for data base (DB135 = 1)	8707	100.0	2952	100.0	1785	100.0	1812	100.0	2158	100.0
Interview rejected (DB135 = 2)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

**2.3.3.4 Distribution of substituted units (if applicable) by ‘record of contact at address’ (DB120), by ‘household questionnaire result’ (DB130) and by ‘household interview acceptance’ (DB135), for each rotational group (if applicable) and for the total:**

In EU-SILC 2007 we did not have substitute units.

**2.3.3.5 Item non-response**

Table 7: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values)

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 =0.90000 to 0.99999
HY010	Total gross household income	100.0	0.2	42.5	30.0
HY020	Total disposable household income	100.0	0.1	42.0	27.1
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99.7	0.3	42.1	25.4
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	98.9	1.4	42.1	22.0
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	5.1	0.0	0.0	
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	5.1	0.0	0.0	
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	43.4	0.0	0.1	
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	43.4	0.0	0.1	
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	14.3	3.3	0.0	
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	14.3	3.3	0.0	



HY070G	Housing allowances	0.5	0.0	0.0
HY070N	Housing allowances	0.5	0.0	0.0
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	3.1	12.0	6.4
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	3.1	12.0	6.4
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	36.4	15.3	0.5
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	36.4	15.3	0.5
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	3.7	75.8	16.0
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	3.7	75.8	16.0
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1.1	0.0	0.0
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1.1	0.0	0.0
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	87.6	22.2	2.2
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	87.6	22.2	2.2
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	5.7	7.7	4.4
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	5.7	7.7	4.4
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	90.2	0.6	10.3
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	90.2	0.6	10.3
HY145N	Repayments/receipt s for tax adjustment	87.7	0.0	0.0

Table 8: Distribution of item non-response, personal level (unweighted values)

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	60.8	2.8	22.3
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	60.8	2.8	22.3
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income net	10.3	4.8	1.1
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	10.3	4.8	1.1
PY021G	Company car	0.8	37.0	0.0
PY021N	Company car	0.8	37.0	0.0
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	19.9	26.5	0.1
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	19.9	26.5	0.1
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	15.8	36.4	8.2
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	15.8	36.4	8.2
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	59.1	58.4	2.5
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	59.1	58.4	2.5
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	0.7	15.2	0.5
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	0.7	15.2	0.5
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	2.4	0.0	0.0
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	2.4	0.0	0.0
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	18.3	1.3	0.0
PY100N	Old age benefits net	18.3	1.3	0.0
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	3.4	0.4	0.0
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	3.4	0.4	0.0
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	10.7	9.1	0.0
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	10.7	9.1	0.0
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	7.1	0.2	0.1
PY130N	Disability benefits net	7.1	0.2	0.1
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	5.3	0.0	0.0
PY140N	Education related allowances net	5.3	0.0	0.0

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
- Leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or floor
- Arrears on utility bills
- Arrears on hire purchase instalments or other loan payments
- Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home
- Capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken...
- Problems with the dwelling: too dark, not enough light
- Noise from neighbors or from street
- Pollution, grime or other environmental problems
- Crime violence or vandalism in the area
- Total housing costs (all components from the questionnaire)
- Child care
- Activity status during the income reference period (PL210A-PL210L)
- Year when highest level of education was attained
- General health

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.

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 questions and after that we have a scale as help the imputations factors were calculated according to the open question. This mean, that in the case that person answer on the question 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 tables above.

Special case is PY070G/N, where we transmitted the data from year to year in the case that household respond that had the approximately the same quantities of own production. This is the reason why look like that PY070 is in so many cases completely imputed.

We found out that is very difficult to ask all question about mortgage (HY100G/N). There we had several questions about mortgage and we found out that in the most cases miss interest rate which we need to calculate interest of mortgage. We asked also some other necessary variables to calculate the interest, but usually other variables do not make troubles for interviewers.

### 2.3.3.6 Total item non-response and number of observations in the sample at unit level of the common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross sectional component of EU-SILC, for equivalized disposable income

Table 9: Number of sample observations in the sample at unit level of common cross sectional EU indicators

At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender

		Number of sample observations (achieved sample size)	Number of sample observations not taken into account due to item non-response	Non-response at individual level (if applicable)	Non-response at household level (number of households)
Total		28570	0	NA	3322
	Men	14117	0	NA	3322
	Women	14453	0	NA	3322
0-15	Total	3840	0	NA	3322
	Men	1950	0	NA	3322
	Women	1890	0	NA	3322
0-64	Total	24810	0	NA	3322
	Men	12515	0	NA	3322
	Women	12295	0	NA	3322
16+	Total	24730	0	NA	3322
	Men	12167	0	NA	3322
	Women	12563	0	NA	3322
16-24	Total	4499	0	NA	3322
	Men	2339	0	NA	3322
	Women	2160	0	NA	3322
16-64	Total	20970	0	NA	3322
	Men	10565	0	NA	3322
	Women	10405	0	NA	3322

		Number of sample observations (achieved sample size)	Number of sample observations not taken into account due to item non- response	Non-response at individual level (if applicable)	Non-response at household level (number of households)
25-49	Total	10464	0	NA	3322
	Men	5164	0	NA	3322
	Women	5300	0	NA	3322
50-64	Total	6007	0	NA	3322
	Men	3062	0	NA	3322
	Women	2945	0	NA	3322
65+	Total	3760	0	NA	3322
	Men	1602	0	NA	3322
	Women	2158	0	NA	3322
0-17	Total	4711	0	NA	3322
	Men	2398	0	NA	3322
	Women	2313	0	NA	3322
18-64	Total	20099	0	NA	3322
	Men	10117	0	NA	3322
	Women	9982	0	NA	3322
18+	Total	23859	0	NA	3322
	Men	11719	0	NA	3322
	Women	12140	0	NA	3322

#### At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender – aged 16+

		Number of sample observations (achieved sample size)	Number of sample observations not taken into account due to item non-response	Non-response at individual level (if applicable)	Non-response at household level (number of households)
Work	Total	12159	0	NA	3322
	Men	6673	0	NA	3322
	Women	5486	0	NA	3322
Not work	Total	12109	0	NA	3322
	Men	5308	0	NA	3322
	Women	6801	0	NA	3322
Employed	Total	11067	0	NA	3322
	Men	5894	0	NA	3322
	Women	5173	0	NA	3322
Unemployed	Total	626	0	NA	3322
	Men	274	0	NA	3322
	Women	352	0	NA	3322
Retired	Total	6040	0	NA	3322
	Men	2525	0	NA	3322
	Women	3515	0	NA	3322
Other inactive	Total	5443	0	NA	3322
	Men	2509	0	NA	3322
	Women	2934	0	NA	3322

According to definition about the most frequent activity status (one status more than 6 months) it was not define the most frequent status for 462 persons aged 16+, although the data about activity status is in the database for all months for all persons in income reference period.

#### At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

	Number of sample observations (achieved sample size)	Number of sample observations not taken into account due to item non-response	Non-response at individual level (if applicable)	Non-response at household level (number of households)
Two adults, no children, both < 65	1650	0	NA	3322
2 adults, no children, at least one 65+	1964	0	NA	3322
2 adults, 2 children	5252	0	NA	3322
2 adults, 1 child	2619	0	NA	3322
2 adults, 3 or more children	1680	0	NA	3322
Single parent, at least one child	614	0	NA	3322
One member household,	821	0	NA	3322

total				
Households without children	10705	0	NA	3322
Household with children	17865	0	NA	3322
Other households without children	6270	0	NA	3322
Other households with children	7700	0	NA	3322
Unknown household type	0	0	NA	3322



#### At-risk-of-poverty rate by tenure status

	Number of sample observations (achieved sample size)	Number of sample observations not taken into account due to item non-response	Non-response at individual level (if applicable)	Non-response at household level (number of households)
Owner or rent free	27197	0	NA	3322
Tenant	1373	0	NA	3322

#### Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

	Number of sample observations (achieved sample size)	Number of sample observations not taken into account due to item non-response	Non-response at individual level (if applicable)	Non-response at household level (number of households)
40%	28570	0	NA	3322
50%	28570	0	NA	3322
70%	28570	0	NA	3322

#### Different cross sectional indicators

	Number of sample observations (achieved sample size)	Number of sample observations not taken into account due to item non-response	Non-response at individual level (if applicable)	Non-response at household level (number of households)
At risk of poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits	28570	0	0	3322
At risk of poverty rate before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits	28570	0	0	3322
Gini coefficient	28570	0	0	3322
Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	28570	0	0	3322
Mean equivalised disposable income	28570	0	0	3322

## **2.4 Mode of data collection**

We used 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, households who did not inform us last year about phone number (did not wish to answer on the question about phone number or did not have phone) and the households to whom we did not make a contact by phone during the interviewing period for CATI interviewing.

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 10: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)

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)

		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 11: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by 'RB260' (Total and rotational group breakdown)

		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. It was 4931 interviews made by phone, 381 interviews by mobile phone and 4166 interviews by face to face interviewing.

## 2.5 Interview duration

We have measured separately length of household interview (HB100) and length of personal interview (PB120).

So, if we want to calculate the overall duration of the interview we have to sum up HB100, PB120

The average overall duration of the interview per interviewer was **38.4 minutes**.

The average time for completing household questionnaire including personal register was **27.4 minutes**.

The average time for completing personal questionnaire was **11.0 minutes**.

## **2.6 Imputed rent**

We used stratification method. As outside source for rents we used additional survey about tenants, which was conducted in 2003. We adjusted the prices from that time to year 2007. In HBS we used the following to define strata:

- 1) Ljubljana, not Ljubljana (Ljubljana is capital of Slovenia)
- 2) Have central heating, do not have central heating
- 3) numbers of room – garsonniere, 1, 2, 3, more than 3.

## **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. These variables are included in PY021G/N.

# **3 Comparability**

## **3.1 Basic concepts and definitions**

### The reference population

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.

### The private household definition

There were no divergences from the common definition.

### The household membership

There were no divergences from the common definition.

### The income reference period used

The income reference period was last calendar year (2006).

### The period for taxes on income and social insurance contribution

The period was last calendar year (2006).

### The reference period for taxes on wealth

The reference period for taxes on wealth was calendar year (2006).

#### The lag between the income reference period and current variables

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 important.

Table 12: Distribution of households according to the month of interview and mode of interview

#### All

Month of interview	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative frequency	Cumulative percent
February	4947	56.8	4947	56.8
March	2933	33.7	7880	90.5
April	441	5.1	8321	95.6
May	272	3.1	8593	98.7
June	114	1.3	8707	100.0

#### CAPI

Month of interview	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative frequency	Cumulative percent
February	1663	45.0	1663	45.0
March	1206	32.6	2869	77.6
April	441	11.9	3310	89.5
May	272	7.4	3582	96.9
June	114	3.1	3696	100.0

#### CATI

Month of interview	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative frequency	Cumulative percent
February	3284	65.5	3284	65.5
March	1727	34.5	5011	100.0

#### The total duration of the data collection of the sample

The field work lasted from February 2007 to June 2007.

#### 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. In questionnaire we asked only about the status for students.

## 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 and editions were made in advance. 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+PY021G +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+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 2006
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	Tax declaration: Income reference period: year 2006

HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	Interest from questionnaire Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: year 2006
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	Interest from questionnaire Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: year 2006
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	Administrative source from Ministry for labour, family and social affairs. Income reference period: year 2006
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	Administrative source from Ministry for labour, family and social affairs. Income reference period: year 2006
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: year 2006
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: year 2006
HY070G	Housing allowances	Administrative source Income reference period: year 2006
HY070N	Housing allowances	Administrative source Income reference period: year 2006
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2006
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2006
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 2006
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 2006
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2006
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2006
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2006
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2006
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2006
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2006
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2006
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2006



HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2006
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	Tax declaration: wage in 2006, reimbursement for holidays, student's work organized by special student's organizations , contract work, Questionnaire: reimbursement for transport, allowance for meal 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.
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	Tax declaration: wage in 2006, reimbursement for holidays, student's work organized by special student's organizations , contract work, Questionnaire: reimbursement for transport, allowance for meal 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.
PY020G	Non-cash employee income gross	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2006
PY020N	Non-cash employee income net	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2006
PY021G	Company car gross	Questionnaire - only company car 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)
PY021N	Company car net	Questionnaire - only company car 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)
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2006
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contributions	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2006
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	Questionnaire We asked for average monthly amount in 2006 and number of months in 2006 when person contribute to individual private pensions plans. Income reference period: year 2006
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	Questionnaire We asked for average monthly amount in 2006 and number of months in 2006 when person contribute to individual private pensions plans. Income reference period: year 2006

PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	Tax declaration for personal incomes – profits, wage from enterprise, author contract Tax declaration for entrepreneurs – losses, profits Questionnaire – incomes from farming Farming subsidies from administrative source – incomes from farming Income reference period: year 2006 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.
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	Tax declaration for personal incomes – profits, wage from enterprise, author contracts Tax declaration for entrepreneurs – profits Questionnaire – incomes from farming Farming subsidies from administrative source – incomes from farming Income reference period: year 2006 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. From 2007 (income reference period 2006) the woods are not included into PY070G Income reference period: year 2006
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	Questionnaire – Value of goods and beverages produced and consumed at home. From 2007 (income reference period 2006) the woods are not included into PY070G. Income reference period: year 2006
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2006
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2006
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: year 2006
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: year 2006
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: year 2006
PY100N	Old age benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: year 2006
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute Income reference period: year 2006
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute Income reference period: year 2006
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 2006
PY130N	Disability benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute Income reference period: year 2006

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)  
 Optional employer's social insurance contributions (PY031G)  
 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 humanitarian 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 PY021G and PY021N we convert the gross amount into the net amount. We took into account 25% tax, which is usually paid in advance to tax authority.

## 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 2007 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 2006 data from three years (2005 – 2007) are calculated to the middle year (2006). 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 income reference period is defined as the last 12 months. In EU-SILC the only income reference period is the year 2006 – year of conducting survey minus one year.

Table 13: Average income per household in EUR

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
HY010	Total gross household income	25 401	NA	
HY020	Total disposable household income	19 456	16 486	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	116	NA	
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	87	55	
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business gross	121	NA	
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business net	103	37	
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances gross	675	NA	
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances net	574	451	
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified gross	185	NA	
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified net	184	169	
HY070G	Housing allowances gross	8	NA	
HY070N	Housing allowances net	8	NA	
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	51	NA	
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	51	57	
HY100G	Interest repayments on	101	NA	

	mortgage gross			
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	101	NA	
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	18	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable.
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	18	NA	
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	59	NA	
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	59	NA	
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	75	NA	
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	75	101	
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution gross	5810	NA	
HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution net	5810	NA	
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment net	-215	NA	

Table 14: Average income per household member

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	7308	NA	
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	5024	3856	
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income gross	35	NA	
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	31	83	
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	90	NA	
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans net	90	NA	
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment gross	579	NA	
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment net	466	399	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	168	NA	
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption net	168	175	
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	5	NA	
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	5	NA	
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	55	NA	
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	41	46	
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	1446	NA	
PY100N	Old age benefits net	1429	NA	
PY110G	Survivor's benefits gross	238	NA	
PY110N	Survivor's benefits net	238	NA	
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	148	NA	

PY120N	Sickness benefits net	99	NA	
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	387	NA	
PY130N	Disability benefits net	383	NA	
	Pensions (PY100N+PY110N+PY130N)	2050	1543	
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	66	NA	
PY140N	Education related allowances net	66	44	

The data from HBS were calculated according to the exchange ratio 1 eur = 239.64 SIT. The data from HBS were calculated per household member, but data for EU-SILC are calculated per household member aged 16 and more.

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

Table 15: Coherence with HBS

	EU-SILC 2006	HBS 2005-2007
Telephone (including mobile phone)	98.1	98.3
Colour TV	97.5	96.6
Computer	60.6	54.1
Washing machine	98.3	96.6
Car	82.1	79.8

HBS data are representative for year 2006.

## **4.2 The differences between LFS and EU-SILC**

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

Table 16: Coherence with LFS

	EU-SILC 2007	LFS 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2007
Total	100.0	100.0
Work	49.6	49.6
Unemployed	7.2	7.7
Pupil, student	12.0	11.4
Retired	28.7	28.4
Disabled for work	0.4	0.8
Fullfilling domestic tasks	1.8	1.9
Other inactive person	0.3	0.3

## **4.3 The differences between EU-SILC and National Accounts**

Table 17: Total income in EU-SILC and NA in millions of eur, income year 2006

	EU-SILC	National accounts
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	11 997	13 418
Employer's social insurance contribution (PY030G)	2 575	2 231

We expect the difference between EU-SILC and NA in Employee cash or near cash income, because we did not use the same definitions. National accounts namely included into this variable also commission, tips, directors' fees paid to employees, payments made by employers to their employees under saving schemes and housing allowances paid in cash by employers to their employees. NA includes in this variable also benefits (company car and others), which received employees from employer.

#### **4.4 The differences between EU-SILC 2005, 2006 and 2007**

Table 18: Some income variables in Eur on HH level in EU-SILC 2005-2007, including all households

Variable	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007
Median HY010	19 018	20 230	21 843
Median HY020	15 431	16 638	17 742
Median HY022	13 095	14 375	15 385
Median HY023	9 504	10 640	11 426

Table 19: Some income variables in Eur on HH level in EU-SILC 2005-2007, including only households, who received definite amount

Variable	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007
Median HY040G	547	601	1 002
Median HY050G	826	843	921
Median HY060G	1 142	1 177	1 049
Median HY090G	67	137	93

Table 20: Some income variables in Eur on personal level in EU-SILC 2005-2007, including only persons, who received definite amount

Variable	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007
Median PY010G	9 254	10 194	10 805
Median PY050G	962	1 063	931
Median PY100G	5 833	6 159	6 764
Median PY110G	4 404	4 580	4 776
Median PY120G	665	632	579
Median PY130G	4 750	4 608	4 822
Median PY140G	1 412	1 494	1 562

On the average incomes increases, but we can expect the increase, because in Slovenia all incomes (for example wages, pensions etc.) increased. In this period in Slovenia was quite large economic growth, but in the same time we had also quite large inflation rate.

Table 21: Variable PL030 (Self defined current economic status) in EU-SILC 2005-2007

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working full time	46.7	47.5	48.1
Working part time	1.1	1.3	1.5
Unemployed	8.4	7.9	7.2
Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	11.3	11.3	12.0
In retirement or in early retirement or has given up bussines	29.4	29.0	28.7
Permanently disabled or/and outfit to work	0.2	0.5	0.4
In compulsory military community or service	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	2.3	2.1	1.8
Other inactive person	0.6	0.4	0.3

Table 22: Variable HH010 (Dwelling type) in EU-SILC 2005-2007

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Detached house	63.5	65.8	64.7
Semi detached or terraced house	3.6	3.8	3.9
Appartment or flat in a building with less than 10 dwellings	8.7	8.0	8.6
Appartment or flat in a building with 10 or more dwellings	23.9	22.1	22.3
Some other kind of accomodation	0.3	0.3	0.5

Table 23: Variable HS040 (Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home) in EU-SILC 2005-2007

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	65.0	66.1	67.7
No	35.0	33.9	32.3

Table 24: Variable HS110 (Do you have a car?) in EU-SILC 2005-2007

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	79.5	81.1	82.1
No – cannot afford	5.2	5.1	5.5
No – other reason	15.3	13.8	12.4